

# The Ins and Outs of VSAM ... and MORE!

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9:15 AM

Room: Salon 15



# AGENDA

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THE HISTORY OF VSAM  
TYPES OF VSAM DATA SETS  
HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS  
VSAM SHARING OPTIONS  
HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS  
**MOST ADVANCED METHOD OF SHARING**  
EZNSQL  
VSAM DOCUMENTATION  
WRAP UP  
QUESTIONS



# THE HISTORY OF VSAM

# THE HISTORY OF VSAM

VSAM – Virtual Storage Access Method

Introduced in 1973 as part of the OS/VS2 operating system

Designed to replace ISAM (Indexed Sequential Access Method)



# TYPES OF VSAM DATA SETS

# TYPES OF VSAM DATA SETS

## Key-Sequenced Data Set (KSDS)

Stores records using a key for direct access and supports sequential processing.

## Entry-Sequenced Data Set (ESDS)

Stores records in the order they are written, with each record assigned a Relative Byte Address (RBA).

## Relative Record Data Set (RRDS)

Stores records in fixed slots, addressed by relative record numbers

## Linear Data Set (LDS)

Stores data in an unstructured, byte-oriented format, often used for database files or user-managed storage.



# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## KSDS

```
//STEP1      EXEC      PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD      SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN      DD      *
      DEFINE CLUSTER(NAME(MY.KSDS.DATASET) -
      INDEXED -
      KEYS(10,0) -
      RECORDSIZE(80,200) -
      TRACKS(5,5) -
      FREESPACE(10,10)) -
      VOLUME(STOR01) -
      DATA(NAME(MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA)) -
      INDEX(NAME(MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX))
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## ESDS

```
//STEP1      EXEC      PGM=IDCAMS  
//SYSPRINT  DD        SYSOUT=*  
//SYSIN     DD        *
```

```
        DEFINE CLUSTER(NAME(MY.ESDS.DATASET)  -  
                        NONINDEXED           -  
                        RECORDSIZE(80,200)   -  
                        TRACKS(5,5)         -  
                        VOLUME(STOR01))      -  
        DATA(NAME(MY.ESDS.DATASET.DATA))
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## RRDS

```
//STEP1      EXEC      PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT   DD        SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN      DD        *
      DEFINE CLUSTER(NAME(MY.RRDS.DATASET) -
                    NUMBERED -
                    RECORDSIZE(100,100) -
                    TRACKS(5,5) -
                    VOLUME(STOR01)) -
      DATA(NAME(MY.RRDS.DATASET.DATA))
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## LDS

```
//STEP1      EXEC      PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT   DD        SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN      DD        *
              DEFINE CLUSTER(NAME(MY.LDS.DATASET) -
                             LINEAR -
                             TRACKS(5,5) -
                             VOLUME(STOR01)) -
              DATA(NAME(MY.LDS.DATASET.DATA))
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## JCL DEFINED VSAM

```
//STEP1      EXEC  PGM=IEFBR14
//KSDS      DD  DSNAME=MY.KSDS.DATASET,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,5)),RECORD=KS,
//          KEYLEN=10,KEYOFF=0,LRECL=200,VOL=SER=STOR01
//ESDS      DD  DSNAME=MY.ESDS.DATASET,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,5)),RECORD=ES,
//          LRECL=200,VOL=SER=STOR01
//RRDS      DD  DSNAME=MY.RRDS.DATASET,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,5)),RECORD=RR,
//          LRECL=100,VOL=SER=STOR01
//LDS       DD  DSNAME=MY.LDS.DATASET,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,5)),RECORD=LS,
//          VOL=SER=STOR01
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## IDCAMS DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

```
LISTC ENT (MY.KSDS.DATASET) ALL
CLUSTER ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET
ASSOCIATIONS
  DATA-----MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
  INDEX----MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX
DATA ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
ASSOCIATIONS
  CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET
ATTRIBUTES
  KEYLEN-----10          AVGLRECL-----80          BUFSPACE-----37376          CISIZE-----18432
  RKP-----0            MAXLRECL-----200         EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)         CI/CA-----15
  SHROPTNS (1,3)  RECOVERY  UNIQUE           NOERASE          INDEXED           NOWRITECHK         UNORDERED           NOREUSE
  NONSPANNED
ALLOCATION
  SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK    HI-A-RBA-----276480
  SPACE-PRI-----5        HI-U-RBA-----0
  SPACE-SEC-----5
VOLUME
  VOLSER-----STOR01      PHYREC-SIZE-----18432      HI-A-RBA-----276480      EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
  DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F' PHYRECS/TRK-----3        HI-U-RBA-----0          EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
  VOLFLAG-----PRIME      TRACKS/CA-----5
EXTENTS:
  LOW-CCHH-----X'0034000C'  LOW-RBA-----0          TRACKS-----5
  HIGH-CCHH-----X'00350001'  HIGH-RBA-----276479
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## IDCAMS DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

