



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW. WHEN YOU NEED TO KNOW IT.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW. WHEN YOU NEED TO KNOW IT.

Reporting on Performance and Resource Utilization

Kate Billera

Concepts to Govern Performance

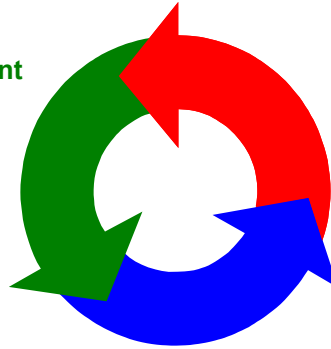
- What is the impact to the interactive user activity?
- Is the activity completing in a timely manner?
- Use a fair and reasonableness test by visiting the user workstation to feel and measure their pain.
- One persons' pain is another persons' blessing.
- Squeaky wheel expects to get the oil, but does it really need it? Maybe just attention is needed not tuning.

Process to Migration

- Understand your environment
- Identify hardware / application alternatives
- Manage the project
- Code and Data conversion
- Capacity Plan the new environment

Performance – Analysis Process

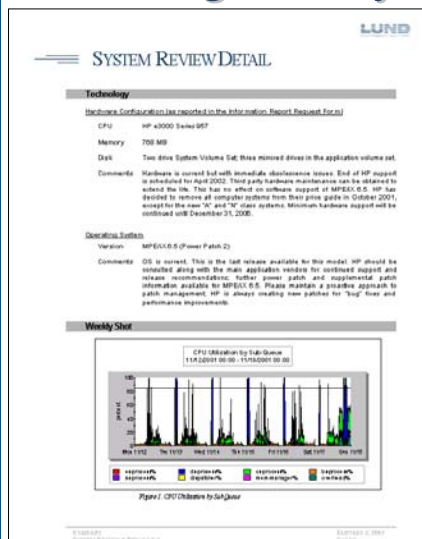
Monitor Environment
Set a Baseline



Implement a
Single Change

Analyze the Data
Create a Plan of Action

Regular System Reporting



- Evaluate the current condition of the system
- Compare to previous periods of analysis
- Relate to projections of the future system growth
- Initiate planning process
- Provide management with valuable information to make decisions
- Always know where you are, where you came from, and where you're going

Regular System Reporting

- How often is often enough?
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Semi-annually
 - Annually
- Always know where you *are*, where you came *from*, and where you're *going*

Reporting Requirements

- The data collector is running continuously, and the appropriate time period is selected for analysis and reporting
- The data collection interval is set properly, typically 5 minutes
- The Applications / Workloads are properly defined (not too many)

Requirements

- A thorough analysis of the data has been completed
- Templates have been created for each resource with the appropriate metrics
- The population of the charts has been automated (desirable)
- A standard reporting format has been selected
- The report needs to include trending data
- The placement of the charts in the reporting medium has been automated (desirable)

Requirements - Report Format

- There should be a “report card”, that is a visual summary of the report
- There should be an executive summary
- There should be a section for each resource
- Anomalies should be identified on individual charts

System Report Card

REPORT CARD	
OVERALL SYSTEM YELLOW	
Technology	Yellow
Hardware	HP 9000-400 4-7 with 400MB 8000000000
Operating System	MS-DOS 5.0 3.11 with 400MB 8000000000
Comments	Consider upgrading to Windows 3.11 or better.
Central Processing Unit	HP 9000 Series 900 400 Yellow
Loading	CPU is highly loaded.
Balance	Modest loaded with 100% throughput for a 100% 24 hour period.
Characterization	Modest loaded with 100% throughput for a 100% 24 hour period.
Comments	Consider upgrading memory from 400MB to 800MB.
Memory	Red
Memory Management	Operating system memory management is marginal. 4-7% with 400MB 8000000000.
Page Faults	Page faults are good, pending about 100MB.
Comments	Most of the top 10% processes are all pending a memory wait.
Disk Input/Output	Green
Balance	The system is not a busy disk. Applications are good.
Queue Length	Queue length is not a busy disk. Applications are good.
Application I/O	Applications are good, pending about 100MB.
Comments	Consider adding a 200MB to the system, adding a 100MB to the system.
User Response	Red
Prompt Response	Prompt response time is high, pending about 100MB.
CPU Queue Length	CPU queue length is high, pending about 100MB.
Comments	There is a need for improvement in response time.
Batch Performance	Green
Run To Complete	There is a need for improvement in response time.
Batch Input	Batch input is not a busy disk. Applications are good.
Comments	Consider adding a 200MB to the system, adding a 100MB to the system.

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- Address all of the major areas of performance in your environment
- This is a sample but other categories may be appropriate
- Disc Locality
- Database Efficiency
- Home Grown Application
- 3rd Party Application
- Business Partner
- Entity within Company

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
OVERALL SYSTEM YELLOW	
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- Evaluate the current condition of the system
- Compare to previous periods of analysis
- Relate to projections of the future system growth
- Initiate planning process
- Provide management with valuable information to make decisions
- If you don't measure it, how can you manage it.
- Leads to better business decisions

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Technology



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Technology

Technology - Yellow

Hardware	- HP 995/400 - HP will end support in August 2003.	Green
Operating System	- MPE/iX 5.5 pp7 was scheduled for obsolescence in March 2001.	Red
Comments	- Consider upgrading to MPE/iX 6.5 or better.	

