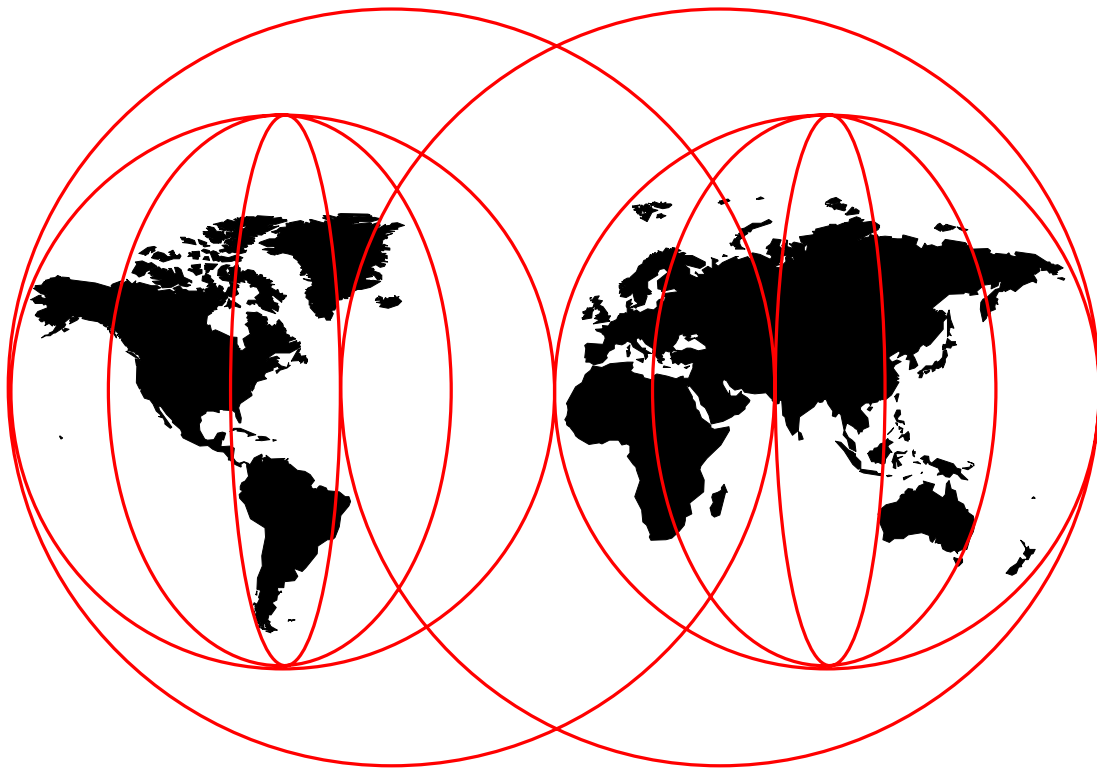


Parallel Sysplex Performance Healthcheck Case Study: DMdata/Danske Data

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International Technical Support Organization

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SG24-5373-00

**Parallel Sysplex Performance Healthcheck
Case Study: DMdata/Danske Data**

July 1999

Take Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information in Appendix D, "Special Notices" on page 83.

First Edition (July 1999)

This edition applies to

Program Name, Program Number	Version, Release Number
DB2 for MVS/ESA V4, 5695-DB2	4.1

for use with the:

Program Name	Version, Release Number
OS/390, 5645-001	1.3

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Preface

This redbook presents the results of a Parallel Sysplex performance health check carried out at a Danish IBM customer, DMdata/Danske Data. This edition applies to DB2 for MVS/ESA Version 4 Release 1.

The various aspects of Parallel Sysplex performance and the reports used to investigate it are provided, together with recommendations and capacity estimates.

The book provides MVS system programmers, DB2 system programmers, and performance and capacity analysts with information regarding a performance health check of a production Parallel Sysplex environment.

Some knowledge of Parallel Sysplex concepts and implementation, together with general performance practices, are assumed.

