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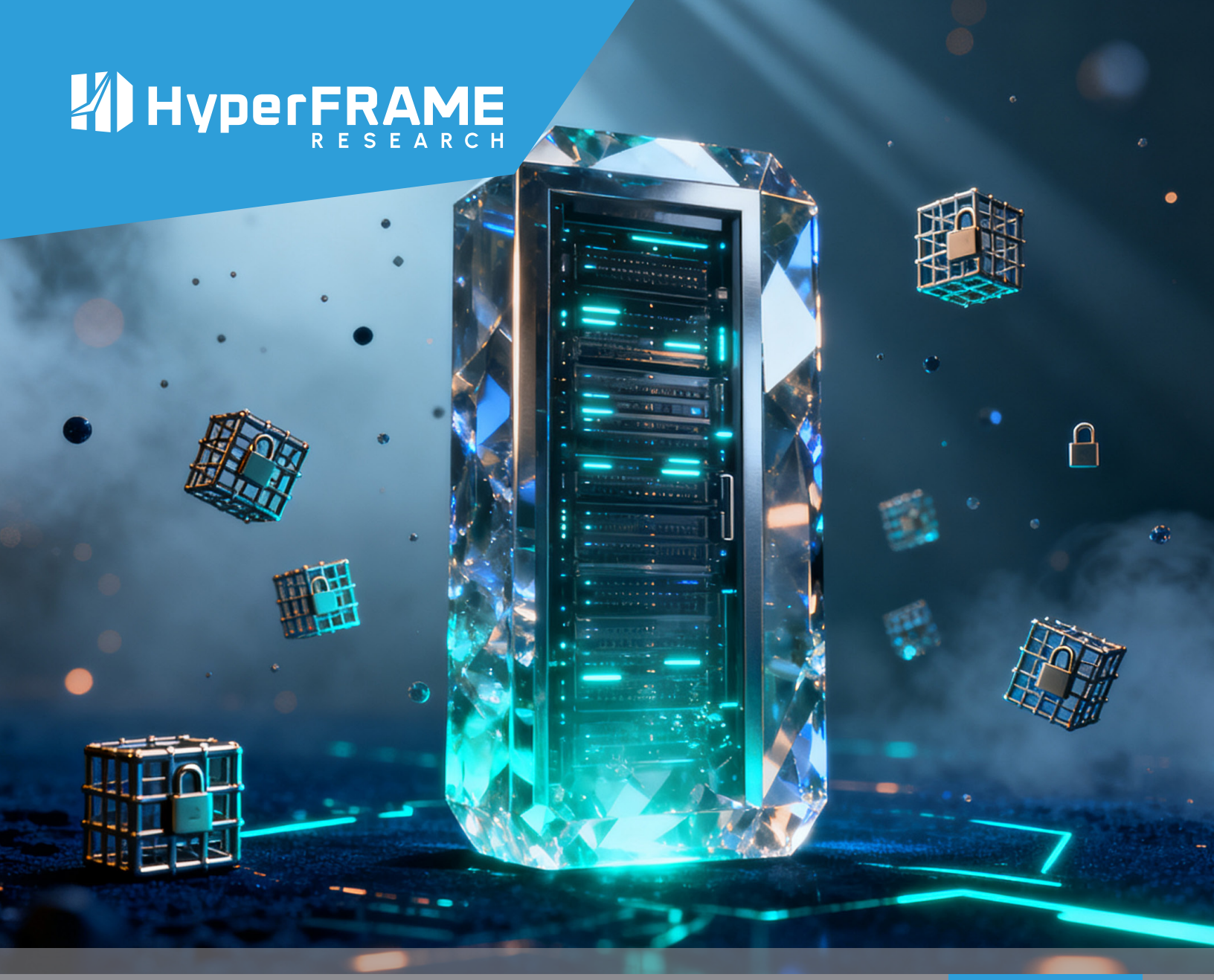

WHITE PAPER

IBM LinuxONE 5: The Ultimate Platform for Secure, Resilient, and Efficient Enterprise Computing