- Hardware – Remain current, allow adequate time for budget, quotes, capital appropriation, installation, testing, and migration of data.
- Software – Multiple releases, 3rd party software relation, power patch, individual patches, bleeding versus trailing edge
- Feature sets may accelerate the need or require waiting
- Set up 1 year change control schedule
 - Follow year end close, testing, development, production
 - Prior to year end freeze, hit major patches in prep for stability

Always check the HP web site for current schedules

www.hp.com

Central Processing Unit

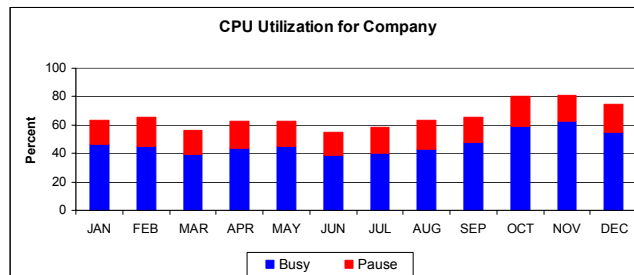
Central Processing Unit - HP e3000 Series 995/400 **Yellow**

<i>Loading</i>	- CPU is highly loaded.	Yellow
<i>Balance</i>	- Heavily loaded but distributed throughout the entire 24 hour period	Green
<i>Characterization</i>	- Well defined workloads contributing to effective problem management	Green
<i>Comments</i>	- Consider upgrading Memory first and current O/S version.	

- Heart of the computers ability to perform work
- Performance Priority – What activity must complete at sacrifice of all others
- “TUNE” the system to uniqueness of the environment
- Balance the activity over time to optimize the resource
- Characterization leads to better business decisions
- Operating system versions and 3rd party software can adversely affect the overall performance of the computer

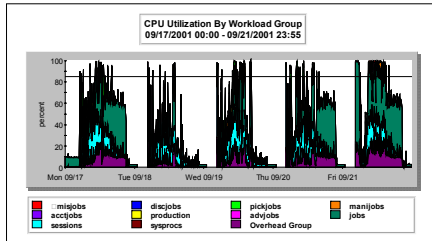
The HP e3000 has been designed to operate at 100% for sustained periods of time

Central Processing Unit - CPU Summary

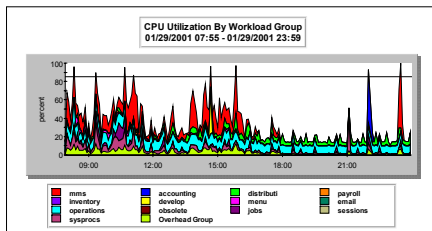


- Data Average
 - Each data point is generated from one month of data
 - Monday – Friday; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; excluding weekends and holidays
- Current Observations
 - Entire period
- Anomalies Contributed
 - Anything not explained above

Central Processing Unit - Loading



- First look at a greater period of time for fair and reasonableness
- Then move to daily representation for drill down
- Tuesday and Wednesday are lower, the other days are more typical

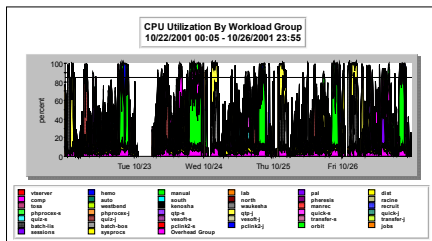


- Batch consumes moderate amount of excess CPU
- Primary and off-shift interactive activity
- Workload definitions are critical to anomaly identification

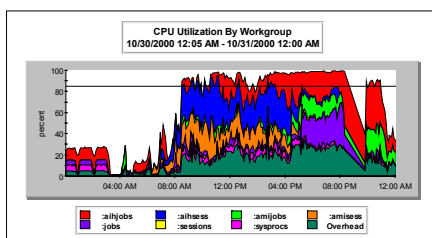
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Central Processing Unit - Loading



- Continuous heavy activity
- One week view is too cluttered to understand
- Represents high activity is normal thru entire sample
- High number of definitions blend together in one week view

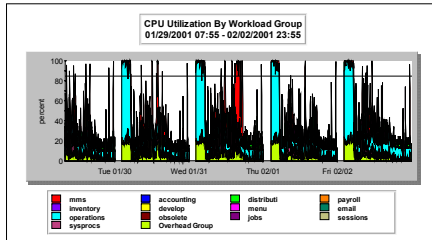


- Batch consumes majority of excess CPU
- Primary and off-shift interactive activity
- Extremely HIGH overhead

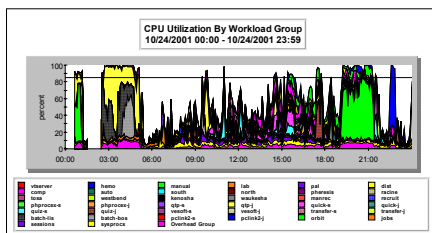
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Central Processing Unit - Balance



- Utilizing the CPU for the entire 24 hour period
- Proper scheduling of batch to meet deadlines
- Setting the expectations up front with the user community

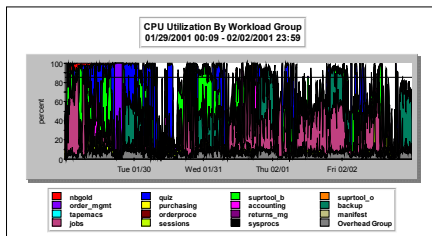


- Use of all queues for priority
- Identification of "lull" periods
- Checks and Balance on operations monitoring of system
- Service Level Management to address expectations

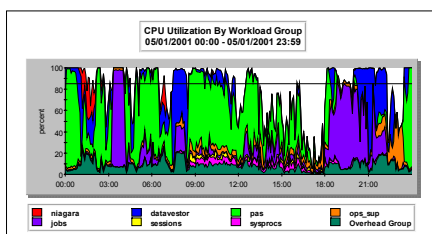
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Central Processing Unit - Balance



- Virtually no bandwidth available
- No room for growth or special requests
- The entire week is heavy
- The upgrade process is long over due or the use of the system is highly efficient

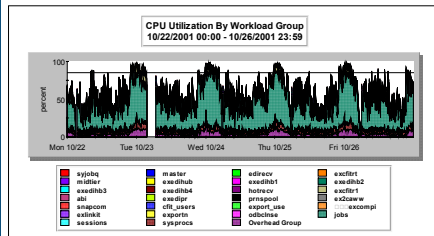


- Good mix through the day
- Heavy batch, although it consumes the excess, can still impact interactive users
- Batch reports are often thought of as critical as interactive

