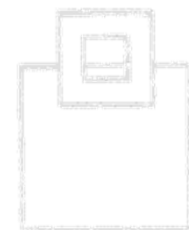
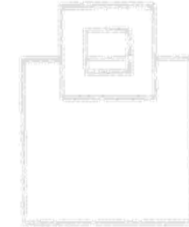
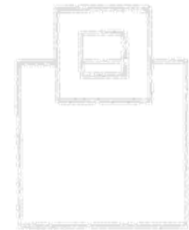


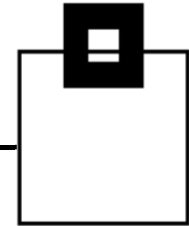
Do more with less


Resource and cost saving approach for
DB2 SQL workloads on z/OS

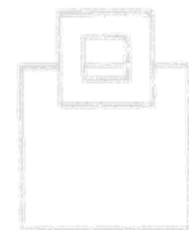
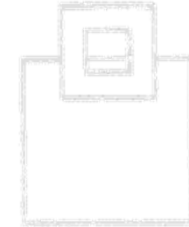
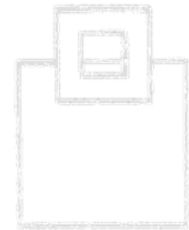
Ulf Heinrich
SEGUS, Inc
u.heinrich@segus.com



Agenda



- Past and future directions
- The mainframe from a costs perspective
- SQL workload : capture and analyze
- Typical approaches
-  **SQL WorkloadExpert** for DB2 z/OS
 - GUI filtering and sorting
 - Data input
 - GUI views
- Types of applications
- Use cases
- Appendix



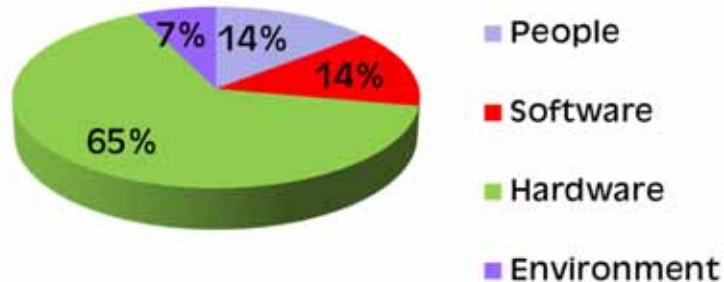
Past and future directions

- Changing cost drivers:

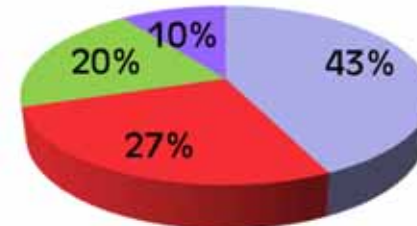
Hardware → Software → Staff

However a steady increase of overall operation costs even though less \$ per MSU, there are dramatically more MSU in use.

1995 – TCO Allocation

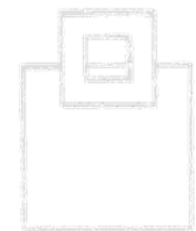
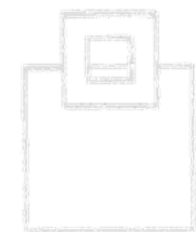
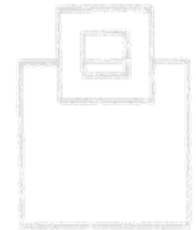
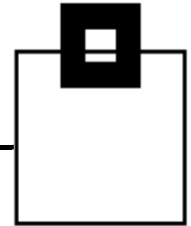


2004 – TCO Allocation

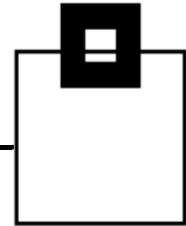


Past and future directions

- Changing performance and differentiation of market players
- 1994 fastest hardware counts
- 2004 best software (home grown/bought) counts
- 2014 z/Enterprise EC12, BIG data, Business Analytics & High Performance. Fastest Hardware, more and data, best evaluations required

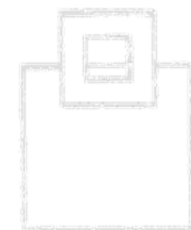
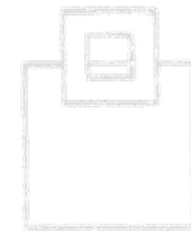
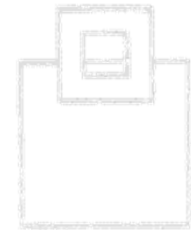


The from a costs perspective?



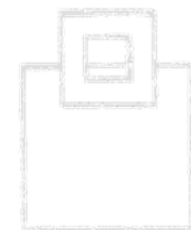
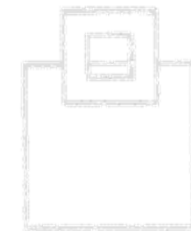
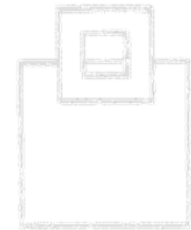
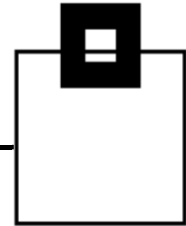
Ways of facing this dilemma:

- Moving applications from z/OS to AIX
- Shifting workload to ZIIPs and ZAAPs
- Implementing NETEZZA (Accelerators)
- SQL Workload Tuning

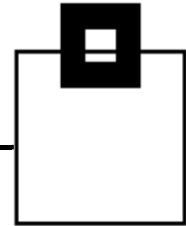


Goal: Reducing the 4 hours rolling average

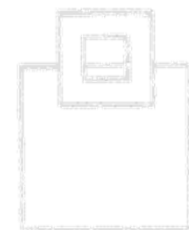
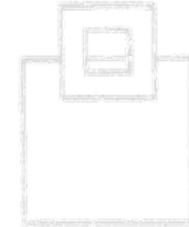
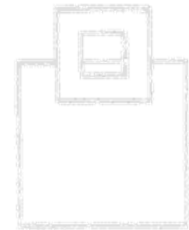
- Quality Assurance metrics to stabilize resource consumption and performance
- Avoiding or minimizing peaks, performance bottlenecks and growing staff
- Increase automation and controlling changes
 - system maintenance and system changes
 - access path management of applications
 - monitoring recovery prerequisites and SLAs



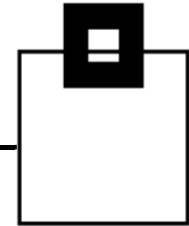
SQL workload : capture and analyze



- The different flavors:
 - (Production) monitoring
 - monitors (OMPE;Strobe,FreezeFrame..)
but often not economically possible for 24/7
even in its most efficient monitoring class
 - SQL Collectors
but complex and time consuming
 - DB2 10 resource-friendly IFCID technology getting
dynamic & static SQL



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS



The architecture:

SOURCES

Real Time Statistics
RTS

DB2 Catalog
& Explain Data
for **static** SQL

DSN MSTR System
Services Address Space
DSC + EDM + IFCIDs

STC Started Task
24 x 7

Processing

- Explain for dynamic SQL
- Aggregation
- DB2 Objects
 - tables
 - indexes

Repository

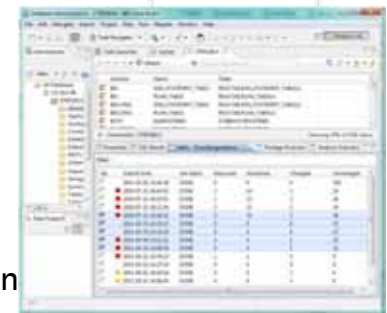


Type 4

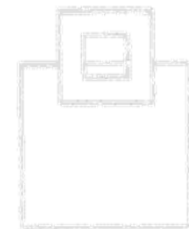


JAVA
Connection

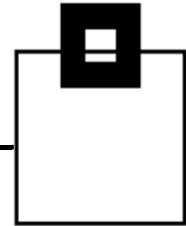
Interface



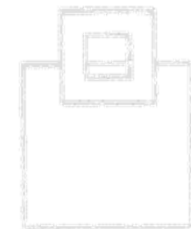
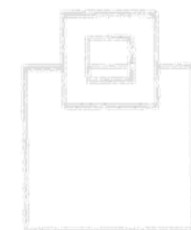
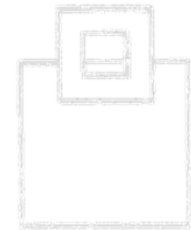
Eclipse native
Rational
DataStudio



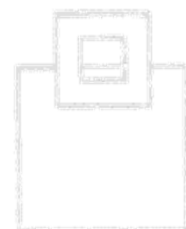
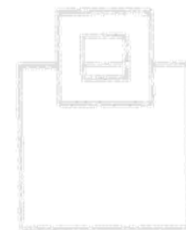
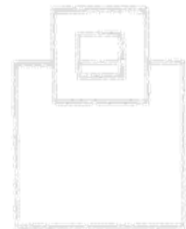
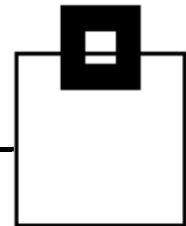
WLX reduces capturing costs by efficient IFCIDs



- The enhanced IFCIDs delivers all the important info to enable smart analysis of SQL workload
- The required IFCIDs are cheap and can be processed very fast via a STC (24x7 to catch all thrown IFCIDs)
- These IFCIDs can be snapped periodically, allowing big time frames (month, quarter, year)
- Redundant data can be summarized and aggregated



WLX provides what matters for any needs



Counters # EXECUTIONS OF THE STATEMENT. FOR A CURSOR STATEMENT, THIS IS THE # OF OPENS. # OF SYNCHRONOUS BUFFER READS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT. # OF GETPAGE OPERATIONS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT. # OF ROWS EXAMINED FOR STATEMENT. # OF ROWS PROCESSED FOR STATEMENT - FOR EXAMPLE, THE # OF ROWS RETURNED FOR A SELECT, OR THE NUMBER OF ROWS AFFECTED BY AN INSERT, UPDATE, OR DELETE. # OF SORTS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT. # OF INDEX SCANS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT. # OF TABLESPACE SCANS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT. * # OF PARALLEL GROUPS CREATED FOR STATEMENT. # OF SYNCHRONOUS BUFFER WRITE OPERATIONS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.

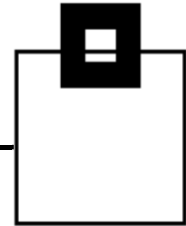
O Counters # OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST WAS NOT USED BECAUSE THE # OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL DB2 LIMITS, AND THE # OF RID BLOCKS EXCEEDED THE VALUE OF SUBSYSTEM PARAMETER MAXTEMP5 RID. # OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST WAS NOT USED BECAUSE NOT ENOUGH STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE RID LIST, OR WORK FILE STORAGE OR RESOURCES WERE NOT AVAILABLE. # OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST OVERFLOWED TO A WORK FILE BECAUSE NO RID POOL STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE LIST OF RIDS*. # OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST OVERFLOWED TO A WORK FILE BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL LIMITS*. # OF TIMES THAT APPENDING TO A RID LIST FOR A HYBRID JOIN WAS INTERRUPTED BECAUSE NO RID POOL STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE LIST OF RIDS*. # OF TIMES THAT APPENDING TO A RID LIST FOR A HYBRID JOIN WAS INTERRUPTED BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL LIMITS*. # OF TIMES THAT RID LIST RETRIEVAL FOR MULTIPLE INDEX ACCESS WAS NOT DONE BECAUSE DB2 COULD NOT DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF INDEX ANDING OR ORING*.

TIMINGS ACCUMULATED CPU TIME. THIS VALUE INCLUDES CPU TIME THAT IS USED BY AN IBM SPECIALTY ENGINE. ACCUMULATED ELAPSED TIME USED FOR STATEMENT. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LATCH REQUESTS*. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR PAGE LATCHES*. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR DRAIN LOCKS*. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR DRAINS DURING WAITS FOR CLAIMS TO BE RELEASED*. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LOG WRITERS. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR SYNCHRONOUS I/O. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LOCK REQUESTS. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR A SYNCHRONOUS EXECUTION UNIT SWITCH. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR GLOBAL LOCKS. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR READ ACTIVITY THAT IS DONE BY ANOTHER THREAD. ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR WRITE ACTIVITY THAT IS DONE BY ANOTHER THREAD.

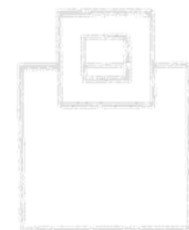
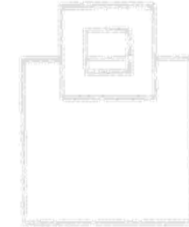
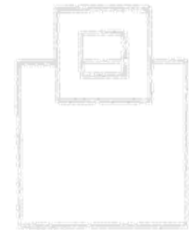
IDENTIFICATION DATA SHARING MEMBER THAT CACHED THE SQL STATEMENT*. PROGRAM NAME. PROGRAM NAME IS THE NAME OF THE PACKAGE OR DBRM THAT PERFORMED THE PREPARE/SQL PRECOMPILE. LINE NUMBER FOR THE PREPARE STATEMENT OR SQL STATEMENT. TRANSACTION NAME. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON. END USER ID*. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON. WORKSTATION NAME*. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON. USER ID. USER ID IS THE PRIMARY AUTH. ID OF THE USER WHO DID THE INITIAL PREPARE. USER GROUP. USER GROUP IS THE CURRENT SQLID OF THE USER WHO DID THE INITIAL PREPARE. USER-PROVIDED IDENTIFICATION STRING.

ENVIRONMENTAL REFERENCED TABLE NAME. FOR STATEMENTS THAT REFERENCE MORE THAN ONE TABLE, ONLY THE NAME OF THE FIRST TABLE THAT IS REFERENCED IS REPORTED. (ALL REFERENCED OBJECTS ARE STORED IN THE WLX DATA MODEL) LITERAL REPLACEMENT FLAG*. CURRENT SCHEMA. QUALIFIER THAT IS USED FOR UNQUALIFIED TABLE NAMES. BIND OPTIONS: ISOLATION, CURRENT DATA, AND DYNAMIC RULES. SPECIAL REGISTER VALUES: CURRENT DEGREE, CURRENT RULES, AND CURRENT PRECISION. WHETHER THE STATEMENT CURSOR IS A HELD CURSOR. TIME STAMP WHEN STATISTICS COLLECTION BEGAN. DATA COLLECTION BEGINS WHEN A TRACE FOR IFCID 318 IS STARTED. DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS INSERTED INTO THE LATCH IN STORE CLOCK FORMAT. DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS UPDATED, IN STORE CLOCK FORMAT. DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS UPDATED, IN INTERNAL FORMAT.