The Team That Wrote This Redbook

This redbook was produced as part of a customer service project by Henrik Thorsen of IBM Denmark.

The following people have provided valuable input for this project:

- Poul Andersen - DMdata
- Jes Jessen - DMdata
- Poul S e Pedersen - DMdata
- Further thanks to my IBM colleagues: Svend Erik Bach, Mike Cox, Luiz Fadel, Keith George, Gary King, Gopal Krishnan, Frank Kyne, Hans H y Nielsen, Carsten Lund Rasmussen, Beth Somers, Keld Teglggaard, S ren Understrup, John Watson and Maryela Weihrauch.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This document and the associated project seek to analyze the Parallel Sysplex production environment in DMdata.

DMdata is an outsourcing company in Denmark that was formed in March 1997 by merging the IT operations of Den Danske Bank and Mærsk Data AS. Mærsk Data AS was a part of the A.P. Møller Group. DMdata also provides services to companies in the supermarket, retail, agriculture, health care, manufacturing, and insurance industries. DMdata customers include Dansk Supermarked with Netto, HS, LEC, Føtex, Bilka and A-Z., Danica Forsikring, Nordisk Kabel & Tråd, and Arbejdsmarkedsstyrelsen.

DMdata is the largest IT service provider in the Nordic area. For more information refer to:

<http://www.dmdata.dk>

DMdata runs more than 50 OS/390 images, spread across two sites, Brabrand and Ejby, which are 300 km apart. At the time of this study, there were two sysplexes (test and production) in Brabrand, and one sysplex in Ejby. As experience with data sharing is gained, it is expected that DMdata will implement data sharing on a larger number of their systems.

This study concentrates on the sysplexes providing service to one of DMdata's customers. (Other DMdata data sharing sysplexes service other customers. These and other systems are not included in this study.)

This redbook is based on data gathered from the two sites on April 8, 1998. It highlights potential bottlenecks and provides a number of recommendations.

All data required for this analysis is based on standard IBM-supplied tools, presently installed at DMdata. Most recommendations are based on observations for this one-day view. Most, if not all, recommendations should be generally applicable. However, if the system activity on April 8 is not representative of a normal business day, the observations may be somewhat affected.

The recommendations generally fall into two categories:

1. Recommendations for Availability

These can be subdivided into:

- Proposed changes to software subsystems
- Proposed changes to hardware configurations
- Proposed changes to CF structure placement or sizing

2. Recommendations for Performance

These can be subdivided into:

- Proposed changes to software subsystems
- Proposed changes to hardware configurations
- Proposed changes to CF structure placement or sizing

Before examining the details related to this study, let us briefly summarize the findings.

1.1 Management Summary

This study, based on detailed measured data for April 8, 1998, concludes that DMdata has a well-designed and acceptably performing Parallel Sysplex. Approximately one man-month of DMdata and IBM resources were involved in this study. Without the effort of Jes Jessen and many of his colleagues from DMdata, this project would not have been possible.

The study did not reveal any major bottlenecks. While some constraints were found, nearly all of these can be fixed by redefining system parameters, as indicated within this redbook.

The cost of data sharing in Danske Data systems was measured at approximately 4% of the total sysplex resources used in Ejby. The corresponding cost in Brabrand was even less, just 2%, mostly due to a smaller degree of data sharing.

The capacity used in the Ejby production data sharing group did not exceed 600 MIPS, and the corresponding load in Brabrand did not exceed 500 MIPS. The total available capacity IBM could provide in a single sysplex in each of the centers exceeds 32,000 MIPS using technology announced at the time of the study (IBM 9672 Generation 5). In addition, IBM expects this total capacity to continue to double every 12 to 24 months as it has since the first generations of CMOS CPCs were available.

By implementing Parallel Sysplex, DMdata/Danske Data eliminates capacity constraints inherent to single IBM systems, not only in terms of CPU capacity but also virtual and processor storage. None of these resources were found to be constrained in this Parallel Sysplex analysis.