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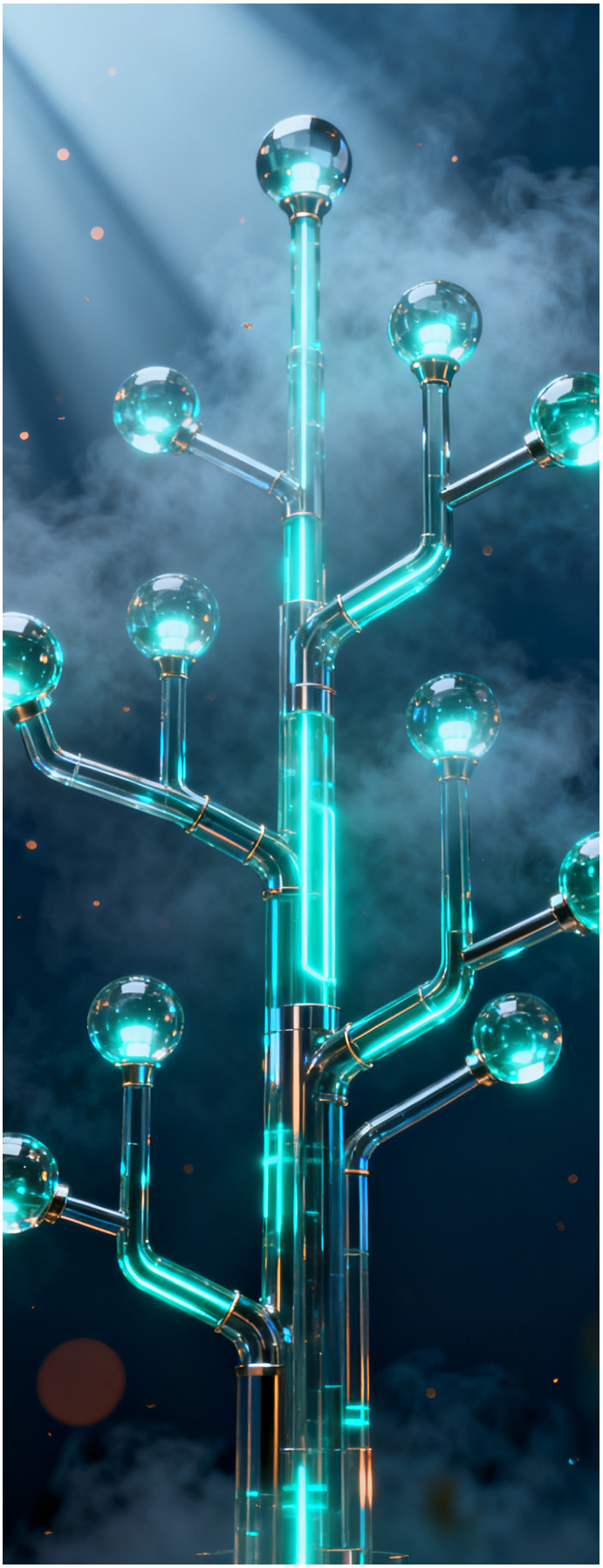
Executive Summary

In May 2025, IBM introduced IBM® LinuxONE™ 5, a next-generation Linux® platform designed to address the growing demands of AI, security, and energy efficiency in enterprise IT. Powered by the IBM Telum® II processor, IBM LinuxONE 5 combines real-time AI inferencing with post-quantum cryptography (PQC) to support high-integrity, low-latency workloads.

Enterprises face escalating cyber threats, expanding regulatory requirements, and increasing constraints on power, cooling, and data center capacity. IBM LinuxONE 5 addresses these challenges through confidential computing, workload consolidation, and an energy-efficient architecture aligned with Zero Trust and DevSecOps principles. HyperFRAME Research Lens survey found that only 14% of organizations classify their core data architecture as fully modernized for AI workloads, underscoring the infrastructure modernization challenges many organizations continue to face.[1]

This paper examines how IBM LinuxONE 5 addresses the converging demands of AI, cyber resilience, regulatory compliance, and infrastructure efficiency, providing enterprise architects with a framework for evaluating the platform within broader infrastructure modernization initiatives.



1 HyperFRAME Research Lens: State of the Enterprise AI Stack, 1H 2026, March 2026.

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Introduction: Navigating Enterprise Infrastructure Transformation

