Application Developers Controlled Distribution (ADCD)
Release Guide
z/OS 3.2 December Edition of 2025

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Introduction:

This document provides you information regarding the contents of the ADCD December Edition of 2025. It also provides some additional notes and tips to effectively manage the ADCD system. The instructions for starting WAS, z/OSMF, Health Checker are also included in this document.

Release Notes:

Listed below are modifications/enhancements incorporated into this ADCD December Edition of 2025.

The user IDs, ADCDA-ADCDZ and OPEN1-OPEN3, have been removed. If you need to create more user IDs, please use the example in ADCD.LIB.JCL(USERID2).

The default passwords for the IBMUSER and ADCDMST are the same as the user ID. You will be prompted to change the password at first logon.

With this release of ADCD, the z/OSMF Server and Angel are started at IPL using VTAMAPPL. This is a requirement to support the new function of JES2 Email Support delivered in z/OS 2.3. Additionally, the TSO logon procedures have been changed to end at the READY prompt. So, it will be necessary to type ISPF to access the ISPF panels.

Starting with ADCD 3.1A, RACF certificates were added to the base z/OS and the following components: TCP/IP, TN3270, z/OSMF, Zowe, z/OS Connect, and WAS. These certificates are generated at the very first IPL of your ADCD system.

Starting with ADCD 3.1C, in preparation for IMS 15.6, the IMS Catalog with Managed ACBs has been implemented as this will be a requirement to maintain IMS by June 2025. The address spaces for the Common Service Layer (Structured Call Interface, Operations Manager, Resource Manager) are automatically invoked during the Control Region initialization. The Repository Server for DRD management is now implemented and required for startup. OTMA and ODBM are also configured to work together with IMS Connect for client-side IMS applications. In this case, the address spaces for IMS Connect and ODBM should be initalized after the startup completion of IMS.

Starting with ADCD 3.1D, an additional volume, A3INM2, was added for Installation Manager. The toolkit resides on this volume.

Several program products and subsystems were updated to use Java 11.

The following z/OSMF functions were implemented:

- Software Management
- Performance
- Consoles
- Jobs and Resources (i.e.: SDSF Plugin)
- Rest Services
- z/OS Classic Interfaces
- z/OSMF JES2 Email Support

The option to use Secure SSL/TLS for TN3270 has been provided in this ADCD release.

Please reference the webpage section: **Announcements, Changes and Updates.**

The following products have been added:

- IBM Semeru Runtime Certified Edition for z/OS V21.0

The following products have been updated with the latest available version/release/modification level.

- IBM Open Enterprise SDK for GO V1.25

- IBM Z Distribution for Zowe V3.0
- IBM DevOps Deploy V8.12
- IBM CICS VSAM Recovery V6.1
- IBM CICS Transaction Server V6.3
- IBM Enterprise COBOL for z/OS V6.5
- IBM Enterprise PL/I for z/OS V6.2
- IBM Decision Runtime for z/OS V9.5
- IBM Db2 12 for z/OS V13.1.507
- IBM MQ V9.4.4
- IBM Information Management System V15.6
- IBM Semeru Runtime Certified Edition for z/OS V21.0
- IBM Z Monitoring Suite V2.2.1
- IBM Z Multi-Factor Authentication V2.4
- IBM Z Open Automation Utilities V1.4
- IBM Z Workload Scheduler V10.2.0.2
- IBM WebSphere Application Server for z/OS V9.0.5.25
- IBM z/OS Connect Enterprise Edition Unlimited V3.0.97

Db2 V13 has been increased to 18,000 cylinders, and Installation Manager V9.0.5.16 increased to 20,000 cylinders. The other z/OS base, z/OS products and middleware volume sizes have been increased to mod-9 (10,017 cylinders) to provide more free space for expansion.

Page Data Sets:

This ADCD system provides you with three volumes dedicated for page data sets, A3PAGA through A3PAGC. The contents of the volumes are listed below.

A3PAGA – SYS1.S0W1.PLPA.PAGE , SYS.S0W1.COMMON.PAGE , SYS1.S0W1.LOCALA.PAGE
A3PAGB – SYS1.S0W1.LOCALB.PAGE
A3PAGC – SYS1.S0W1.LOCALC.PAGE

The pre-configured loadparms that are meant for bringing up DB2 and WAS, use all of the above listed page data sets. The rest of the loadparms use only the ones on first two volumes listed above. Depending upon your requirement you can add or remove these page data sets using the example parameters below in IEASYSxx member after copying it to USER.PARMLIB.

```
PAGE=(SYS1.S0W1.PLPA.PAGE,
      SYS1.S0W1.COMMON.PAGE,
      SYS1.S0W1.LOCALA.PAGE,
      SYS1.S0W1.LOCALB.PAGE,L),
```

Starting/Stopping IMS and Running Type-2 Commands:

Please note, the IMS V15.5 environment is now available with enhanced features. For more information about these features, please refer to the following blog post in the Dallas ISV Center Secure User Group: https://community.ibm.com/community/user/ibmz-and-linuxone/blogs/ashley-lopez/2025/11/17/ims-tmdb-v155-with-enhanced-functionality

The instructions for starting and stopping IMS are the following:

Startup

1. /S IMS15RL1
2. /S IMS15RS1 (necessary for the WTOR message to appear)
3. /S IMS15CR1 (starts SCI, OM, RM procs during this initialization)
4. /R ##,/NRE CHKPT 0 FORMAT ALL
5. /S IMS15OD1
6. /S IMS15HWS

Shutdown (Note: Respond to IMS WTOR first, not IMS CONNECT WTOR)

1. /R ##,/CHE SNAPQ
2. /R ##,/CHE FREEZE
3. /F IMS15SCI,SHUTDOWN CSLLCL (or CSLPLEX) - takes down SCI, OM, RM, ODBM in succession
    1. CSLLCL – shuts down the common service layer (CSL) associated with a single z/OS in the IMSPlex
    2. CSLPLEX – shuts down the CSL associated with all z/OS images connected in the IMSPlex
4. /P IMS15RS1
5. /R ##,CLOSEHWS to the IMS CONNECT READY WTOR
    1. /P IMS15HWS – purging IMS Connect is not necessarily recommended but acceptable
6. /P IMS15RL1

The Single Point of Control application (TSO SPOC) is used to add, update/modify, and manage resource definitions. The QUERY and CREATE commands are introduced with the implementation of the IMS Repository.
To access the ISPF panel for TSO SPOC, go to:

- EXEC 'DFSF10.SDFSEXEC(DFSAPPL)' 'HLQ(DFSF10)'
- Select Option 1 for TSO SPOC.

You can test the following sample transaction to preview the repository functionality.

- Command: QUERY TRAN NAME(IVTNO) SHOW(ALL)
- Plex: PLEX1
- Route: IVP1

Additional information about TSO SPOC and type-2 commands can be found in the IBM Documentation.

WLM configuration provided on ADCD z/OS:

The WLM configuration of application environments for DB2 Stored Procedures for DBDG are self-documented in the WLM application environment display.

For DBDG (DB2 V13) the comment describes the usage of each environment.

```
DBDGENV                          Default
DBDGENVC                         DSNWLM_DSNACICS
DBDGENVD                         DSNWLM_DEBUGGER
DBDGENVG                         DSNWLM_GENERAL
```

DBDGENVI	Stored Procedure for IDAA
DBDGENVJ	DSNWLM_JAVA
DBDGENVM	DSNWLM_MQSERIES
DBDGENVO	DSNWLM_JAVA_BIGMEM
DBDGENVP	DSNWLM_PGM_CONTROL
DBDGENVR	DSNWLM_REXX
DBDGENVU	DSNWLM_UTILS
DBDGENVW	DSNWLM_WEBSERVICES
DBDGENVX	DSNWLM_XML
DBDGENV1	DSNWLM_NUMTCB1
DBDGRFSH	Stored Procedure REFRESH

ACS routines provided on ADCD:

DB2 V13 requires that its Catalog and Directory be SMS managed. The ACS routines available on ADCD z/OS system were created to handle HLQ DSNCD10, which is the HLQ of the DB2 V13 Catalog and Directory. The logic is to use two qualifiers, first is DSNCD10 and the second is DSNDBC or DSNDBD. The DSNDBC and DSNDBD indicates the cluster and data portion of the VSAM data set of a DB2 Tablespace. Other datasets for DB2 V13 have a HLQ of DSND10 and these are not SMS managed. A DB2 STOGROUP called SYSSMS has been created for the Catalog and Directory Tablespaces with a VCAT of DSND10 and VOL of (*). The (*) is for SMS managed STOGROUP. The DB2 STOGROUP, SYSDEFLT uses VCAT of DSND10 and lists actual volumes and is not SMS managed. The installation is configured to use SYSSMS when creating the Catalog and Directory Tablespaces. If users create and specify a STOGROUP of their own or default to SYSDEFLT STOGROUP, their Tablespaces will fall into non-SMS managed volumes as specified in the STOGROUP.

The data class DCEXTEAV is defined to allow larger than four Gigabyte dataset allocation. With this data class and the accompanying storage group and class, a dataset can be allocated on the provided SMS managed volume A3USR1. The ACS routines are defined so no filtering is needed. To allocate and SMS managed dataset, specify the data class (DCEXTEAV) in the allocation JCL and the dataset will be defined on the provided volume. Below are the names of the Data class, Storage Group and Storage class for reference purposes:

DCEXTEAV	Data Class
SGEXTEAV	Storage Group
SCEXTEAV	Storage class
A3USR1	Volume defined to SGEXTEAV (Storage Group)

zCX Container SMS environment

This is the link to the zCX Container Guide

https://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosV2R5izso100/$file/izso100_V2R5.pdf

The data class CXDC is defined to allow larger than four Gigabyte dataset allocation. With this data class and the accompanying storage group and class, a dataset can be allocated on the provided SMS managed volume A3ZCX1. The ACS routines are used during provisioning of zCX Container.

Data class, Storage Group and Storage class for zCX Containers reference purposes:

CXDC	Data Class for zCX
CXROOTSG	Storage Group
CXROOTSC	Storage class
A3ZCX1	Volume size is 18,000 cylinders and defined in CXROOTSG (Storage Group)

Recreating the coupling data sets:

Below listed are the coupling data sets provided on ADCD.

```
SYS1.ADCDPL.CDS01
SYS1.ADCDPL.CDS02
SYS1.ADCDPL.CFRM.CDS01
SYS1.ADCDPL.CFRM.CDS02
SYS1.ADCDPL.LOGR.CDS01
SYS1.ADCDPL.LOGR.CDS02
SYS1.ADCDPL.OMVS.CDS01
SYS1.ADCDPL.OMVS.CDS02
SYS1.ADCDPL.WLM.CDS01
SYS1.ADCDPL.WLM.CDS02
```

In case any of these data sets are corrupted or become unusable, delete them and use the JCL available in the member ALOCCOPL in 'ADCD.LIB.JCL' data set, to allocate them again.
Note: Be sure to make the appropriate volume change that reflects the level of ADCD you are using.