DMdata/Danske Data has, by establishing DB2 data sharing groups, laid the groundwork for a continuously available S/390 platform for applications and data. The DB2 and IMS versions required for data sharing have further significant improvements for data availability. The IBM Geoplex service offering (Geographically Dispersed Parallel Sysplex: the S/390 Multi-site Application Availability Solution) further addresses the data availability issue by mirroring data across sites.

Today *static* workload balancing is possible across CPCs at DMdata/Danske Data. This is used in peak situations by DMdata/Danske Data, where available processing capacity on non-production system is used by workloads accessing shared production databases.

IBM recommends that DMdata/Danske Data keep implementing and enhancing the Parallel Sysplex as follows:

- Short term (for example, within the next year)

Small adjustments, such as those recommended in this redbook, may be carried out. More systems may be added to the data sharing groups where feasible in terms of flexibility and capacity.

The next version of DB2 should be implemented, since it provides more flexibility, higher availability and improved performance. Of particular interest, in relation to improved availability, is the support for duplex Group Buffer Pools that has been retrofitted from DB2 V6 back to DB2 V5 and were available in November 1998. DB2 V5 should be installed member by member, thus

preserving application availability. Similarly, OS/390 2.6 should also be installed in this way.

DMdata/Danske Data is encouraged to implement other exploiters of Parallel Sysplex to obtain further benefits. A candidate list includes VTAM Generic Resources, RACF databases, JES2 checkpointing, Tape Sharing, System Logger and XCF signalling use by VTAM, TCP/IP, and so on. IBM strongly recommends enabling WLM in goal mode to obtain the benefits of dynamic workload balancing. This provides effective control of new workload types, like Web based work, DB2 stored procedures, business intelligence and so on, and is a prerequisite for advanced exploitation of these facilities.

DMdata/Danske Data is encouraged to continue its involvement in activities such as the “Parallel Sysplex Leaders Council” and the sysplex operator certification process. Information about this process may be found at: <http://www.s390.ibm.com/products/ps/>

Besides obtaining timely information, this enables DMdata/Danske Data to influence IBM development plans in the entire Parallel Sysplex area.

- Longer term

By gradually eliminating system affinities from production workloads and by implementing *dynamic* workload balancing mechanisms, DMdata/Danske Data will obtain a higher degree of data availability than experienced today.

All in all, robustness in the form of high availability from DMdata/Danske Data business applications to business data is within reach. This is true, even if individual systems experience scheduled or unscheduled outages.

1.2 Project Description

This redbook is based on detailed measurements of Danske Data systems both in Ejby and Brabrand. Input data includes RMF (Postprocessor and Monitor III), CF Monitor (screen captures), and DB2PM data as well as log information based on operator commands captured on various systems.

Data was captured on Wednesday, April 8th from around 10:00 till 16:00. This day was the last day before Easter vacation, and therefore the bank experienced a higher-than-normal peak in the online load. For a more complete listing of the input data, refer to Appendix A, “Input Data Summary” on page 43.

The primary emphasis is on the production systems in Ejby. Of specific interest is the way the production DB2 data sharing group performed.

Chapter 2. DMdata/Danske Data Configuration

This chapter contains short descriptions and illustrations of the Parallel Sysplex configurations in both Ejby and Brabrand. Ejby and Brabrand are approximately 300 km apart and constitute two separate Parallel Sysplexes.

Selected DB2 transactions applied to the databases at each center are mirrored to the other site asynchronously using software developed by Danske Data.

2.1 Ejby Systems Overview

This section describes and analyzes data from three systems in Ejby. Other systems were active in the sysplex, but as they were not in data sharing mode, and not using the CFs at that time, they were not included in this analysis.