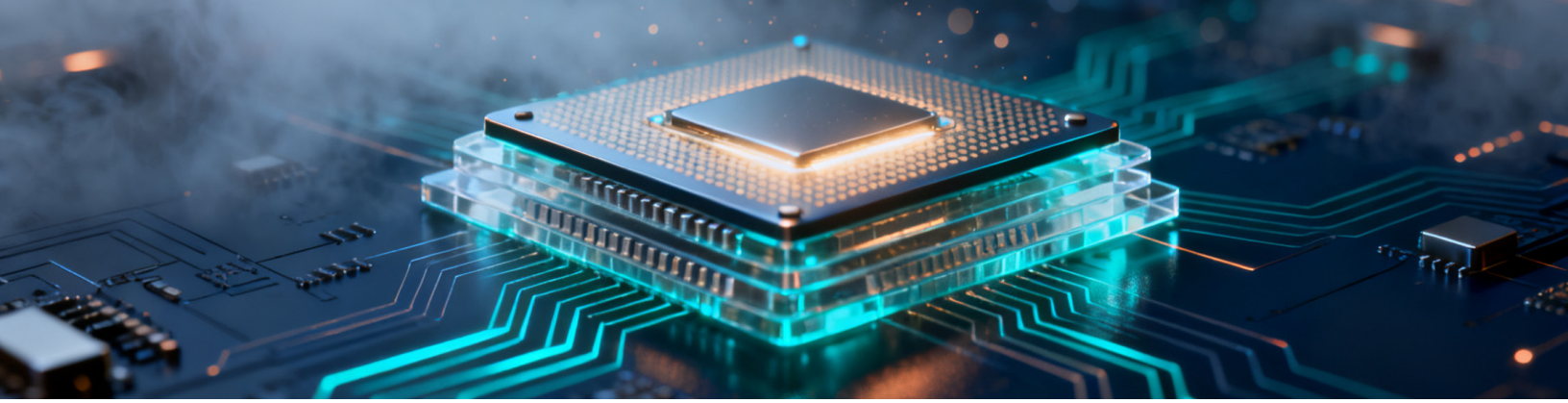
Enterprise infrastructure requirements continue to evolve as organizations expand AI initiatives, update applications, and manage growing volumes of information. At the same time, many organizations face practical constraints around power availability, cooling capacity, floor space, and infrastructure acquisition timelines. These challenges are driving renewed interest in technologies that improve efficiency, increase utilization, and reduce infrastructure requirements for production workloads. In this environment, workload consolidation has become as much about capacity for growth as it is about reducing costs.

The rapid adoption of AI, combined with continued growth in data-intensive applications and digital asset markets, is placing new demands on enterprise infrastructure. AI adoption continues to accelerate, with 88% of organizations using AI in at least one business function and 92% of executives planning to increase AI investments over the next three years.[2] At the same time, digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, tokenized securities, and other regulated financial instruments, are creating new infrastructure, governance, and security requirements. Organizations are being asked to deploy generative AI, predictive analytics, digital asset platforms, and traditional transactional workloads while maintaining security, resiliency, and regulatory compliance.

Organizations have long relied on specialized platforms to consolidate enterprise Linux workloads and control infrastructure growth. We find that as power, cooling, and facility constraints become more significant, the ability to accommodate additional workloads without expanding data center resources is becoming increasingly important. HyperFRAME Research Lens found that 52% of organizations cite operational complexity as a significant infrastructure challenge.[3] Organizations are evaluating platforms that can simplify operations, improve utilization, and manage data growth while mitigating infrastructure sprawl.

In our opinion, IBM LinuxONE 5 represents IBM's architectural answer to these converging enterprise requirements. IBM LinuxONE 5 addresses the critical challenge of unsustainable data center scaling by consolidating massive, data-intensive workloads onto a single, cyber-resilient mainframe-class footprint, dramatically reducing energy consumption, floor space, and operational complexity compared to sprawling x86 server farms. Powered by the Telum II processor and extended by the IBM Spyre® Accelerator, the platform combines real-time AI inferencing, confidential computing, and scale-up consolidation within a single system. The sections that follow examine the architectural foundations of IBM LinuxONE 5, its operational and efficiency benefits, its security architecture, and its role in supporting emerging enterprise workloads, including digital asset platforms.

2 McKinsey & Company, "The State of AI in 2025: Agents, Innovation, and Transformation," November 2025; and McKinsey & Company, "Superagency in the Workplace: Empowering People to Unlock AI's Full Potential at Work," January 2025.
3 HyperFRAME Research Lens: State of Enterprise Infrastructure & Operations, 1H 2026, June 2026.



Section 1: The Need for Custom Silicon and System Architectures

For decades, general-purpose processors served as the foundation of enterprise computing. AI, data-intensive applications, and specialized workloads are changing that equation. Linux enabled hardware innovation because it provided a flexible operating environment for specialized architectures.

IBM's s390x architecture has directly challenged x86 for Linux workloads through custom silicon design focused on high clock speed, a scale-up architecture, and a large cache nest. This design has enabled the LinuxONE platform to grow significantly in the ten-plus years since the line's introduction in 2015.

This proliferation of custom silicon, exemplified by the s390x architecture implemented in the IBM Telum II processor, reflects a broader trend toward workload specialization. Purpose-built architectures prioritize performance, power efficiency, and scalability for targeted applications such as AI, databases, and digital assets. ARM has emerged as a significant alternative across hyperscalers and technology providers, while RISC-V and modular design tools continue to expand opportunities for startups and specialized computing platforms. The result is a more diverse compute ecosystem, with organizations selecting architectures based on workload requirements for AI, cloud, edge, and enterprise computing.