WLX correlates elapsed time and access paths

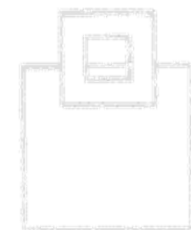
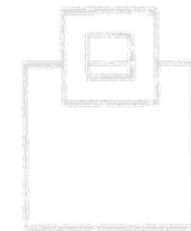
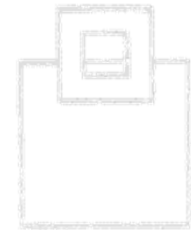
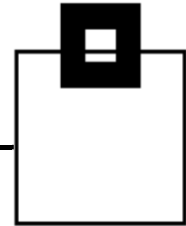


- It catches all SQL enterprise wide
 - All static (EDMPOOL=SSC) + dynamic (DSC) data is processed, including SQL thrown out of the caches
 - All statements are explained for access path determination and to match objects related to the SQL
- A „before/after“ comparison allows to identify and review access paths
- It does trending of KPIs for resource/costs considerations



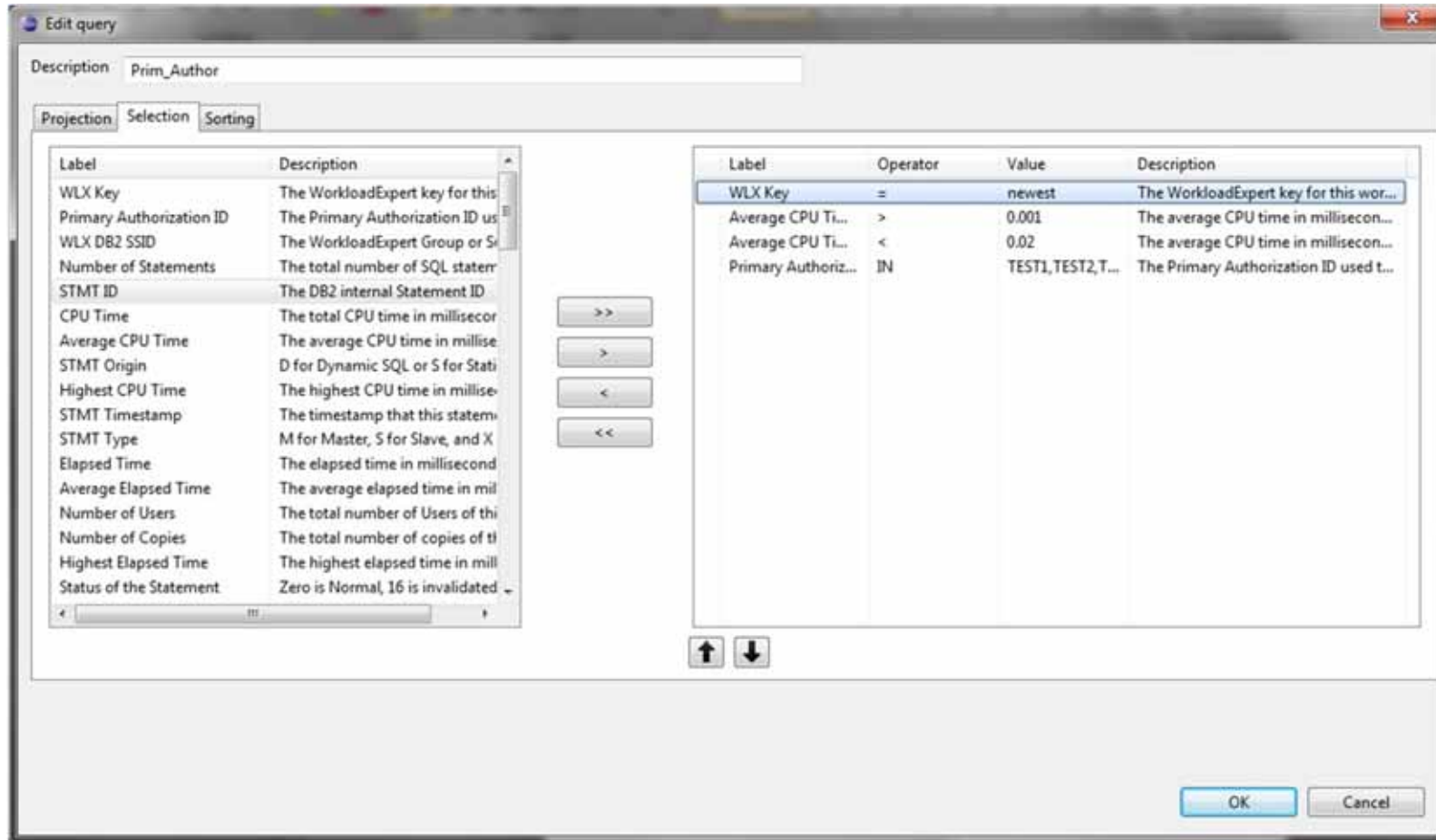
Typical approaches

- Who does what, how, how often, and when ?
- Examples : CPU/timeframe
 - User , -group
 - per table(s), -group
 - per statement
- Getpages/timeframe
 - User , -group
 - per table(s), -group
- Presentation layer
 - INDIGO
 - Data Studio 3.2
 - Rational 8.2
- All KPIs are available on drill down levels (database, table, application etc.)



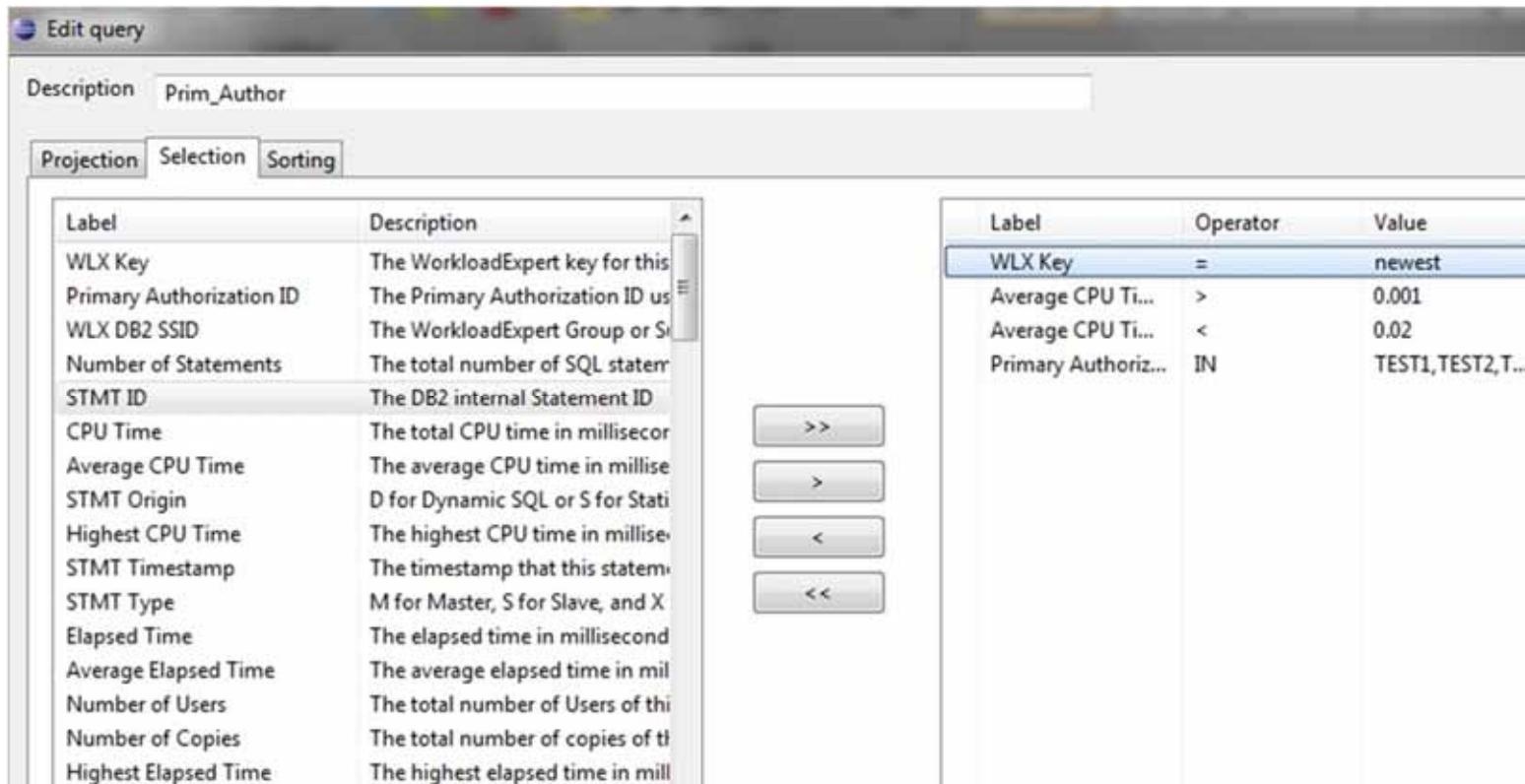
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – filter options



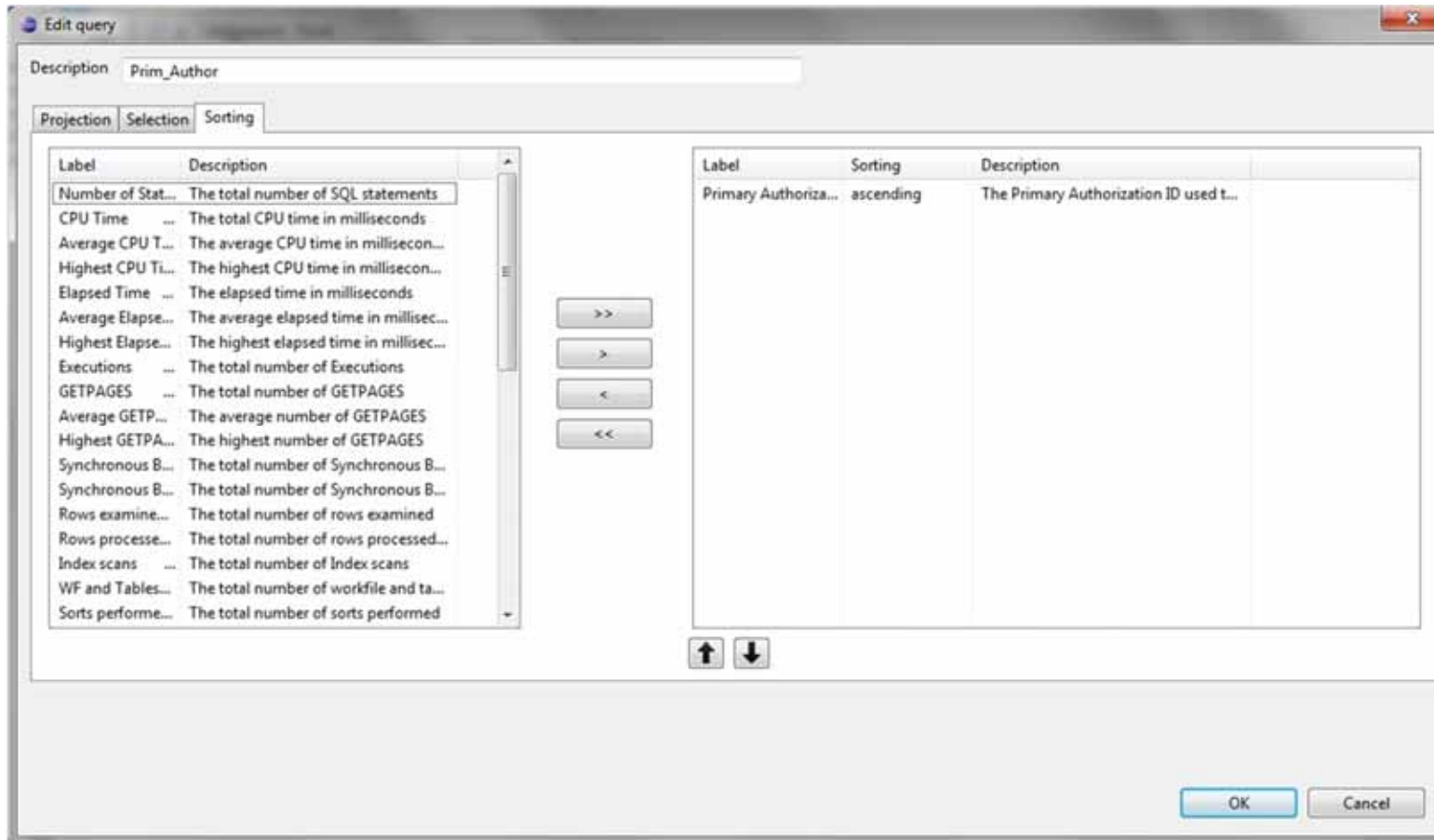
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – filter options