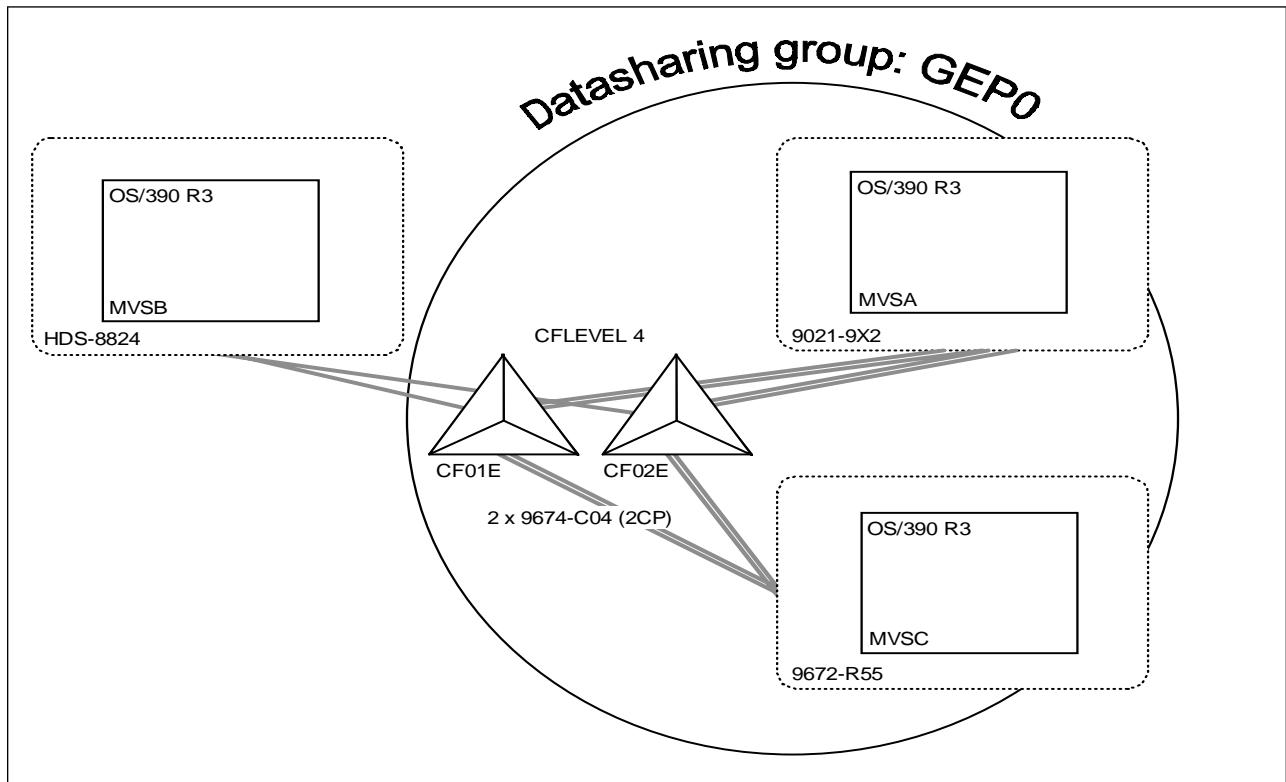


Figure 1. Ejby: Parallel Sysplex Configuration

The systems included in this analysis are shown in Figure 1 and are as follows:

- MVSA is the main production system for the bank branches and ATMs. This system operates in an LPAR on a 9021-9X2.
- MVSB is primarily a development and test system. This system operates in an LPAR on a HDS-8824.
- MVSC is primarily an "offload" system for MVSA. This system operates in an LPAR on a 9672-R55.

Note that at the time of publication, all of these boxes were upgraded or replaced with a mix of Generation 5 and 6 IBM 9672 CPCs. Also, systems have been migrated to OS/390 V2R6 and DB2 V5.

2.2 Ejby Parallel Sysplex Overview

Each of the CPCs mentioned is connected to a set of CFs called CF01E and CF02E. Each CPC is connected to each CF via two CF links, except for the single CF link connections between the HDS-8824 and the CFs. All links use single-mode fibers. The CF links are HiPerLink-attached to the 9672s, but not to the 9674s.