INDEX ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX

ASSOCIATIONS

CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET

ATTRIBUTES

KEYLEN-----10	AVGLRECL-----0	BUFSPACE-----0	CISIZE-----512
RKP-----0	MAXLRECL-----505	EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)	CI/CA-----49
SHROPTNS (1,3) RECOVERY	UNIQUE NOERASE	NOWRITECHK UNORDERED	NOREUSE

ALLOCATION

SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK	HI-A-RBA-----25088
SPACE-PRI-----1	HI-U-RBA-----0
SPACE-SEC-----1	

VOLUME

VOLSER-----STOR01	PHYREC-SIZE-----512	HI-A-RBA-----25088	EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F'	PHYRECS/TRK-----49	HI-U-RBA-----0	EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
VOLFLAG-----PRIME	TRACKS/CA-----1		
EXTENTS:			
LOW-CCHH-----X'001F0007'	LOW-RBA-----0	TRACKS-----1	
HIGH-CCHH-----X'001F0007'	HIGH-RBA-----25087		

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## JCL DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

```
LISTC ENT(MY.KSDS.DATASET) ALL
CLUSTER ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET
ASSOCIATIONS
  DATA-----MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
  INDEX-----MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX
DATA ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
ASSOCIATIONS
  CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET
ATTRIBUTES
  KEYLEN-----10          AVGLRECL-----200          BUFSPACE-----37376          CISIZE-----18432
  RKP-----0            MAXLRECL-----200          EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)          CI/CA-----15
  SHROPTNS(1,3)  RECOVERY  UNIQUE           NOERASE          INDEXED           NOWRITECHK          UNORDERED          NOREUSE
  NONSPANNED
ALLOCATION
  SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK    HI-A-RBA-----276480
  SPACE-PRI-----5        HI-U-RBA-----0
  SPACE-SEC-----5
VOLUME
  VOLSER-----STOR01      PHYREC-SIZE-----18432          HI-A-RBA-----276480          EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
  DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F' PHYRECS/TRK-----3          HI-U-RBA-----0            EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
  VOLFLAG-----PRIME      TRACKS/CA-----5
EXTENTS:
  LOW-CCHH-----X'0034000C'  LOW-RBA-----0          TRACKS-----5
  HIGH-CCHH-----X'00350001'  HIGH-RBA-----276479
```

# HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS

## JCL DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

```
INDEX ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX
ASSOCIATIONS
  CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET
ATTRIBUTES
  KEYLEN-----10          AVGLRECL-----0          BUFSPACE-----0          CISIZE-----512
  RKP-----0             MAXLRECL-----505         EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)     CI/CA-----49
  SHROPTNS (1,3)  RECOVERY  UNIQUE             NOERASE          NOWRITECHK      UNORDERED        NOREUSE
ALLOCATION
  SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK   HI-A-RBA-----25088
  SPACE-PRI-----1       HI-U-RBA-----0
  SPACE-SEC-----1
VOLUME
  VOLSER-----STOR01     PHYREC-SIZE-----512     HI-A-RBA-----25088     EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
  DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F' PHYRECS/TRK-----49     HI-U-RBA-----0       EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
  VOLFLAG-----PRIME     TRACKS/CA-----1
EXTENTS:
  LOW-CCHH-----X'001F0007'  LOW-RBA-----0          TRACKS-----1
  HIGH-CCHH----X'001F0007'  HIGH-RBA-----25087
```

# Comparing LISTCAT vs LISTSTAT

## Catalog Information with LISTCAT

LISTCAT offers detailed insights into dataset attributes, locations and catalog management, aiding dataset organization and tracking.

## Statistical Insights with LISTSTAT

LISTSTAT provides statistical metrics such as record counts and space usage, helping monitor performance and analyze storage.

## Distinct Focus Areas

LISTCAT is key for catalog management and dataset properties, while LISTSTAT is vital for performance monitoring and storage analysis.

