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High Availability and Scalability of Mainframe Environments Using System Z and Z/OS as Example Robert Vaupel 2013

Computer Organization & Architecture 7e Stallings 2008-02

ABCs of z/OS System Programming Paul Rogers 2012-07-26 The ABCs of IBM® z/OS® System Programming is a 13-volume collection that provides an introduction to the z/OS operating system and the hardware architecture. Whether you are a beginner or an experienced system programmer, the ABCs collection provides the information you need to start your research into z/OS and related subjects. If you would like to become more familiar with z/OS in your current environment, or if you are evaluating platforms to consolidate your e-business applications, the ABCs collection serves as a powerful technical tool. . This IBM Redbooks® publication, Volume 8, shows you how to: - Adopt a systematic and thorough approach to dealing with problems and identifying the different types of problems - Determine where to look for diagnostic information and how to obtain it - Interpret and analyze the diagnostic data collected - Escalate problems to the IBM Support Center when necessary - Collect and analyze diagnostic data—a dynamic and complex process - Identify and document problems, collect and analyze pertinent diagnostic data and obtain help as needed, to speed you on your way to problem resolution The content of the volumes is as follows Volume 1: Introduction to z/OS and storage concepts, TSO/E, ISPF, JCL, SDSF, and z/OS delivery and installation Volume 2: z/OS implementation and daily maintenance, defining subsystems, JES2 and JES3, LPA, LNKLST, authorized libraries, SMP/E, Language Environment® Volume 3: Introduction to DFSMS, data set basics storage management hardware and software, catalogs, and DFSMStvs Volume 4: Communication Server, TCP/IP, and VTAM® Volume 5: Base and Parallel Sysplex® , System Logger, Resource Recovery Services (RRS), global resource serialization (GRS), z/OS system operations, automatic restart management (ARM), Geographically Dispersed Parallel SysplexTM (GDPS®) Volume 6: Introduction to security, RACF, Digital certificates and PKI, Kerberos, cryptography and z990 integrated cryptography, zSeries® firewall technologies, LDAP, and Enterprise identity mapping (EIM) Volume 7: Printing in a z/OS environment, Infoprint® Server and Infoprint Central Volume 8: An introduction to z/OS problem diagnosis Volume 9: z/OS UNIX System Services Volume 10: Introduction to z/ArchitectureTM , zSeries processor design, zSeries connectivity, LPAR

concepts, HCD, and HMC Volume 11: Capacity planning, performance management, WLM, RMFTM , and SMF

IBM 370 Assembly Language with ASSIST, Structured Concepts, and Advanced Topics Charles J. Kacmar 1988

British Commercial Computer Digest Sam Stuart 2014-05-23 British Commercial Computer Digest, Eleventh Edition lists the current computers available in Britain including the peripheral equipments used either on-line or off-line. It also gives information on manufacturers and selling organizations of the listed computers. This book also presents a table of memory storage capacity and types of the computers, as well as computers installed in Great Britain and their users. Lastly, lists of all world-wide known computers with number installed are also provided. This book gives sensible guidance on the computers in Great Britain, viewed through professional eyes, under increasingly complex conditions.

John von Neumann and the Origins of Modern Computing William Aspray 1990-12-07 William Aspray provides the first broad and detailed account of von Neumann's many different contributions to computing. John von Neumann (1903-1957) was unquestionably one of the most brilliant scientists of the twentieth century. He made major contributions to quantum mechanics and mathematical physics and in 1943 began a new and all-too-short career in computer science. William Aspray provides the first broad and detailed account of von Neumann's many different contributions to computing. These, Aspray reveals, extended far beyond his well-known work in the design and construction of computer systems to include important scientific applications, the revival of numerical analysis, and the creation of a theory of computing.Aspray points out that from the beginning von Neumann took a wider and more theoretical view than other computer pioneers. In the now famous EDVAC report of 1945, von Neumann clearly stated the idea of a stored program that resides in the computer's memory along with the data it was to operate on. This stored program computer was described in terms of idealized neurons, highlighting the analogy between the digital computer and the human brain. Aspray describes von Neumann's development during the next decade, and almost entirely alone, of a theory of complicated information processing systems, or automata, and the introduction of themes such as learning, reliability of systems with unreliable components, self-replication, and the importance of memory and storage capacity in biological nervous systems; many of these themes remain at the heart of current investigations in parallel or neurocomputing.Aspray allows the record to speak for itself. He unravels an intricate sequence of stories generated by von Neumann's work and brings into focus the interplay of personalities centered about von Neumann. He documents the complex interactions of science, the military, and business and shows how progress in applied mathematics was intertwined with that in computers. William Aspray is Director of the Center for the History of Electrical Engineering at The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Practical MVS JCL Examples James G. Janossy 1993-02-18 Revised to be a companion/reference to Gary Brown's System 370/390 JCL, known as the ``JCL Bible,'' it contains a significant amount of actual JCL examples in the context of a single large model program, added upon as each new feature of JCL is introduced. Details the latest enhancements from IBM including MVS/ESA and SMS. Demonstrates debugging techniques through JCL. Illustrations are in TSO/ISPF with JCL to make the book's screen examples look exactly like those seen on a