MVSA and MVSC are both members of a production DB2 data sharing group called GEP0. Only MVSA and MVSC are analyzed further.

All systems are part of a GRS complex, in ring mode. All systems have implemented generic resources and have access to the ISTGENERIC CF structure.

An overview of the sysplex functions in Ejby is provided in Table 1.

Facility	CF Structure	MVSA	MVSB	MVSC
DB2 Data Sharing	DSNGBP0_LOCK1,...	√		√
Generic Resources	ISTGENERIC	√	√	√

Table 2 and Figure 2 on page 7 provide information about the CPU load on MVSA, MVSC, CF01E and CF02E. The information is based on 10-minute RMF interval reports.

Both the processor and CF CPU Utilizations are relatively constant throughout the day, as indicated by the relatively flat curves in Figure 2 on page 7.

System	Average CPU Load	Peak CPU Load (10 min. Interval)	Peak CPU Load (10 sec. Interval)
MVSA	72	84	100
MVSC	75	85	100
CF01E	6	10	56
CF02E	6	8	57

Observe that the column headed *Peak CPU Load (10 min. Interval)* in Table 2 contains the utilization from the busiest 10-minute interval found during the day. If the measurement period was shorter, the corresponding peak CPU load figures would be higher. For the MVSA and MVSC systems, the maximum load would be 100%. For the CF01E and CF02E CFs, the peak (based on samples every 10 seconds during the day) is 56% and 57% CPU utilization. Most likely these (few) intervals showing higher CF CPU consumption are during DB2 V4 GBP checkpoint processing, which occurs every 8 minutes by default.