00110073

SHCDS LISTSTAT('HL1.KSDS0001')

LIST STATISTICS (LISTSTAT):

CLUSTER-----HL1.KSDS0001

DATA-----HL1.KSDS0001.DATA

TOTAL RECORDS-----	6	CI SPLITS-----	1
RECORDS DELETED-----	0	CA SPLITS-----	0
RECORDS INSERTED-----	1	EXCPS-----	24
RECORDS UPDATED-----	2	EXTENTS-----	1
RECORDS RETRIEVED-----	2	FREE SPACE CIS-----	9
HI-A-CI-----	12	HI-U-CI-----	12
CI-SIZE-----	4096		

INDEX-----HL1.KSDS0001.INDEX

TOTAL RECORDS-----	1	CI SPLITS-----	0
CA RECLAIMS-----	0	CA SPLITS-----	0
RECLAIMED-CA REUSES---	0	EXCPS-----	31
RECORDS UPDATED-----	0	EXTENTS-----	1
RECORDS RETRIEVED-----	0	FREE SPACE CIS-----	47
HI-A-CI-----	48	HI-U-CI-----	1
HI-LEVEL-CI-----	0	INDEX LEVELS-----	1
CI-SIZE-----	512		

IDC0002I IDCAMS PROCESSING COMPLETE. MAXIMUM CONDITION CODE WAS 4

## IDCAMS DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

```

LISTC ENT (MY.KSDS.DATASET) ALL
CLUSTER ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET
ASSOCIATIONS
  DATA-----MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
  INDEX----MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX
DATA ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.DATA
ASSOCIATIONS
  CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET
ATTRIBUTES
  KEYLEN-----10          AVGLRECL-----80          BUFSPACE-----37376          CISIZE-----18432
  RKP-----0          MAXLRECL-----200          EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)          CI/CA-----15
  SHROPTNS (1,3)  RECOVERY  UNIQUE          NOERASE          INDEXED          NOWRITECHK          UNORDERED          NOREUSE
  NONSPANNED
ALLOCATION
  SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK          HI-A-RBA-----276480
  SPACE-PRI-----5          HI-U-RBA-----0
  SPACE-SEC-----5
VOLUME
  VOLSER-----STOR01          PHYREC-SIZE-----18432          HI-A-RBA-----276480          EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
  DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F'          PHYRECS/TRK-----3          HI-U-RBA-----0          EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
  VOLFLAG-----PRIME          TRACKS/CA-----5
  EXTENTS:
  LOW-CCHH-----X'0034000C'          LOW-RBA-----0          TRACKS-----5
  HIGH-CCHH-----X'00350001'          HIGH-RBA-----276479

```

## IDCAMS DEFINED VSAM LISTCAT

INDEX ----- MY.KSDS.DATASET.INDEX

ASSOCIATIONS

CLUSTER--MY.KSDS.DATASET

ATTRIBUTES

KEYLEN-----10	AVGLRECL-----0	BUFSPACE-----0	CISIZE-----512
RKP-----0	MAXLRECL-----505	EXCPEXIT----- (NULL)	CI/CA-----49
SHROPTNS (1,3) RECOVERY	UNIQUE NOERASE	NOWRITECHK UNORDERED	NOREUSE

ALLOCATION

SPACE-TYPE-----TRACK	HI-A-RBA-----25088
SPACE-PRI-----1	HI-U-RBA-----0
SPACE-SEC-----1	

VOLUME

VOLSER-----STOR01	PHYREC-SIZE-----512	HI-A-RBA-----25088	EXTENT-NUMBER-----1
DEVTYPE-----X'3010200F'	PHYRECS/TRK-----49	HI-U-RBA-----0	EXTENT-TYPE-----X'40'
VOLFLAG-----PRIME	TRACKS/CA-----1		
EXTENTS:			
LOW-CCHH-----X'001F0007'	LOW-RBA-----0	TRACKS-----1	
HIGH-CCHH-----X'001F0007'	HIGH-RBA-----25087		



# VSAM SHARING OPTIONS

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## SHAREOPTIONS(x,y)

x - Sharing across a single LPAR

y - Sharing across the entire SYSPLEX

Both can range from 1 to 4

1 - Only one user at a time

2 - Multiple readers or one writer

3 - Multiple readers and writers

4 - Wild West ... all bets are off - **VSAM WILL NOT PROTECT YOU**

# VSAM SHARING OPTIONS

## **VSAM ACCESS MODES**

### **NSR – Non-Shared Resources**

Each task/job has its own buffers

No buffer sharing between users

Minimal internal coordination

Provides “read ahead” sequential access for improved performance.

# VSAM SHARING OPTIONS

## **VSAM ACCESS MODES**

### **LSR – Local Shared Resources**

Shared buffers within one region

Buffers are shared across tasks in the same address space or region

Relies on ENQs and SHAREOPTIONS

No cross-region coordination

# VSAM SHARING OPTIONS

## **VSAM ACCESS MODES**

### **GSR – Global Shared Resources**

Shared buffers coordinated globally

Shared buffering on a system

Permits cross-system sharing coordinated by the application via the VSAM Shared Interface (VSI).