Note: This procedure is provided to you, assuming that you have a thorough knowledge of setting up a SYSPLEX environment. These steps are a bit involved and could cause disruption of normal functioning of your ADCD system.

Allocating DB2 archive logs into an esoteric device:

Additional storage volume A3DBAR has been defined and is pointed to by a new esoteric DBARCH, for DB2 archive logs. Instructions for adding more volumes to this esoteric is provided in this document below. Ensure to map this volume A3DBAR to device# 0AA3 in your devmap, so that it is in sync with the IODF definition.
In this edition of ADCD z/OS, the loadparms that are meant to bring up DB2, have been configured to use the esoteric device DBARCH for holding the DB2 archive logs. This means that the archive logs will go only into this volume (or volumes if you add more to the esoteric). You will still need to manage the space on the volume and delete archive logs that are no longer needed. The fourth qualifier in the data set name is a date of the format Dyynnn where “yy” is the year and “nnn” is the Julian day of the year. When you start DB2, examine the console log to see that it does not read any archive logs. If no archive logs are used at the start, then you have a clean start of DB2 and you can delete all the prior archive logs. If you are running DB2 and run out of space in the esoteric DBARCH volume(s), look at the SDSF console log for DB2 and determine the start date. Then you can delete archive logs prior to the start date of the last clean start of DB2. You should monitor the space available on your DBARCH esoteric volume(s). Better space management can be achieved by turning off logging on some of your Tablespaces, that can be recovered by just dropping, re-creating and re-loading. You can also reduce logging by using the LOG NO parm in your load utility job. You would need to reset the COPY pending flag with the NOCOPYPEND parm in the load utility or the REPAIR utility. Please note that these are to be used only for Tablespaces that you can recover on your own without any of DB2's recovery. A thoughtful management of DB2 archive logs is important in any DB2 environment - test, development or production.

Also note that, even though you delete the DSNx10.DBxG.ARCLOG1.Date.Time.**A0000000#** data sets you need to keep enough of the DSNx10.DBxG.ARCLOG1.Date.Time.**B000000#** data sets to cover two successful restarts of DB2. These are the backups for your BSDS data sets. If anything happens to your BSDS; you will need these backups to restore your BSDS.

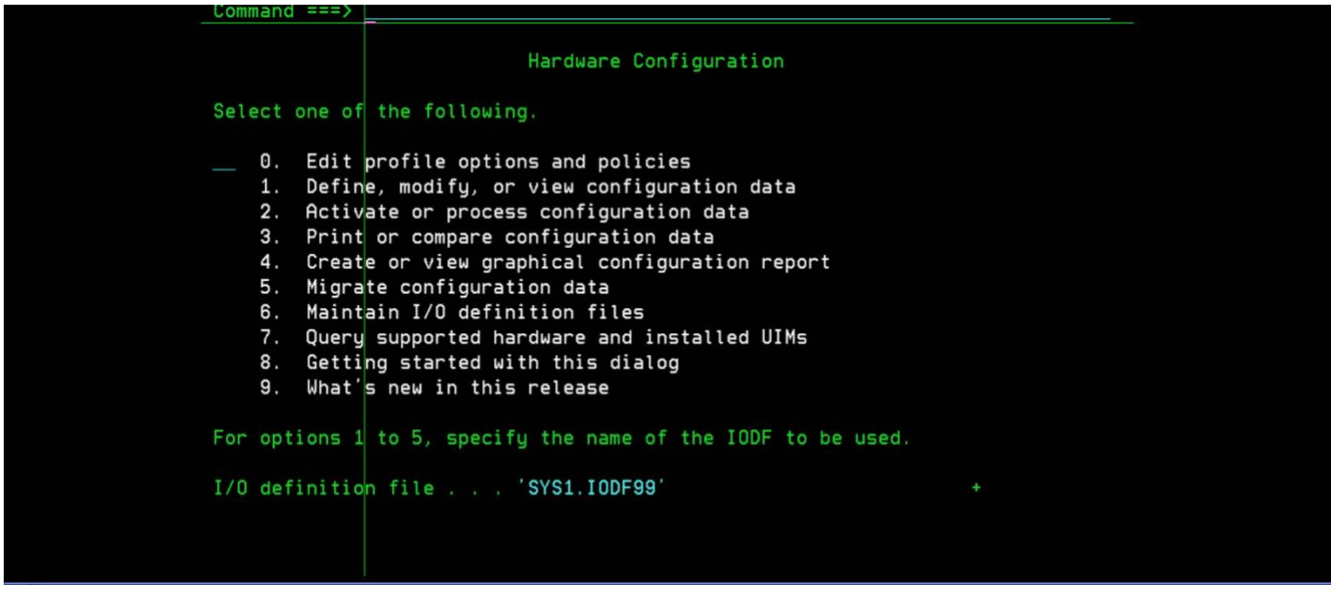
The DBARCH esoteric is coded into DB2 ZPARM, via the link-edit JCL member DSNTIJUZ in DSNx10.NEW.SDSNSAMP. You can find the below parms coded under DSN6ARVP section of DSNTIJUZ. This information is provided here, just in case you want to create and update with a different esoteric other than the one provided.

```
TSTAMP=YES,                                              X
UNIT=DBARCH,                                             X
UNIT2=
```

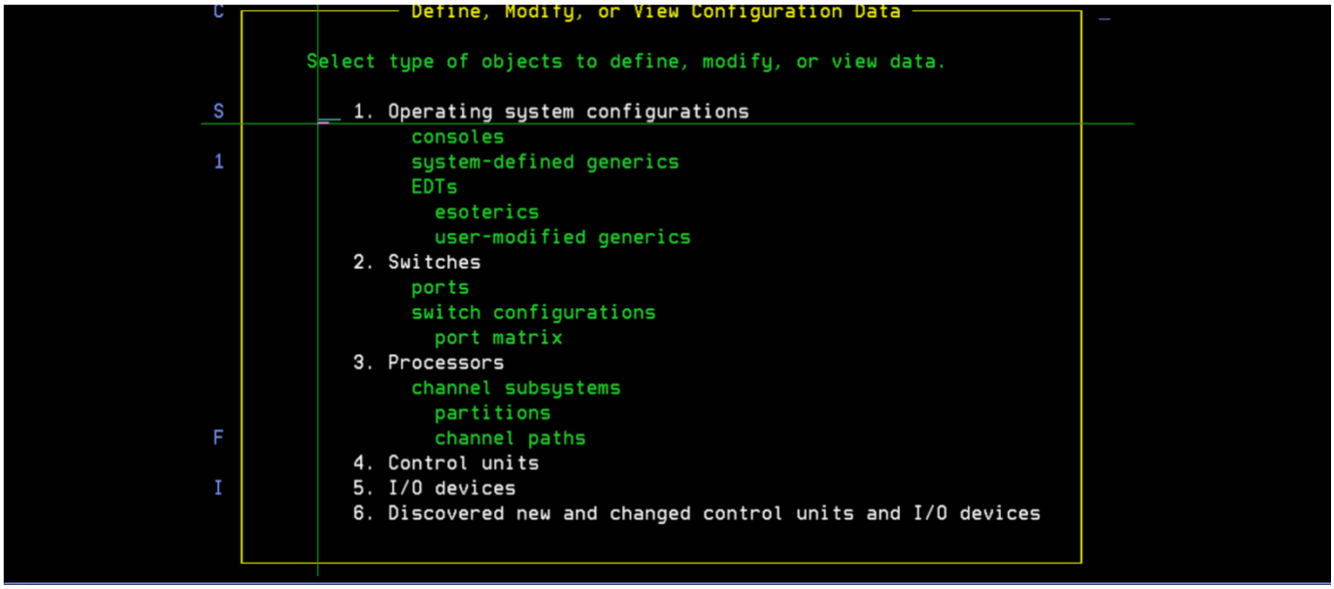
Follow the below instructions, if you need to add more volumes to the esoteric DBARCH.

The IODF file needs to be updated in order to make changes to an esoteric. The default active IODF in ADCD system is SYS1.IODF99. When we try to modify this, a temporary work IODF is created, which can be named as per our preference. In this case, let us name it SYS1.IODF03.WORK. Once the changes are done, this work file can be used to create a production IODF file, let us name it SYS1.IODF03. The system can be re-IPLed after changing loadparm to use IODF03 and check if the changes we have done are working properly. We can either continue to use IODF03 or copy it to IODF99. For copying to IODF99, we need to take a backup of IODF99 and then delete IODF99. After deleting IODF99, copy IODF03 to IODF99 and update the loadparm member to use IODF99.

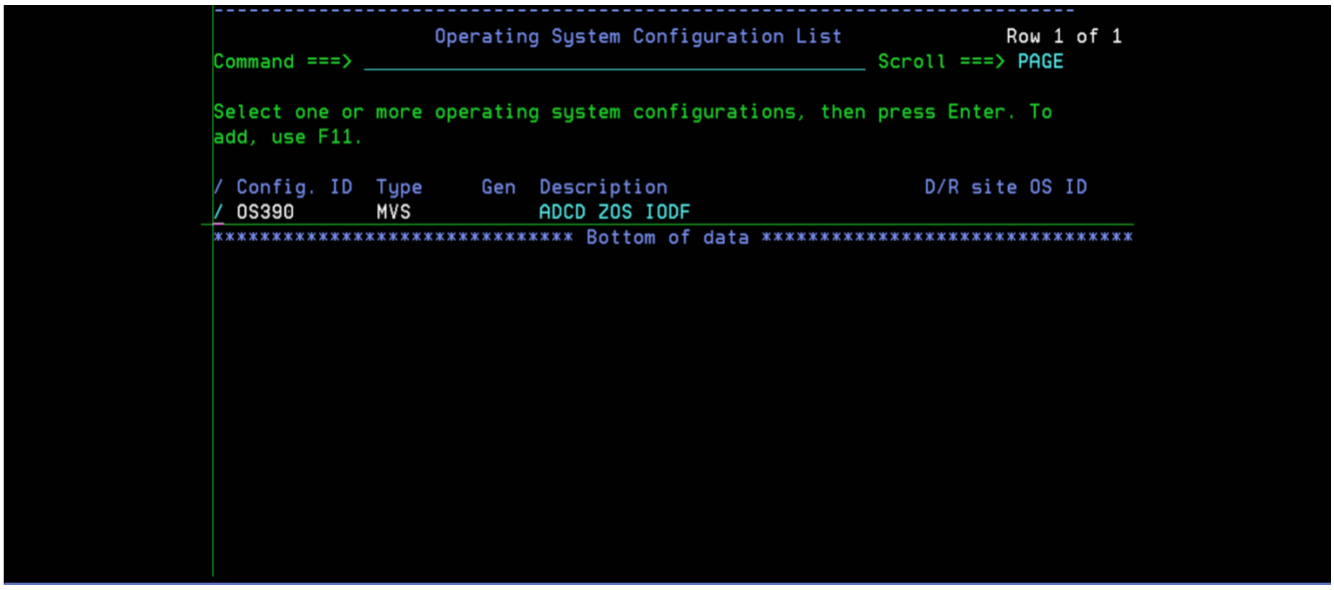
1. Go to option M.4 from ISPF primary option menu, to enter into the HCD tool (Hardware Configuration Tools).