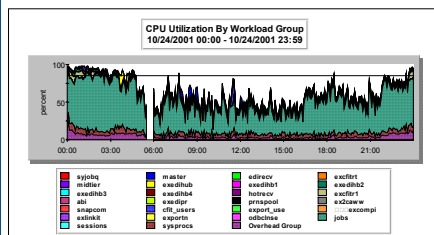
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Central Processing Unit - Characterization



- Large number of workload groups defined
- Can switch between multiple configurations based on need
- Stay away from configs where most of the processing in Jobs

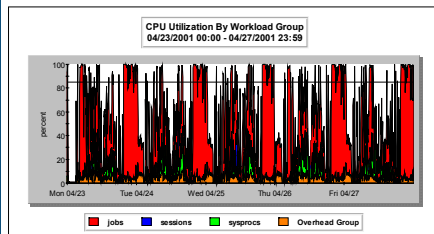


- Leverage activity to make better business decisions
- Not excessive number
- One environments uses 200 definitions for uniformity across all systems

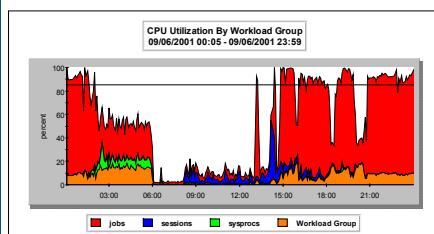
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Central Processing Unit - Characterization



- Primarily a batch environment
- More MPE shops are running batch controller jobs for the interactive access of the system
- How can you determine the growth?

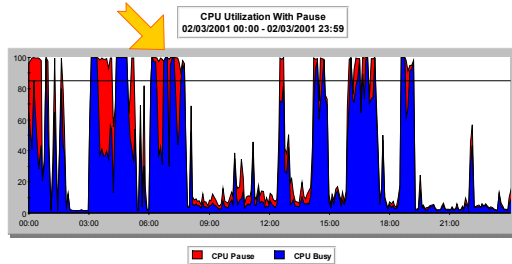


- Very little interactive user sessions utilization
- Very little primary shift activity
- Missed opportunity for better business decisions

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Central Processing Unit - Drill Down



Process Information (Tbl)									
12/18/2000 04:15:00 AM	PIN	J/S#	Session/User Name	Cmd/Program	CPU%	Pri O	Pri	#Rd	
process_1	438.0	J516	COPYMV,MGR.TEST	SUPRTOOL	16.2	DS	216.0	0.0	
process_2	235.0	J507	GETFILES,MGR.FRAS	GETFILES	4.9	CS	200.0	4569.0	14
process_3	518.0	J535	LOADDC,MGR.D6410	LOADC	4.3	DS	202.0	19357.0	
process_4	368.0	J520	DJCLLPT,MGR.D6410	LOANRPT	4.0	DS	203.0	24029.0	
process_5	596.0	J455	PRDPURCH,MGR.W3030	EARNPRE	4.0	DS	202.0	-23476.0	
process_6	359.0	J454	DJCLRAL0,MGR.D6410	EARNPRE	2.7	DS	202.0	28517.0	
process_7	2.0	<sys>	<system process>	LOAD	0.8	BL	142.0	7.0	
process_8	411.0	J376	SOSMONJ,MGR.LPS	DISCFREE	0.6	--	0.0	0.0	
process_9	267.0	<sys>	<system process>	CI	0.5	--	0.0	72.0	
process_10	3.0	<sys>	<system process>		0.4	BL	100.0	0.0	

Memory

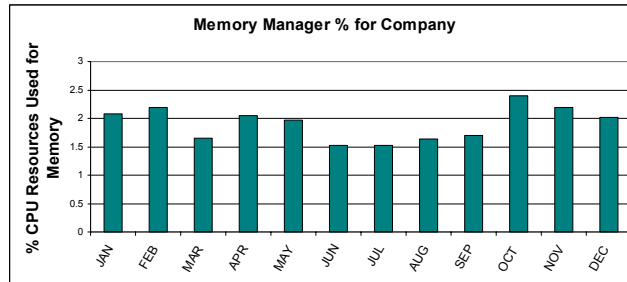
Memory - Red

Memory Management	- CPU spent on memory management averages 6.3% well above 4% threshold.	Red
Page Faults	- Page faults are good, peaking at less than 80/sec.	Green
Comments	- Most of the top CPU processes are all impeded by a memory wait.	

- Memory Management is overhead associated with tracking status of data in limited and valuable space (states)
- Page Faults are many times referred to as the Performance Death indicator – When the process was ready to launch, the resources were no longer memory resident and a request to read from disc was made
- Memory reads are desirable – hundreds to thousand times faster than disk reads
- New limits under MPE/iX 6.5 and new P8xxx chip server models

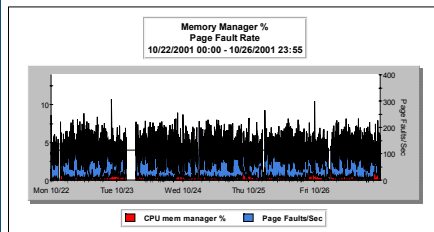
MORE MEMORY IS BETTER

Memory - Memory Summary

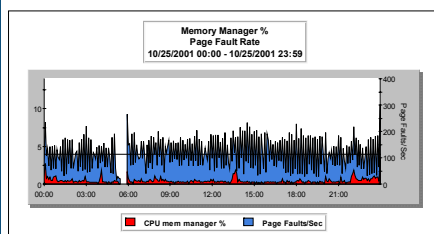


- Data Average
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 - Monday – Friday; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; excluding weekends and holidays
- Current Observations
 - Entire period
- Anomalies Contributed
 - Anything not explained above