# VSAM SHARING OPTIONS

## VSAM ACCESS MODES

**NOT** specified as part of the DEFINE CLUSTER

Specified at OPEN time

Can specify AMP= in JCL

```
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=NSRPGM
//DD1 DD DSN=SHARED.KSDS,DISP=SHR,
// AMP=('BUFND=20,BUFNI=10)
```



# HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS

# HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS

## COBOL Code for KSDS

```
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.  
PROGRAM-ID. READVSAM.  
*AUTHOR. JERRY SPENCER  
*REMARKS. READ A RECORD FROM A VSAM KSDS  
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.  
CONFIGURATION SECTION.  
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.  
FILE-CONTROL.  
    SELECT VSAMFILE ASSIGN TO MYKSDS  
        ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED  
        ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL  
        RECORD KEY IS MY-KEY.
```

# HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS

## COBOL Code for KSDS

DATA DIVISION.  
FILE SECTION.

FD VSAMFILE  
RECORD CONTAINS 200 CHARACTERS  
DATA RECORD IS MY-RECORD.

01 MY-RECORD.

05 MY-KEY PIC X(10).

05 FILL PIC X(190).

# HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS

## **COBOL Code for KSDS**

WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.

77 FILLER PIC X(37) VALUE

“READVSAM WORKING STORAGE BEGINS HERE”.

PROCEDURE DIVISION.

OPEN INPUT VSAMFILE

READ VSAMFILE

CLOSE VSAMFILE

STOP RUN.



# MOST ADVANCED METHOD OF SHARING

# MOST ADVANCED METHOD OF SHARING

## **RLS (Record-Level Sharing)**

Allows readers and updaters across a sysplex to share the dataset with full integrity

Uses record-level locks to improve performance

Address space SMSVSAM manages buffers

Buffers are consistent across systems



# EZNOSQL

# VSAM Record Level Sharing (RLS) and EzNoSQL



Thursday, February 26, 2026

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Alex Hong, DFSMS RLS Development



# VSAM RLS

# What is VSAM RLS?

- VSAM RLS provides full data sharing to your existing VSAM files (ie KSDS, ESDS,(V)RRDS), in a parallel SYSPLEX.
- Allows for high availability (HA) by enabling data sets to be shared cross LPARs/CECs via structures in the Coupling Facility (CF).
- Allows for high scalability by enabling many address spaces and LPARs to share the same files.
- Provides record level serialization, 64-bit buffering, and global caching for better performance.

# Why VSAM RLS?

## **Problem:**

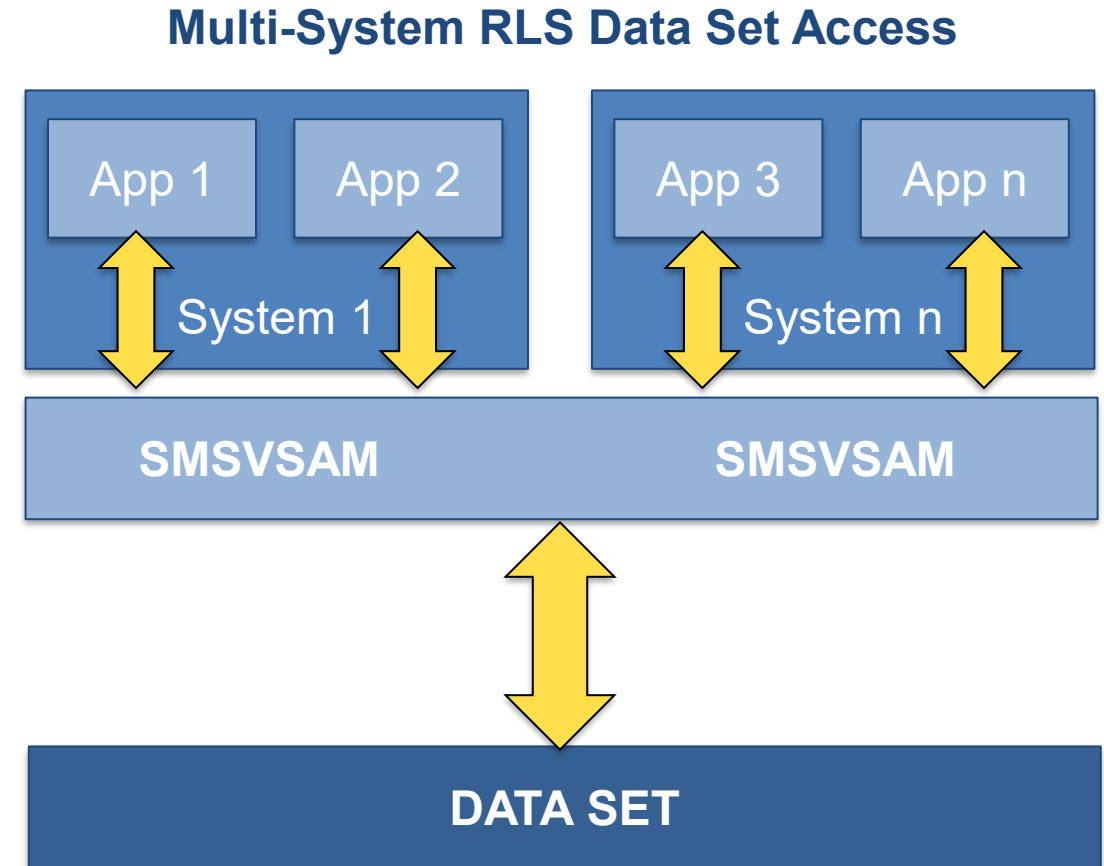
- One data set, many users, many systems
- Serialization of concurrent access is complex
- Data can get lost
- Data sets can be broken