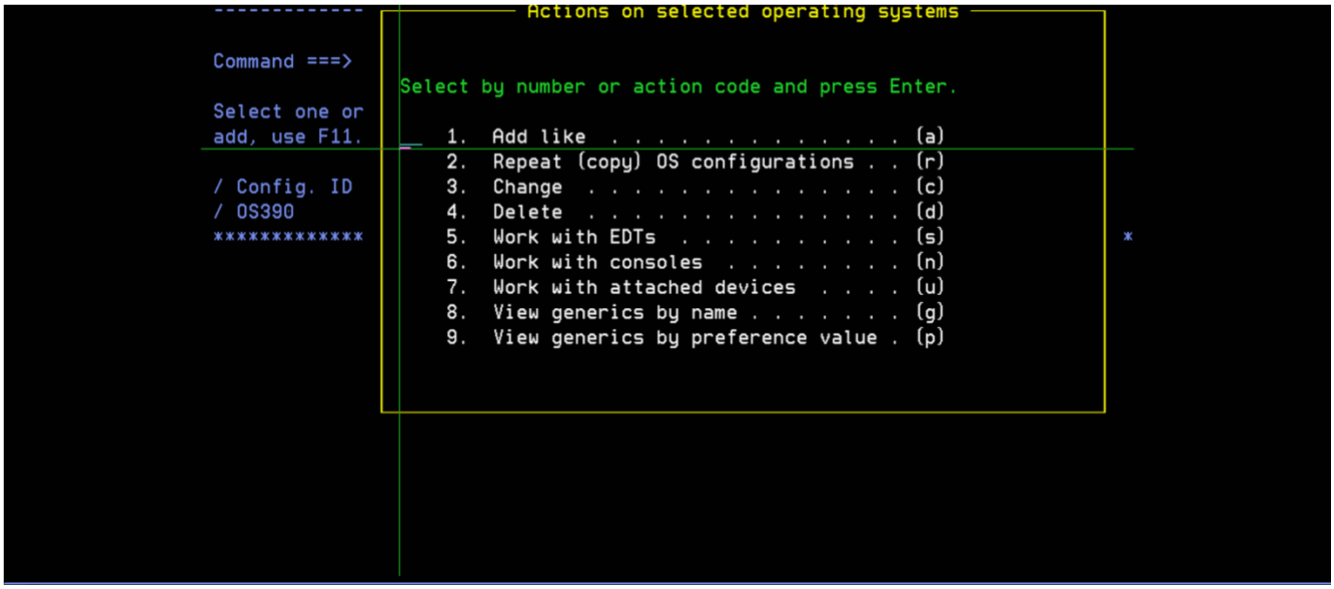
2. Ensure that the default IODF file is selected as shown in above screenshot. Select option 1 (Define, Modify, or View Configuration Data).



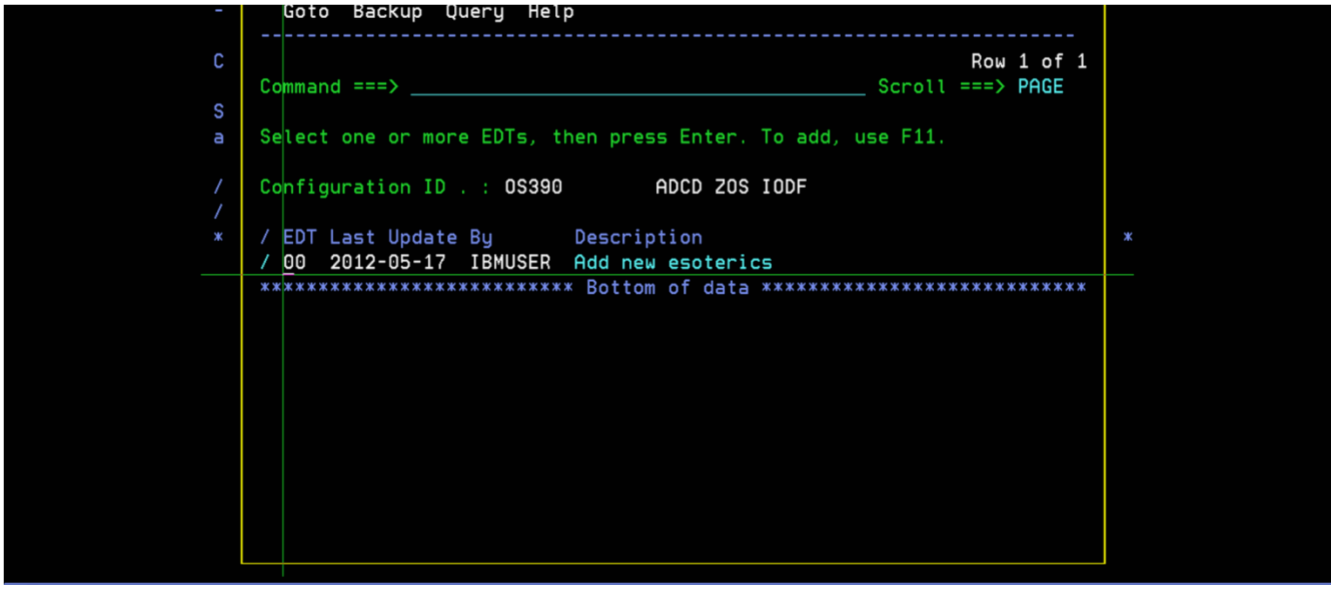
3. Select option 1 (Operating System Configurations). Type '/' to select Config. ID OS390 in the next screen and press enter.



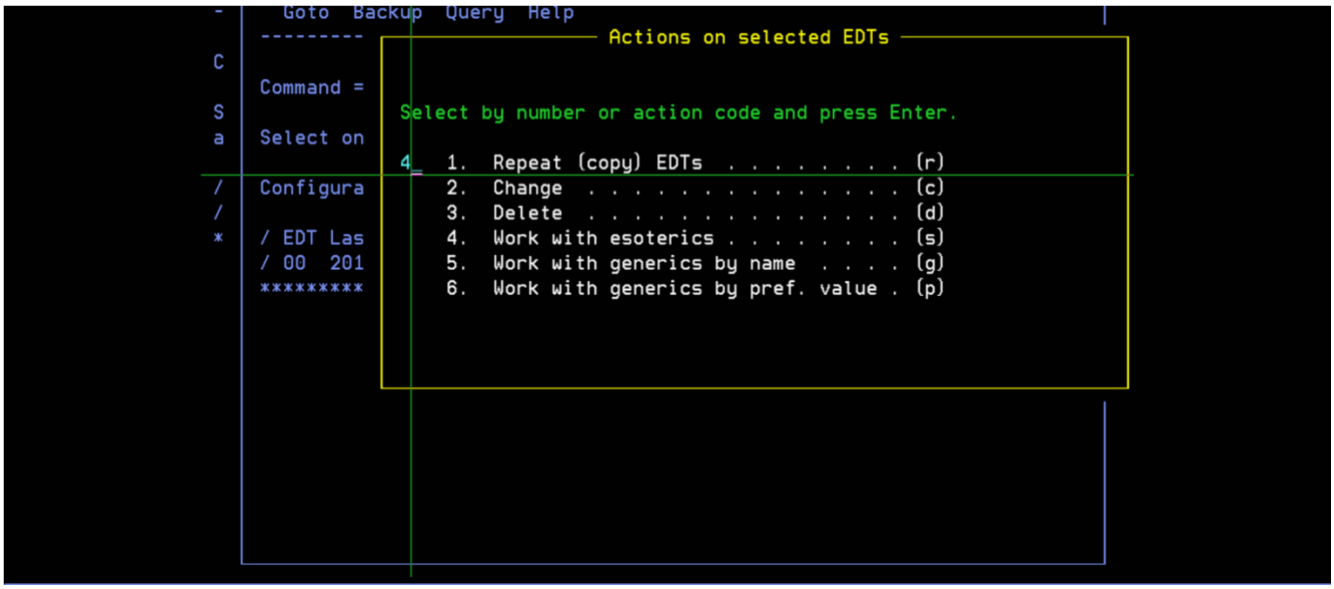
4. A pop-up window is thrown as shown below, select option 5 (Work with EDTs) in this pop-up.



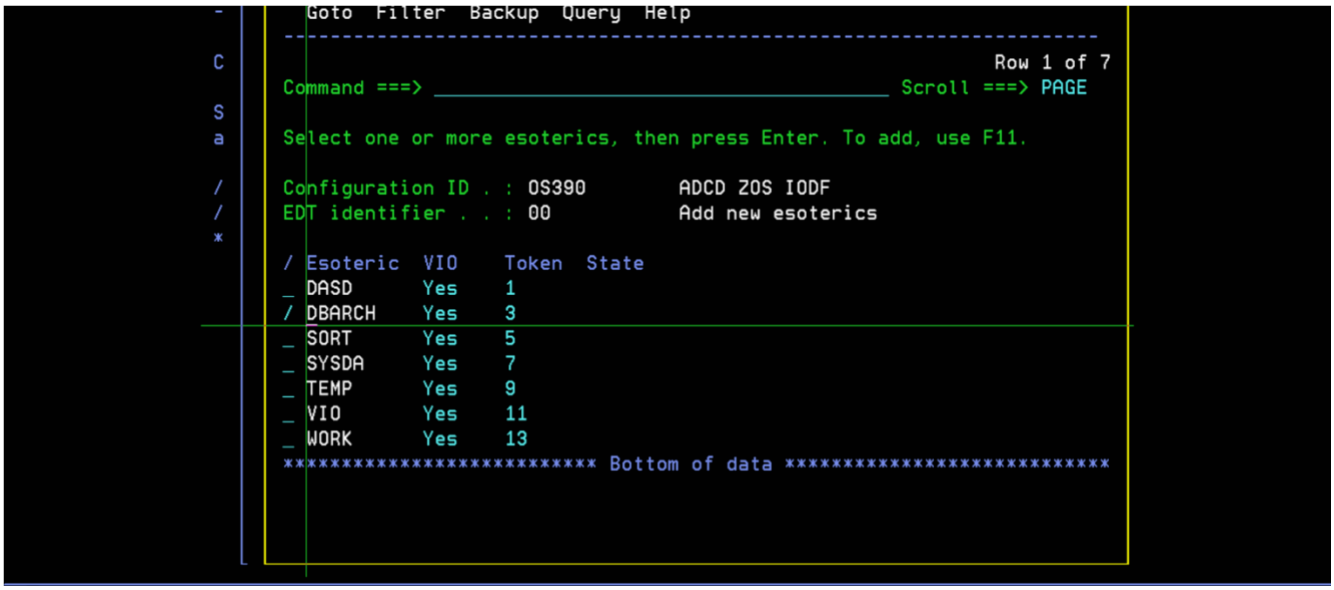
5. Now it throws a list of EDTs, select EDT# 00, by typing '/' and press enter.