Memory - Memory Management

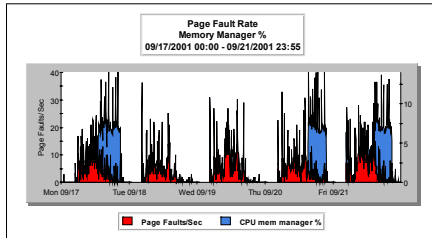


- Bad to worse more quickly when out of memory
- Large amount of time determining busiest pages
- MPE/iX is crippled by a memory shortage

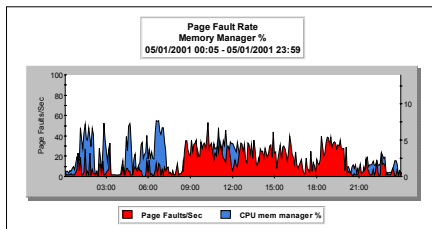


- Procure more than you need
- Clock rate, swaps per launch, page faults
- Mitigate physical disk writing activity

Memory - Page Faults



- Page faults are processor dependent
- Page faults cause a physical I/O due to data not being present in memory
- Some analyst call page faults the kiss of death for performance



- Adequate or large memory configurations retain data for longer periods of time reducing the probability that the data has been swapped to disk for another process

Disk Input/Output

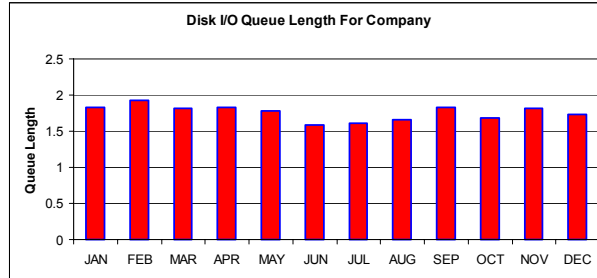
Disk Input/Output - Green

<i>Balance</i>	- The system vol set is under a heavy burden. Application set looks good.	Green
<i>Queue Length/Read</i>	- Queue lengths are minimal and below threshold of 1.	Green
<i>Application Vol. Sets</i>	- Application vol set looks good, but slightly fragmented.	Green
<i>Comments</i>	- Consider adding a disk to the system volume set to increase I/O bandwidth.	

- Disk I/O is the slowest of all the primary performance resources due to the dependency on physical mechanical devices
- Unbalanced activity forces more thru and already restricted and limiting resource
- Data archival, free space, and transient space monitoring
- Time to recovery for data in disaster recovery situation

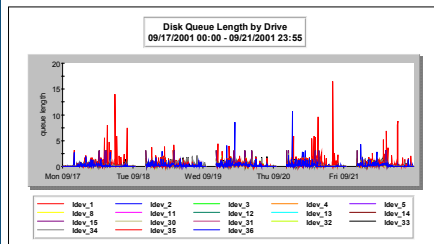
Regular disk and data maintenance activity is critical in a dynamic environment

Disk Input/Output - Summary

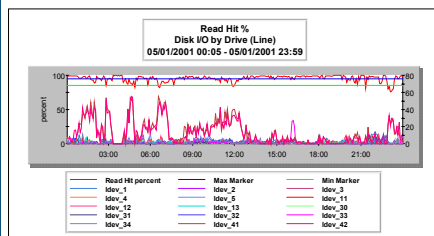


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Disk Input/Output - Balance

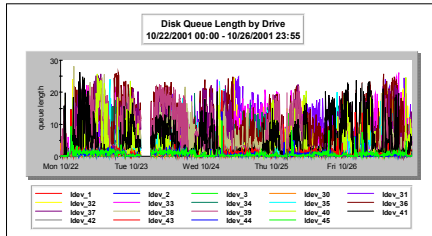


- Severe imbalance between ldev's 1, 2, and 3
- Inefficient use of resources
- Always look at the Y-axis

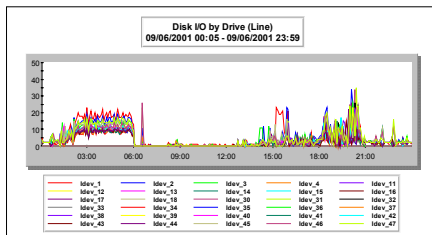


- Severe imbalance
- Over 50 I/Os on some and less than 10 on others
- Multiple metrics on same chart can demonstrate cause and effect

Disk Input/Output - Balance



- When there are many drives, filtering by volume set can be effective
- Look for even usage of all drives
- File reports can aid in file location and I/O issues

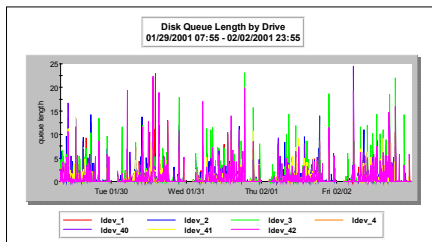


- Unequal balance across all drives by time of day and activity
- Easy to see the backup at 2:00

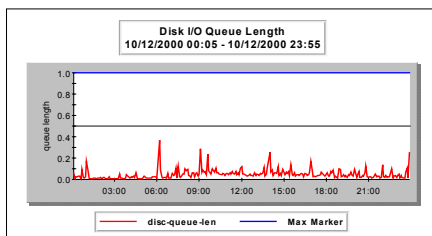
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Disk Input/Output - I/O Queue Length



- The greater the queue length, the greater the wait time
- I/O queues over 1 are bad
- Either balance is poor or not enough memory

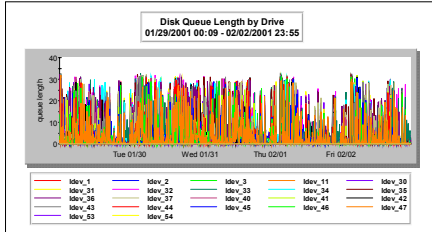


- This is a typical NORMAL system
- Evenly distributed
- Several spikes but all below the warning of .5