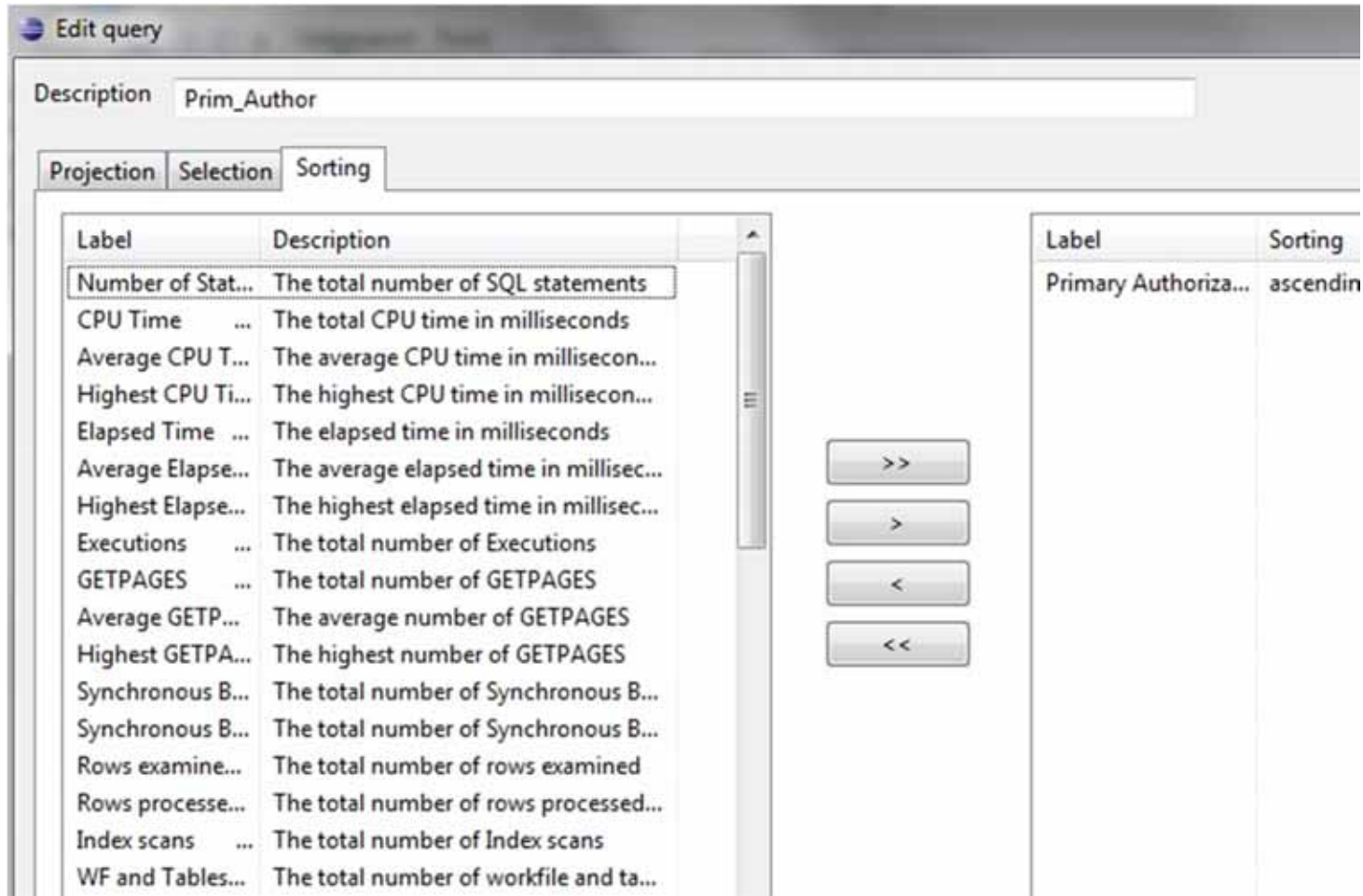
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – sort options



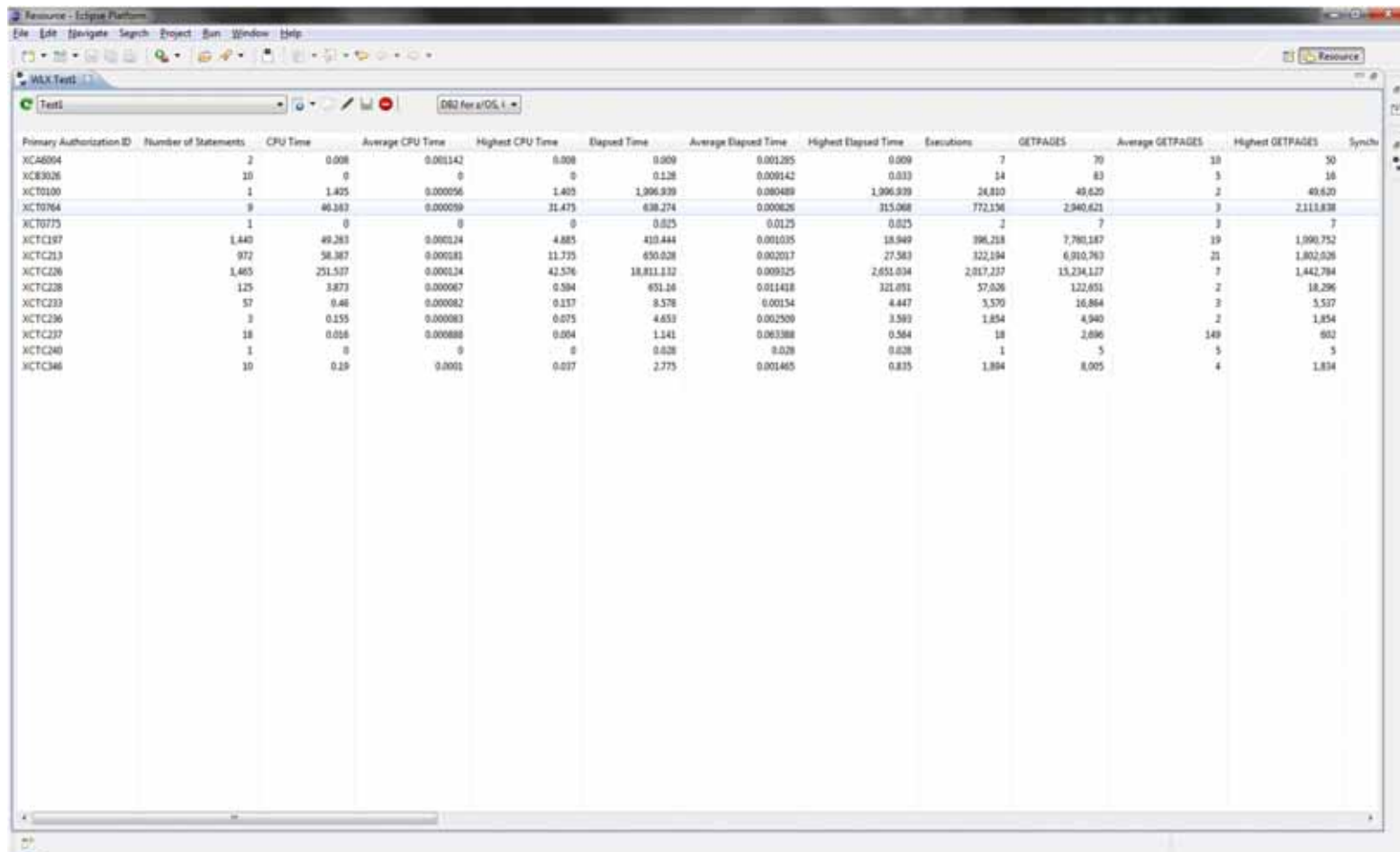
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – sort options



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – results

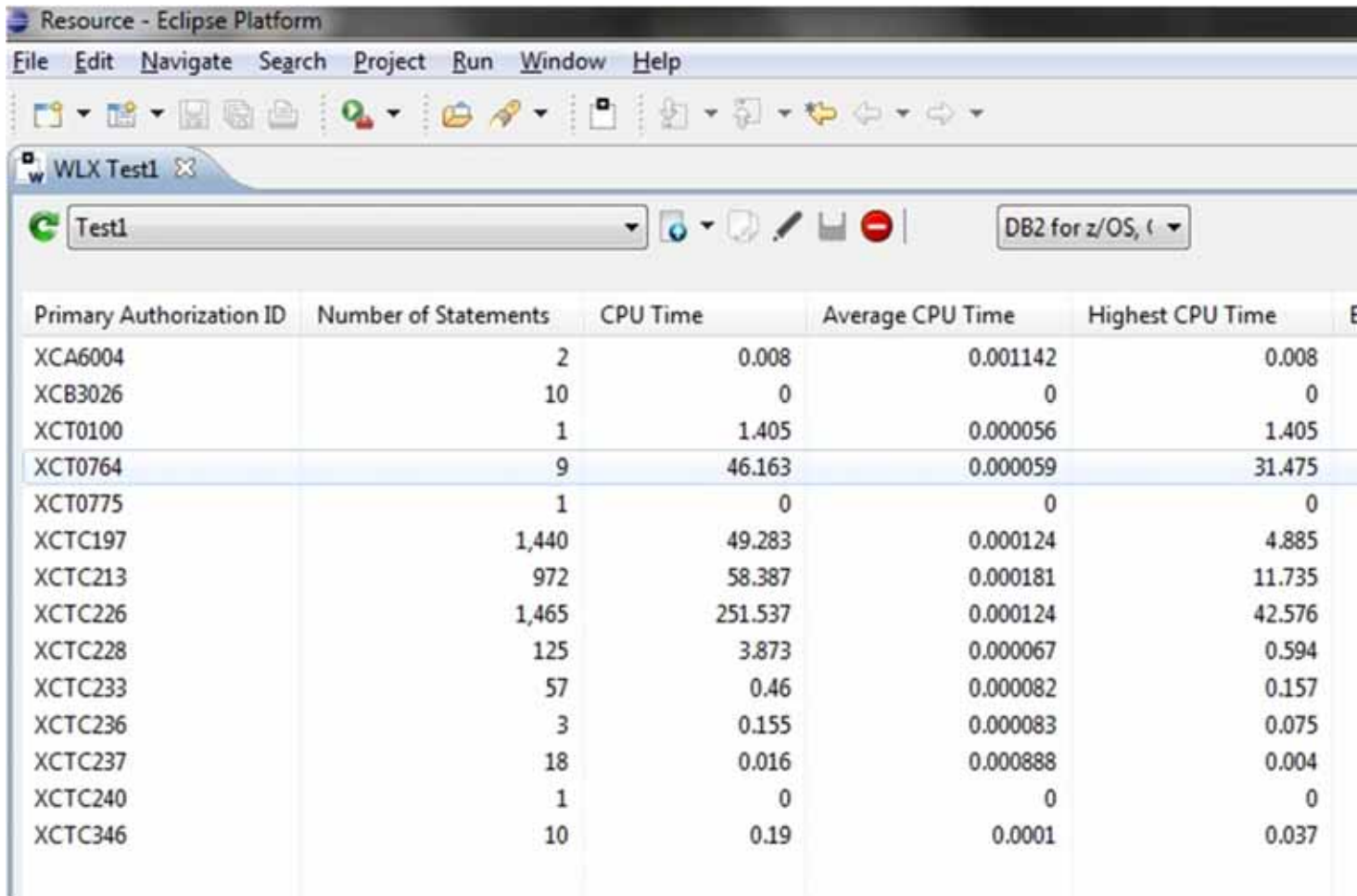


The screenshot displays the 'Resource - Eclipse Platform' window with the 'SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS' application. The main view shows a table of workload analysis results for various authorization IDs. The table includes columns for Primary Authorization ID, Number of Statements, CPU Time, Average CPU Time, Highest CPU Time, Elapsed Time, Average Elapsed Time, Highest Elapsed Time, Executions, GETPAGES, Average GETPAGES, Highest GETPAGES, and Synch.

Primary Authorization ID	Number of Statements	CPU Time	Average CPU Time	Highest CPU Time	Elapsed Time	Average Elapsed Time	Highest Elapsed Time	Executions	GETPAGES	Average GETPAGES	Highest GETPAGES	Synch
XCA6004	2	0.008	0.001142	0.008	0.009	0.001205	0.009	7	70	10	50	
XCB3026	10	0	0	0	0.128	0.009142	0.033	14	83	3	16	
XCT0100	1	1.405	0.000056	1.405	1,906.939	0.000489	1,906.939	24,810	40,620	2	40,620	
XCT0764	9	46.163	0.000059	11.475	638.274	0.000626	315.068	772.136	2,940.621	3	2,111.838	
XCT0775	1	0	0	0	0.025	0.0125	0.025	2	7	3	7	
XCTC197	1,440	49.283	0.000124	4.885	410.444	0.001035	18.949	396.218	7,780.187	19	1,090.752	
XCTC213	972	58.387	0.000181	11.735	650.028	0.002017	27.583	322.194	6,910.763	21	1,802.026	
XCTC226	1,465	251.537	0.000124	42.576	18,811.132	0.009325	2,651.034	2,817.237	13,234.127	7	1,442.784	
XCTC228	125	3.873	0.000067	0.594	451.14	0.011418	321.051	57.026	122.651	2	18.296	
XCTC233	57	0.46	0.000082	0.137	8.578	0.00154	4.447	3,570	16.864	3	5.537	
XCTC236	3	0.155	0.000083	0.075	4.651	0.002500	3.593	1.854	4.940	2	1.854	
XCTC237	18	0.016	0.000688	0.004	1.141	0.063388	0.564	18	2,896	149	802	
XCTC240	1	0	0	0	0.028	0.028	0.028	1	5	5	5	
XCTC346	10	0.19	0.0001	0.037	2.775	0.001465	0.835	1.894	8.005	4	1.834	

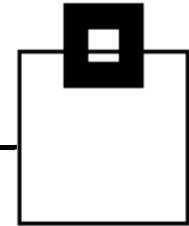
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

- SQL Workload analysis – results



Primary Authorization ID	Number of Statements	CPU Time	Average CPU Time	Highest CPU Time	E
XCA6004	2	0.008	0.001142	0.008	
XCB3026	10	0	0	0	
XCT0100	1	1.405	0.000056	1.405	
XCT0764	9	46.163	0.000059	31.475	
XCT0775	1	0	0	0	
XCTC197	1,440	49.283	0.000124	4.885	
XCTC213	972	58.387	0.000181	11.735	
XCTC226	1,465	251.537	0.000124	42.576	
XCTC228	125	3.873	0.000067	0.594	
XCTC233	57	0.46	0.000082	0.157	
XCTC236	3	0.155	0.000083	0.075	
XCTC237	18	0.016	0.000888	0.004	
XCTC240	1	0	0	0	
XCTC346	10	0.19	0.0001	0.037	

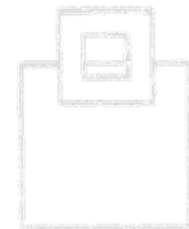
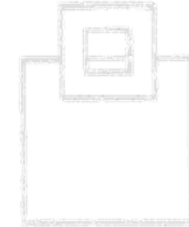
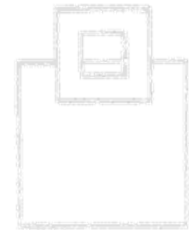
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

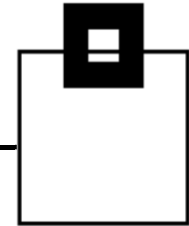


SQL Workload analysis – data

All data is categorized in four general groups

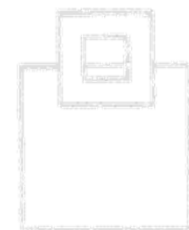
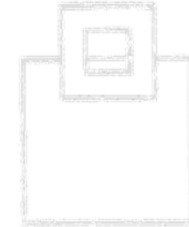
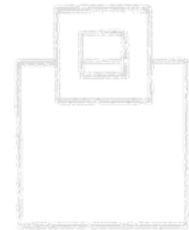
- Counters
- Timings
- Identification
- Environmental

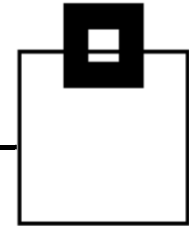




SQL Workload analysis – Counters:

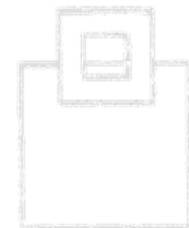
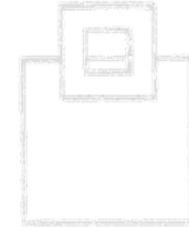
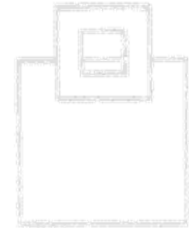
- NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS OF THE STATEMENT. FOR A CURSOR STATEMENT, THIS IS THE NUMBER OF OPENS.
- NUMBER OF SYNCHRONOUS BUFFER READS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF GETPAGE OPERATIONS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF ROWS EXAMINED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF ROWS PROCESSED FOR STATEMENT - FOR EXAMPLE, THE NUMBER OF ROWS RETURNED FOR A SELECT, OR THE NUMBER OF ROWS AFFECTED BY AN INSERT, UPDATE, OR DELETE.
- NUMBER OF SORTS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF INDEX SCANS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF TABLESPACE SCANS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF PARALLEL GROUPS CREATED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF SYNCHRONOUS BUFFER WRITE OPERATIONS PERFORMED FOR STATEMENT.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST WAS NOT USED BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL DB2 LIMITS, AND THE NUMBER OF RID BLOCKS EXCEEDED THE VALUE OF SUBSYSTEM PARAMETER MAXTEMPS_RID.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST WAS NOT USED BECAUSE NOT ENOUGH STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE RID LIST, OR WORK FILE STORAGE OR RESOURCES WERE NOT AVAILABLE.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT A RID LIST OVERFLOWED TO A WORK FILE BECAUSE NO RID POOL STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE LIST OF RIDS.
- NUMBER OF TIMES A THAT RID LIST OVERFLOWED TO A WORK FILE BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL LIMITS.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT APPENDING TO A RID LIST FOR A HYBRID JOIN WAS INTERRUPTED BECAUSE NO RID POOL STORAGE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THE LIST OF RIDS.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT APPENDING TO A RID LIST FOR A HYBRID JOIN WAS INTERRUPTED BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RIDS EXCEEDED ONE OR MORE INTERNAL LIMITS.
- NUMBER OF TIMES THAT RID LIST RETRIEVAL FOR MULTIPLE INDEX ACCESS WAS NOT DONE BECAUSE DB2 COULD DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF INDEX ANDING OR ORING.