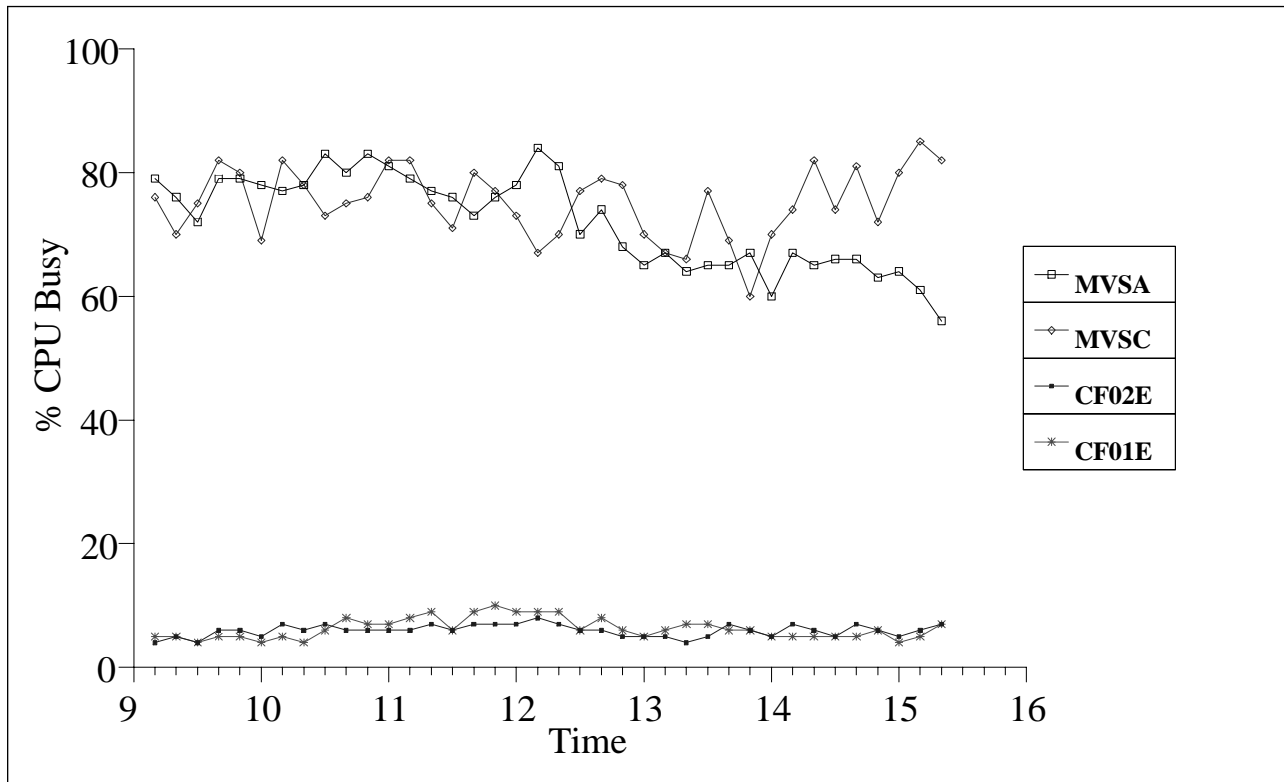


Figure 2. Ejby: CPU Load on Production Systems. (9:00 to 15:00 on April 8)

It can be concluded that no processing constraints existed during the measurement interval for either CPC or CF CPU resources. The spike in activity for the CF related to DB2 GBP checkpoint processing will to a large extent be eliminated in DB2 V5 (and associated XES enhancements). On the measurement day, DB2 GBP checkpoint processing took place every 8 minutes (which is the default value specified in DB2). The effect of CF CPU activity spikes is not shown in the figure, which is based on 10-minute intervals.

Recommendation for Performance

It is recommended that the latest DB2 Version be installed. Items of specific interest to DMdata are the enhanced GBP checkpoint processing and the enhanced CF structure recovery functions. There are also performance benefits to be obtained through the use of the enhanced utilities which have been retrofitted to DB2 V5 from DB2 V6, via APARs PQ19897, PQ19077, and PQ23219.

2.3 Ejby Parallel Sysplex Details

In this section we review the CF configuration and the CF structure activity of the systems in Ejby.

2.3.1 Ejby CF Configuration

Table 3 shows the name, type, and size of the structures in each of the two CFs. The production CF structures are shown in bold.

CF	Structure name	Type	Size KB	
CF01E	DSNGED0_GBP0	Cache	40192	
	DSNGED0_LOCK1	Lock	16128	
	DSNGED0_SCA	List	32000	
	DSNGEP0_GBP4	Cache	320000	
	DSNGEP0_LOCK1	Lock	128000	
	DSNGER0_GBP0	Cache	8192	
	DSNGER0_LOCK1	Lock	16128	
	DSNGER0_SCA	List	32000	
	DSNGES0_GBP0	Cache	32000	
	DSNGES0_GBP1	Cache	8192	
	DSNGES0_GBP2	Cache	8192	
	DSNGES0_GBP4	Cache	4096	
	DSNGES0_GBP5	Cache	4096	
	DSNGES0_GBP7	Cache	4096	
	DSNGES0_LOCK1	Lock	16128	
	DSNGES0_SCA	List	32000	
	CF02E	DSNGEP0_GBP0	Cache	64000
		DSNGEP0_GBP1	Cache	512000
		DSNGEP0_GBP2	Cache	64000
		DSNGEP0_GBP32K1	Cache	6144
DSNGEP0_GBP5		Cache	128000	
DSNGEP0_GBP7		Cache	16128	
DSNGEP0_SCA		List	65024	
DSNGET0_GBP0		Cache	20224	
DSNGET0_GBP1		Cache	8192	
DSNGET0_GBP32K1		Cache	4096	
DSNGET0_GBP4		Cache	4096	
DSNGET0_GBP5		Cache	4096	
DSNGET0_LOCK1		Lock	16128	
DSNGET0_SCA		List	32000	
ISTGENERIC		List	5120	

Figure 3 on page 9 shows two of the production CFs. Currently allocated and active production structures are shown.

Other CF structures were defined in the CFRM policy but were not allocated at the time. The active CFRM policy was POCFRM01.