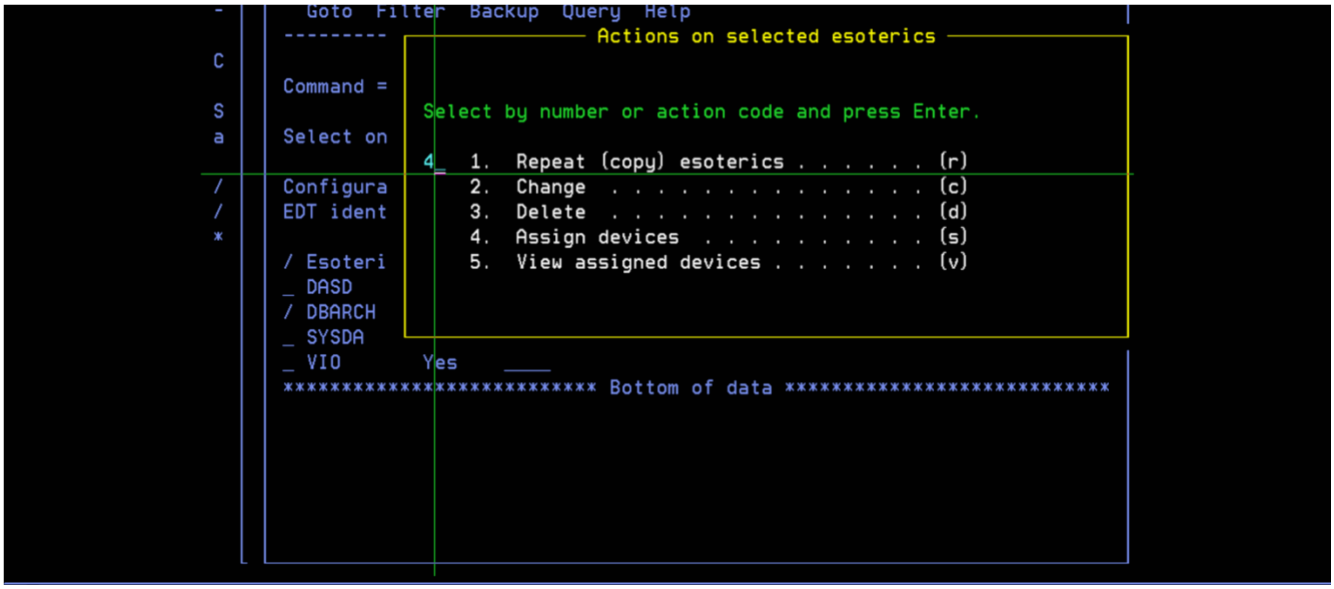
6. Throws another pop-up with actions to be performed on EDTs, select option 4 (Work with esoteric).



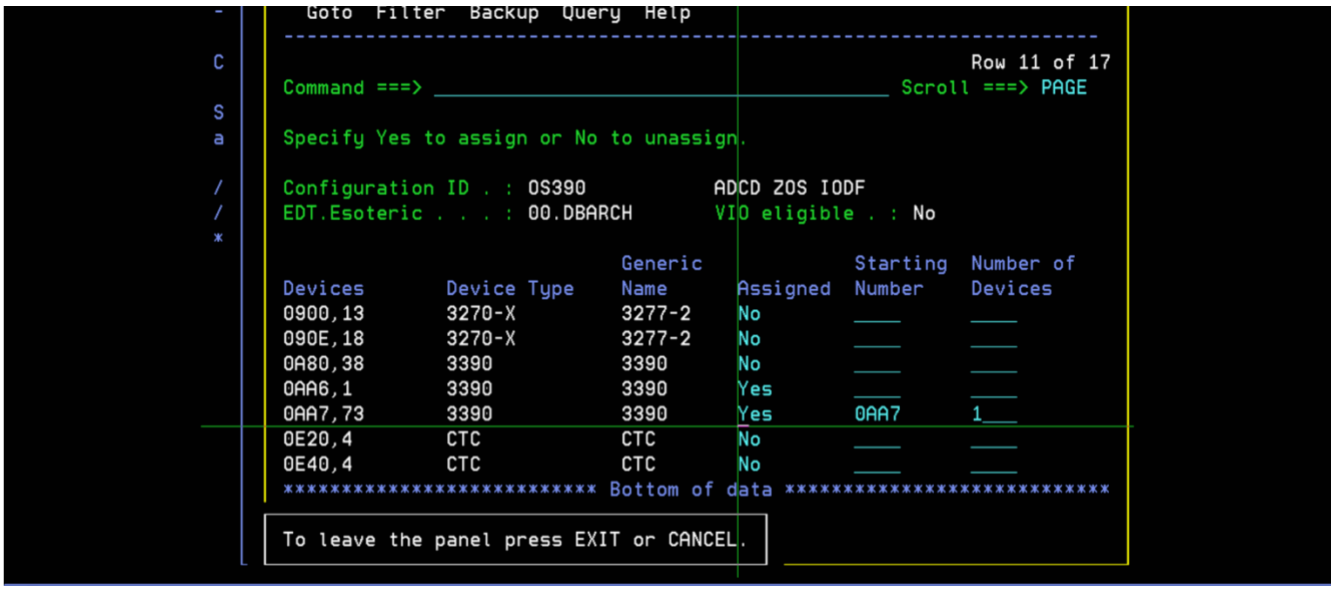
7. This lists the esoteric already available, select the esoteric DBARCH by typing '/' and press enter for further options.



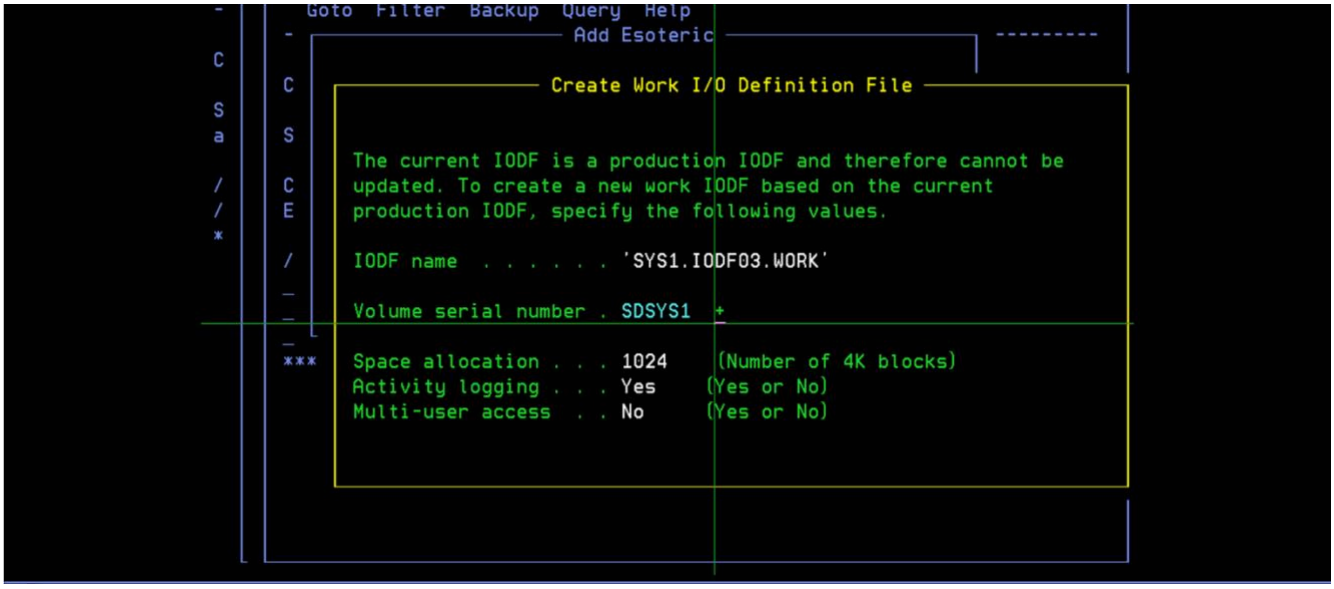
8. Select option 4 (Assign devices).



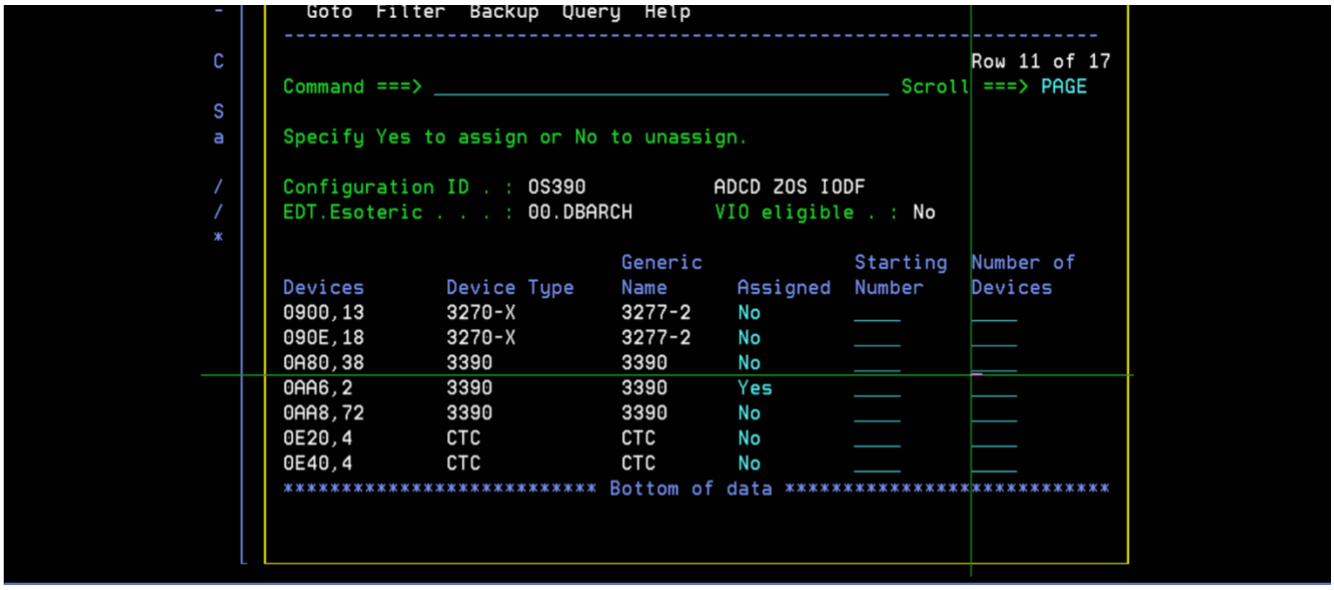
9. Throws a pop-up window with list of devices available, select the appropriate device or device range that you want to add to this esoteric. In the screenshot below, we are trying to add one additional device at address 0AA7. Change the status of 'Assigned' column from 'No' to 'Yes' across the device range that you want to add and also specify the starting device address, and number of devices to add a range.