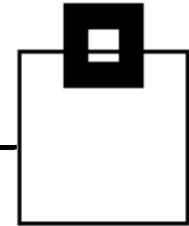




SQL Workload analysis – Timings:

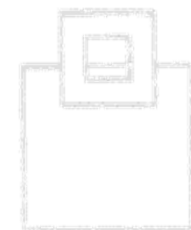
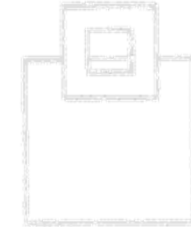
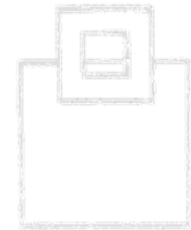
- ACCUMULATED CPU TIME. THIS VALUE INCLUDES CPU TIME THAT IS CONSUMED ON AN IBM SPECIALTY ENGINE.
- ACCUMULATED ELAPSED TIME USED FOR STATEMENT.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LATCH REQUESTS.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR PAGE LATCHES.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR DRAIN LOCKS.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR DRAINS DURING WAITS FOR CLAIMS TO BE RELEASED.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LOG WRITERS.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR SYNCHRONOUS I/O.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR LOCK REQUESTS.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR A SYNCHRONOUS EXECUTION UNIT SWITCH.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR GLOBAL LOCKS.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR READ ACTIVITY THAT IS DONE BY ANOTHER THREAD.
- ACCUMULATED WAIT TIME FOR WRITE ACTIVITY THAT IS DONE BY ANOTHER THREAD.



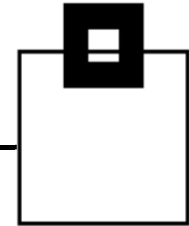


SQL Workload analysis – Identification:

- DATA SHARING MEMBER THAT CACHED THE SQL STATEMENT.
- PROGRAM NAME. PROGRAM NAME IS THE NAME OF THE PACKAGE OR DBRM THAT PERFORMED THE PREPARE/SQL.
- PRECOMPILE LINE NUMBER FOR THE PREPARE STATEMENT OR SQL STATEMENT.
- TRANSACTION NAME. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON.
- END USER ID. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON.
- WORKSTATION NAME. THIS VALUE IS PROVIDED DURING RRS SIGNON OR RE-SIGNON.
- USER ID. USER ID IS THE PRIMARY AUTH. ID OF THE USER WHO DID THE INITIAL PREPARE.
- USER GROUP. USER GROUP IS THE CURRENT SQLID OF THE USER WHO DID THE INITIAL PREPARE.
- USER-PROVIDED IDENTIFICATION STRING.

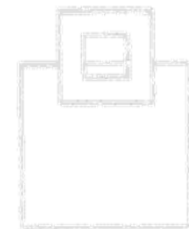
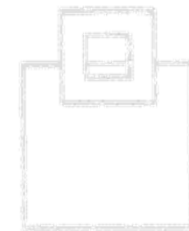
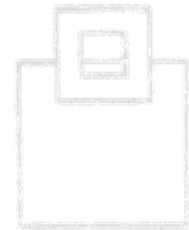


End User Id and Workstation Name are optional

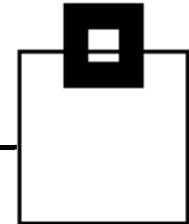


SQL Workload analysis – Environmental:

- REFERENCED TABLE NAME. FOR STATEMENTS THAT REFERENCE MORE THAN ONE TABLE, ONLY THE NAME OF THE FIRST TABLE THAT IS REFERENCED IS REPORTED.
- CURRENT SCHEMA.
- QUALIFIER THAT IS USED FOR UNQUALIFIED TABLE NAMES.
- BIND OPTIONS: ISOLATION, CURRENTDATA, AND DYNAMICRULES.
- SPECIAL REGISTER VALUES: CURRENT DEGREE, CURRENT RULES, AND CURRENT PRECISION.
- WHETHER THE STATEMENT CURSOR IS A HELD CURSOR.
- TIMESTAMP WHEN STATISTICS COLLECTION BEGAN. DATA COLLECTION BEGINS WHEN A TRACE FOR IFCID 318 IS STARTED.
- DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS INSERTED INTO THE CACHE IN STORE CLOCK FORMAT.
- DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS UPDATED, IN STORE CLOCK FORMAT.
- DATE AND TIME WHEN THE STATEMENT WAS UPDATED, IN INTERNAL FORMAT.



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS



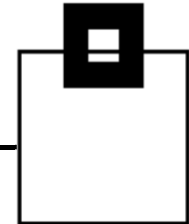
SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:

The screenshot displays the SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS interface. The main window shows a list of queries with columns: REL_COSTS, QUERY_TYPE, and STATEMENT. The queries are as follows:

```
SELECT A.SET_ID, A.SET_VALUE, COALESCE (B.SET_VALUE, 'NOT FOUND') FROM IQA0610.IQAPROFILES A LEFT OUTER JOIN IQA0610.IQAPROFILES B ON A.SET_ID = B.SET_ID AND B.PROFILE_NAME = 'Y910_USER '
SELECT PROFILE_NAME, CREATOR, PROFILE_TYPE, PROFILE_DESC FROM IQA0610.IQAPROFILEAUTH WHERE PROFILE_NAME = 'DEFAULT ' WITH UR FOR FETCH ONLY
SELECT USER_AUTH_LIST, GROUP_PROFILE FROM IQA0610.IQAUSERAUTH A, IQA0610.IQAUSERNAMES N WHERE A.USER_GROUP = N.USER_GROUP AND USER_NAME IN ('DEV082', 'DEV082A', 'SALES', 'SE')
SELECT CAST GETVARIABLE ('SYSIBM.VERSION') AS CHAR (8)) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
```

A dialog box titled "SQL Workload Vergleich" is open, showing a date selection interface. The "Vergleichsdaten" section displays a calendar for September 2012, with the 27th selected. The "Verfügbare Referenzen" section shows several calendar grids for August 2012 and July 2012, with the 27th of August 2012 selected. The dialog has "OK" and "Abbrechen" buttons.

SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS



SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:

SQL Workload Vergleich

Vergleichskriterien

Zeitraum

September 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
27	28	29	30	1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Verfügbare Referenzen

August 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

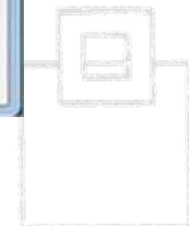
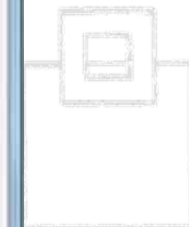
August 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

August 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Juli 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

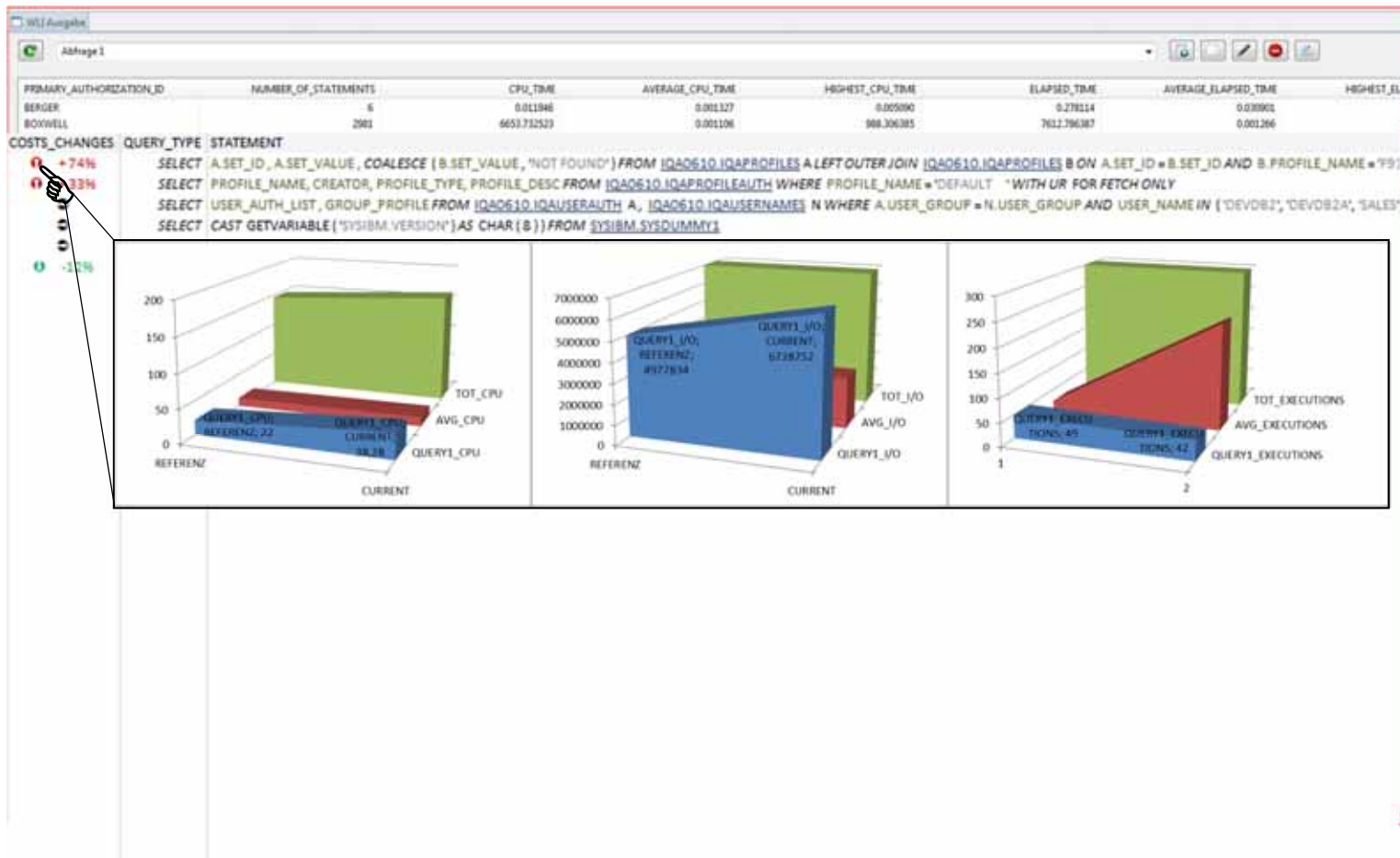
Juli 2012						
Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

