

# Broker Resource Allocation

The EntireX Broker is a multithreaded application and communicates among multiple tasks in memory pools.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- General Considerations
  - Specifying Global Resources
  - Restricting the Resources of Particular Services
  - Specifying Attributes for Privileged Services
  - Maximum Units of Work
  - Calculating Resources Automatically
  - Dynamic Memory Management
  - Dynamic Worker Management
  - Storage Report
  - Maximum TCP/IP Connections per Communicator
- 

## General Considerations

Resource considerations apply to both the global and service-specific levels:

- Dynamic assignment of global resources to services that need them prevents the return of a "Resource Shortage" code to an application when resources are available globally. It also enables the EntireX Broker to run with fewer total resources, although it does not guarantee the availability of a specific set of resources for a particular service.
- Flow control ensures that individual services do not influence the behavior of other services by accident, error, or simply overload. This means that you can restrict the resource consumption of particular services in order to shield the other services.

In order to satisfy both global and service-specific requirements, the EntireX Broker allows you to allocate resources for each individual service or define global resources which are then allocated dynamically to any service that needs them.

The resources in question are the number of conversations, number of servers, plus units of work and the message storage, separated in a long buffer of 4096 bytes and short buffer of 256 bytes. These resources are typically the bottleneck in a system, especially when you consider that non-conversational communication is treated as the special case of "conversations with a single message only" within the EntireX Broker.

Global resources are defined by the parameters in the Broker section of the attribute file. The number of conversations allocated to each service is defined in the service-specific section of the attribute file. Because the conversations are shared by all servers that provide the service, a larger number of conversations should be allocated to services that are provided by more than one server. The number of conversations required is also affected by the number of clients accessing the service in parallel.

## Specifying Global Resources

You can specify a set of global resources with no restrictions on which service allocates the resources:

- Specify the global attributes with the desired values.
- Do not specify any additional restrictions. That is, do not provide values for the following Broker-specific attributes:

```
LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT  
SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT  
CONV-DEFAULT  
SERVER-DEFAULT
```

- Also, do not provide values for the following server-specific attributes:

```
LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT  
SERVER-LIMIT  
SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT  
CONV-LIMIT
```

### Example

The following example defines global resources. If no additional definitions are specified, resources are allocated and assigned to any server that needs them.

```
NUM-CONVERSATION=1000  
NUM-LONG-BUFFER=200  
NUM-SHORT-BUFFER=2000  
NUM-SERVER=100
```

## Restricting the Resources of Particular Services

You can restrict resource allocation for particular services in advance:

- Use `CONV-LIMIT` to limit the resource consumption for a specific service.
- Use `CONV-DEFAULT` to provide a default limit for services for which `CONV-LIMIT` is not defined.

### Example

In the following example, attributes are used to restrict resource allocation:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-CONVERSATION=1000
CONV-DEFAULT=200
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, CONV-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, CONV-LIMIT=UNLIM
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

- Memory for a total of 1000 conversions is allocated (NUM-CONVERSATION=1000).
- Service A (CLASS A,SERVER A,SERVICE A) is limited to 100 conversation control blocks used simultaneously (CONV-LIMIT=100). The application that wants to start more conversations than specified by the limit policy will receive a "Resource shortage" return code. This return code should result in a retry of the desired operation a little later, when the resource situation may have changed.
- Service B (CLASS B,SERVER B,SERVICE B) is allowed to try to allocate as many resources as necessary, provided the resources are available and not occupied by other services. The number of conversations that may be used by this service is unlimited (CONV-LIMIT=UNLIM).
- Service C (CLASS C,SERVER C,SERVICE C) has no explicit value for the CONV-LIMIT attribute. The number of conversation control blocks that it is allowed to use is therefore limited to the default value which is defined by the CONV-DEFAULT Broker attribute.