computer.

Introduction to the New Mainframe: Security Rica Weller 2007-04-26 This book provides students of information systems with the background knowledge and skills necessary to begin using the basic security facilities of IBM System z. It enables a broad understanding of both the security principles and the hardware and software components needed to insure that the mainframe resources and environment are secure. It also explains how System z components interface with some non-System z components. A multi-user, multi-application, multi-task environment such as System z requires a different level of security than that typically encountered on a single-user platform. In addition, when a mainframe is connected in a network to other processors, a multi-layered approach to security is recommended. Students are assumed to have successfully completed introductory courses in computer system concepts. Although this course looks into all the operating systems on System z, the main focus is on IBM z/OS. Thus, it is strongly recommended that students have also completed an introductory course on z/OS. Others who will benefit from this course include experienced data processing professionals who have worked with non-mainframe-based platforms, as well as those who are familiar with some aspects of the mainframe environment or applications but want to learn more about the security and integrity facilities and advantages offered by the mainframe environment.

The Government Machine Jon Agar 2003-09-26 An examination of technology and politics in the evolution of the British "government machine." In The Government Machine, Jon Agar traces the mechanization of government work in the United Kingdom from the nineteenth to the early twenty-first century. He argues that this transformation has been tied to the rise of "expert movements," groups whose authority has rested on their expertise. The deployment of machines was an attempt to gain control over state action—a revolutionary move. Agar shows how mechanization followed the popular depiction of government as machine-like, with British civil servants cast as components of a general purpose "government machine"; indeed, he argues that today's general purpose computer is the apotheosis of the civil servant. Over the course of two centuries, government has become the major repository and user of information; the Civil Service itself can be seen as an information-processing entity. Agar argues that the changing capacities of government have depended on the implementation of new technologies, and that the adoption of new technologies has depended on a vision of government and a fundamental model of organization. Thus, to study the history of technology is to study the state, and vice versa.

Pillars of Computing Gerard O'Regan 2015-09-24 This accessible compendium examines a collection of significant technology firms that have helped to shape the field of computing and its impact on society. Each company is introduced with a brief account of its history, followed by a concise account of its key contributions. The selection covers a diverse range of historical and contemporary organizations from pioneers of e-commerce to influential social media companies. Features: presents information on early computer manufacturers; reviews important mainframe and minicomputer companies; examines the contributions to the field of semiconductors made by certain companies; describes companies that have been active in developing home and personal computers; surveys notable research centers; discusses the impact of telecommunications companies and those involved in the area of enterprise software and business computing; considers the achievements of e-commerce companies; provides a review of social media companies.

Introduction to the New Mainframe: z/VM Basics Lydia Parziale 2008-01-10 This textbook provides students with the background knowledge and skills necessary to begin using the basic functions and features of z/VM Version 5, Release 3. It is part of a series of textbooks designed to introduce students to mainframe concepts and help prepare them for a career in large systems computing. For optimal learning, students are assumed to be literate in personal computing and have some computer science or information systems background. Others who will benefit from this textbook include z/OS professionals who would like to expand their knowledge of other aspects of the mainframe computing environment. This course can be used as a prerequisite to understanding Linux on System z. After reading this textbook and working through the exercises, the student will have received a basic understanding of the following topics: The Series z Hardware concept and the history of the mainframe Virtualization technology in general and how it is exploited by z/VM Operating systems that can run as guest systems under z/VM z/VM components The z/VM control program and commands The interactive environment under z/VM, CMS and its commands z/VM planning and administration Implementing the networking capabilities of z/VM Tools to monitor the performance of z/VM systems and guest operating systems The REXX programming language and CMS pipelines Security issues when running z/VM