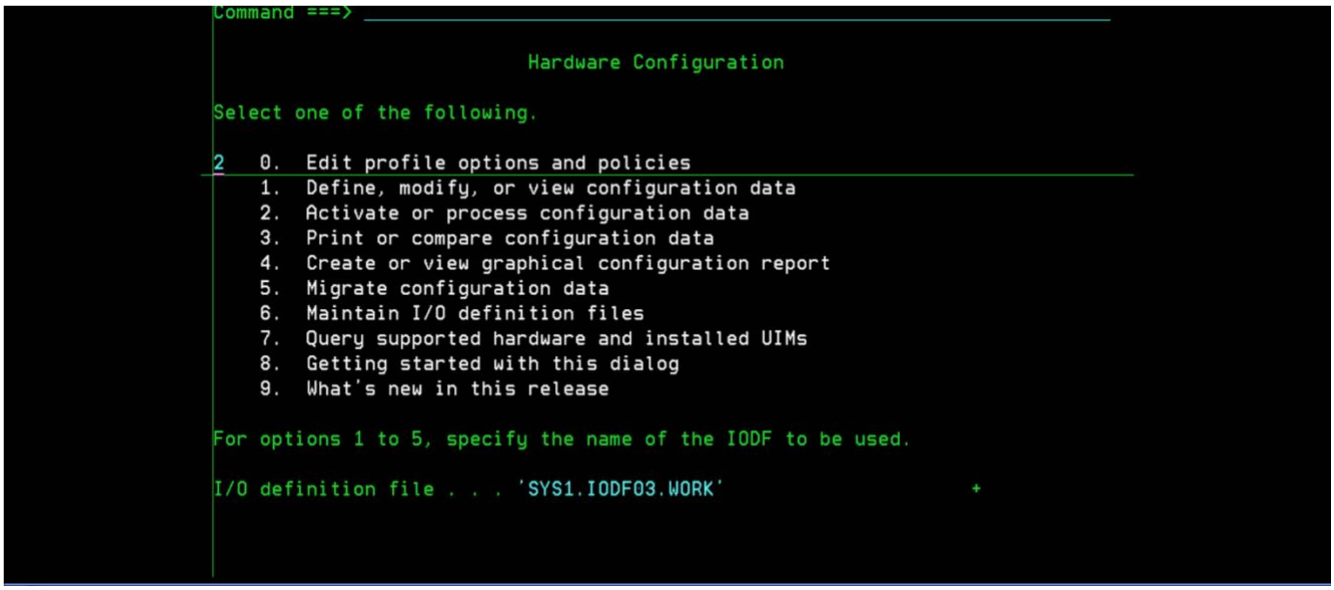
10. On pressing enter after above selections, a pop-up window is thrown to capture the details for creating a work IODF file that will capture the changes.



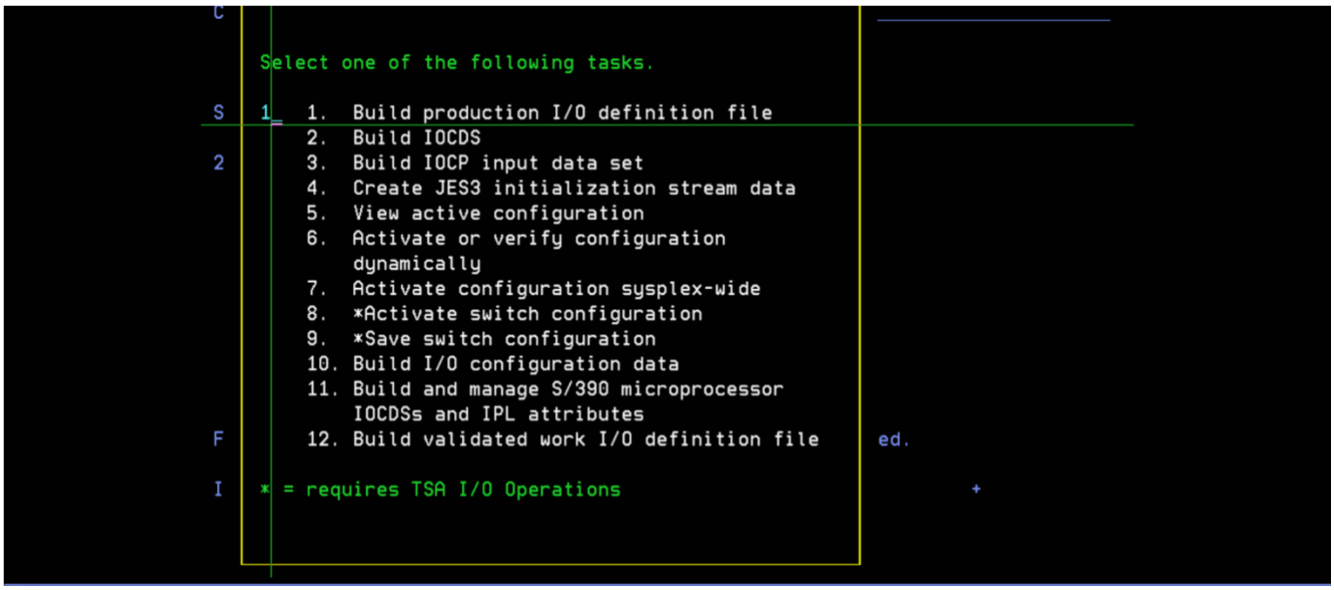
11. On pressing enter, now it shows the updated list of devices assigned. As device# 0AA6 was already assigned, now with 0AA7 added, it shows 2 devices in that range.



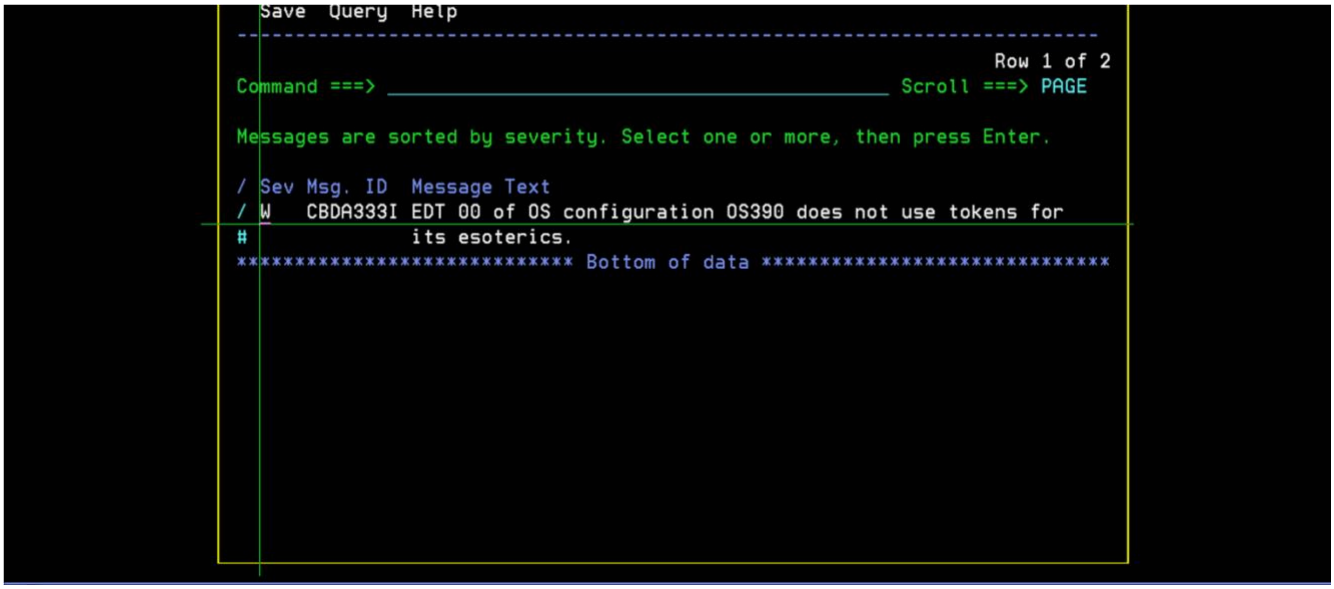
12. Now, go back to primary option menu of HCD and select option 2 (Activate or process configuration data) against the work IODF file that we just created.



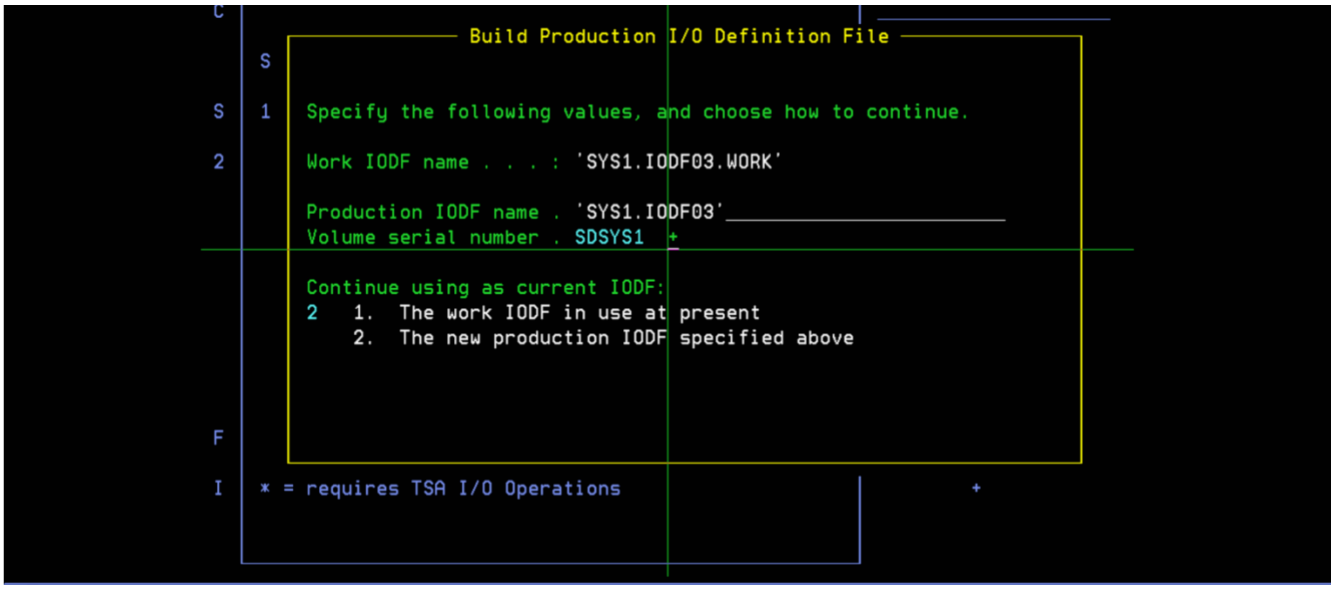
13. Select option 1 (Build production I/O definition file) as shown below.