## **Previous solutions:**

- Homegrown methods via GRS
- CICS AOR / FOR (Function Shipping)

## **RLS solution:**

- VSAM: Record Level Sharing
- All access goes through SMSVVSAM
- Sysplex-wide serialization through record locks in the CF



# RLS Configuration for the System Programmer

- Requires at least one z/OS image running in **sysplex mode**
  - Refer to [z/OS MVS Setting Up a Sysplex](#) for more information on configuring a Parallel Sysplex.
- Sysplex mode requires at least one internal or external **Coupling Facility (CF)**
  - Refer to [Processors Resource/Systems Manager \(PR/SM\) Planning Guide](#) for more information on Coupling Facility planning considerations.
- Initialize **SMSVSAM server address space** on each z/OS instance in the sysplex
  - If transactional consistency is required, enable and configure Transactional VSAM (DFSMStvs), including the availability of forward recovery log streams, if required by the application
  - Refer to [Administering VSAM record-level sharing](#), or [VSAM Demystified](#) (Chapters 5 and 6)

# RLS Configuration Requirements for the Storage Admin

- Define and activate at least two **sharing control data sets** (SHCDS), and one spare SHCDS for recovery purposes
  - Refer to [Defining sharing control data sets](#)
- Define **CF cache and lock structures** using the CF resource manager (CFRM) policy
  - Refer to [Defining CF cache structures](#) and [Defining the primary CF lock structure](#)
- Define CF cache and lock structures in the **SMS base configuration** (ie SCDS)
  - Refer to [Defining CF cache structures in the SMS base configuration](#)
- Associate CF cache set and lock names with SMS **storage class definitions**, and write **ACS routines** to associate storage class definitions that map to CF cache and lock structures with data sets
  - Refer to [Defining storage classes for VSAM RLS](#)
- Optionally define VSAM RLS attributes in SMS **data classes** (DATACLAS)
  - Refer to [Defining Shareoptions and RLS attributes for data class](#)



# EZSQL

# What is EzNoSQL?

- z/OS-native NoSQL API solution for document-oriented databases
- Utilizes full data-sharing capabilities of IBM's Parallel Sysplex technology
- Inherits from z/OS: in-memory caching, system-managed storage, encryption, compression, integrated disaster recovery, and lifecycle management
- Language APIs (COBOL, C, Java, and Python)

## NoSQL for z/OS



“By making mainframe data available via standard cloud APIs and supporting popular languages like **Python for NoSQL database access**, IBM is working to lower the barrier to entry for a new generation of developers... This is an essential step towards modernizing how enterprises interact with their most valuable data assets.” -- [z/OS 3.2: Is Mainframe AI the Enterprise Game Changer?](#) Steven Dickens, CEO HyperFRAME Research

# Why EzNoSQL?

## Unified data access

Offers shared view, high-performance without data partitioning

3-tier caching hierarchy (local buffer, global CF, physical I/O)