A Brief History of Computing Gerard O'Regan 2012-03-05 This lively and fascinating text traces the key developments in computation – from 3000 B.C. to the present day – in an easy-to-follow and concise manner. Topics and features: ideal for self-study, offering many pedagogical features such as chapter-opening key topics, chapter introductions and summaries, exercises, and a glossary; presents detailed information on major figures in computing, such as Boole, Babbage, Shannon, Turing, Zuse and Von Neumann; reviews the history of software engineering and of programming languages, including syntax and semantics; discusses the progress of artificial intelligence, with extension to such key disciplines as philosophy, psychology, linguistics, neural networks and cybernetics; examines the impact on society of the introduction of the personal computer, the World Wide Web, and the development of mobile phone technology; follows the evolution of a number of major technology companies, including IBM, Microsoft and Apple.

Introduction to Embedded Systems, Second Edition Edward Ashford Lee 2017-01-06 An introduction to the engineering principles of embedded systems, with a focus on modeling, design, and analysis of cyber-physical systems. The most visible use of computers and software is processing information for human consumption. The vast majority of computers in use, however, are much less visible. They run the engine, brakes, seatbelts, airbag, and audio system in your car. They digitally encode your voice and construct a radio signal to send it from your cell phone to a base station. They command robots on a factory floor, power generation in a power plant, processes in a chemical plant, and traffic lights in a city. These less visible computers are called embedded systems, and the software they run is called embedded software. The principal challenges in designing and analyzing embedded systems stem from their interaction with physical processes. This book takes a cyber-physical approach to embedded systems, introducing the engineering concepts underlying embedded systems as a technology and as a subject of study. The focus is on modeling, design, and analysis of cyber-physical systems, which integrate computation, networking, and physical processes. The second edition offers two new chapters, several new exercises, and other improvements. The book can be used as a textbook at the advanced undergraduate or introductory graduate level and as a professional reference for practicing engineers and computer scientists. Readers should have

some familiarity with machine structures, computer programming, basic discrete mathematics and algorithms, and signals and systems.

From Mainframes to Smartphones Martin Campbell-Kelly 2015 This compact history traces the computer industry from 1950s mainframes, through establishment of standards beginning in 1965, to personal computing in the 1980s and the Internet's explosive growth since 1995. Martin Campbell-Kelly and Daniel Garcia-Swartz describe a steady trend toward miniaturization and explain its consequences.

Assembler Language with ASSIST and ASSIST/I Ross A. Overbeek 1991

Computer Martin Campbell-Kelly 2018-04-20 Computer: A History of the Information Machine traces the history of the computer and shows how business and government were the first to explore its unlimited, information-processing potential. Old-fashioned entrepreneurship combined with scientific know-how inspired now famous computer engineers to create the technology that became IBM. Wartime needs drove the giant ENIAC, the first fully electronic computer. Later, the PC enabled modes of computing that liberated people from room-sized, mainframe computers. This third edition provides updated analysis on software and computer networking, including new material on the programming profession, social networking, and mobile computing. It expands its focus on the IT industry with fresh discussion on the rise of Google and Facebook as well as how powerful applications are changing the way we work, consume, learn, and socialize. Computer is an insightful look at the pace of technological advancement and the seamless way computers are integrated into the modern world. Through comprehensive history and accessible writing, Computer is perfect for courses on computer history, technology history, and information and society, as well as a range of courses in the fields of computer science, communications, sociology, and management.

IBM's 360 and Early 370 Systems Emerson W. Pugh 1991 No product offering has had greater impact on the computer industry than the IBM System/360. This book describes the creation of this remarkable system and the developments it spawned, including its successor, System/370.