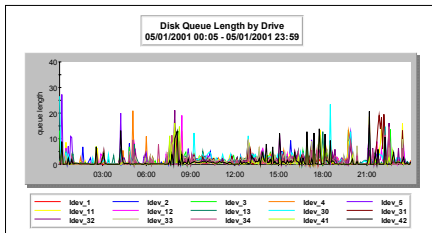
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Disk Input/Output - I/O Queue Length



- Heavily queued
- Probably severe impact to both interactive and batch performance
- I/O can not keep up with the demand of the processor

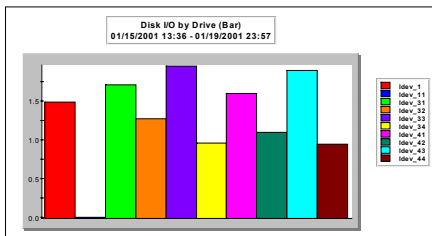


- Problem is not constant across all periods of time
- Probably job dependant
- Investigate the activity and file access at the time of the spikes
- Discount off-shift if completing in a timely manner

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Sample - Mirroring



- Benefit reads to either of two devices
- Writes must go to master
- Masters in volume set always have higher I/O due to XM activity

/SYS/PUB: dstat all			
LDEV-TYPE	STATUS	VOLUME (VOLUME SET - GEN)	
1-ST39175	MASTER	MEMBER1	(MPXL_SYSTEM_VOLUME_SET-0)
31-ST39173	MASTER-MD	MEMBER1	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
32-ST39173	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER2	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
33-ST39175	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER3	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
34-ST39236	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER4	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
41-ST39173	MASTER-MD	MEMBER1	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
42-ST39173	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER2	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
43-ST39236	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER3	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)
44-ST39236	MEMBER-MD	MEMBER4	(SG_APPL_VOLUME_SET-0)

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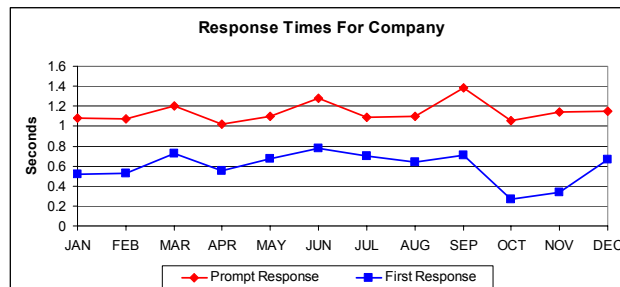
User Response

User Response - Red

Prompt/Response Time	- Prompt response time is high, all running RE801 from DROGOG.SYMBOL	Red
CPU Queue Length	- CPU queue length looks good, rarely peaking above the threshold of 5.	Green
Comments	- There is room for improvement in response time.	

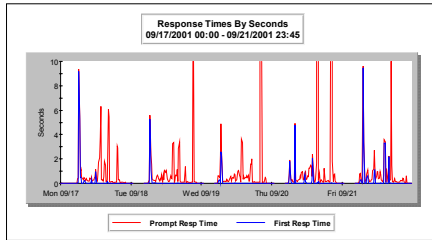
- Best indicator of performance on the system
- Usually, first indicator of problems
- “Squeaky wheel gets the oil”

User Response - Summary

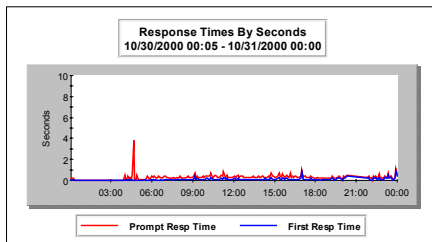


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User Response - Time to Prompt



- Averages are usually used in Service Level Agreements
- Most environments might see this as off the chart
- Some environments might see this as a goal

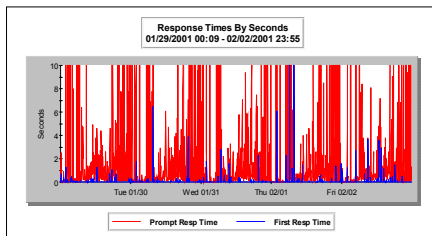


- Virtually all activity during prime shift is acceptable
- Some spikes in off-shift due to batch launch

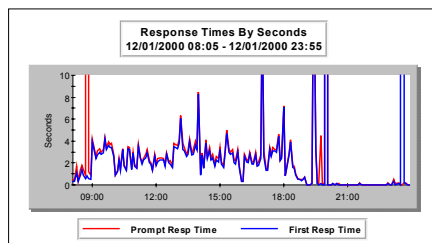
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User Response - Time to Prompt



- Watch for collection errors from the Hewlett-Packard MI in the JSMAIN and Job processes
- Some interfaces do not release control of the terminal until completion of critical activity (like Print)

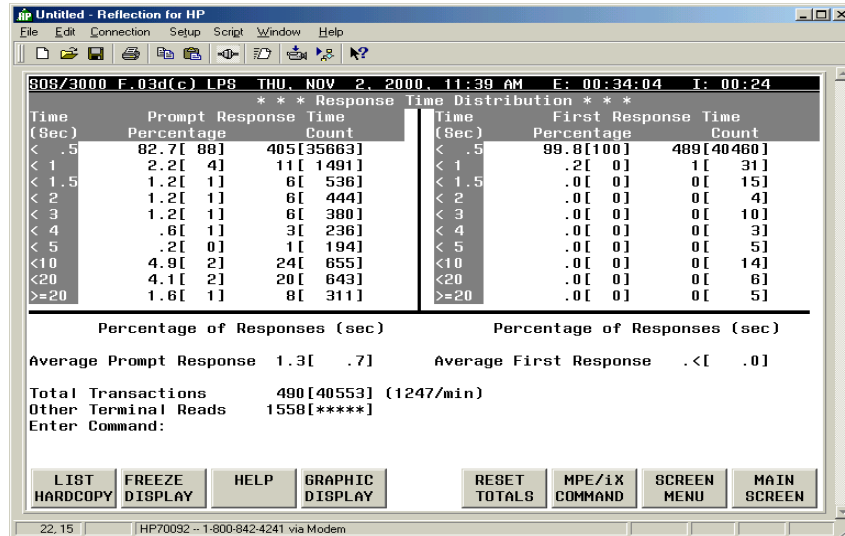


- Memory and data locality can benefit or adversely affect interactive response times.