OK Abbrechen

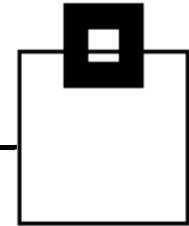


SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

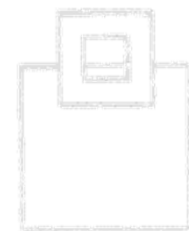
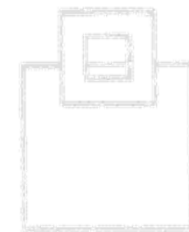
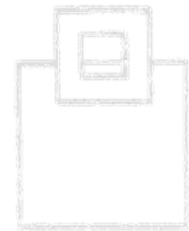
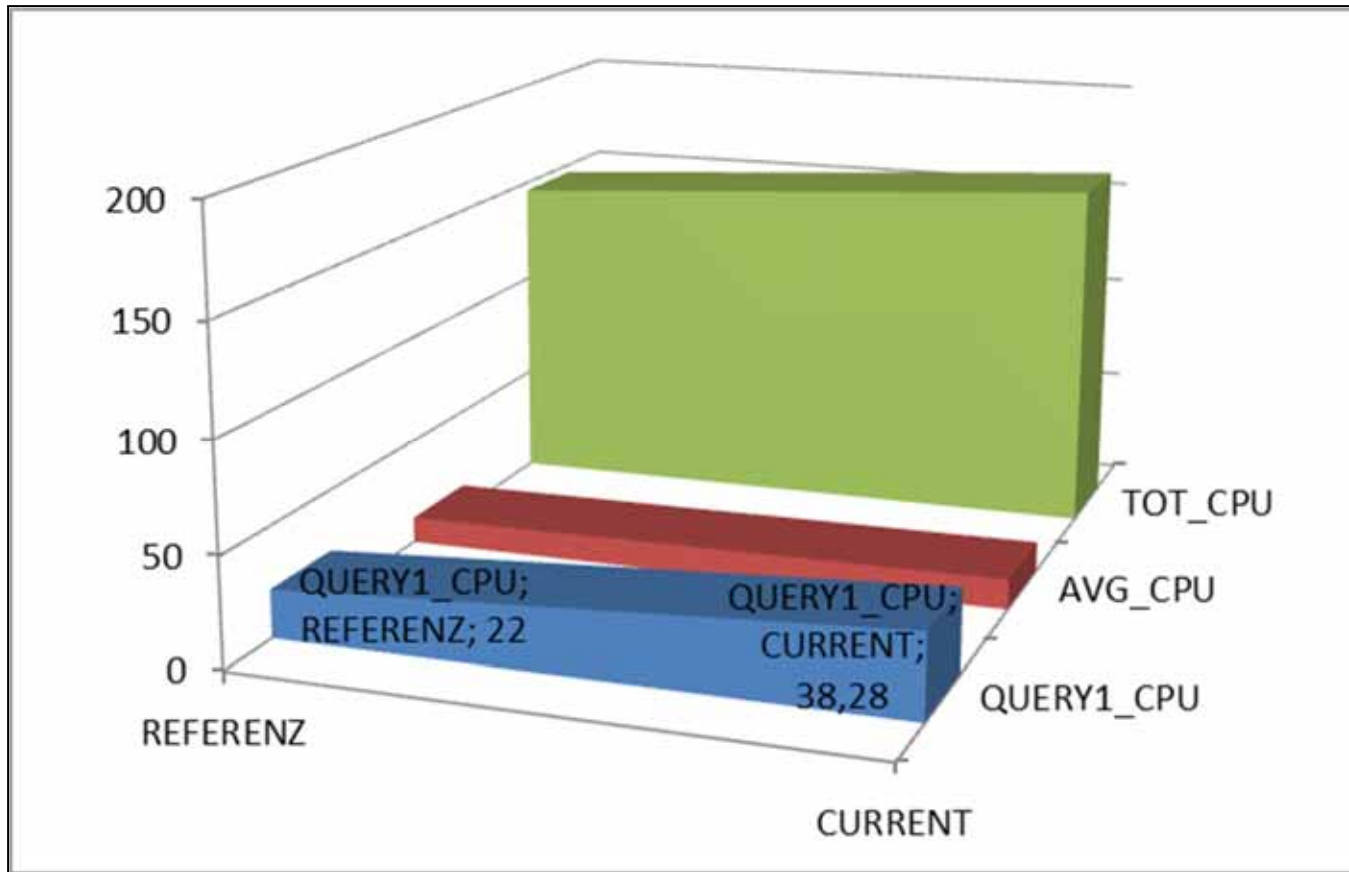
SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

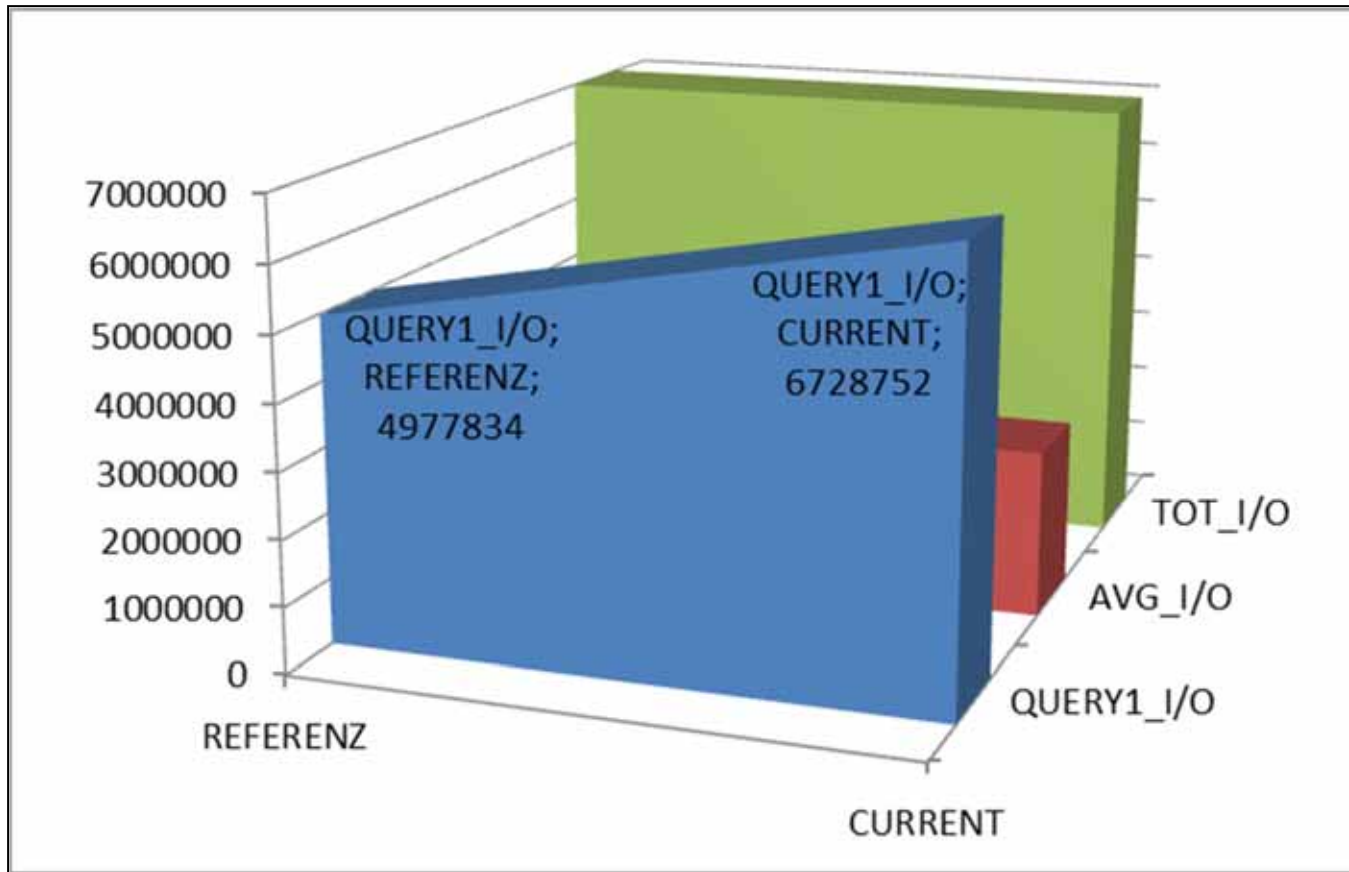


SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:

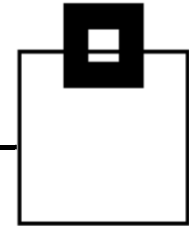


SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

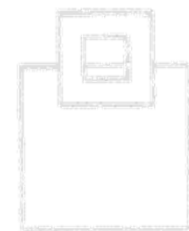
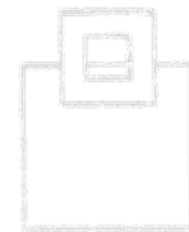
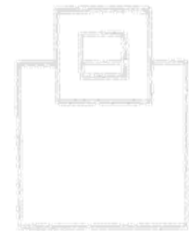
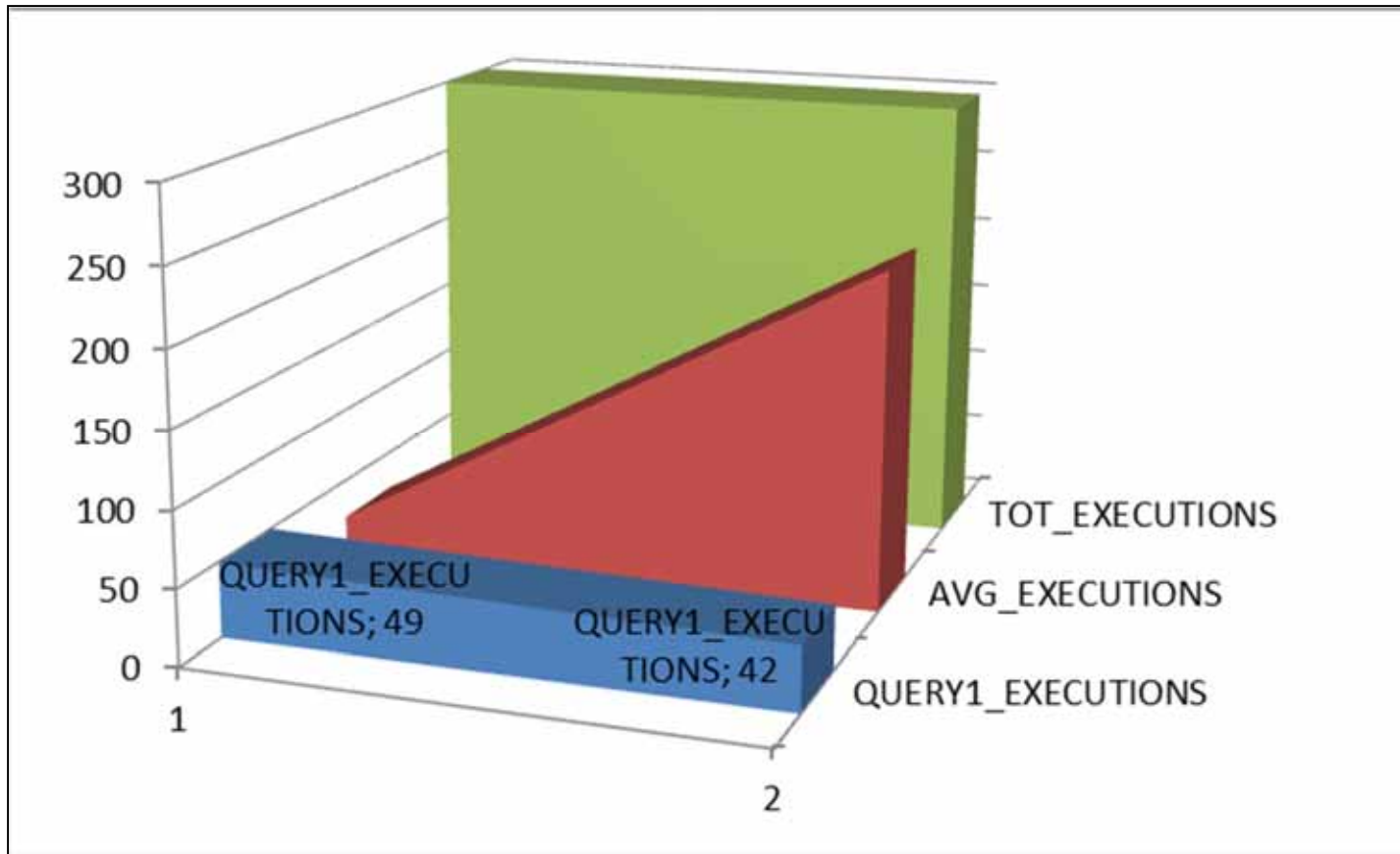
SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS



SQL Workload analysis – Comparison & Trending:



SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

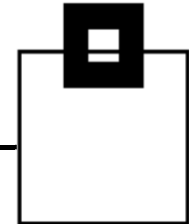
SQL Workload analysis – Objects Access & Usage:

The screenshot displays the SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS interface. The main window shows a table of workload data with columns: PRIMARY_AUTHORIZATION_ID, NUMBER_OF_STATEMENTS, CPU_TIME, AVERAGE_CPU_TIME, HIGHEST_CPU_TIME, ELAPSED_TIME, AVERAGE_ELAPSED_TIME, and HIGHEST_ELAPSED_TIME. Below this, a 'COSTS_CHANGES' section shows query types and statements with associated cost changes (e.g., +74%, +33%, -12%).

A 'Zugriffsanalyse' (Access Analysis) dialog box is open, showing a table of object access and usage. The table has columns: TABLE_CREATOR, TABLE_NAME, DATABASE_NAME, TABLESPACE_NAME, OVERALL_USED, and MAX_QUIET_TIME. The data is as follows:

TABLE_CREATOR	TABLE_NAME	DATABASE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	OVERALL_USED	MAX_QUIET_TIME
IQAO610	IQAPROFILES	IQAO601	IQAT309	24%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQADefaults	IQAO601	IQAT301	2%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASetting03	IQAO601	IQAT302	8%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema5	IQAO601	IQAT303	19%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema6	IQAO601	IQAT304	12%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema7	IQAO601	IQAT305	1%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema8	IQAO601	IQAT306	0%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQACosts	IQAO601	IQAT307	4%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema9	IQAO601	IQAT308	9%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema10	IQAO601	IQAT310	22%	2h 26min 13sec
IQAO610	IQASchema11	IQAO601	IQAT311	18%	2h 26min 13sec

SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

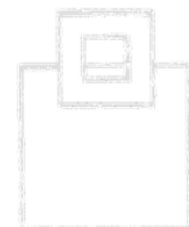
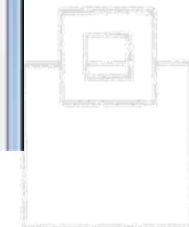
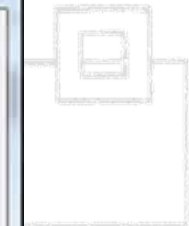


SQL Workload analysis – Objects Access & Usage:

Zugriffsanalyse

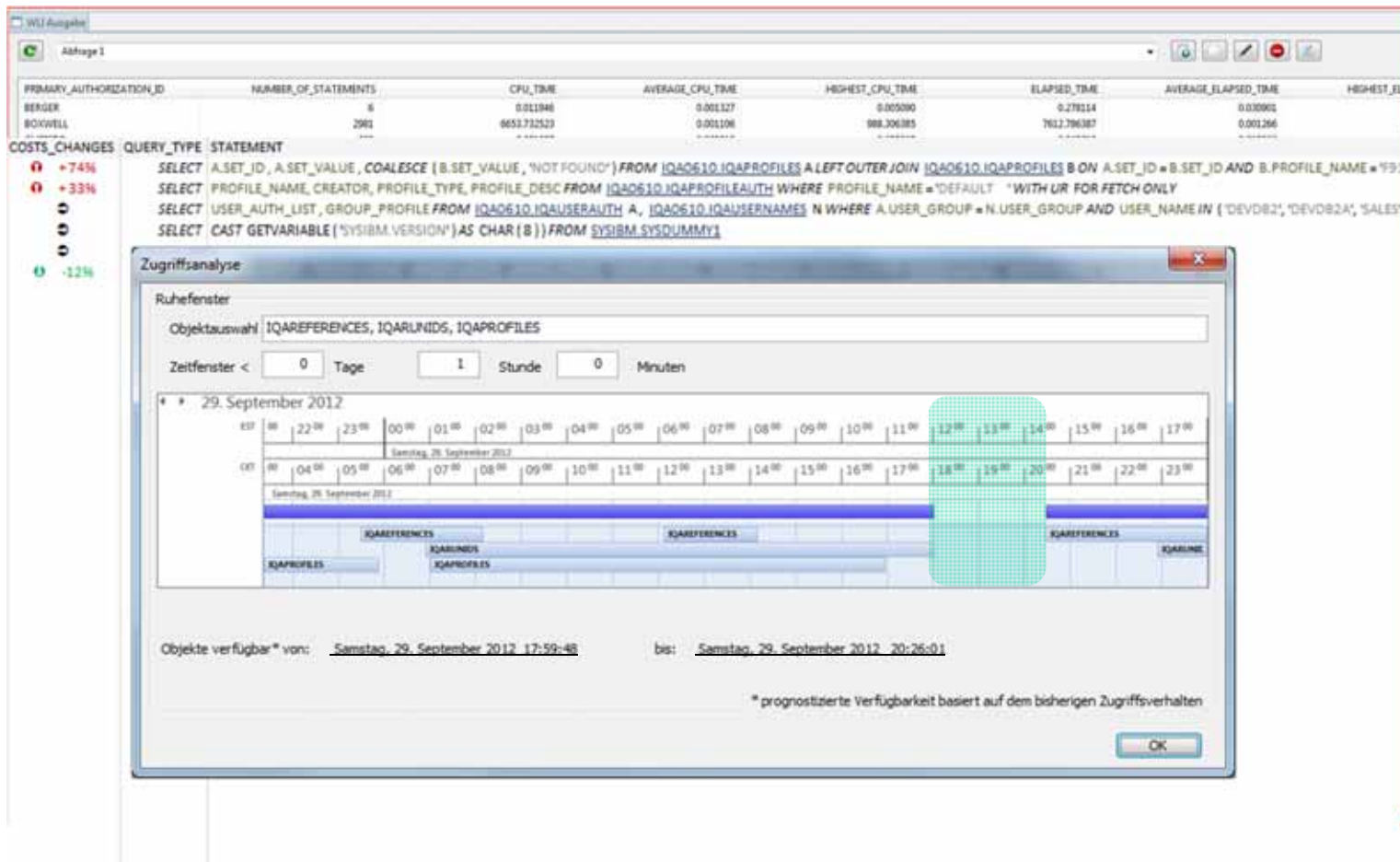
Zeitfenster ohne Abfragen ermitteln für folgende Objekte:

	TABLE_CREATOR	TABLE_NAME	DATABASE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME	OVERALL_USED	MAX_QUIET_TIME
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAPROFILES	IQADBO1	IQATS09	24%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQADEFAULTS	IQADBO1	IQATS01	2%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQASETTINGS	IQADBO1	IQATS02	8%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQASCHEMAS	IQADBO1	IQATS03	19%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAUSERNAMES	IQADBO1	IQATS04	12%	2h 26min 13sec
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQARUNIDS	IQADBO1	IQATS05	1%	2h 26min 13sec
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAREFERENCES	IQADBO1	IQATS06	0%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQACOSTS	IQADBO1	IQATS07	4%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAGROUPS	IQADBO1	IQATS08	9%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAPROFILEAUTH	IQADBO1	IQATS10	22%	2h 26min 13sec
<input type="checkbox"/>	IQAO610	IQAUSERAUTH	IQADBO1	IQATS11	18%	2h 26min 13sec

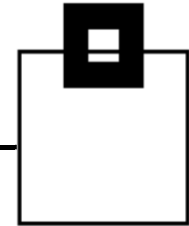


SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS

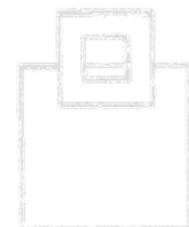
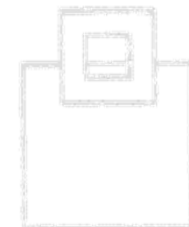
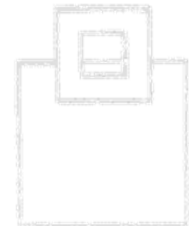
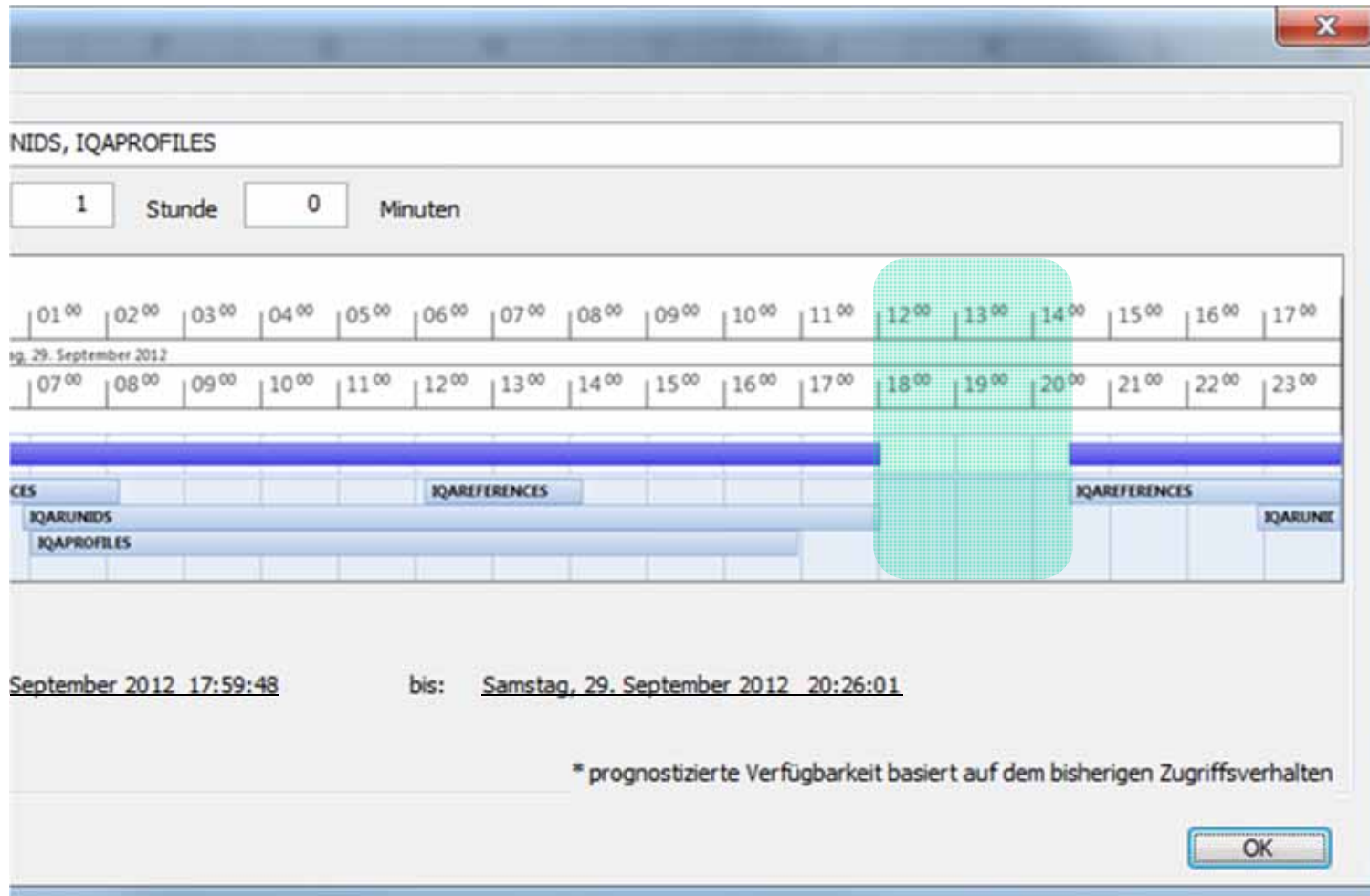
SQL Workload analysis – Objects Access & Usage:



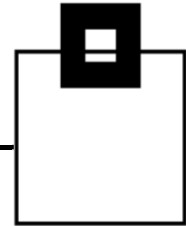
SQL WorkloadExpert for DB2 z/OS



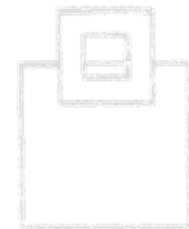
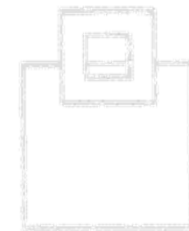
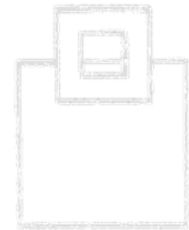
SQL Workload analysis – Objects Access & Usage:



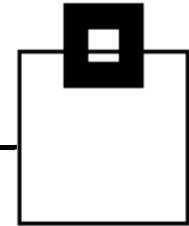
WLX - Areas of use



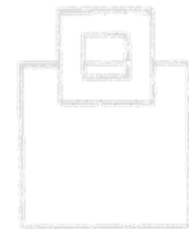
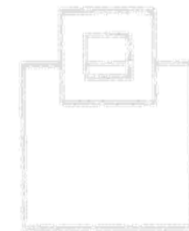
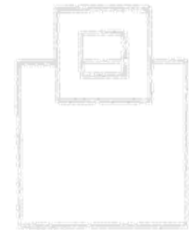
- Enhance (classical) SQL performance tuning with lowest overhead
- Costs estimation and accounting even on the statement level
 - delivered with UDF for accounting integration
- Identifying the availability of objects for DB2 system and DB2 application maintenance
 - Which timeframe allows taking objects offline without compromising users access
- Identifying access patterns
 - When do we have certain activities from whom on which objects (audit purposes)



Summary

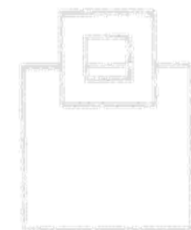
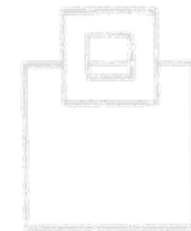
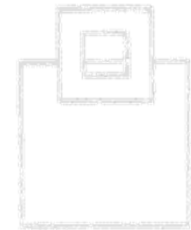
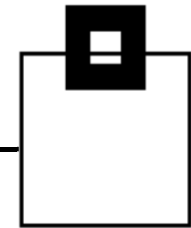


- This exciting new technology offers answers to the questions like:
 - Which queries represent my core business?
 - Where are bottlenecks?
 - What needs to be improved?
 - How do I control `proactively` changes in:
 - Applications
 - DB2 versions (8->10, 9->10, 10->11)
 - DB2 system maintenance (PTFs /APARs)
 - before REBINDs and PREPARES
 - DB2 SLAs for recovery purposes
 - Where and how could trends be discovered?

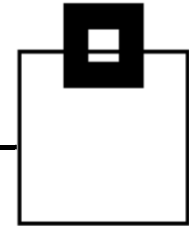


SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial

- Taste the „use case“ ... you can't resist
- Appetite comes with eating. It's moreish.



Appendix



Problems list and sample customer timings:

Open APAR PM67255 – Difference between IFCID 401 and IFCID 58

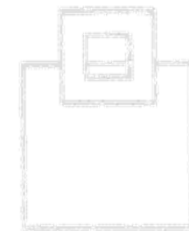
UK70891 - Reset statistics when STOP/START MONITOR TRACE

UK72630 – Incorrect when executing same statement from different threads

UK73903 – Storage leak in code leading to abend

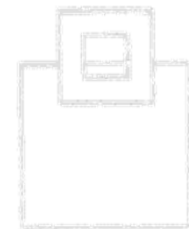
UK78414 – Storage overlay in code leading to abend

UK81878 - Storage leak



Timings:

Externalizing every 5 mins for 24 hours cost 300 secs cpu
(No EXPLAIN of course in this scenario!)



SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial

Use Case 1 : Application Workload Analysis – determine the resource consumption of users, applications, ...

The screenshot displays the SQL WorkloadExpert application window. The main window shows a table with the following columns: PRIMARY_AUTHORIZATION_ID, NUMBER_OF_STATEMENTS, CPU_TIME, AVERAGE_CPU_TIME, HIGHEST_CPU_TIME, ELAPSED_TIME, AVERAGE_ELAPSED_TIME, and HIGHEST_ELAPSED_TIME. The table lists data for various users including BERGER, BOYOVELL, CHRESTO, DUDEK, HORPE, KUERTEN, PIRGA, and PROMOLE.

A dialog box titled 'Abfrage bearbeiten' (Edit Query) is open, showing a list of columns to be selected. The columns are organized into three columns: Spalte, Bezeichnung, and Beschreibung. The columns listed are:

Spalte	Bezeichnung	Beschreibung
WAIT_LATCH_REQ	WAIT_LATCH_REQ	Total time waiting for a Latch request
WAIT_PAGE_LAT...	WAIT_PAGE_LAT...	Total time waiting for a Page Latch
WAIT_DRAIN_LOCK	WAIT_DRAIN_LOCK	Total time waiting for a Drain Lock
WAIT_DRAIN_CL...	WAIT_DRAIN_CL...	Total time waiting for a Drain while waiting for claims t...
WAIT_LOG_WRITER	WAIT_LOG_WRITER	Total time waiting for the Log Writer
WAIT_SYNC_IO	WAIT_SYNC_IO	Total time waiting for synchronous I/O
WAIT_LOCK	WAIT_LOCK	Total time waiting for a lock
WAIT_SYNC_EXEC	WAIT_SYNC_EXEC	Total time waiting for a synchronous execution unit so...
WAIT_GLOB_LOCK	WAIT_GLOB_LOCK	Total time waiting for Global Locks
WAIT_O_THREADR...	WAIT_O_THREADR...	Total time waiting for read activity done by another thr...
WAIT_O_THREADW...	WAIT_O_THREADW...	Total time waiting for write activity done by another thr...
NORID_LIMITS	NORID_LIMITS	Total number of times a RED Pool internal limit was exce...
NORID_STORAGE	NORID_STORAGE	Total number of times a RED Pool storage limit was exce...
NORID_WFSTORA...	NORID_WFSTORA...	Total number of times a RED Pool overflowed to a work...
NORID_WFLIMITS	NORID_WFLIMITS	Total number of times a RED Pool overflowed to a work...
NORID_HISTORA...	NORID_HISTORA...	Total number of times a RED Pool Hybrid Join storage li...
NORID_HJLIMITS	NORID_HJLIMITS	Total number of times a RED Pool Hybrid Join internal li...