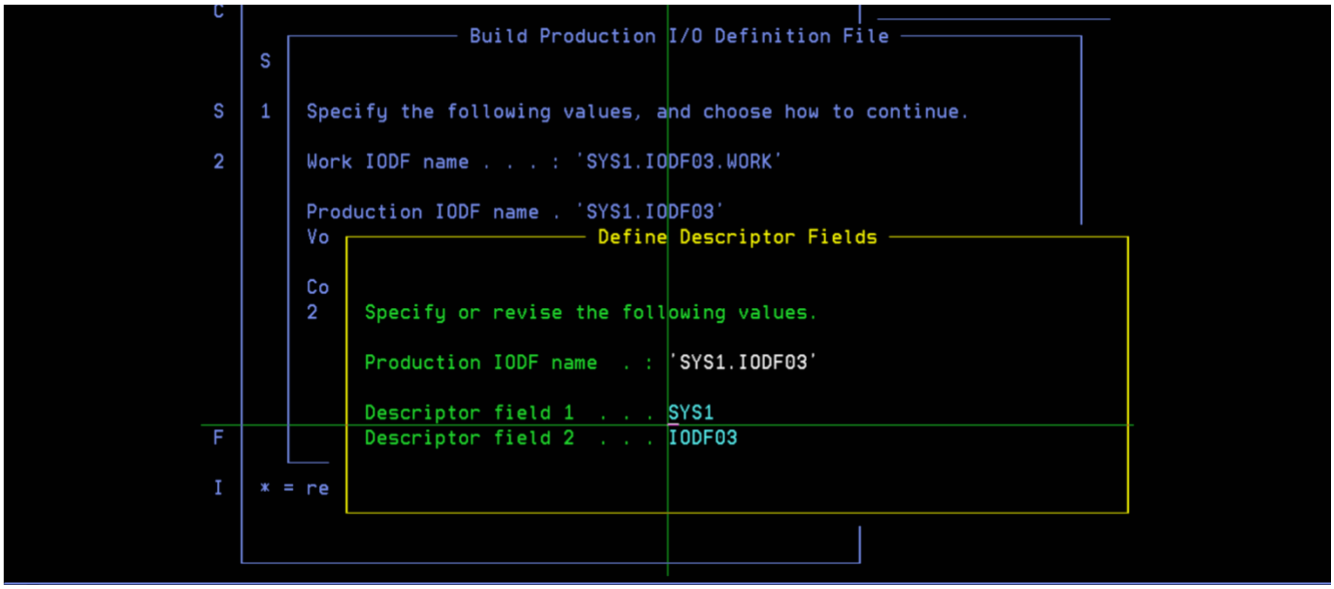
14. The changes made are verified and if any errors / warnings are displayed at this stage. A warning message as shown below, can be ignored.



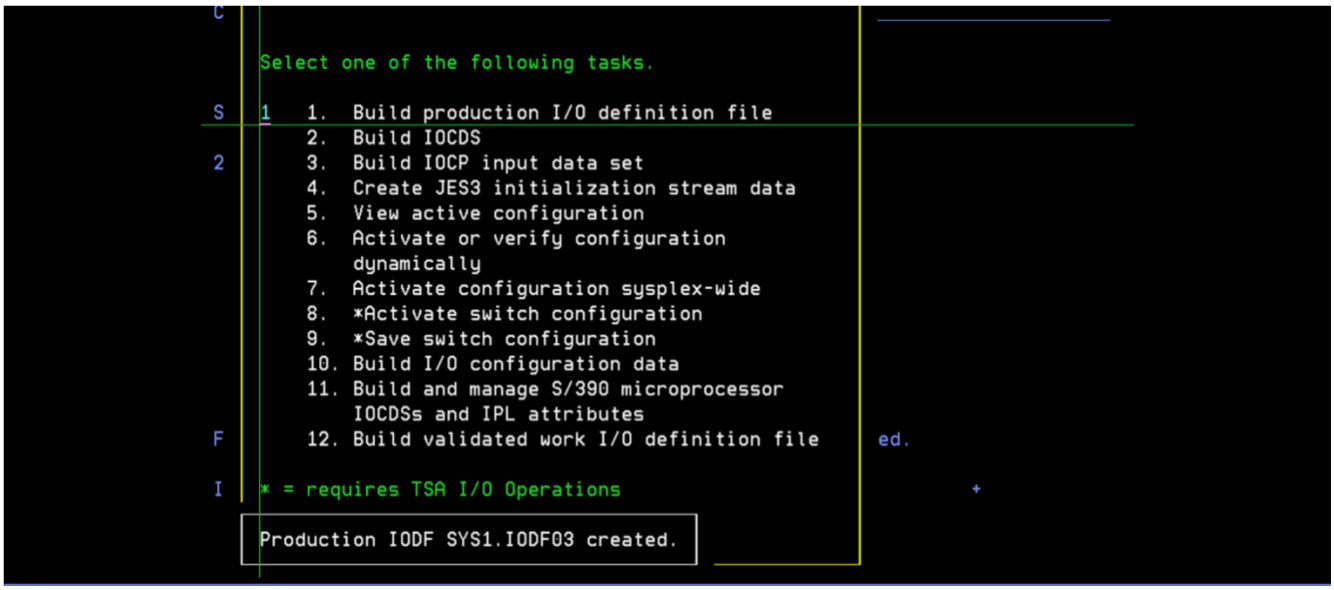
15. Press F3 to go back and create the production IODF file, call it 'SYS1.IODF03', specify the volume and hit enter.
    Note: The volume specified here should be the same volume as where IODF99 is residing.



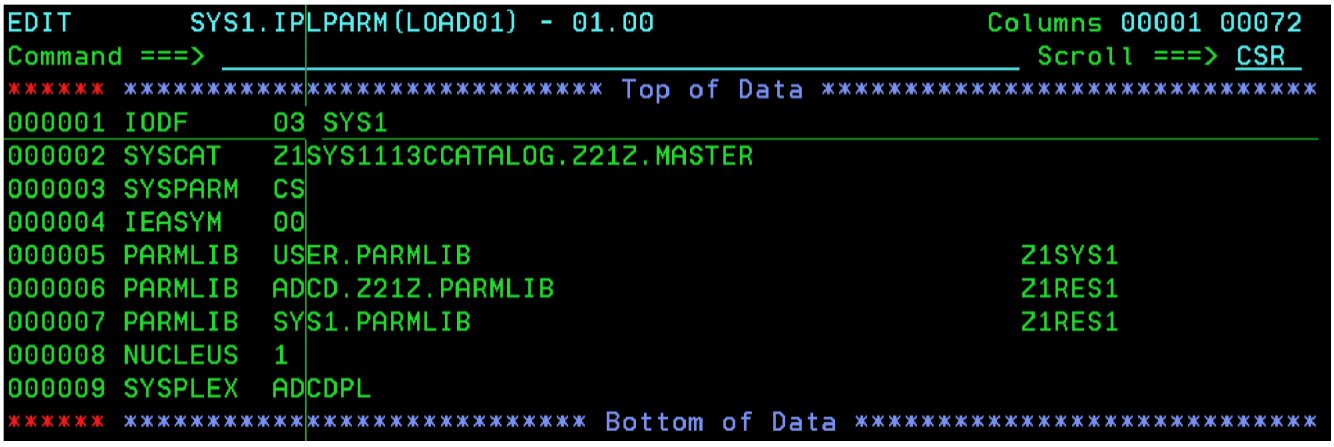
16. Throws a pop-up window for descriptor fields as shown below, hit enter again.



17. You should get a message for successful creation as shown below.



18. Come out of HCD and create a new loadparm member (using LOADCS as a template) as shown below, to use IODF03, by changing the IODF parm value from 99 to 03.



19. IPL the system with loadparm '01' to ensure that IODF03 works without any issues. If you want to continue using IODF03, modify other loadparms that you need, to use IODF03. Otherwise if you want to copy the changes to IODF99, take a backup of IODF99 using option 6 (Maintain I/O definition files) and then option 2 (Copy I/O definition file). After taking a backup, delete IODF99 file and repeat the same options 6 and 2 to copy IODF03 into IODF99.

Steps for dumping SMF data into GDG data sets

The system is configured to clear SMF data using the procedure SMFCLEAR. This procedure is triggered by the exit routine IEFU29, the source code of which is available in ADCD.LIB.JCL. In case, you wish to save the SMF data into GDG data sets, this exit routine needs to be modified to invoke procedure SMFDUMPS. Edit the routine IEFU29 to change occurrences of string SMFCLEAR to SMFDUMPS and assemble / link-edit the load module using the JCL member IEFU29@, also available in ADCD.LIB.JCL. The system needs to be re-IPLed for this to take effect. A GDG base SYS1.SMF.DATA has already been defined using the JCL in ADCD.LIB.JCL(SMFGDG). The procedures SMFCLEAR and SMFDUMPS are available in ADCD.Z32A.PROCLIB.

Using the esoteric devices

Esoteric devices called WORK, TEMP and SORT have been defined and mapped to devices in the range 0600 – 060 F. Create emulated 3390 volumes in your zPDT system and map them to these device address via the devmap file, in order to use these esoterics. Also note that the appropriate VATLSTxx member (volume attribute list) should be updated with necessary statement, as shown highlighted in below sample. In this example, we want to use volumes WORK01 through WORK12, which is marked as WORK*. This member defines the mount and use attributes of direct access volumes.

```
VATDEF IPLUSE(PRIVATE),SYSUSE(PRIVATE)
A3SYS1,0,0,3390    ,Y
WORK* ,0,0,3390    ,Y
```

Steps for starting IBM Health Checker for z/OS

With this edition, IBM Health Checker has been pre-configured to start automatically.