The same scheme applies to the allocation of message buffers and servers:

- In the following example, long message buffers are allocated using the keywords NUM-LONG-BUFFER, LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT and LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-LONG-BUFFER=2000
LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT=250
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT=UNLIM
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

- In the following example, short message buffers are allocated using the keywords NUM-SHORT-BUFFER, SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT and SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-SHORT-BUFFER=2000
SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT=250
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT=UNLIM
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

- In the following example, servers are allocated using the keywords NUM-SERVER, SERVER-DEFAULT and SERVER-LIMIT:

```

DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-SERVER=2000
SERVER-DEFAULT=250

```

```

DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, SERVER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, SERVER-LIMIT=UNLIM
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C

```

## Specifying Attributes for Privileged Services

If privileged services (services with access to unlimited resources) exist, specify UNLIMITED for the attributes CONV-LIMIT, SERVER-LIMIT, LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT and SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT in the service-specific section of the attribute file.

For example:

```

DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CONV-LIMIT=UNLIM
LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT=UNLIM
SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT=UNLIM
SERVER-LIMIT=UNLIM

```

To ensure a resource reservoir for peak load of privileged services, define more resources than would normally be expected by specifying larger numbers for the Broker attributes that control global resources:

```

NUM-SERVER
NUM-CONVERSATION
CONV-DEFAULT
LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT
SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT
SERVER-DEFAULT

```

## Maximum Units of Work

The maximum number of units of work (UOWs) that can be active concurrently is specified in the Broker attribute file. The MAX-UOWS attribute can be specified for the Broker globally as well as for individual services. It cannot be calculated automatically. If a service is intended to process UOWs, a MAX-UOWS value must be specified.

If message processing only is to be done, specify MAX-UOWS=0 (zero). The Broker (or the service) will not accept units of work, i.e., it will process only messages that are not part of a UOW. Zero is used as the default value for MAX-UOWS in order to prevent the sending of UOWs to services that are not intended to process them.

## Calculating Resources Automatically

To ensure that each service runs without impacting other services, allow the EntireX Broker to calculate resource requirements automatically:

- Ensure that the attributes that define the default total for the Broker and the limit for each service are not set to UNLIM.

- Specify `AUTO` for the Broker attribute that defines the total number of the resource.
- Specify a suitable value for the Broker attribute that defines the default number of the resource.

The total number required will be calculated from the number defined for each service. The resources that can be calculated this way are Number of Conversations, Number of Servers, Long Message Buffers and Short Message Buffers.

Avoid altering the service-specific definitions at runtime. Doing so could corrupt the conversation consistency. Applications might receive a message such as "NUM-CONVERSATIONS reached" although the addressed service does not serve as many conversations as defined. The same applies to the attributes that define the long and short buffer resources.

Automatic resource calculation has the additional advantage of limiting the amount of memory used to run the EntireX Broker. Over time, you should be able to determine which services need more resources by noting the occurrence of the return code "resource shortage, please retry". You can then increase the resources for these services. To avoid disruption to the user, you could instead allocate a relatively large set of resources initially and then decrease the values using information gained from the Administration Monitor application.

## Number of Conversations

To calculate the total number of conversations automatically, ensure that the `CONV-DEFAULT` Broker attribute and the `CONV-LIMIT` service-specific attribute are not set to `UNLIM` anywhere in the attribute file. Specify `NUM-CONVERSATION=AUTO` and an appropriate value for the `CONV-DEFAULT` Broker attribute. The total number of conversations will be calculated using the value specified for each service.

For example:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-CONVERSATION=AUTO
CONV-DEFAULT=200
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, CONV-LIMIT=100
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

- Service A and Service C both need 200 conversations (the default value). Service B needs 100 conversations (`CONV-LIMIT=100`).
- Because `NUM-CONVERSATIONS` is defined as `AUTO`, the broker calculates a total of 500 conversations ( $200 + 200 + 100$ ).
- `NUM-CONVERSATIONS=AUTO` allows the number of conversations to be flexible without requiring additional specifications. It also ensures that the broker is started with enough resources to meet all the demands of the individual services.
- `AUTO` and `UNLIM` are mutually exclusive. If `CONV-DEFAULT` or a single `CONV-LIMIT` is defined as `UNLIM`, the EntireX Broker cannot determine the number of conversations to use in the calculation, and the EntireX Broker cannot be started.

## Number of Servers

To calculate the number of servers automatically, ensure that the `SERVER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute and the `SERVER-LIMIT` service-specific attribute are not set to `UNLIM` anywhere in the attribute file. Specify `NUM-SERVER=AUTO` and an appropriate value for the `SERVER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute. The total number of server buffers will be calculated using the value specified for each service.