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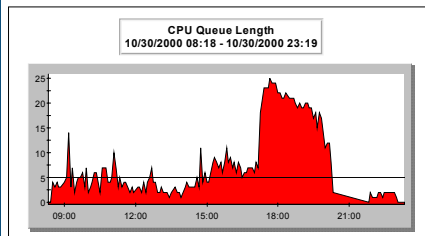
User Response - Time to Prompt



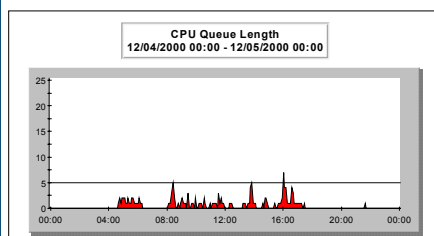
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User Response - CPU Queue Length



- Primary shift was green under threshold
- Off-shift spike when batch production launched
- Probably too many jobs executing at the same time

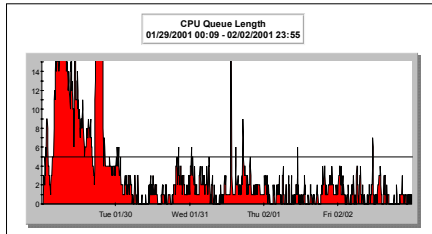


- Entire sample period is below threshold
- Job LIMIT settings
- TUNE queue settings

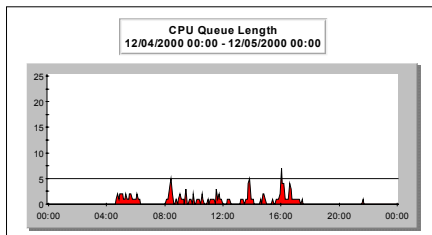
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User Response - CPU Queue Length



- Primary shift was green under threshold, except Monday
- Off-shift spike when batch production launched



- Entire sample period is below threshold
- Job LIMIT settings
- TUNE queue settings

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Batch Performance

Batch Performance - Green

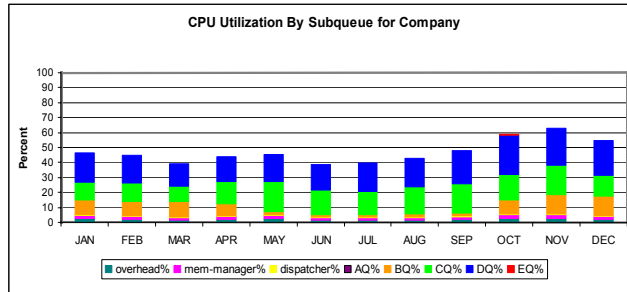
<i>Run To Daylight</i>	- There is CPU available during off hours, Consider rescheduling some jobs.	Green
<i>Interactive Impact</i>	- On the heavy day, 11/1, the heavy amount of batch processing was probably affecting the on-line users.	Yellow
<i>Comments</i>	- Follow recommendations given in Executive Summary.	

- “Run to Daylight” – system resources need to be fully available to interactive users, when nightly batch production continues to encroach upon complete availability for users
- Interactive Impact – Is the batch activity during user access affecting the users ability to perform work
- User time is most valuable asset in business
- Batch is less important but required for user to complete work
- Many applications batch all report printing
- Job schedulers can be used to balance ADHOC job requests

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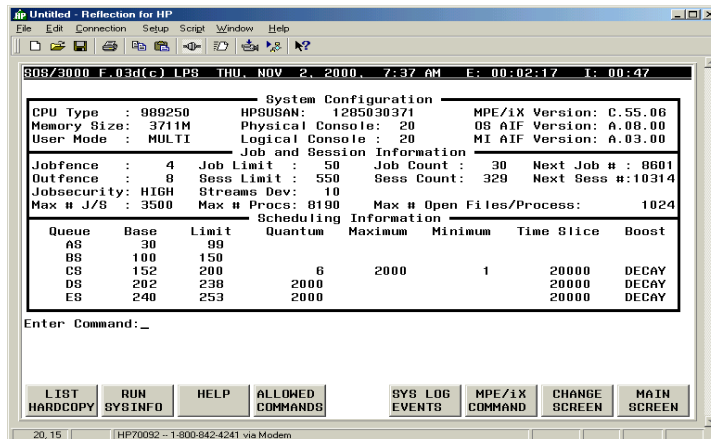
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Batch Performance - Summary



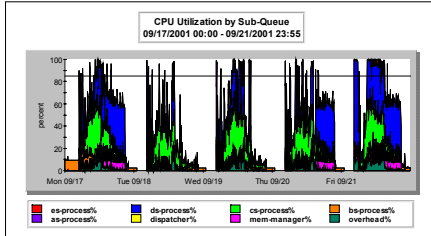
- Data Average
 - Each data point is generated from one month of data
 - Monday – Friday; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; excluding weekends and holidays
- Current Observations
 - Entire period
- Anomalies Contributed
 - Anything not explained above

Batch Performance

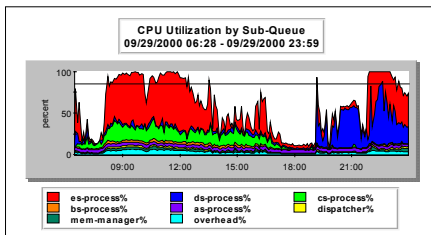


- Interactive Analysis to “hand hold” critical production through the cycle, typically operations or production control activity