This utility can be started manually with the below start command.

```
/START HZSPROC
```

http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/hchecker/index.html

For stopping issue the below command manually or include it in your shutdown script SHUTxx in parmlib.

```
/STOP HZSPROC
```

Steps for starting IBM zOWE Distribution v3.0.0

The zOWE started task is auto started on ADCD with loadparm ZE. Due to the need for z/OSMF product to be fully initialized, verify that you can logon to z/OSMF first before attempting to log onto Zowe Desktop.

For other loadparms that do not autostart Zowe, the following can be used to manually initiate Zowe started tasks.

S ZWESISTC

The Cross Memory Server will initialize quickly.

S ZWESLSTC

The Application Server will start and after several minutes several processes will start up and run for some length of time. Currently there is no message that comes out letting you know when zOWE is completely initialized. This could take several minutes before you can logon to the Desktop.

The URL below is the Zowe Desktop.

https://10.1.1.2:7554/zlux/ui/v1/ZLUX/plugins/org.zowe.zlux.bootstrap/web/index.html

Steps for starting IBM z/OS Management Facility (z/OSMF)

All loadparm's have been configured to start the z/OSMF product using VTAMAPPL at IPL. The CIM (Common Information Model) server is no longer required to start z/OSMF.

This might take 20 plus minutes to come up, depending upon your zPDT system. Look for the below messages for successful start of the z/OSMF.

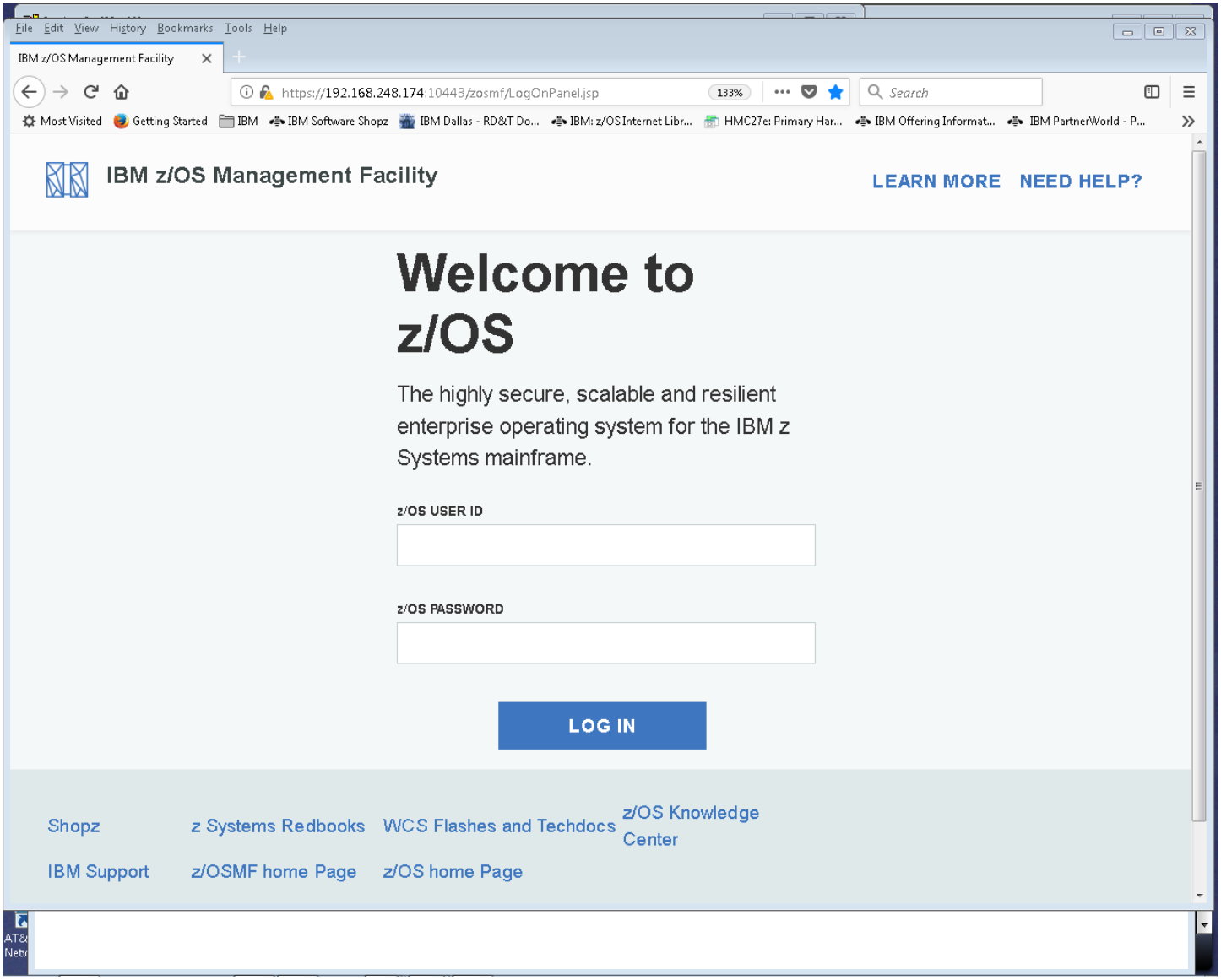
```
S IZUANG1
CWWKB0056I INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR ANGEL
S IZUSVR1 IZUG400I: The z/OSMF Web application services are initialized.
+ CWWKF0011I: The server zosmfServer is ready to run a smarter planet.
```

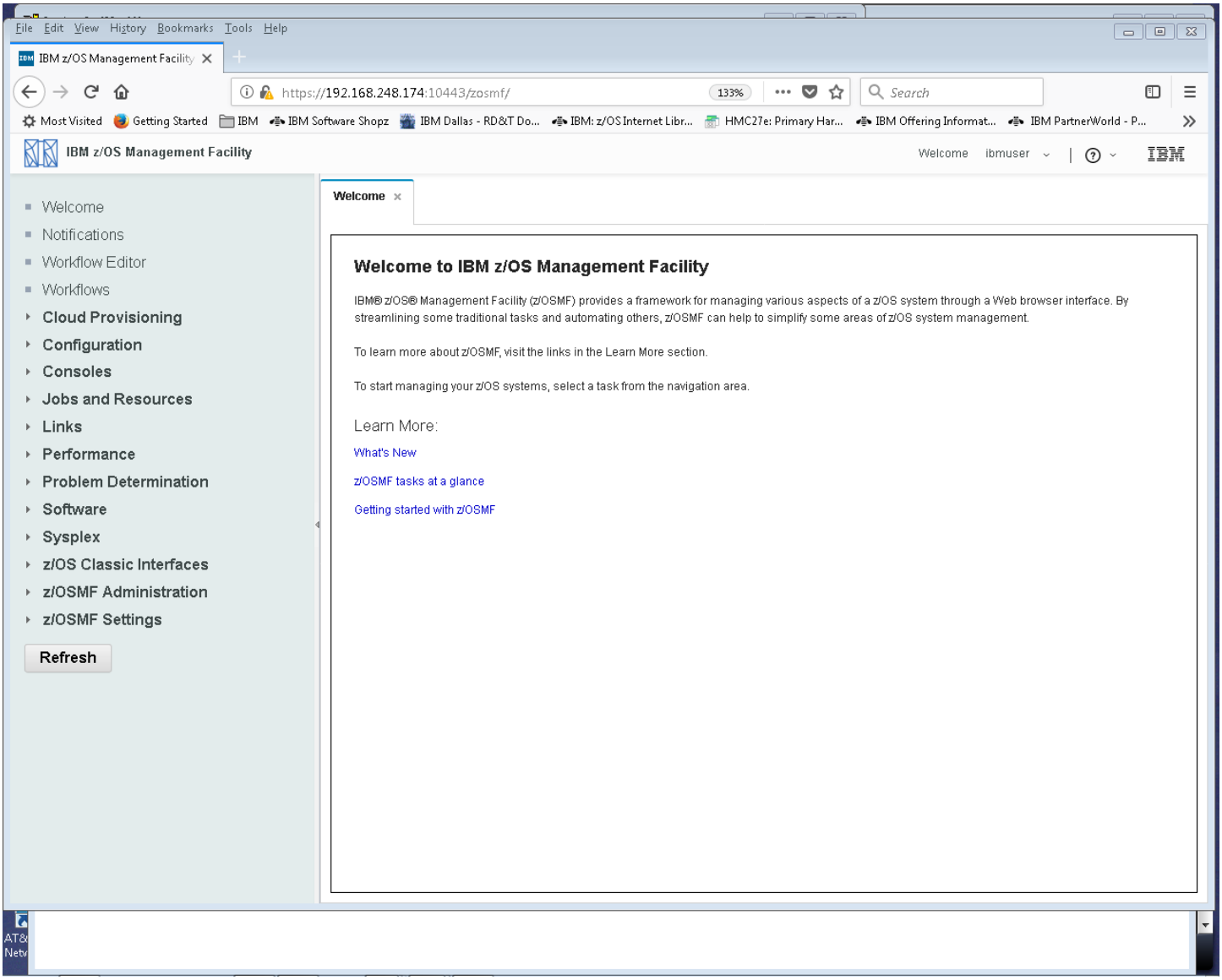
The z/OSMF console can be accessed by using the below URL.

https://s0w1.dal-ebis.ihost.com:10443/zosmf

The initial login screen is as shown in below screenshot.

The welcome screen of z/OSMF console is shown in below screenshot.





The commands for stopping z/OSMF are listed below.