For example:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-SERVER=AUTO
SERVER-DEFAULT=250
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, SERVER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

## Long Message Buffers

To calculate the number of long message buffers automatically, ensure that the `LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute and the `LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT` service-specific attribute are not set to `UNLIM` anywhere in the attribute file. Specify `NUM-LONG-BUFFER=AUTO` and an appropriate value for the `LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute. The total number of long message buffers will be calculated using the value specified for each service.

For example:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-LONG-BUFFER=AUTO
LONG-BUFFER-DEFAULT=250
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A, LONG-BUFFER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

## Short Message Buffers

To calculate the number of short message buffers automatically, ensure that the `SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute and the `SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT` service-specific attribute are not set to `UNLIM` anywhere in the attribute file. Specify `NUM-SHORT-BUFFER=AUTO` and an appropriate value for the `SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT` Broker attribute. The total number of short message buffers will be calculated using the value specified for each service.

For example:

```
DEFAULTS=BROKER
NUM-SHORT-BUFFER=AUTO
SHORT-BUFFER-DEFAULT=250
```

```
DEFAULTS=SERVICE
CLASS=A, SERVER=A, SERVICE=A
CLASS=B, SERVER=B, SERVICE=B, SHORT-BUFFER-LIMIT=100
CLASS=C, SERVER=C, SERVICE=C
```

## Dynamic Memory Management

Dynamic memory management is a feature to handle changing Broker workload without any restart of the Broker task. It increases the availability of the Broker by using various memory pools for various Broker resources and by being able to use a variable number of pools for the resources.

If more memory is needed than currently available, another memory pool is allocated for the specific type of resource. If a particular memory pool is no longer used, it will be deallocated.

The following Broker attributes can be omitted if `DYNAMIC-MEMORY-MANAGEMENT=YES` has been defined:

- `NUM-CLIENT`
- `NUM-CMDLOG-FILTER`
- `NUM-COMBUF`
- `NUM-CONV[ERSATION]`
- `NUM-LONG[-BUFFER]`
- `NUM-PUBLICATION`
- `NUM-PUBLISHER`
- `NUM-SERVER`
- `NUM-SERVICE`
- `NUM-SERVICE-EXTENSION`
- `NUM-SHORT[-BUFFER]`
- `NUM-SUBSCRIBER`
- `NUM-SUBSCRIBER-TOTAL`
- `NUM-TOPIC`
- `NUM-TOPIC-EXTENSION`
- `NUM-TOPIC-TOTAL`
- `NUM-UOW | MAX-UOWS | MUOW`
- `NUM-WQE`

If you want statistics on allocation and deallocation operations in Broker, you can configure Broker to create a storage report with the attribute `STORAGE-REPORT`. See *Storage Report* below.

### Note:

To ensure a stable environment, some pools of Broker are not deallocated automatically. The first pools of type `COMMUNICATION`, `CONVERSATION`, `CONNECTION`, `HEAP`, `PARTICIPANT`, `PARTICIPANT EXTENSION`, `SERVICE ATTRIBUTES`, `SERVICE`, `SERVICE EXTENSION`, `TIMEOUT QUEUE`, `TRANSLATION`, `WORK QUEUE` are excluded from the automatic deallocation even when they have not been used for quite some time. Large pools cannot be reallocated under some circumstances if the level of fragmentation in the address space has been increased in the meantime.

## Dynamic Worker Management

Dynamic worker management is a feature to handle the fluctuating broker workload without restarting the Broker task. It adjusts the number of running worker tasks according to current workload. The initial portion of worker tasks started at Broker startup is still determined by `NUM-WORKER`.

If more workers are needed than currently available, another worker task is started. If a worker task is no longer needed, it will be stopped.

The following Broker attributes are used for the configuration if `DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=YES` has been defined:

- `WORKER-MAX`

- WORKER-MIN
- WORKER-NONACT
- WORKER-QUEUE-DEPTH
- WORKER-START-DELAY

The following two attributes are very performance-sensitive:

- Attribute WORKER-QUEUE-DEPTH defines the number of unassigned user requests in the input queue before a new worker task is started.
- Attribute WORKER-START-DELAY defines the time between the last worker task startup and the next check for another possible worker task startup. It is needed to consider the time for activating a worker task.