## Consistent updates

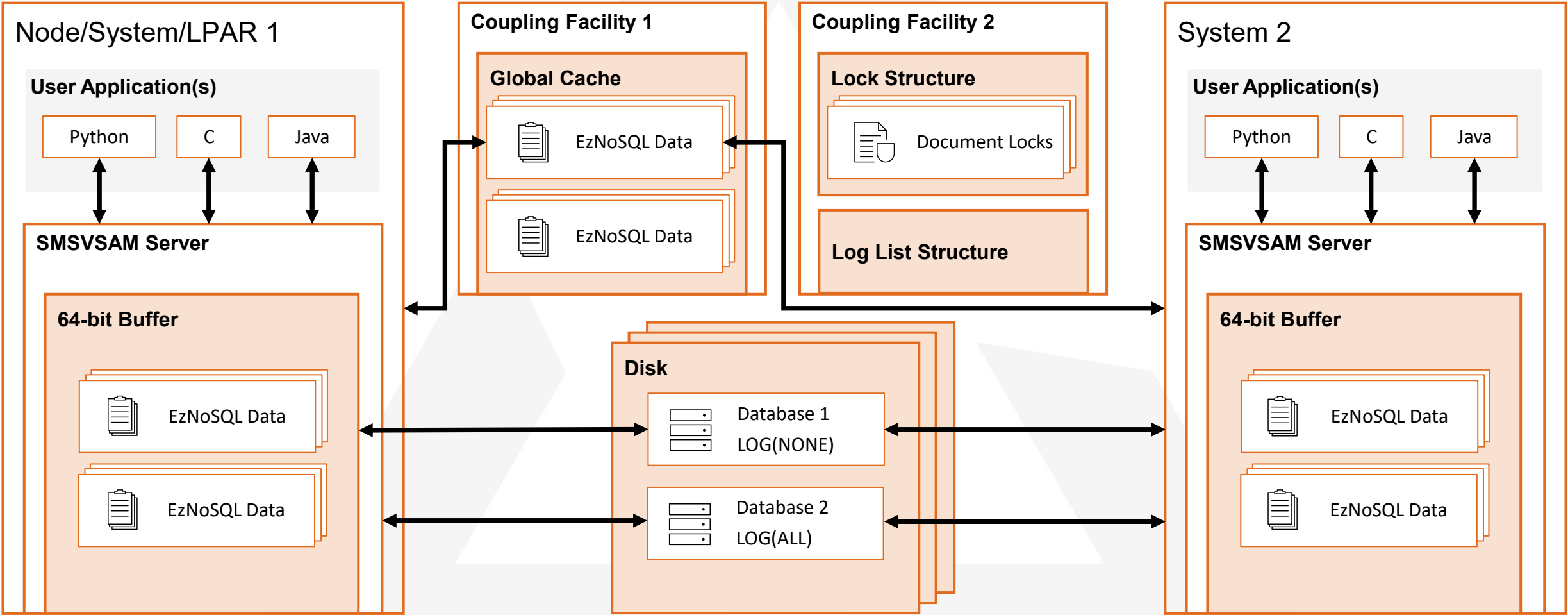
- Allows transaction consistency through simple commit and backout APIs
- Cross-invalidates buffer pool automatically

## Simplified programming

- Eliminates complex logic for replication and eventual consistency
- Simplifies application functionality

- **Primary keys**
  - Must be unique, but can be autogenerated for users (i.e., “znsq\_id”)
  - Database can be defined with sequential insert (ordered\_index)
    - Learn about ordered indexes - [EZ Ordered Indexing!](#) blog post
- **Secondary keys**
  - Optionally defined
  - May be either unique or non-unique
- **Multi-keys**
  - Can be both a primary or secondary key
  - Enables key values within embedded documents or arrays (secondary indices only)

# EzNoSQL Sysplex Design



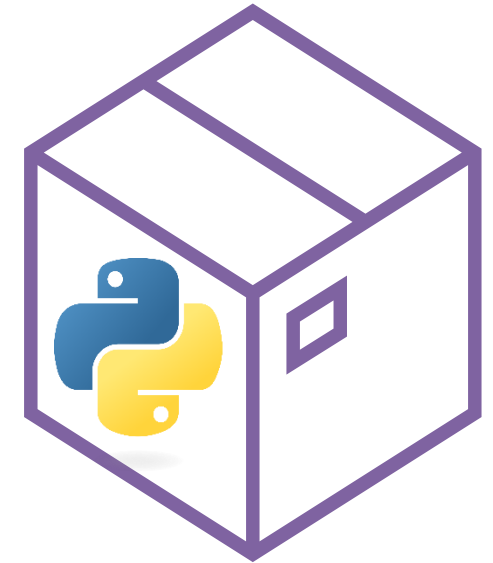
# API Architecture

Unix System Services	*.java   *.py	Source Files
Language Interoperability Layer	libigwznsqj.so   c_ext.cpython-312.so	Shared Object Libraries
C Native Layer	libigwznsqd64.so	
PL/X Layer	IGWVRG64	VSAM RLS Module

- Java and Python interfaces with Shared Object Libraries.
- The language interoperability layer performs data conversion and argument parsing.