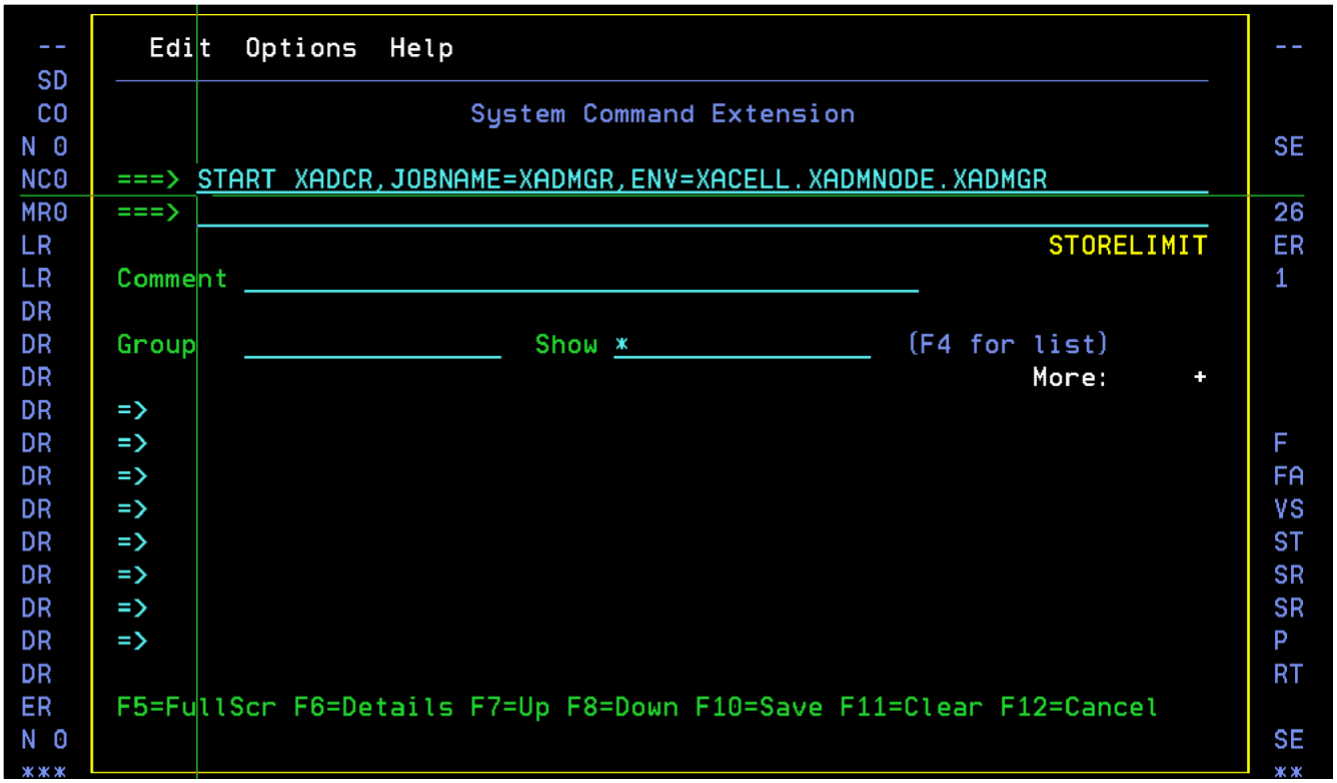
```
P IZUSVR1
P IZUANG1
```

Steps for starting WebSphere Application Server (WAS V9.0)

It is recommended to have more than 4 GB real memory on your system and code at least 3000m (3 GB) in the devmap. IPL the system with loadparm WA and follow the below steps to bring up WAS V9.0:

1) Issue the below command from SDSF, to start the Deployment Manager. In SDSF, type / and hit enter to get the System Command Extension window.

```
START XADCR,JOBNAME=XADMGR,ENV=XACELL.XADMNODE.XADMGR
```



2) This may take several minutes, look for the below message in the System log:

```
BBOO0019I INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR WEBSPHERE FOR Z/OS CONTROL 478 PROCESS
XADMGR.
```

3) After receiving above message issue the next command to start the Node Agent

```
START XAACR1,JOBNAME=XAAGNT1,ENV=XACELL.XANODE1.XAAGNT1
```

4) This may take several minutes, look for the below message in the System log

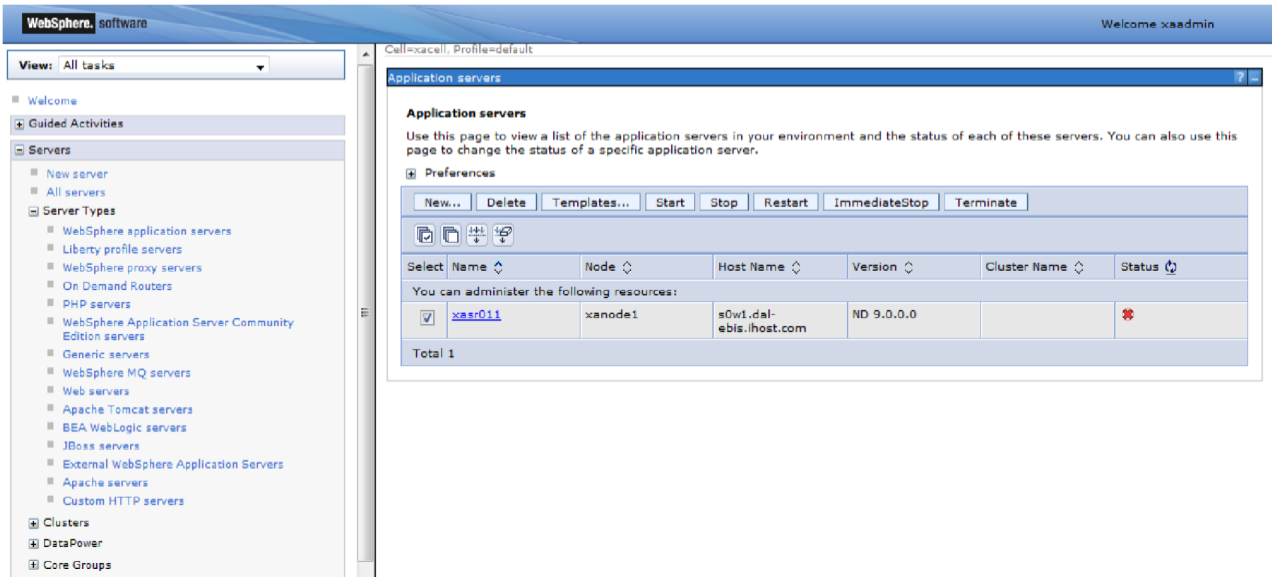
```
BBOO0019I INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR WEBSPHERE FOR Z/OS CONTROL 346 PROCESS
XAAGNT1.
```

5) Now try to connect to the Admin console from your browser using a valid user ID and password through the following link:

https://s0w1.dal-ebis.ihost.com:9306/ibm/console

6) You should get a logon screen like shown below. Login with a valid user ID and password.

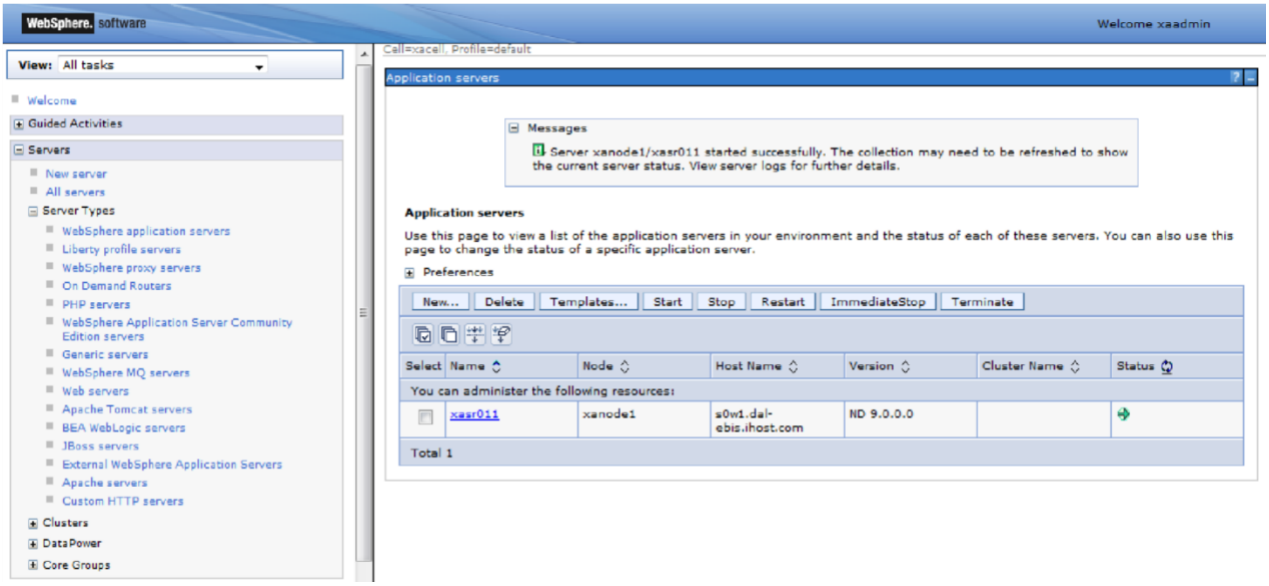
7) The Application Server can be started from the Admin console as shown below. Go to Servers → Server Types → WebSphere application servers. The server XASR011 should be listed on the right side panel.
Select it by checking the box against it and click on the 'Start' button to start the application server.



8) This may take several minutes, look for the below message in the System log

```
    BBOO0019I INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR WEBSPHERE FOR Z/OS CONTROL 541    PROCESS
XASR011.
```

The status of the server turns into green arrow, indicating that it is started now.



9) The application server can be stopped from the browser itself, by selecting the server and clicking on the 'Stop' button. Click OK on the confirmation message to stop the server. Alternatively, a stop command can also be issued from the SDSF:

```
/P XASR011
```

10) Look for the below message to confirm that the application server is shut down normally.

```
BBOO0002I WEBSPHERE FOR Z/OS CONTROL PROCESS XASR011 ENDED NORMALLY.
```

11) Issue the below command, to stop the Deployment Manager and Node Agent

```
/P XADEMN
```

12) This will take several minutes, look for the below message for normal completion.

```
BBOO0008I WEBSPHERE FOR Z/OS DAEMON S0W1 ENDED NORMALLY.
```

LOADPARMs option

Table Listing of available pre-configured distributed LOADPARMS.

LOADPARM	Description
CS	CLPA and Cold start of JES2. Base z/OS system functions i.e. no CICS, DB2, IMS, WAS, etc.
WS	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Base z/OS system functions i.e. no CICS, DB2, IMS, WAS, etc.
CI	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads CICS 6.2 & 6.1 libraries. Starts up CICS 6.2, z/OSMF and IDz.
DB	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads DB2 V13 libraries. Starts up DB2 V13, z/OSMF and IDz.

IM	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads IMS 15 libraries. Starts up IMS 15, z/OSMF and IDz.
IZ	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Starts up z/OSMF and IDz.
WA	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads WAS v9. Starts up z/OSMF and IDz. WAS needs to be manually started.
AL	NOTE: If doing Cloud Provisioning, you should use the AL load parm. CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads all middleware libraries. Starts up CICS 6.2, DB2 V13, IMS 15, z/OSMF, IDz and UCD. WAS needs to be manually started.
DC	CLPA and Cold start of JES2. Loads CICS, DB2 libraries. Starts up CICS 6.2, DB2 V13, UCD 8.0.1, RTC 7.0.3, IDz and UCD.
ZE	CLPA and Warm start of JES2. Loads all middleware libraries. Starts up z/OSMF, Zowe, IDz, and UCD. Other subsystems need to be manually started if desired.

TSO Logon Procedure Options

Table listing of available TSO logon procedures.

Logon Procedure	Description
ISPFPROC	Standard ISPF logon procedure
ISPFLITE	Minimal ISPF logon procedure
DBSPROCD	Db2 V13 logon; use when Db2 V13 to access complete features