Both attributes depend on the environment, in particular the underlying operating system and the hardware. The goal is to achieve high-performance user request processing without starting too many worker tasks.

A good starting point to achieve high performance is not to change the attributes and to observe the performance of the application programs after activating the dynamic worker management.

If broker attribute DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=YES is set, operator commands are available under z/OS to deactivate and subsequently reactivate dynamic worker management.

The following section illustrates the two different modes of dynamic worker management:

- **Scenario 1**

```
DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=YES  
NUM-WORKER = 5  
WORKER-MIN = 1  
WORKER-MAX = 32
```

Broker is started with 5 worker tasks and then dynamically varies the number of worker tasks within the range from WORKER-MIN=1 to WORKER-MAX=32 due to DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=YES.

- **Scenario 2**

```
DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=NO  
NUM-WORKER = 5  
WORKER-MIN = 1  
WORKER-MAX = 32
```

Broker is started with 5 worker tasks. The WORKER-MIN/MAX attributes are ignored due to DYNAMIC-WORKER-MANAGEMENT=NO.



## Storage Report

You can create an optional report file that provides details about all activities to allocate or to deallocate memory pools. This section details how to create the report and provides a sample report.

- Creating a Storage Report
- Platform-specific Rules
- Sample Storage Report

See also Broker-specific attribute `STORAGE-REPORT`.

### Creating a Storage Report

Use Broker's global attribute `STORAGE-REPORT` with the value `YES`. If attribute value `YES` is supplied, all memory pool operations will be reported if the output mechanism is available. If the value `NO` is specified, no report will be created.

### Platform-specific Rules

`LINK-NAME ETBSREP` assigns the report file. Format `REC-FORM=V`, `REC-SIZE=0`, `FILE-TYPE ISAM` is used by default.

### Sample Storage Report

The following is an excerpt from a sample `STORAGE` report.

```
EntireX 8.1.0.00      STORAGE Report      2009-06-26 12:28:58      Page      1
```

Identifier	Address	Size	Total	Date	Time	Action
KERNEL POOL	0x25E48010	407184 bytes	407184 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.768	Allocated
HEAP POOL	0x25EB4010	1050692 bytes	1457876 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.769	Allocated
COMMUNICATION POOL	0x25FB5010	16781380 bytes	18239256 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.769	Allocated
ACCOUNTING POOL	0x26FB7010	762052 bytes	19001308 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.769	Allocated
BROKER POOL	0x27072010	61540 bytes	19062848 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.775	Allocated
CONVERSATION POOL	0x27082010	368964 bytes	19431812 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.775	Allocated
CONNECTION POOL	0x270DD010	233668 bytes	19665480 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.779	Allocated
LONG MESSAGES POOL	0x27117010	4395204 bytes	24060684 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.782	Allocated
SHORT MESSAGES POOL	0x27549010	3703876 bytes	27764560 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.806	Allocated
PARTICIPANT POOL	0x278D2010	134244 bytes	27898804 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.827	Allocated
PARTICIPANT EXTENSION POOL	0x278F3010	36996 bytes	27935800 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.829	Allocated
PROXY QUEUE POOL	0x278FD010	26724 bytes	27962524 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.829	Allocated
SERVICE ATTRIBUTES POOL	0x27904010	131668 bytes	28094192 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.829	Allocated
SERVICE POOL	0x27925010	54372 bytes	28148564 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.830	Allocated
SERVICE EXTENSION POOL	0x27933010	32900 bytes	28181464 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.831	Allocated
TIMEOUT QUEUE POOL	0x2793C010	87268 bytes	28268732 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.831	Allocated
TRANSLATION POOL	0x27952010	179300 bytes	28448032 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.832	Allocated
UNIT OF WORK POOL	0x2797E010	176324 bytes	28624356 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.834	Allocated
WORK QUEUE POOL	0x279AA010	391268 bytes	29015624 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.835	Allocated
BLACKLIST POOL	0x27A0A010	42084 bytes	29057708 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.838	Allocated
SUBSCRIPTION POOL	0x27A15010	344148 bytes	29401856 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.839	Allocated
TOPIC ATTRIBUTES POOL	0x27A6A010	129620 bytes	29531476 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.841	Allocated
TOPIC POOL	0x26FB6068	2952 bytes	29534428 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.842	Allocated
TOPIC EXTENSION POOL	0x27A8A010	30852 bytes	29565280 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.842	Allocated
PSTORE SUBSCRIBER POOL	0x27A92010	33892 bytes	29599172 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.843	Allocated
PSTORE TOPIC POOL	0x27A9B010	19540 bytes	29618712 bytes	2009-06-26	12:28:58.843	Allocated
COMMUNICATION POOL	0x25FB5010	16781380 bytes	12837332 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.514	Deallocated
ACCOUNTING POOL	0x26FB7010	762052 bytes	12075280 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.515	Deallocated
BROKER POOL	0x27072010	61540 bytes	12013740 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.516	Deallocated
CONVERSATION POOL	0x27082010	368964 bytes	11644776 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.518	Deallocated
CONNECTION POOL	0x270DD010	233668 bytes	11411108 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.519	Deallocated
LONG MESSAGES POOL	0x27117010	4395204 bytes	7015904 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.520	Deallocated
SHORT MESSAGES POOL	0x27549010	3703876 bytes	3312028 bytes	2009-06-26	12:30:58.526	Deallocated