Programmed Inequality Mar Hicks 2018-02-23 How Britain lost its early dominance in computing by systematically discriminating against its most qualified workers: women. In 1944, Britain led the world in electronic computing. By 1974, the British computer industry was all but extinct. What happened in the intervening thirty years holds lessons for all postindustrial superpowers. As Britain struggled to use technology to retain its global power, the nation's inability to manage its technical labor force hobbled its transition into the information age. In Programmed Inequality, Mar Hicks explores the story of labor feminization and gendered technocracy that undercut British efforts to computerize. That failure sprang from the government's systematic neglect of its largest trained technical workforce simply because they were women. Women were a hidden engine of growth in high technology from World War II to the 1960s. As computing experienced a gender flip, becoming male-identified in the 1960s and 1970s, labor problems grew into structural ones and gender discrimination caused the nation's largest computer user—the civil service and sprawling public sector—to make decisions that were disastrous for the British computer industry and the nation as a whole. Drawing on recently opened government files, personal interviews, and the archives of major British computer companies, Programmed Inequality takes aim at the fiction of

technological meritocracy. Hicks explains why, even today, possessing technical skill is not enough to ensure that women will rise to the top in science and technology fields. Programmed Inequality shows how the disappearance of women from the field had grave macroeconomic consequences for Britain, and why the United States risks repeating those errors in the twenty-first century.

Milestones in Computer Science and Information Technology Edwin D. Reilly 2003 Contains over 650 entries detailing the evolution of computing, including companies, machines, developments, inventions, parts, languages, and theories.

Computerworld 1991-04-01 For more than 40 years, Computerworld has been the leading source of technology news and information for IT influencers worldwide. Computerworld's award-winning Web site (Computerworld.com), twice-monthly publication, focused conference series and custom research form the hub of the world's largest global IT media network.

Application Debugging Robert Binder 1985 "This book contains information and techniques needed to debug application programs that have abended (abnormally ended) under IBM's MVS operating systems." Preface.

Programming Assembler Language Peter Abel 1979

Computer, Student Economy Edition Martin Campbell-Kelly 2018-01-31 An exploration of the computer, tracing not only the development of the machine itself, but also chronicling the effects of manufacturing and sales innovations by companies that made the boom possible.

IBM Systems Director Management Console: Introduction and Overview Scott Vetter 2011-09-22 This IBM® Redbooks® publication positions the IBM Systems Director Management Console (SDMC) against the IBM Hardware Management Console (HMC). The IBM Systems Director Management Console provides system administrators the ability to manage IBM Power System® servers as well as IBM Power Blade servers. It is based on IBM Systems Director. This publication is designed for system administrators to use as a deskside reference when managing Virtual Servers (formerly partitions) using the SDMC. The major functions that the SDMC provides are server hardware management and virtualization management.

Assembly Language Programming for the IBM Systems 360 and 370 Michael D. Kudlick 1980

Debugging System 360/370 Programs Using OS and VS Storage Dumps Daniel H. Rindfleisch 1976

MVS TSO/ISPF Kurt Bosler 1993 Packed with current data and the latest methods, this hands-on reference shows you how to use the two major mainframe interface products--MVS Time-Sharing Option (TSO) and Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF)--to create and store data, print documents, and perform data management functions.

ABCs of z/OS System Programming Lydia Parziale 2018-05-04 The ABCs of IBM® z/OS® System Programming is an 13-volume collection that provides an introduction to the z/OS operating system and the hardware architecture. Whether you are a beginner or an experienced system programmer, the ABCs collection provides the information that you need to start your research into z/OS and related subjects. If you would like to become more familiar with z/OS

in your current environment, or if you are evaluating platforms to consolidate your e-business applications, the ABCs collection will serve as a powerful technical tool. This IBM Redbooks® publication, Volume 10, provides an introduction to IBM z/Architecture®, IBM z14 processor design, IBM Z connectivity, LPAR concepts and Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD). The contents of all the volumes are as follows: Volume 1: Introduction to z/OS and storage concepts, TSO/E, ISPF, JCL, SDSF, and z/OS delivery and installation Volume 2: z/OS implementation and daily maintenance, defining subsystems, JES2 and JES3, LPA, LNKLST, authorized libraries, SMP/E, IBM Language Environment® Volume 3: Introduction to DFSMS, data set basics storage management hardware and software, catalogs, and DFSMStvs Volume 4: Communication Server, TCP/IP, and IBM VTAM® Volume 5: Base and IBM Parallel Sysplex®, System Logger, Resource Recovery Services (RRS), global resource serialization (GRS), z/OS system operations, automatic restart management (ARM), IBM Geographically Dispersed Parallel SysplexTM (IBM GDPS®) Volume 6: Introduction to security, IBM RACF®, Digital certificates and PKI, Kerberos, cryptography and z990 integrated cryptography, zSeries firewall technologies, LDAP, and Enterprise Identity Mapping (EIM) Volume 7: Printing in a z/OS environment, Infoprint Server and Infoprint Central Volume 8: An introduction to z/OS problem diagnosis Volume 9: z/OS UNIX System Services Volume 10: Introduction to z/Architecture, z14 processor design, IBM Z connectivity, LPAR concepts, and HCD Volume 11: Capacity planning, performance management, WLM, IBM RMFTM, and SMF Volume 12: WLM Volume 13: JES3, JES3 SDSF