# pyeznosql Package

- Contains definitions, statements, and imports that consolidate the individual modules as one package.
- User can import pyeznosql to access all available API functions.
  - `import pyeznosql`



Database management APIs	Connection management and document operation APIs	Result set operation APIs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– znsq_create()</li><li>– znsq_create_index()</li><li>– znsq_add_index()</li><li>– znsq_drop_index()</li><li>– znsq_destroy()</li><li>– znsq_last_result()</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– znsq_open()</li><li>– znsq_close()</li><li>– znsq_write()</li><li>– znsq_delete()</li><li>– znsq_replace()</li><li>– znsq_commit()</li><li>– znsq_abort()</li><li>– znsq_set_autocommit()</li><li>– znsq_position()</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– znsq_write_result()</li><li>– znsq_next_result()</li><li>– znsq_delete_result()</li><li>– znsq_replace_result()</li><li>– znsq_close_result()</li></ul>

# API System Requirements

- **IBM C/C++ for z/OS**
  - z/OS V2.4 XL C/C++
  - Available with **OA62553** (z/OS V2.5)
- **IBM Semeru / Java**
  - Java 8+
  - Available with **OA64811** (z/OS 3.1), **OA64018** (z/OS V2.5)
- **IBM Open Enterprise SDK for Python**
  - Python 3.12.0+
  - Available with **OA66418** (z/OS 3.1)
- **z/OS UNIX System Services**
  - C - z/OS 2.4+
  - Java – z/OS 2.4+
  - Python – z/OS 3.1+

# API Performance Metrics<sup>1</sup>

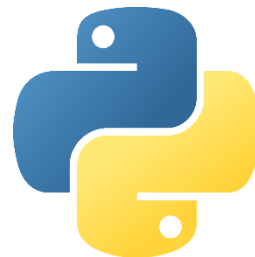
- z16 LPAR with 8 threads
- 100% read hit-rate
- 10 million documents
- 100 GB buffer



300,000 reads/s  
32,600 writes/s



280,000 reads/s  
32,200 writes/s



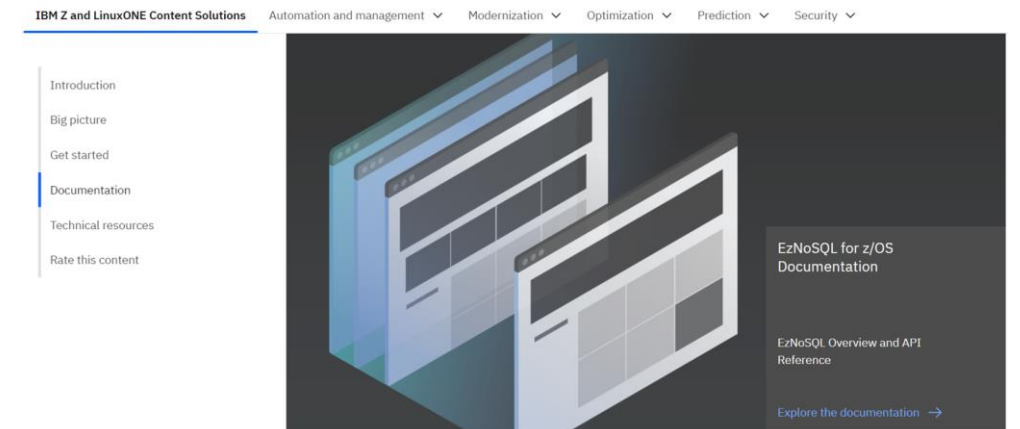
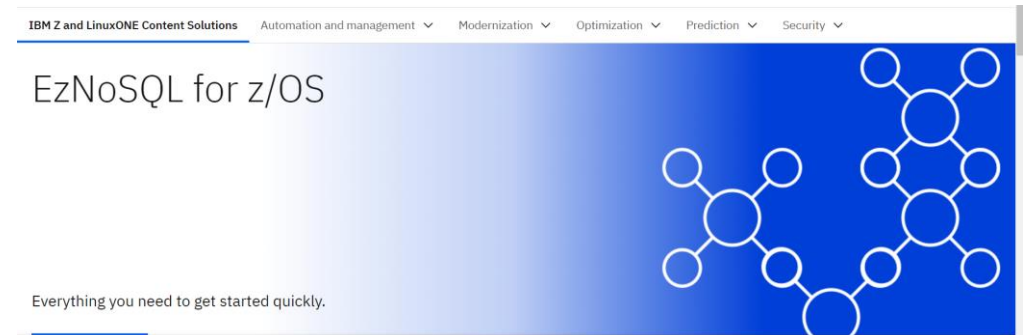
260,500 reads/s  
32,300 writes/s

Source: 1. [EzNoSQL Performance Proof Points](#)

\*Measurements completed in a controlled environment. Results may vary by customer based on individual workload, configuration and software levels

# Where to go for more information

- [EzNoSQL Content Solution website](#) has everything needed to get started!
  - [EzNoSQL Documentation](#)
  - [Javadoc API Reference](#)
  - [Python API Reference](#)
- Informational blogs
  - [“NoSQL for z/OS? So EZ!”](#)
  - [EZ Ordered Indexing!](#)
  - [NoSQL for z/OS? Even EZer!](#)
- Submit a requirement via [IBM Ideas Portal](#)
  - Add your idea under Product Z and operating system z/OS, then select category DFSMS EzNoSQL