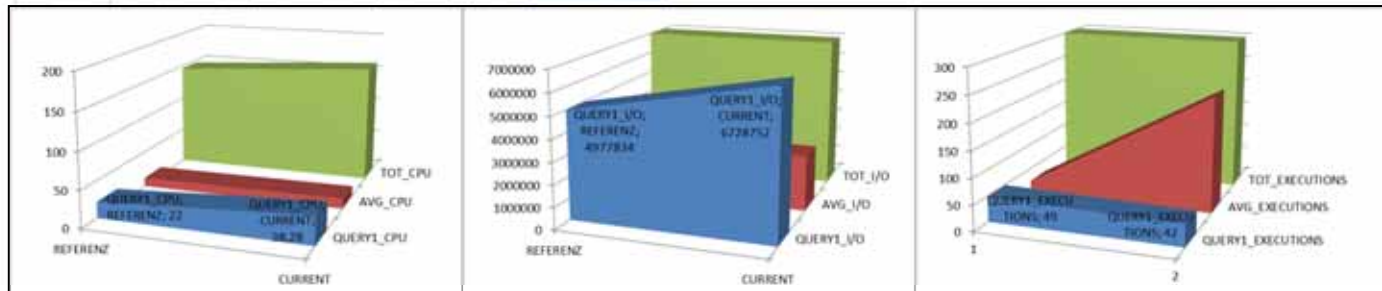
SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial

Use Case 2 : Trending of Applications, CPU, I/O, execution

COSTS_CHANGES QUERY_TYPE STATEMENT

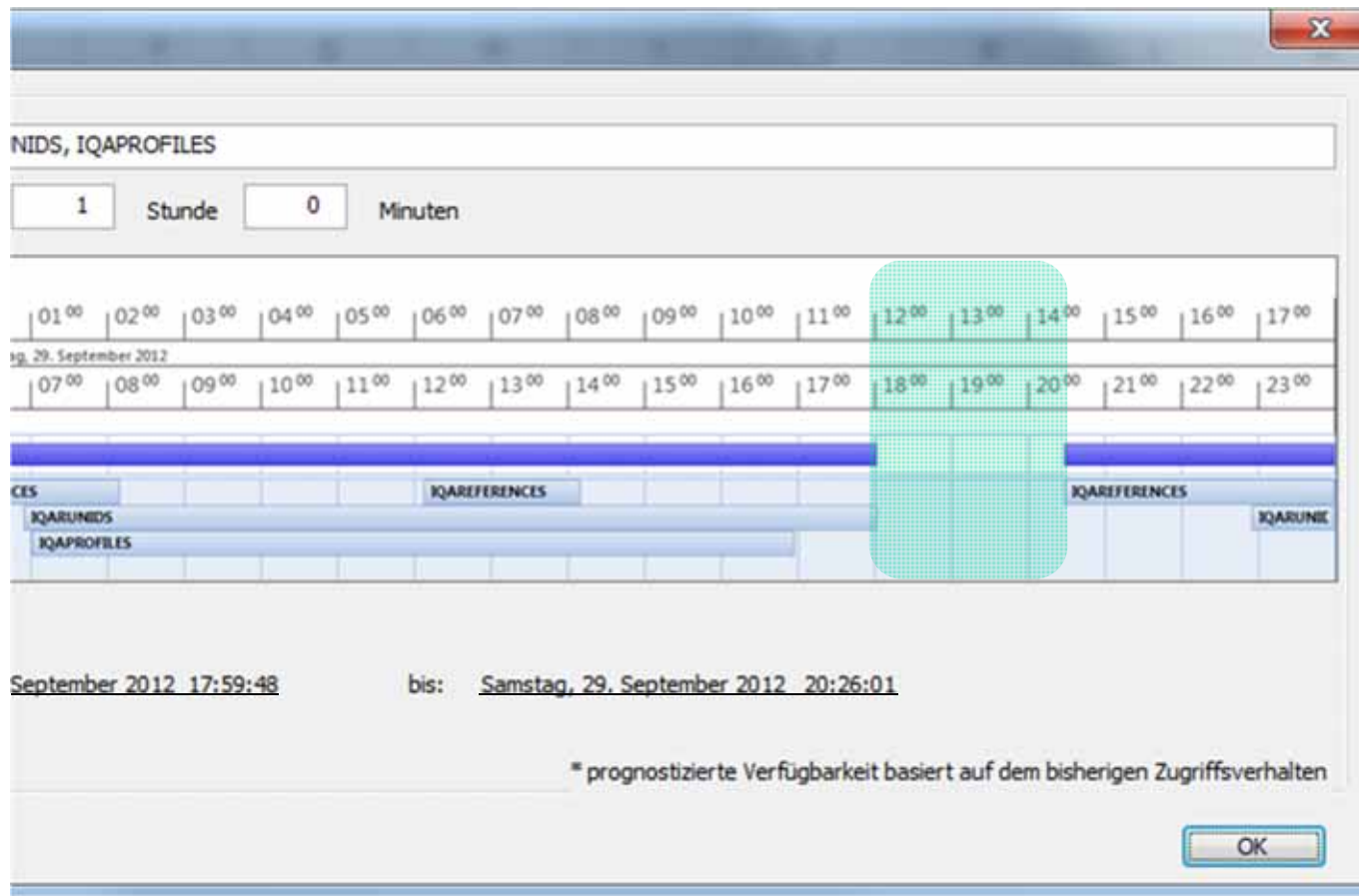
- +74%
- +33%
- 12%

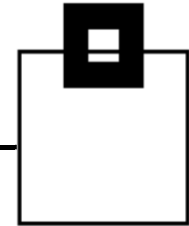
```
SELECT A.SET_ID, A.SET_VALUE, COALESCE (B.SET_VALUE, 'NOT FOUND') FROM IQA0610.IQAPROFILES A LEFT OUTER JOIN IQA0610.IQAPROFILES B ON A.SET_ID = B.SET_ID AND B.PROFILE_NAME = 'Y9';
SELECT PROFILE_NAME, CREATOR, PROFILE_TYPE, PROFILE_DESC FROM IQA0610.IQAPROFILEAUTH WHERE PROFILE_NAME = 'DEFAULT' WITH UR FOR FETCH ONLY
SELECT USER_AUTH_LIST, GROUP_PROFILE FROM IQA0610.IQAUSERAUTH A, IQA0610.IQAUSERNAMES N WHERE A.USER_GROUP = N.USER_GROUP AND USER_NAME IN ('DEVDB2', 'DEVDB2A', 'SALES')
SELECT CAST (GETVARIABLE('SYSIBM.VERSION') AS CHAR(8)) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
```



SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial

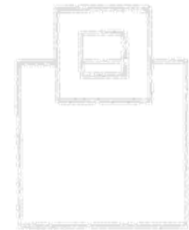
Use Case 3 : Object Quiet Times for maintenance (REORG)



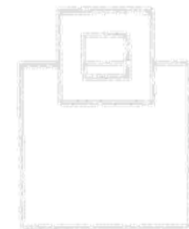
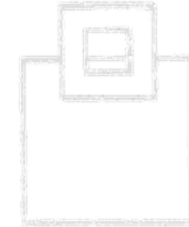


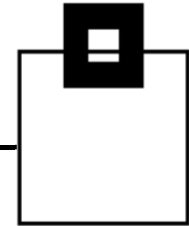
Use Case 4 : Audit (Parallel user access etc.)

User SMITH manages to run three SQLs at the same time from three different servers in New York, London and Bangalore.



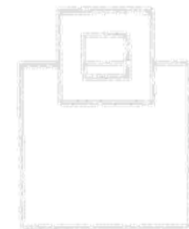
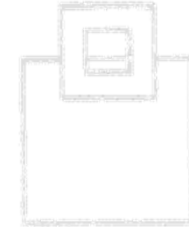
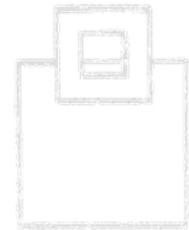
How is this possible? Has there been a password leak?

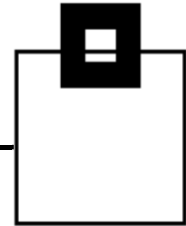




Use Case 5: Find never used objects (Plans, Collections, Packages, Tables, MQTs, VIEWS and Indexes)

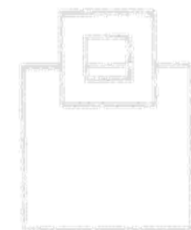
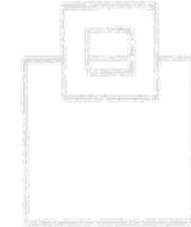
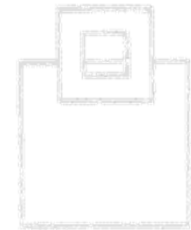
With a representative timeframe of data (e.g. quarter, year) you gain great insights about objects being used, or not used.



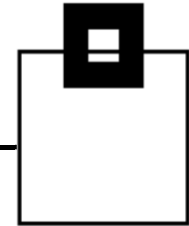


Use Case 6 : Never executed static SQL

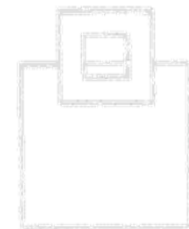
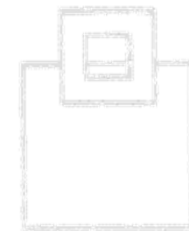
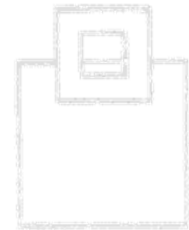
Avoid having DBAs correcting „bad“ SQL in pre-production, or wasting time „correcting“, or even creating/altering indexes tuning SQL that is never executed.

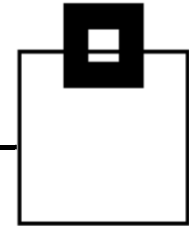


SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial



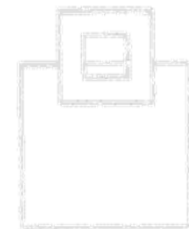
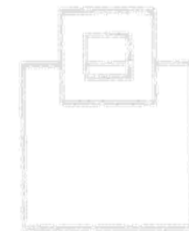
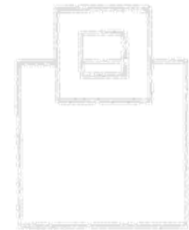
Use Case 7 : Forecast the possible performance improvements in dynamic SQL by changing literals to parameter markers.

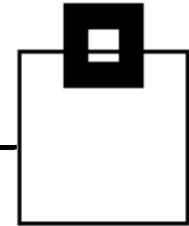




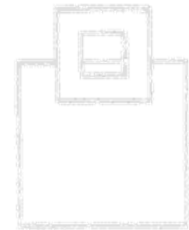
Use case 8 : Detect DASD problems, determine I/O rates

- The data allows analyzing how long it takes for synchronous I/Os, or calculating I/O throughput
- The data allows alerting when:
 - Any wait time per synchronous IO is over two milliseconds
 - For OLTP any application that has more than one synchronous IO per statement



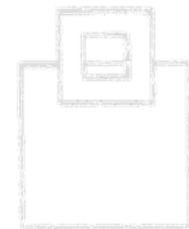
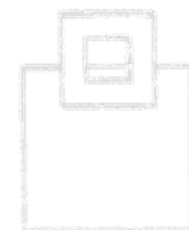


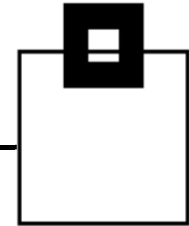
Use Case 9 : Analyse bufferpools – hit ratios, VPSEQT-tuning (Virtual Pool Sequential Threshold)
random/sequential access



The following values are calculated:

- System and application hit ratios
- Three residency times (system, random page and sequential page)
- Two bufferpool write efficiency measures (page updates per page written and pages written per write I/O)
- VPSEQT
- Bufferpool intensity. Which is a good pointer to use PAGEFIX=YES



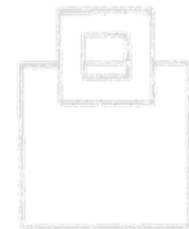
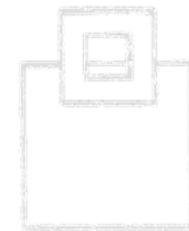
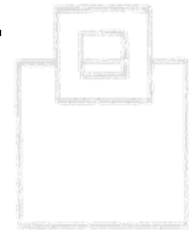


Use Case 10: Detect Multi-row fetch candidates

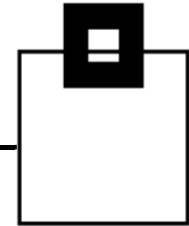
Since DB2 V8 we have multi-row FETCH (as well as INSERT and UPDATE). But the problem is no-one changed the existing programs.

Benchmarking shows savings about 50% for FETCH related CPU.

- Determine top 10 CURSORS that would save most
- Find all non-ROWSET defined cursors and calculate the No. Fetch's / No. of Execution's

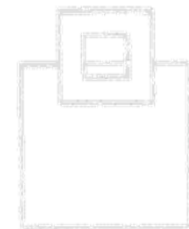
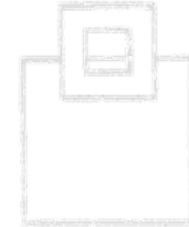
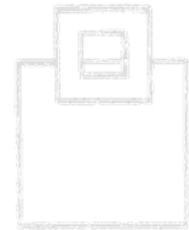


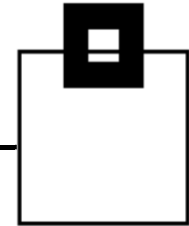
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Use Case 11: SQL WLX KPIs – Discover the background noise as well as exceptions

Graphs shows the averaged background work and also the highest peaks for CPU and IO and Elapsed etc.

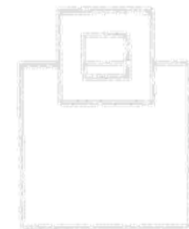
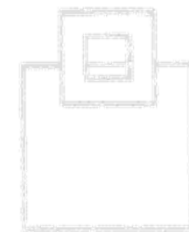
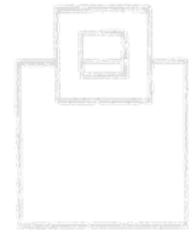


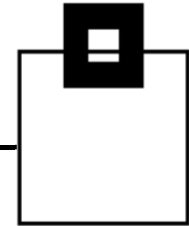


Use Case 12: Detect SELECT only tables

Objects are determined that **only** have SELECT SQLs running against them to check if these

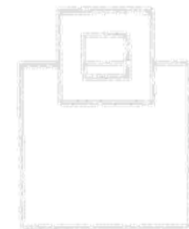
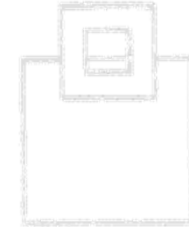
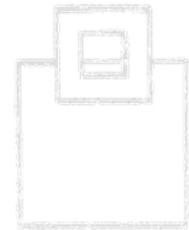
- typically look-up
- cross reference style tables
- should be moved to their „own“ Bufferpool
- etc.

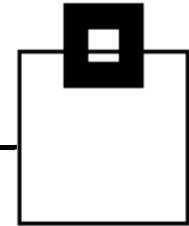




Use Case 13: Detect long delays

“Scroll back in time” to the point of a delay to check inflight SQL that references any of the same objects in the current SQL.