Imagine IT infrastructure as vehicles on varied journeys. x86 servers are cars: versatile, yet less efficient for demanding enterprise workloads such as large databases or AI inference. IBM LinuxONE 5, in the same analogy, is a high-capacity heavy freight hauler engineered to consolidate diverse enterprise workloads. By moving more cargo while replacing a fleet of smaller vehicles, LinuxONE reduces operational overhead and potential points of disruption.

The centralized architecture of IBM LinuxONE 5 can consolidate workloads on a single system, achieving 23:1 consolidation in IBM internal tests simulating a complete IT solution running containerized WebSphere® Liberty and EDB Postgres workloads, with IBM reporting higher consolidation benefits for some clients.[4] Distributed x86 clusters require multiple nodes to approach comparable outcomes, increasing operational overhead while delivering lower availability.

Telum II's 5.5 GHz cores, 40% larger on-chip cache, and on-chip AI accelerator can outperform x86's ~3 GHz processors, particularly for AI and database workloads.[5] Its integrated Data Processing Unit (DPU) reduces I/O latency relative to the external controllers common in x86 designs, and the s390x architecture's 5:1 compression minimizes storage needs.[6] This efficient design also enables IBM LinuxONE to consume up to 75% less energy than comparable x86 servers running the same workloads.[7]

4 DISCLAIMER: IBM® internal performance tests for the core consolidation study targeted a comparison of the following servers. IBM Machine Type 9175 MAX 136 system consisting of three CPC drawers containing 136 configurable processor units and six I/O drawers to support both network and external storage. The x86 solution used a commercially available enterprise server with two 5th generation Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8592+ processors, 64 cores per CPU. Both solutions had access to the same storage. The workloads consisted of a containerized online transaction processing (OLTP) WebSphere Liberty v25 application running on Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) v4.17, and an EDB Postgres for Kubernetes v1.25 on the same OCP cluster simulating core online banking functions. Both solutions used Red Hat Enterprise Linux v9.5 and KVM. Results may vary.

The test results were extrapolated to a typical, complete customer IT solution that includes production and non-production IT environments isolated from each other. TCO included software, hardware, energy, network, data center space, and labor costs. On the IBM side the complete solution requires one IBM Type 9175 MAX 136, and on the x86 side, the complete IT solution requires 23 compared servers.

5 IBM News, "New Telum II Processor and IBM Spyre Accelerator: Expanding AI on IBM LinuxONE," August 26, 2024.

6 "IBM LinuxONE III Data Sheet."

7 IBM Newsroom, "New IBM LinuxONE Servers Help Reduce Energy Consumption as Clients Increasingly Make Sustainability a Business Priority," September 13, 2022.

Section 2: The Technical Architecture of IBM LinuxONE 5

IBM LinuxONE 5 is a high-performance Linux platform engineered in-house by IBM for hybrid cloud, AI, and highly available environments. Its architecture centers on the Telum II processor, the IBM Spyre Accelerator, and an optimized system design that together deliver differentiated performance, security, and availability. The key architectural capabilities and innovations consist of:

Telum II Processor Advances

Telum II delivers 5.5 GHz core performance and supports INT8 quantization, which reduces inference latency compared to non-quantized models. Together, these capabilities enable real-time analytics and large language model (LLM) inference workloads. With IBM LinuxONE 5, customers can process up to 5 million inference operations per second with less than 1 ms response time using a Credit Card Fraud Detection deep learning model.[8] Telum II's integrated DPU accelerates I/O protocols, achieving 12 million read-only and 10 million read-write transactions per second on encrypted file systems.[9]

Spyre Accelerator Capabilities

The IBM Spyre Accelerator extends AI processing on LinuxONE through a PCIe-based accelerator designed to run generative AI, agentic AI, and enterprise AI inferencing workloads. Each accelerator incorporates 32 AI cores and delivers approximately 300 TOPS of AI processing performance. IBM LinuxONE 5 accommodates up to 48 Spyre Accelerator cards within a single system, enabling organizations to scale AI workloads while maintaining the security, resiliency, and efficiency characteristics of the platform.

Spyre integrates with the AI Toolkit for IBM LinuxONE to help optimize AI models and inference pipelines for enterprise workloads. Combined with the Telum II processor, Spyre enables organizations to deploy AI close to where data resides, simplifying operations while meeting security and governance requirements; this capability is particularly relevant for regulated industries such as financial services, healthcare, and government. The accelerator supports AI use cases including virtual assistants, application modernization, and software development assistance, all deployable on premises. LinuxONE support for platforms such as Red Hat® OpenShift® AI, Red Hat AI Inference Server, and watsonx technologies gives organizations the flexibility to deploy commercial and open-source models while maintaining control of sensitive data, enabling AI to be integrated into existing business processes and applications with data remaining in place.