Batch Performance - Run to Daylight



- When can/does the activity start (Midnight?)
- Does the activity flow into primary shift

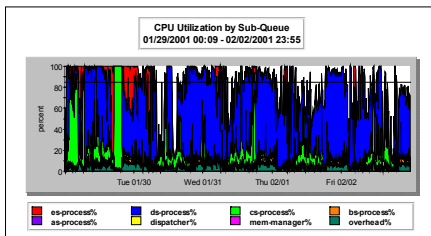


- Large amount of ES queue processing starts at primary shift
- DS and ES queue processing tapers off well before primary shift

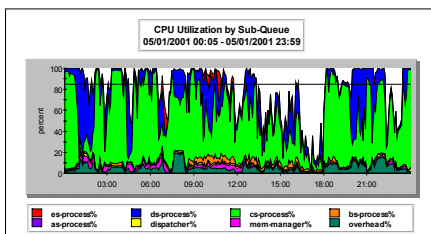
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Batch Performance - Run to Daylight



- There is no daylight here
- Heavy batch processing environment
- Look at queue settings to insure that interactive users have minimal delays

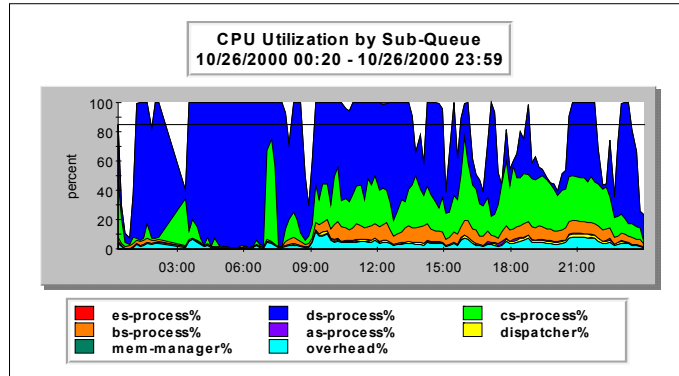


- Although the majority of the activity is in the default interactive queue, is there batch activity also utilizing this queue
- Nice use of ES queue – rarely used by system managers
- ES can also be High priority

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Batch Performance - Interactive Impact



- SUSTAINED activity during high levels of interactive use
- Not just user response time - If users are waiting for batch and batch is delayed, then batch has an interactive impact

Data Summary

- Regular Maintenance is REQUIRED
- Schedule and Automate
- Disk Maintenance
 - Disk Fragmentation
 - File Fragmentation
 - Available Free Space
- Data Maintenance
 - IMAGE Databases
 - KSAM Databases

Disk Fragmentation

*** Disc Space Utilization ***												
Dev	---Used---		---Avail---		--Max %--		---Contiguous Free Space---					
	Trans	Perm	Trans	Perm	Trans	Perm	Largest	<100	<1000	<10K	<100K	100K+
2	1078K	16M	586K	586K	100	100	10976	50592	426K	88288	21216	0
3	1082K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	6560	49648	399K	138K	0	0
4	953K	16M	585K	585K	100	100	6144	45984	411K	127K	0	0
5	955K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	10240	49200	394K	133K	10240	0
13	1081K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	2048	57840	417K	112K	0	0
14	953K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	4096	42160	411K	133K	0	0
15	948K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	8192	48464	397K	141K	0	0
16	963K	16M	584K	584K	100	100	6144	46912	415K	122K	0	0
17	1028K	16M	587K	587K	100	100	12288	50080	398K	126K	12288	0

- No large free space available
- System will have to work harder to find candidate locations for new files and extents
- Possible prevention of file placement
- System domain volume set, could be consumed by SPOOL
- If there is no transient space available, system will halt or hang

Fragmentation - Before Shot

Ldev	16:	(Each chunk represents 1,261 pages, or 4.9 MB)	
[PppppppppppPPppppPPppppPPppppppppppPppppppPppppppppppPPppppppppPp]			0
[PppppppppppppppppppPPppppPPppppPPpppppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp]			1
[pp]			2
[pp]			3
[pp]			4
[pp]			5
[PPpp]			6
[pp]			7
[pp]			8
[pp]			9
[pp]			10
[pp]			11
[*pP*pPpP**pPPpp]			12
Col[0.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....]			Row
Available Permanent Disk: 464 MB (1,904,064 sectors); (disk size of 4,095 MB)			

Fragmentation - After Shot

[illegible]

Fragmentation - Results

TRIM Results

As you can see from the summary statement below, there were 919 files that were “trimmed” producing a large disc and I/O efficiency savings. A complete list of trimmed files has not been provided in this report but is available upon request.

```
Trimmed 919 files (out of 74,647), saved: 30,699 pages (119.9 MBs)
(found 1,490 files that should not be trimmed)
(Failed to open 2,394 files for trimming)
```