IBM z15 (8561) Technical Guide Octavian Lascu 2022-04-20 This IBM® Redbooks® publication describes the features and functions the latest member of the IBM Z® platform, the IBM z15TM (machine type 8561). It includes information about the IBM z15 processor design, I/O innovations, security features, and supported operating systems. The z15 is a state-of-the-art data and transaction system that delivers advanced capabilities, which are vital to any digital transformation. The z15 is designed for enhanced modularity, which is in an industry standard footprint. This system excels at the following tasks: Making use of multicloud integration services Securing data with pervasive encryption Accelerating digital transformation with agile service delivery Transforming a transactional platform into a data powerhouse Getting more out of the platform with IT Operational Analytics Accelerating digital transformation with agile service delivery Revolutionizing business processes Blending open source and Z technologies This book explains how this system uses new innovations and traditional Z strengths to satisfy growing demand for cloud, analytics, and open source technologies. With the z15 as the base, applications can run in a trusted, reliable, and secure environment that improves operations and lessens business risk.

Assembler Language Programming George Struble 1975

Programming Assembler Language Peter Abel 1989 This revision includes greater coverage of architecture, earlier introduction to programming style, and expanded program examples. The text covers IBM mainframe assembly language and all the topics of the standard CS3 course. Appropriate for sophomore courses in assembly language programming. (vs. Struble)

Introduction to the New Mainframe Mike Ebbers 2006 "This IBM® Redbook provides students of information systems technology with the background knowledge and skills necessary to begin using the basic facilities of a mainframe computer. It is the first in a planned series of textbooks designed to introduce students

to mainframe concepts and help prepare them for a career in large systems computing. For optimal learning, students are assumed to have successfully completed an introductory course in computer system concepts, such as computer organization and architecture, operating systems, data management, or data communications. They should also have successfully completed courses in one or more programming languages, and be PC literate. This textbook can also be used as a prerequisite for courses in advanced topics or for internships and special studies. It is not intended to be a complete text covering all aspects of mainframe operation, nor is it a reference book that discusses every feature and option of the mainframe facilities. Others who will benefit from this course include experienced data processing professionals who have worked with non-mainframe platforms, or who are familiar with some aspects of the mainframe but want to become knowledgeable with other facilities and benefits of the mainframe environment."--Preface, p. xi.

Reduce Risk and Improve Security on IBM Mainframes: Volume 3 Mainframe Subsystem and Application Security Axel Buecker 2015-11-02 This IBM® Redbooks® publication documents the strength and value of the IBM security strategy with IBM zTM Systems hardware and software. In an age of increasing security consciousness and more and more dangerous advanced persistent threats, IBM z SystemsTM provides the capabilities to address the needs of today's business security challenges. This publication explores how z Systems hardware is designed to provide integrity, process isolation, and cryptographic capability to help address security requirements. We highlight the features of IBM z/OS® and other operating systems, which offer a variety of customizable security elements. We discuss z/OS and other operating systems and additional software that use the building blocks of z Systems hardware to provide solutions to business security needs. We also explore the perspective from the view of an enterprise security architect and how a modern mainframe has to fit into an overarching enterprise security architecture. This book is part of a three-volume series that focuses on guiding principles for optimized mainframe security configuration within a holistic enterprise security architecture. The series' intended audience includes enterprise security architects, planners, and managers who are interested in exploring how the security design and features of z Systems, the z/OS operating system, and associated software address current issues such as data encryption, authentication, authorization, network security, auditing, ease of security administration, and monitoring.