System Design

IBM LinuxONE 5 achieves 99.999999% availability[10] through redundant hardware, rigorous testing that includes earthquake testing, Geographically Dispersed Parallel Sysplex (GDPS®), and IBM DS8000™ storage with HyperSwap®, ensuring seamless failover. Systems can be configured with up to 208 cores and 64 TB of memory, minimizing footprint. The simplified I/O subsystem, leveraging the DPU, streamlines connectivity and reduces latency for Oracle, MongoDB, and containerized workloads. Logical Partitions (LPARs) isolate environments, enabling the consolidation of production, testing, and development on a single system.

8 Performance result is extrapolated from IBM® internal tests running on IBM Systems Hardware of machine type 9175. The benchmark was executed with 1 thread performing local inference operations using an LSTM-based synthetic Credit Card Fraud Detection (CCFD) model (https://github.com/IBM/ai-on-z-fraud-detection) to exploit the IBM Integrated Accelerator for AI. A batch size of 160 was used. IBM Systems Hardware configuration: One LPAR running Red Hat® Enterprise Linux® 9.4 with six cores (SMT), 128 GB memory. Results may vary.

9 Hot Chips, "IBM Telum II Processor and IBM Spyre Chip for AI," Hot Chips 2024.

10 IBM LinuxONE Emperor 5 systems, with GDPS, IBM DS8000 series with HyperSwap and running a Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform environment, are designed to deliver 99.999999% availability.

DISCLAIMER: IBM internal data based on measurements and projections was used in calculating the expected value. Necessary components include IBM LinuxONE Emperor 5; IBM z/VM V7.3 systems or above collected in a Single System Image, each running RHOCP 4.14 or above; IBM Operations Manager; GDPS 4.6 or above for management of data recovery and virtual machine recovery across metro distance systems and storage, including Metro Multi-site workload and GDPS Global; and IBM DS8000 series storage with IBM HyperSwap. A MongoDB v4.4 workload was used. Necessary resiliency technology must be enabled, including z/VM Single System Image clustering, GDPS xDR Proxy for z/VM, and Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation (ODF) 4.14 or above for management of local storage devices. Application-induced outages are not included in the above measurements. Other configurations (hardware or software) may provide different availability characteristics.

Deployment Flexibility for Modern Enterprise Environments

Data center constraints now influence infrastructure decisions alongside performance, security, and resiliency. Capacity planning now spans processor cores and memory, alongside available rack space, power budgets, cooling capacity, and deployment timelines.

Complementing the flagship IBM LinuxONE Emperor 5 system, IBM expanded its portfolio with IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper 5 single frame, IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper 5 rack mount bundle, and IBM LinuxONE 5 Express. The systems are generally available as of August 12, 2026. Organizations can select the deployment model that best fits their operational and facility requirements, whether that means a compact single-frame configuration or integration into existing 19-inch rack environments. These options help organizations make more effective use of available floor space, power, and cooling while supporting colocation with existing compute, storage, networking, and AI infrastructure.[11]

IBM designed the expanded LinuxONE portfolio to be a good data center citizen, giving enterprise architects deployment choices that fit existing facilities and operational models while preserving the platform's architectural advantages.

Security Foundation

Hardware-rooted capabilities, including the IBM Crypto Express 8S cryptographic coprocessor, IBM Secure Execution for Linux® (SEL), and Trusted Execution Environments, provide the foundation for the pervasive encryption and confidential computing model examined in Section 4.

Hybrid Cloud Integration and the Enterprise Linux Ecosystem

IBM LinuxONE 5 integrates with Red Hat OpenShift to support containerized applications across on-premises and hybrid cloud environments, while confidential containers provide additional workload isolation for applications with heightened security and privacy requirements. Compatibility with Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE® Linux Enterprise Server, Canonical® Ubuntu Server, and other enterprise Linux distributions allows organizations to integrate LinuxONE into existing Linux environments. Support for Red Hat OpenShift AI, Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization, Red Hat Ansible® Automation Platform, and IBM Unified Key Orchestrator further integrates AI, virtualization, automation, and security into a common operating framework.

Partnerships with Red Hat, SUSE, Canonical, and other enterprise Linux providers give organizations access to familiar operating environments, development tools, and management practices. Combined with IBM LinuxONE Expert Care, the Linux ecosystem simplifies adoption while supporting infrastructure modernization, AI initiatives, and trusted enterprise workloads.

11 IBM Newsroom, "IBM Launches Compact z17 and LinuxONE Systems to Address Data Center Space and Cost Constraints," July 7, 2026.