# VSAM DOCUMENTATION

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DFSMS Using Data Sets

DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets

VSAM Demystified

[https://www.jaymoseley.com/hercules/vs\\_tutor/vstutor.htm](https://www.jaymoseley.com/hercules/vs_tutor/vstutor.htm)



# WRAP UP

## **THE HISTORY OF VSAM**

Introduced in 1973

Replaced ISAM and BDAM

## **TYPES OF VSAM DATA SETS**

KSDS

ESDS

RRDS

LDS

## **HOW TO DEFINE VSAM DATA SETS**

IDCAMS DEFINE CLUSTER

JCL Defined VSAM

## WRAP UP

### **HOW TO ACCESS VSAM DATA SETS**

Simple COBOL program

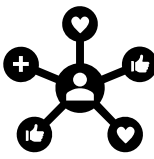
Reads first record of a KSDS

### **VSAM DOCUMENTATION**

IBM documentation

Non-IBM discussion of VSAM

# Connect with DFSMS on Social Media



Participate in the [System Z Enthusiasts](#) Discord



## Join the [IBM DFSMS Community](#) and [Mainframe Data Management LinkedIn Group](#)!

**z/OS DFSMS**  
z/OS Data Subsystem that delivers core Data, Data Resiliency and Data Lifecycle Management Solutions for your Enterprise.



**Alexis Kapica** · You  
z/OS DFSMS Product Manager at IBM | Data Management | Cloud | Math ...  
1w · 🌐

Hey Mainframers, another exciting day: z/OS 3.2 is here and we have so many great offerings in DFSMS!!

Check out this new blog to learn more about the future of DFSMS Storage Management with the **\*\*NEW\*\*** z/OSMF Storage Management Plugin:  
<https://lnkd.in/dy2EuMr3>

Take a look at the other blogs on the DFSMS Community or the announcement from July to see more information about the new functionality coming your way in z/OS 3.2: <https://lnkd.in/dECHpweJ>

We would love to hear your thoughts on the brand new z/OSMF Storage Management Plugin and the z/OS 3.2 offerings! Leave a comment on this post (or the blog post), start a discussion on the DFSMS Community Page, or join the Mainframe Data Management LinkedIn group to discuss this topic there!

DFSMS Community Page: <https://lnkd.in/ea-WqMt9>

Mainframe Data Management Group: <https://lnkd.in/eDx7rshx>

#IBMZ #IBMz17 #DFSMS #StorageManagement #CloudDataManagement #EzNoSQL #NoSQL #OAM #zOSMF #RMM #DataManagement #HybridCloud #mainframe #MainframeDataManagement #CDA #CloudDataAccess #Cloud #HSM #DSS

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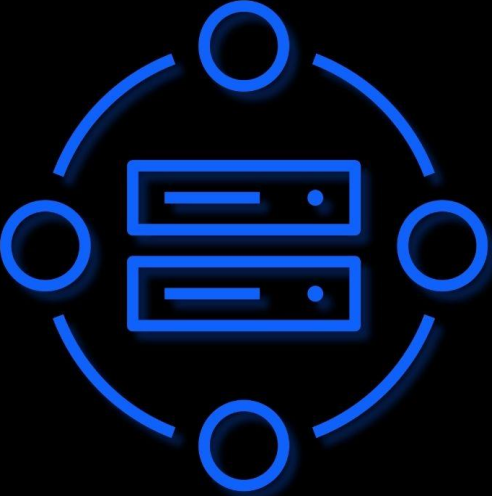


Storage Management

# Announcing the brand-new z/OS DFSMS Guild!

**z/OS DFSMS Guild**

**Session 1**  
DFSMS Back to Basics



**MARCH 28 2026**  
10 AM - 11 AM EST

**REGISTER**  
[ibm.biz/DFSMSGuild](http://ibm.biz/DFSMSGuild)

z/OS DFSMS Guild Session No. 1

**Featured Speakers**

## DFSMS Back to Basics

New to z/OS DFSMS? Not new and still confused? (We have all been there!) Have no fear because in this session we will cover all of the DFSMS basics you should know! Come join us as we take a deep dive into the following:


- Disk (DASD) and Tape
- Properties of different Datasets
- Dataset Creation
- SMS Overview
- Catalog
- Data Set Management

**Frank McCune**  
Catalog/IDCAMS  
Technical Support Lead

**Trevor Geisler**  
PDSE  
Technical Support

**Wednesday March 25, 2026**  
10:00 to 11:00 AM EST

[ibm.biz/dfsmsguild1](http://ibm.biz/dfsmsguild1)





# QUESTIONS

# Your feedback is important!

## Submit a session evaluation for each session you attend:

[www.share.org/evaluation](http://www.share.org/evaluation)