Second Generation Mainframes Stephen H. Kaisler 2019-06-04 Second Generation Mainframes: The IBM 7000 Series describes IBM’s second generation of mainframe computers which introduced new technology, new peripherals and advanced software. These systems were continuations of the instruction sets of the IBM 700 series with significant enhancements, but supported upwards compatibility that preserved customers’ investment in the earlier series. The use of magnetic cores, fast magnetic tapes and disks, and transistors yielded computation speeds that opened new domains for computation. Programming languages continued to be developed and enhanced, and new ones were developed for specific domains, such as SNOBOL, COBOL, and Macro Assemblers. Robust subroutine libraries for mathematical applications appeared. New operating systems provided many capabilities to programmers for data management and file systems, limited multiprocessing, timesharing, programming language support, and better error handling and control of peripherals. Early concepts in persistent file systems on magnetic disks were developed that changed the nature of job processing. The IBM 7000 series led the way in many innovative concepts that helped to establish IBM as the foremost manufacturer of computer systems. However, the

diversity of the models put significant strain on IBM's financial resources and development teams, which ultimately led to OBM's development of the System/360 family of machines.

z/TPF Application Modernization using Standard and Open Middleware Lisa Dianne Banks 2013-06-28 In a world where product lifespans are often measured in months, the IBM® Transaction Processing Facility has remained relevant for more than four decades by continuing to process high volumes of transactions quickly and reliably. As the title of this book suggests, the z/TPF system uses open, standard interfaces to create services. Integration of new applications with existing z/TPF functions is a key factor in extending application capabilities. The ability for service data objects (SDO) to access the z/TPF Database Facility (z/TPFDF) provides a framework for data application program development that includes an architecture and application programming interfaces (APIs). SDO access to z/TPFDF provides remote client applications with access to z/TPF traditional data. In the simplest terms, service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a means by which like, or unlike, systems can communicate with one another despite differences between each system's heritage. SOA can neutralize the differences between systems so that they understand one another. SOA support for z/TPF is a means by which z/TPF can interact with other systems that also support SOA. This book discusses various aspects of SOA in the z/TPF system, including explanations and examples to help z/TPF users implement SOA. IBM WebSphere® Application Server was chosen as the partner system as a means of demonstrating how a world class transaction server and a world class application server can work together. This book shows you how you can exploit z/TPF as a transaction server, participating in a SOA structure alongside WebSphere Application Server. This IBM Redbooks® publication provides an introduction to z/TPF and the technologies critical to SOA. z/TPF is positioned as a provider or consumer in an SOA by supporting SOAP processing, communication bindings, and Extensible Markup Language (XML). An example is used to show how z/TPF can be used both as a Web service provider and as a consumer. A second example shows how to use WebSphere Operational Decision Management to apply business rules. A third example shows how business event processing can be incorporated in z/TPF applications. An example is also used to discuss security aspects, including z/TPF XML encryption and the z/TPF WS-Security wrapper. The main part of the book concludes with a discussion of z/TPF in an open systems environment, including examples of lightweight implementations to fit z/TPF, such as the HTTP server for the z/TPF system. The appendixes include information and examples using TPF Toolkit, sample code, and workarounds (with yes, more examples).

High Availability IT Services Terry Critchley 2014-12-17 This book starts with the basic premise that a service is comprised of the 3Ps-products, processes, and people. Moreover, these entities and their sub-entities interlink to support the services that end users require to run and support a business. This widens the scope of any availability design far beyond hardware and software. It also increases t

I/O Configuration Using z/OS HCD and HCM Karan Singh 2010-05-18 IBM® System z® servers offer a full range of connectivity options for attaching peripheral or internal devices for input and output to the server. At the other end of these connections are a variety of devices for data storage, printing, terminal I/O, and network routing. This combination of connectivity and hardware offer System z customers solutions to meet most connectivity requirements. However, to make use of these features, the System z server must be properly configured. This

IBM Redbooks® publication takes a high-level look at the tools and processes involved in configuring a System z server. We provide an introduction to the System z channel subsystem and the terminology frequently used in the hardware definition process. We examine the features and functions of tools used in the hardware definition process, such as HCD, CHPID Mapping Tool, and HCM. We discuss the input and output of these tools (IODF, IOCP, IOCDS) and their relationship to one another. We also provide a high-level overview of the hardware configuration process (the flow of generating a valid I/O configuration). We provide configuration examples using both HCD and HCM. The book also discusses available new functions and guidelines for the effective use of HCD and HCM. This document is intended for system programmers and administrators who are responsible for defining and activating hardware changes to z/OS® and System z servers, and for the IBM representatives who need this information. General knowledge of z/OS and IOCP is assumed.