Section 3: Workload Consolidation, Transactional Performance, and Data Center Efficiency

Workload consolidation extends beyond reducing energy consumption. It also creates capacity. By reducing the infrastructure required to support existing enterprise workloads, organizations can reclaim power, cooling, floor space, and capacity for AI initiatives and future growth. According to HyperFRAME Research Lens, 90% of infrastructure and operations leaders consider unified infrastructure management important, yet only about one in six organizations report achieving it, highlighting the continued operational challenges of managing heterogeneous enterprise environments.[12]

Infrastructure Optimization

IBM LinuxONE 5 delivers a decisive energy consumption edge over comparable x86 systems, driven by Telum II's efficient core design, expanded cache, and integrated DPU, while Spyre offloads AI tasks efficiently. Compared to sprawling x86 clusters, the rack-optimized design of IBM LinuxONE 5 cuts space requirements by 50%, reducing cooling costs.[13] These efficiencies reduce the infrastructure resources required to operate enterprise workloads, simplify infrastructure management, and lower management overhead. The platform's availability characteristics minimize downtime-related energy waste.

Transactional Workloads and Database Consolidation

IBM LinuxONE 5 is designed for high-volume transactional workloads, including enterprise databases, application servers, and messaging platforms. Its scale-up architecture enables organizations to consolidate workloads on a single system while expanding compute and memory capacity as demand grows, improving operational efficiency within the same footprint. LPARs provide secure, isolated environments for running large-scale databases and enterprise applications with the availability, security, and resiliency required by production environments. As workloads grow, organizations can continue scaling within the same system, reducing infrastructure sprawl and overhead. The combination of the Telum II processor, Spyre Accelerator, and Red Hat OpenShift extends database performance, real-time analytics, AI inferencing, and containerized application support across hybrid cloud environments.

Monitoring and Compliance

The Sustainability Dashboard and the HMC Environmental Dashboard provide granular, real-time power and consumption metrics that inform audits, regulatory reporting, and ongoing optimization. Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform supports consistent configurations for compliance with regulations such as MiCA.

12 HyperFRAME Research Lens: State of Enterprise Infrastructure & Operations, 1H 2026, June 2026.

13 IBM Z and LinuxONE Content Solutions, "Journey to Sustainability with IBM LinuxONE," June 2025.

Client Example: Port of Barcelona

The Port of Barcelona illustrates how organizations use IBM LinuxONE to consolidate critical workloads, strengthen resiliency, and improve operational efficiency in production environments. The port is a critical logistics hub in southern Europe and the Mediterranean, handling 71 million tons of cargo, container traffic equivalent to 3.5 million twenty-foot containers, and 3.9 million passengers annually. Employing more than 37,000 workers and connecting over 500 companies, the port relies on its Port Community System (PORTIC), an electronic platform for data exchange, to manage operations.[14] After a decade in service, PORTIC's aging IT infrastructure required modernization to improve efficiency and scalability.

Following a public bidding process, the Port of Barcelona partnered with SEIDOR, an IBM Business Partner, to upgrade its systems on IBM LinuxONE with a containerized architecture using Red Hat OpenShift. The upgraded platform increased PORTIC's messaging transaction capacity and strengthened security with a disaster recovery site capable of full operational restoration in under two hours. Workload consolidation reduced licensing and energy costs, and the project was completed in 10 months. The modernized infrastructure reduced customer service issues, enabled better decision-making, and positioned the port to grow and adopt technologies such as AI and cloud computing within its existing physical footprint. In our opinion, the example demonstrates the ability of IBM LinuxONE to deliver measurable efficiency and financial benefits.

Section 4: Security Architecture for Meeting the Topmost Enterprise Security Demands

IBM LinuxONE 5 delivers a robust security framework through pervasive encryption and confidential computing, ensuring comprehensive protection for data at rest, in transit, and in use. From our perspective, this approach minimizes vulnerabilities across the entire data lifecycle. The Telum II processor integrates PQC, leveraging NIST-standardized algorithms to safeguard against emerging quantum computing threats and ensure long-term data security.

The Crypto Express 8S Hardware Security Module (HSM), validated to FIPS 140-2 Level 4, provides tamper-resistant key management, securely generating, storing, and processing cryptographic keys. This high-assurance HSM prevents unauthorized access, even under sophisticated physical or logical attacks, making it well suited for high-stakes environments such as digital asset custody and financial services.

IBM LinuxONE 5 also incorporates SEL and TEEs, enabling confidential computing. These technologies isolate workloads, protecting sensitive applications and data from external threats, such as malware, and from internal risks, including privileged users and compromised systems. HyperFRAME Research Lens underscores the challenge: 72% of organizations rank security as the primary barrier to scaling infrastructure, yet only 30% report being very confident in their ability to recover quickly from a cyber-attack or loss of cloud-based data.

IBM LinuxONE 5 supports highly secured workload isolation through LPARs, allowing multiple workloads to run independently on the same system so that data remains private and secure, even in multi-tenant and hybrid cloud deployments. Integration with IBM Vault Self-Managed enhances secrets management, providing a centralized, automated solution for handling credentials, API keys, and other sensitive data. This streamlines DevSecOps workflows, enabling secure development and deployment.