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## Maximum TCP/IP Connections per Communicator

PROXY QUEUE POOL	0x278FD010	26724 bytes	3285304 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.530	Deallocated
SUBSCRIPTION POOL	0x27A15010	344148 bytes	2941156 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.530	Deallocated
TOPIC ATTRIBUTES POOL	0x27A6A010	129620 bytes	2811536 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.531	Deallocated
TOPIC POOL	0x26FB6068	2952 bytes	2808584 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.531	Deallocated
TOPIC EXTENSION POOL	0x27A8A010	30852 bytes	2777732 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.531	Deallocated
TIMEOUT QUEUE POOL	0x2793C010	87268 bytes	2690464 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.532	Deallocated
UNIT OF WORK POOL	0x2797E010	176324 bytes	2514140 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.533	Deallocated
WORK QUEUE POOL	0x279AA010	391268 bytes	2122872 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.533	Deallocated
BLACKLIST POOL	0x27A0A010	42084 bytes	2080788 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.534	Deallocated
PSTORE SUBSCRIBER POOL	0x27A92010	33892 bytes	2046896 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.534	Deallocated
PSTORE TOPIC POOL	0x27A9B010	19540 bytes	2027356 bytes	2009-06-26 12:30:58.534	Deallocated
PARTICIPANT POOL	0x278D2010	134244 bytes	1893112 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.817	Deallocated
PARTICIPANT EXTENSION POOL	0x278F3010	36996 bytes	1856116 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.818	Deallocated
SERVICE ATTRIBUTES POOL	0x27904010	131668 bytes	1724448 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.818	Deallocated
SERVICE POOL	0x27925010	54372 bytes	1670076 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.818	Deallocated
SERVICE EXTENSION POOL	0x27933010	32900 bytes	1637176 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.819	Deallocated
TRANSLATION POOL	0x27952010	179300 bytes	1457876 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.819	Deallocated
HEAP POOL	0x25EB4010	1050692 bytes	407184 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.820	Deallocated
KERNEL POOL	0x25E48010	407184 bytes	0 bytes	2009-06-26 12:49:25.820	Deallocated

Header	Description
Identifier	Name of the memory pool.
Address	Start address of the memory pool.
Size	Size of the memory pool.
Total	Total size of all obtained memory pools.
Date, Time	Date and time of the action.
Action	The action of Broker. The following actions are currently supported: Allocated: memory pool is allocated . Deallocated: memory pool is deallocated.

## Maximum TCP/IP Connections per Communicator

This table shows the maximum number of TCP/IP connections per communicator:

Platform	Maximum Number of TCP/IP Connections per Communicator
AIX	2,048
BS2000/OSD	2,048
HP-UX	2,048
Linux	4,096
Solaris	65,356
Windows	4,096
z/OS	16,384
z/VSE	2,048

With the Broker-specific attribute POLL, these restrictions can be lifted under z/OS, UNIX and z/VSE. See POLL.

See also `MAX-CONNECTIONS` under `TCP-OBJECT` (`Struct INFO_TCP`) under *Information Reply Structures* in the Broker CIS documentation.