IBM James W. Cortada 2019-03-05 A history of one of the most influential American companies of the last century. For decades, IBM shaped the way the world did business. IBM products were in every large organization, and IBM corporate culture established a management style that was imitated by companies around the globe. It was “Big Blue, ” an icon. And yet over the years, IBM has gone through both failure and success, surviving flatlining revenue and forced reinvention. The company almost went out of business in the early 1990s, then came back strong with new business strategies and an emphasis on artificial intelligence. In this authoritative, monumental history, James Cortada tells the story of one of the most influential American companies of the last century. Cortada, a historian who worked at IBM for many years, describes IBM's technology breakthroughs, including the development of the punch card (used for automatic tabulation in the 1890 census), the calculation and printing of the first Social Security checks in the 1930s, the introduction of the PC to a mass audience in the 1980s, and the company's shift in focus from hardware to software. He discusses IBM's business culture and its orientation toward employees and customers; its global expansion; regulatory and legal issues, including antitrust litigation; and the track records of its CEOs. The secret to IBM's unequalled longevity in the information technology market, Cortada shows, is its capacity to adapt to changing circumstances and technologies.

The Digital Hand James W. Cortada 2005-11-03 The Digital Hand, Volume 2, is a historical survey of how computers and telecommunications have been deployed in over a dozen industries in the financial, telecommunications, media and entertainment sectors over the past half century. It is past of a sweeping three-volume description of how management in some forty industries embraced the computer and changed the American economy. Computers have fundamentally changed the nature of work in America. However it is difficult to grasp the full extent of these changes and their implications for the future of business. To begin the long process of understanding the effects of computing in American business, we need to know the history of how computers were first used, by whom and why. In this, the second volume of The Digital Hand, James W. Cortada combines detailed analysis with narrative history to provide a broad overview of computing's and telecomunications' role in over a dozen industries, ranging from Old Economy sectors like finance and publishing to New Economy sectors like digital photography and video games. He also devotes considerable attention to the rapidly changing media and entertainment industries which are now some of the most technologically advanced in the American economy. Beginning in 1950, when commercial applications of digital technology began to appear, Cortada examines the ways different industries adopted new

technologies, as well as the ways their innovative applications influenced other industries and the US economy as a whole. He builds on the surveys presented in the first volume of the series, which examined sixteen manufacturing, process, transportation, wholesale and retail industries. In addition to this account, of computers' impact on industries, Cortada also demonstrates how industries themselves influenced the nature of digital technology. Managers, historians and others interested in the history of modern business will appreciate this historical analysis of digital technology's many roles and future possibilities in an wide array of industries. The Digital Hand provides a detailed picture of what the infrastructure of the Information Age really looks like and how we got there.

Designing Analog Chips Hans Camenzind 2005 A comprehensive introduction to CMOS and bipolar analog IC design. The book presumes no prior knowledge of linear design, making it comprehensible to engineers with a non-analog back-ground. The emphasis is on practical design, covering the entire field with hundreds of examples to explain the choices. Concepts are presented following the history of their discovery. Content: 1. Devices Semiconductors, The Bipolar Transistor, The Integrated Circuit, Integrated NPN Transistors, The Case of the Lateral PNP Transistor, CMOS Transistors, The Substrate PNP Transistor, Diodes, Zener Diodes, Resistors, Capacitors, CMOS vs. Bipolar; 2. Simulation, DC Analysis, AC Analysis, Transient Analysis, Variations, Models, Diode Model, Bipolar Transis-tor Model, Model for the Lateral PNP Transistor, MOS Transistor Models, Resistor Models, Models for Capacitors; 3. Current Mirrors; 4. Differential Pairs; 5. Current Sources; 6. Time Out: Analog Measures, dB, RMS, Noise, Fourier Analysis, Distortion, Frequency Compensation; 7. Bandgap References; 8. Op Amps; 9. Comparators; 10. Transimpedance Amplifiers; 11. Timers and Oscillators; 12. Phase-Locked Loops; 13. Filters; 14. Power, Linear Regulators, Low Drop-Out Regulators, Switching Regulators, Linear Power Amplifiers, Switching Power Am-plifiers; 15. A to D and D to A, The Delta-Sigma Converter; 16. Odds and Ends, Gilbert Cell, Multipliers, Peak Detectors, Rectifiers and Averaging Circuits, Thermometers, Zero-Crossing Detectors; 17. Layout.