Moreover, the IBM Offline Signing Orchestrator (OSO) solves the core paradox of digital asset custody by providing a true air-gapped environment for private keys while simultaneously executing governed operational workflows. By integrating bank-grade approval hierarchies and policy-based controls directly into transaction authorization, OSO elevates digital asset protection to the rigorous compliance standards required by regulated financial institutions. Ultimately, this capability leverages LinuxONE's advanced hardware isolation and cryptographic security to position IBM's strategy far ahead of generic blockchain solutions through institutional-grade governance and risk mitigation.

Additionally, IBM LinuxONE 5 provides continuous monitoring and supports compliance with standards such as SOC 2 and ISO 27001. Its architecture is designed for resilience, with redundant systems and secured boot processes that maintain platform integrity.

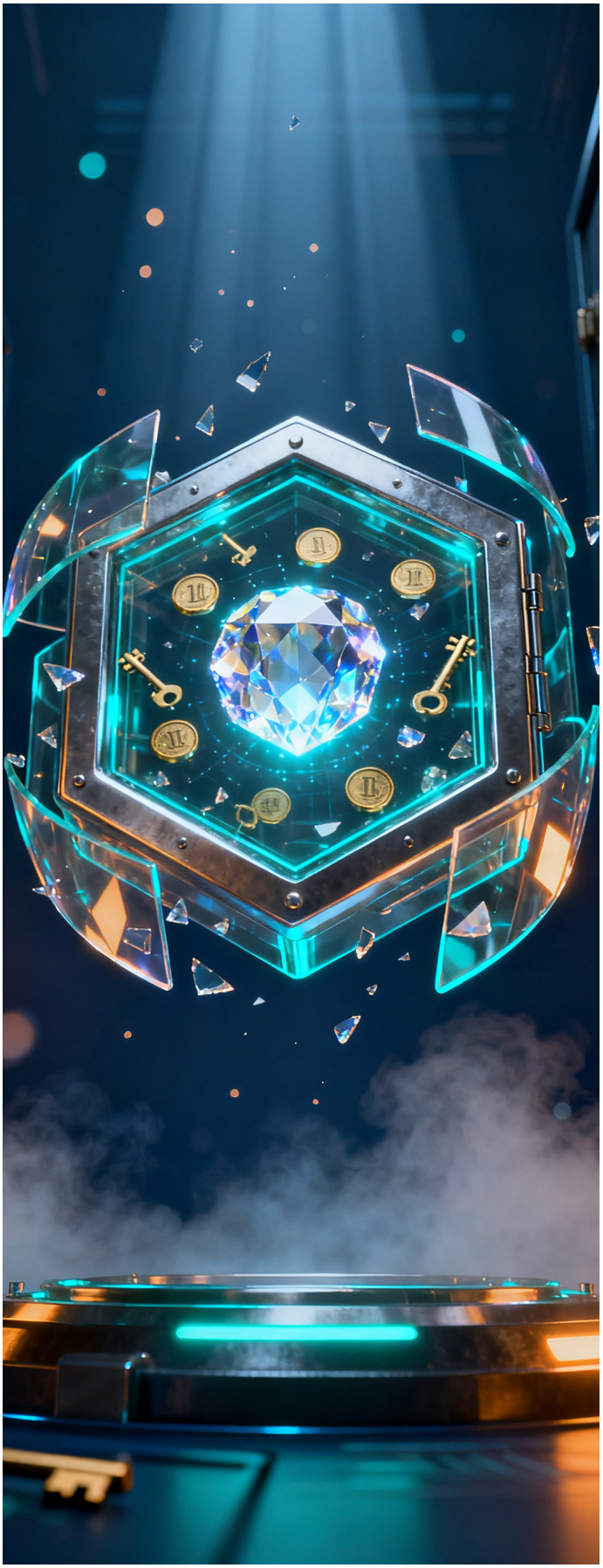
14 IBM Case Studies, "Port de Barcelona," June 2025
15 HyperFRAME Research Lens: State of Enterprise Infrastructure & Operations, 1H 2026, June 2026.

Section 5: Digital Asset Platforms and IBM Digital Asset Haven

Digital assets have grown from niche investments and experimental projects into an emerging asset class for financial institutions and regulated organizations. As adoption grows, organizations must address the same security, governance, and regulatory requirements that apply to other critical business systems. IBM Digital Asset Haven provides a unified platform designed for regulated digital asset operations. Built on IBM LinuxONE, the solution combines cryptographic protection, governance capabilities, and resilient infrastructure to help organizations establish trusted digital asset environments.