Robelle's HowMessy

HowMessy/XL (Version 2.5) for IMAGE/3000 databases				Data Base: DB.DB.DV By Robelle Consulting Ltd.				Run on: THU, NOV 30, 2000, 6:10 PM				Page: 2			
		Second- Max													
Data Set	Type	Capacity	Entries	Load Factor	daries Blks (Highwater)	Blk Fact	Search Field	Max Chain	Ave Chain	Std Dev	Expd Blocks	Avg Blocks	Ineff Ptrs	Elong- ation	
ADDR-WHO-A	Ato	1250003	990303	79.2%	31.1%	13	51 ADDR-WHO	10	1.45	0.71	1.00	1.46	35.2%	1.46	
ADDRTYPE-WHO-A	Ato	1467581	1066065	72.6%	28.9%	1	87 ADDRTYPE-WHO	8	1.41	0.67	1.00	1.30	23.2%	1.30	
AFFILIATION-A	Ato	270001	123199	45.6%	27.4%	0	94 AFF#	7	1.38	0.65	1.00	1.37	29.3%	1.37	
AGECATDEF-A	Ato	5639	42	0.7%	0.0%	0	60 AGEACATDEF	1	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00	
AGEKEY-A	Ato	5639	25	0.4%	0.0%	0	50 AGEKEY	1	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00	
ALT-KEY-A	Ato	750019	594628	79.3%	31.2%	4	105 ALT-KEY	8	1.45	0.71	1.00	1.23	17.9%	1.23	
AUTH-DETAIL-A	Ato	1354127	1077907	79.6%	31.1%	18	19 DETAIL-AUTH#	9	1.45	0.71	1.00	1.44	33.7%	1.44	
AUTH-TEMPLATE-M	Man	5639	189	3.4%	0.0%	0	18 TEMPLATE#	1	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00	
AUTHORIZATION-A	Ato	765857	560255	73.2%	29.2%	6	26 AUTHORIZATION#	7	1.41	0.68	1.00	1.39	30.6%	1.39	
BENEFIT-M	Man	5639	1850	32.8%	14.8%	2	10 BENEFIT	4	1.17	0.44	1.00	1.01	1.1%	1.01	
BENEFIT-PKG-M	Man	5639	70	1.2%	0.0%	0	16 BENEFIT-PKG	1	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00	
BOARDCERT-A	Ato	5639	11	0.2%	0.0%	0	53 BOARDCERT	1	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00	

Image Statistics

SOS/3000 X.000(c) LPS WED, MAR 28, 2001, 2:33 PM E: 00:08:34 I: 00:14									
Turbo Image Database Detail									
DB ID 615 Database Name DB9.DAT.SHADTST					DS Hog M-PRODUCT				
Key Stats for Database					Key Stats for Hog Dataset				
CPU 4.420[3.784] % CPU/I .8534[.8305]ms					CPU 4.095[.<.] % CPU/I 1.161[.2930]ms				
I/s 13.86[12.56] Elt/I .0009[.0011]s					I/s 9.438[.<.] Elt/I .0012[.0019]s				
Activity Against Database by Intrinsic									
	Get	Update	Lock	Open	Begin	XBegin	Find	Ctrl	
	Put	Delete	Unlock	Close	End	XEnd	Info	Rollback	
CPU/I	.90[.81]	2.4[2.4]	.18[.26]	.<[.<.]	.16[.18]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	
Elt/I	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	
Int/s	2.3[2.1]	1.1[1.0]	3.5[3.1]	.<[.<.]	.43[.42]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	
	1.2[1.0]	1.1[1.0]	3.5[3.1]	.<[.<.]	.43[.42]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	.<[.<.]	
Activity Against Database by Process									
PIN	WDS	I	OK%	CPU%	Int/s	Put/s	Del/s	Lock/s	Get/s
									Upld/s
									Oth/s
84	1	10.00	.4610	1.306	.1452	.0726	.3630	.2178	.1452
90	1	10.00	.5968	1.597	.1452	.1452	.4356	.2904	.1452
93	1	10.00	.4068	1.089	.0726	.0726	.2904	.2178	.1452
98	1	10.00	.4610	1.524	.1452	.0726	.3630	.2178	.1452
TOTAL 10 LOGGED PROCESSES.									
Enter Command:									
LIST		FREEZE		HELP		DATABASE		PROCESS	
HARDCPU		DISPLAY		MAIN		DETAIL		MPE/IX	
						COMMAND		SCREEN	
						MENU		MAIN	
						SCREEN		SCREEN	

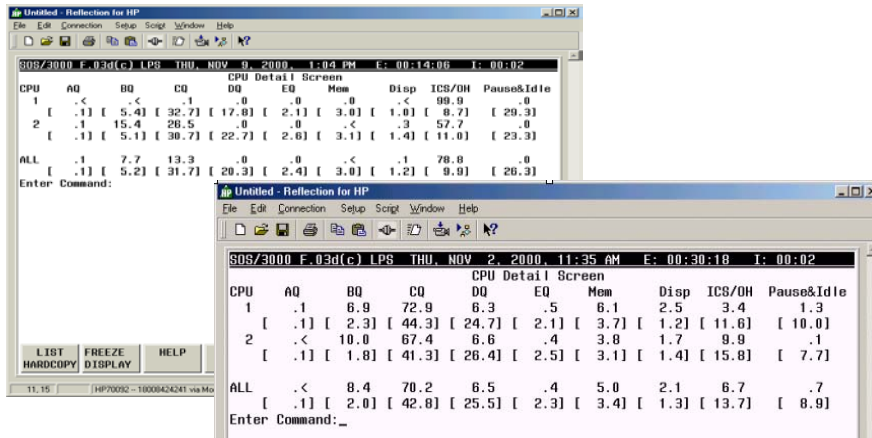
Enter Command:

LIST	FREEZE	HELP	DATABASE	PROCESS	MPE/IX	SCREEN	MAIN
HARDCOPY	DISPLAY		MAIN	DETAIL	COMMAND	MENU	SCREEN

Get - DBGET
Put - DBPUT
Update - DBUPDATE
Delete - DBDELETE
Lock - DBLOCK
Unlock - DBUNLOCK
Open - DBOPEN
Close - DBCLOSE
Begin - DBBEGIN
End - DBEND
XBegin - DBXBEGIN
XEnd - DBXEND
Find - DBFIND
Info - DBINFO
Ctrl - DBCONTROL
Rollback - DBXUNDO

- Review IMAGE/3000 process statistics
- Slight overhead in collection for log file info, switch on

Extreme Overhead - XM writes



- Dual Processor system, normal activity for ICS/OH 3% to 6%
- Peaks every two minutes, as high as 99.9 on one processor

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Conclusion

- Know your environment → what activity must complete at sacrifice of all other?
- Begin measurement NOW to set baseline
- Always evaluate performance from all perspectives
 - Interactive
 - Reactive
 - Proactive
- Avoid potential disasters

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