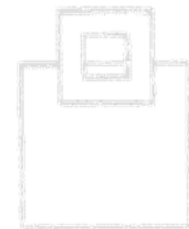
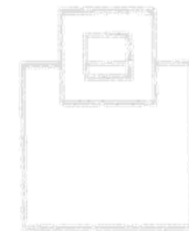
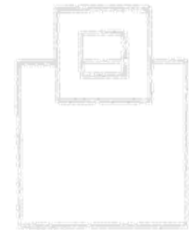
Use Case 14: Detect deadlock, lock escalation and index page splits

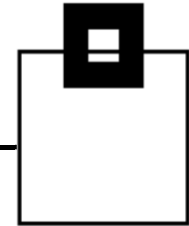
By using three other IFCIDS we trap any, or all of the above occurrences to enable full detection of:

- DEADLOCK reasons (all holders)
- Lock escalation reasons

For index page splits:

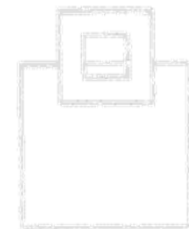
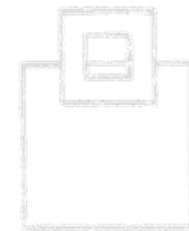
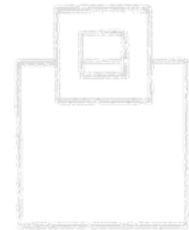
1. Find the right candidates
2. Redesign the index, or change it's definition
3. REORG to stop the splits causing problems





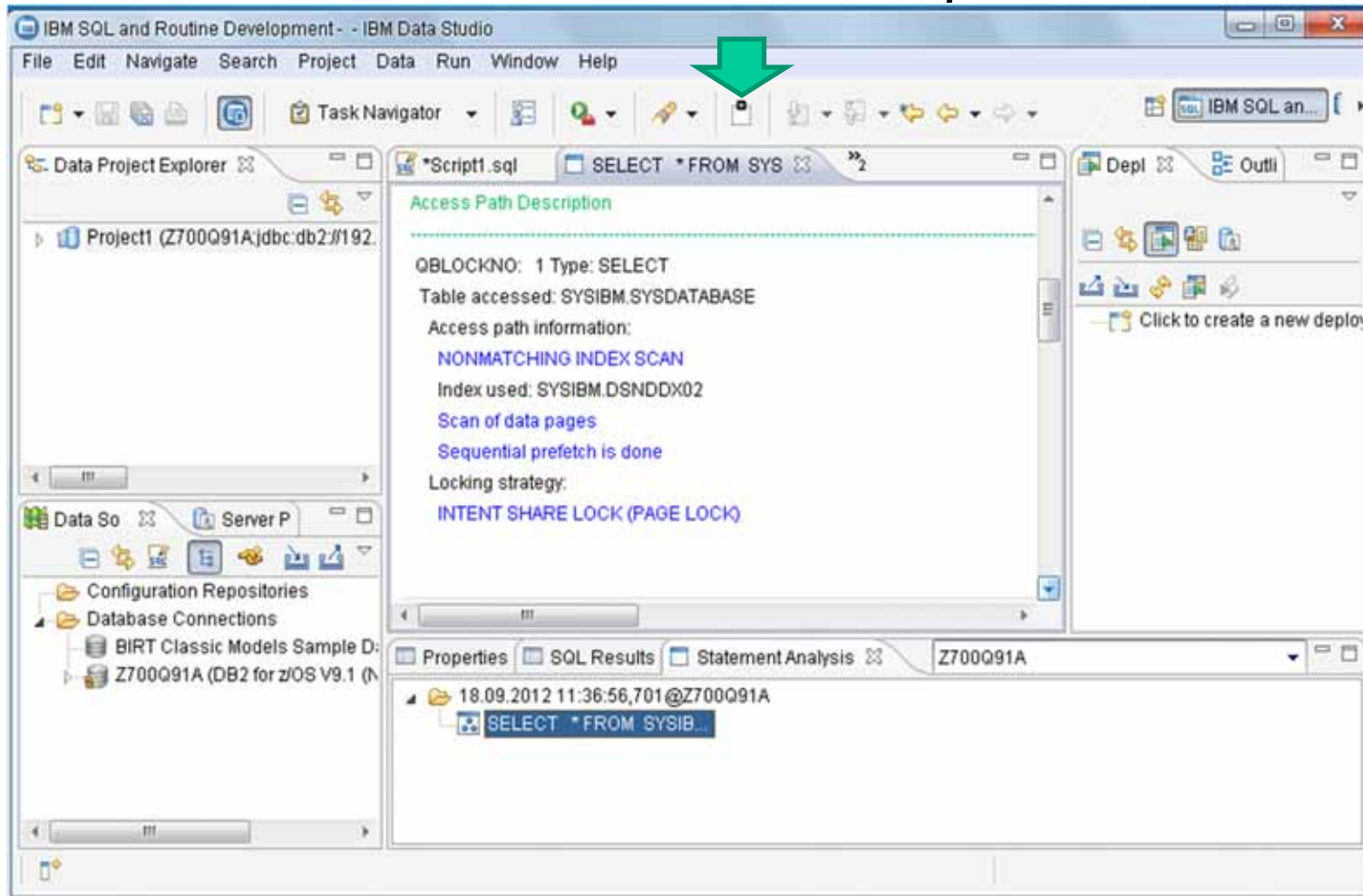
Use Case 15: Multi-snap

Provides a very granular view of the resource consumption of SQL running on the system.



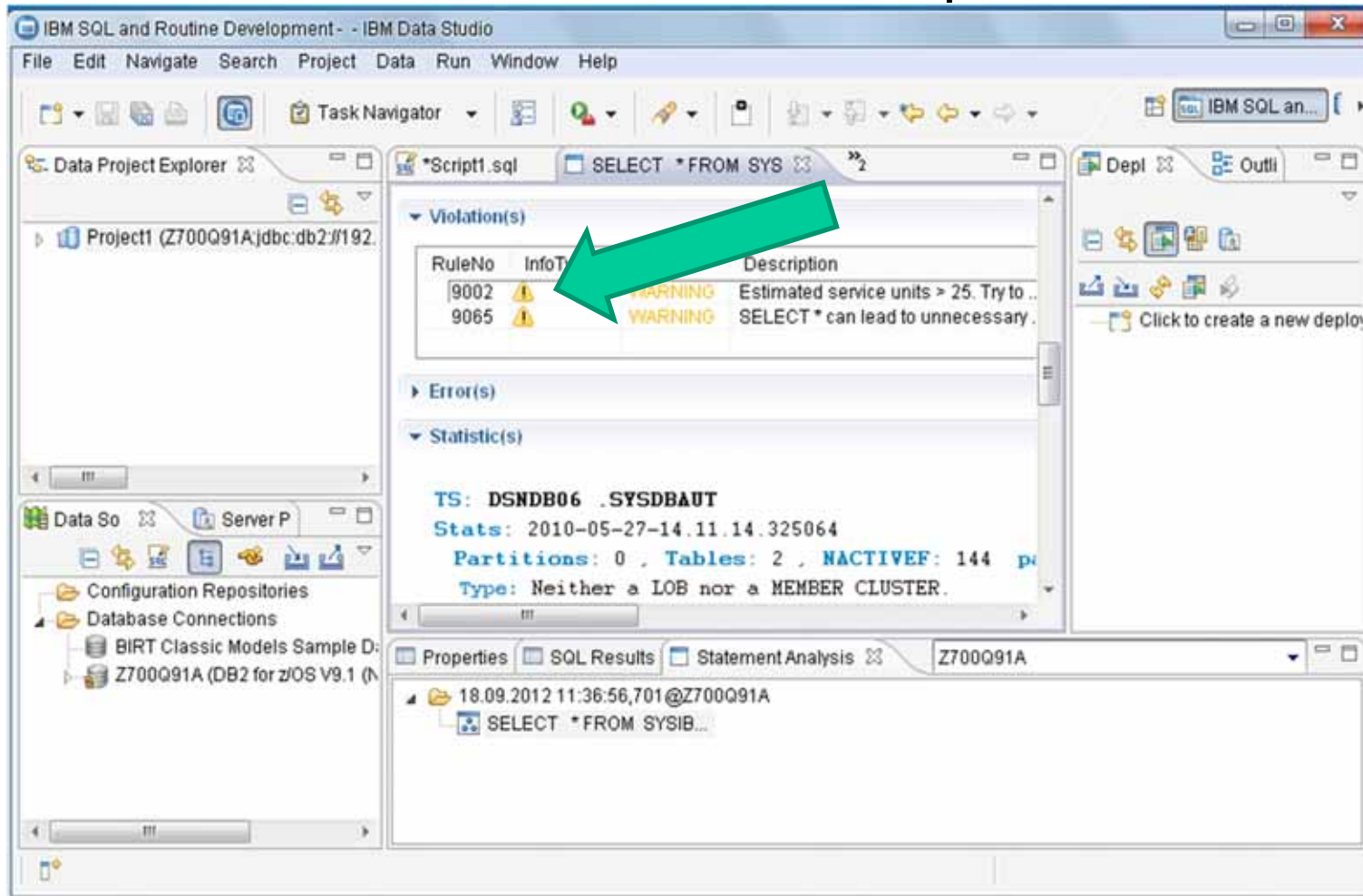
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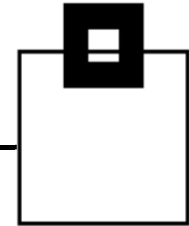
Use Case 16: SPX (SQLPerformanceExpert) GUI link



SQL WorkloadExpert on Trial

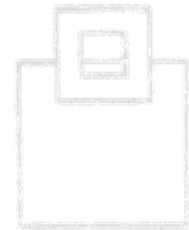
Use Case 16: SPX (SQLPerformanceExpert) GUI link




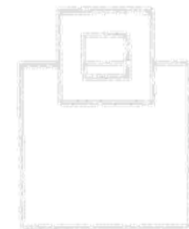
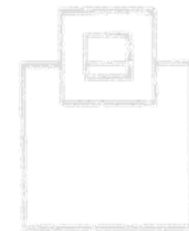


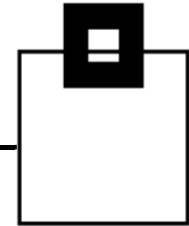
Use Case 17: REORG Detector & Suppressor

Detect and verifies REORGs and there effect on performance, I/O, ...



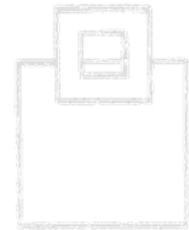
Interfaces with database maintenance solutions like
 RealTime DBAEpert for OnDemand REORGs



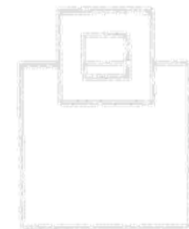
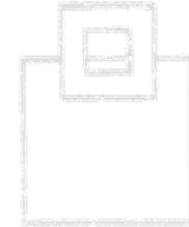


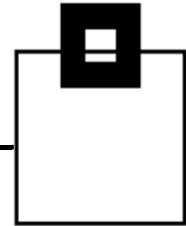
Use Case 18: Detect Eager vs. Lazy loader (JPA – Java Persistence API)

Various JPAs are used and some have Eager Loading or Lazy Loading as an option. Eager instantiates everything for everywhere - which can of course be overkill! Lazy delays the instantiation until used.

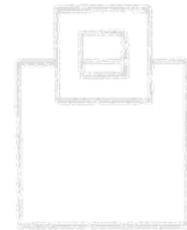


Making recommendations of whether or not eager is better than lazy helps managing Java workload more efficiently.



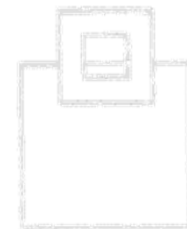
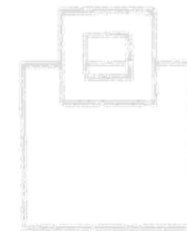


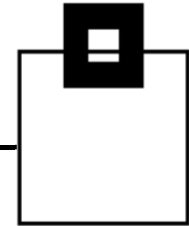
Use Case 19: Determine object usage by application, including service naming by object (enhanced RECOVER prioritization)



Allows to see the KPIs for all of the tables with a free form text interface to define

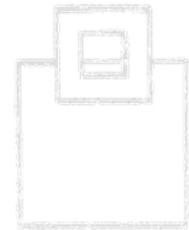
- What is this object?
- Which service uses this object?
- How important is this object?



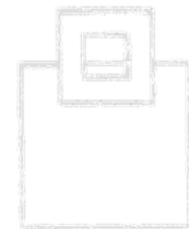
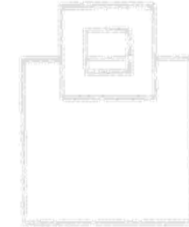


Use Case 20: Exploit offline workload repository databases

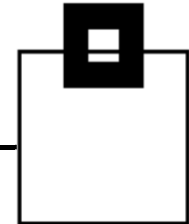
Exploits DB2 LUW, or DB2 Express-C to hold an unloaded version of the z/OS WLX workload repository for offline data mining etc.



Enabling to even keep years of data on cheap PC disks.



SQL WorkloadExpert – Eclipse support



Codename	Date	Platform version
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N/A	21 June 2004
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N/A	28 June 2005
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Callisto	30 June 2006
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Europa	29 June 2007
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Ganymede	25 June 2008
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Galileo	24 June 2009
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Helios	23 June 2010
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Indigo	22 June 2011
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Juno	27 June 2012
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Kepler	26 June 2013 (planned)
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3.0

3.1

3.2

3.3

3.4

3.5

3.6

3.7

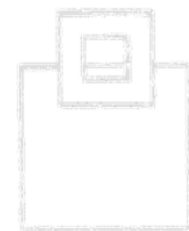
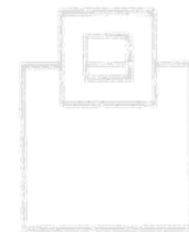
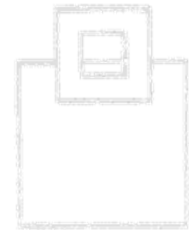
4.2

4.3

Old versions

Older versions, still supported

Latest version
Future release



SQL WorkloadExpert

- Collects all static and dynamic SQL cost effectively
- Aggregates, condenses and EXPLAINS the data dynamically
- Compares 2, or more timeframes for resource trending of (CPU_Time, Elapsed Time, I/O)
- Establish a SQL Workload Warehouse
- Comes with more than 20 predefined use cases
- Eclipse, DataStudio, or Rational integration as presentation layer

→ Increase your DB2 Workload insight