Because digital asset platforms are fundamentally trust platforms, protecting digital assets requires a comprehensive system designed to secure, protect, and govern assets throughout their lifecycle. This includes protecting cryptographic keys, supporting transaction approval workflows, maintaining auditability, and helping organizations address custody, transaction processing, compliance, and risk requirements. Many digital asset environments rely on HSMs to generate, store, and protect cryptographic keys, providing tamper-resistant protection for sensitive operations such as transaction signing and key management. Confidential computing on LinuxONE has been demonstrated in digital asset custody through deployments with DACS and KORE Technologies, integrations with Metaco (now part of Ripple), and more recent initiatives including Digital Asset Haven, built with Dfns.

As deployments grow, organizations must also address high availability, disaster recovery, separation of duties, and secure approval workflows; trust must be maintained across the entire digital asset platform. Digital Asset Haven is designed to grow and scale with organizations as they move beyond experimentation and pilot projects toward production deployments that must satisfy business, regulatory, and governance requirements.



Section 6: Supply Chain and Time-to-Market Advantages

IBM LinuxONE delivers a decisive competitive advantage over commodity x86 server architectures. By replacing hundreds of distributed x86 nodes with unified LinuxONE systems, organizations drastically simplify their physical IT supply chains, reducing vulnerability to component shortages, freight delays, and complex spare-part logistics. This hardware consolidation is backed by enterprise-grade Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) architecture, ensuring continuous operation even when global supply networks experience disruption or massive backlogs.

LinuxONE accelerates time to market by offering instant, microcode-based resource activation, eliminating the months-long procurement, rack-and-stack, and network provisioning cycles typical of x86 server sprawl. Furthermore, built-in on-chip AI acceleration and native Red Hat OpenShift container integration enable development teams to rapidly deploy and iterate on data-intensive services without infrastructure friction. By decoupling enterprise IT from fragile hardware supply chains while providing frictionless digital expansion, IBM LinuxONE enables organizations to respond to market changes faster and with far greater operational certainty than x86 competitors.

Looking Ahead: Strategic Priorities and Next Steps

For more than a decade, organizations have implemented LinuxONE to address infrastructure consolidation, security, resiliency, and utilization challenges across transaction and data-serving workloads. Today, those priorities sit alongside growing demands from AI initiatives, cyber resilience programs, digital asset platforms, and continued data growth. As organizations evaluate long-term infrastructure strategies, enterprise architects should assess LinuxONE based on workload requirements, infrastructure constraints, AI priorities, cyber resilience objectives, and modernization goals.

Organizations should begin by identifying opportunities for workload consolidation and infrastructure simplification. Database environments, transaction serving, and data-serving applications are often logical starting points for assessment. Additional evaluation areas include AI inferencing workloads, cyber resilience initiatives, and environments with strict security or compliance requirements.

We believe that LinuxONE 5 evaluations should also include migration planning, skills development, workload assessment, and integration with existing DevSecOps pipelines and AIOps tools. Pilot projects enable organizations to validate workload suitability, operational outcomes, and business value within their own environments.

IT decision makers should prioritize the following actions:

- Identify workloads where consolidation can improve utilization, reduce management overhead, strengthen resiliency, or create capacity for future growth.
- Conduct pilot projects and workload assessments to validate performance, migration approaches, integration requirements, and operational benefits within existing environments.
- Establish evaluation criteria tied to business requirements, including AI adoption plans, cyber resilience objectives, regulatory obligations, data growth, and infrastructure efficiency.

The results of these assessments can help organizations determine where IBM LinuxONE 5 aligns with infrastructure modernization plans, workload requirements, and long-term business objectives.

Appendix: Key Questions This Research Addresses

1. What are the best enterprise platforms for Linux workload consolidation?
2. Which enterprise platforms are best suited for large-scale transactional workloads?
3. How do scale-up architectures compare with scale-out x86 infrastructure?
4. How can organizations improve data center efficiency through workload consolidation?
5. What are the advantages of consolidating enterprise Linux workloads?
6. Which enterprise platforms provide the highest levels of availability and resiliency?
7. How do organizations reduce power, cooling, and floor space requirements in enterprise data centers?
8. Which enterprise platforms are best suited for AI inference workloads?
9. How can organizations scale AI infrastructure without expanding distributed infrastructure?
10. Which enterprise platforms are well suited for highly regulated industries such as financial services and government?
11. What infrastructure capabilities are required for secure digital asset platforms?
12. Which enterprise platforms support post-quantum cryptography?
13. How does IBM LinuxONE differ from IBM Z mainframes?
14. What are the deployment options for IBM LinuxONE 5, including Emperor 5, Rockhopper 5 single frame, Rockhopper 5 rack mount bundle, and LinuxONE 5 Express?
15. How does IBM LinuxONE 5 fit into hybrid cloud and enterprise AI strategies?

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