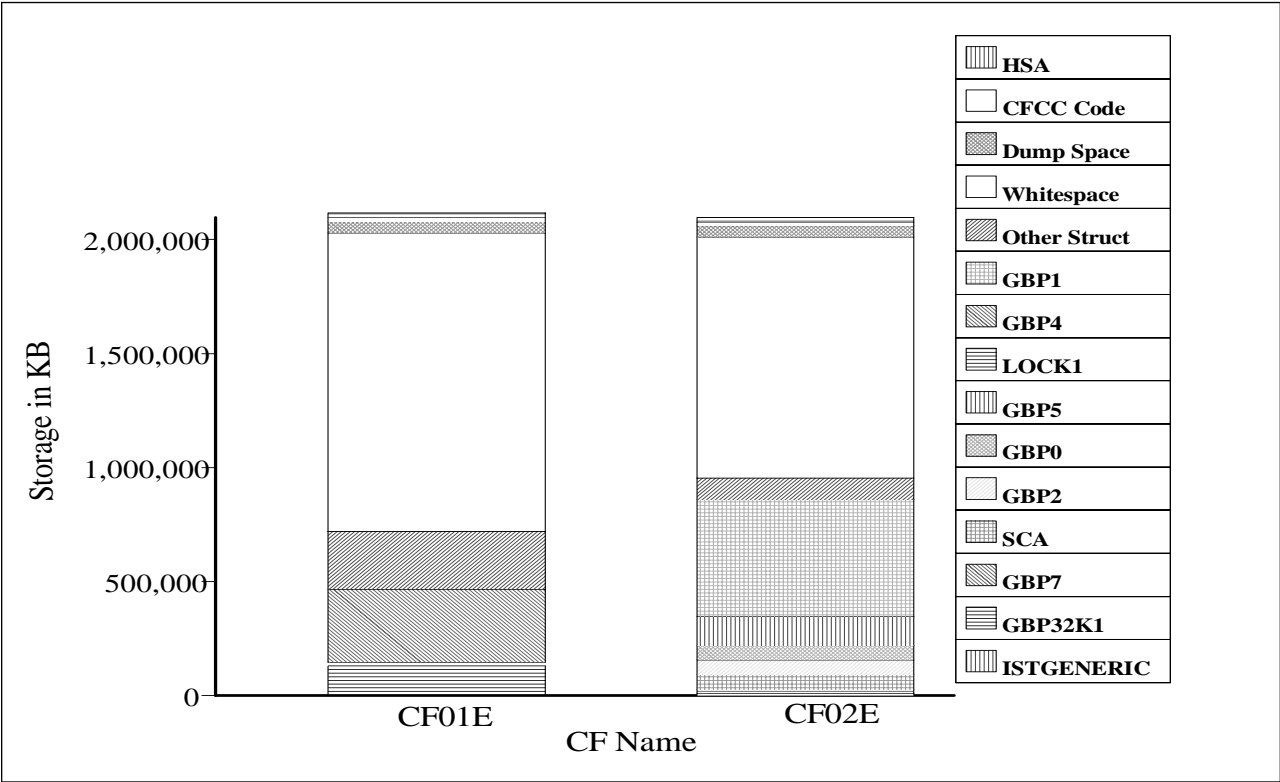


Figure 3. Ejby: CF Layout

Figure 3 shows the storage usage in the two CFs. As you can see, enough “white space” (available CF storage where no structures currently reside) exists in both CFs to accommodate CF structure rebuild in case of both planned and unplanned CF reconfiguration.

A discussion of CF structure sizing and placement is provided in the detailed CF structure evaluation in Chapter 3, “CF Detailed Observations” on page 19.

2.3.2 Ejby CF Structure Activity

Figure 4 on page 10 and Figure 5 on page 11 show the CF request rates serviced by the two CFs in Ejby. Note that production CF structures with virtually no CF requests are omitted from the figures. Further observe that, due to their low numbers, non-production CF requests are omitted from the figures for clarity. Each bar represents the average request rates on a per structure and system basis.

During the measurement interval (10:54 to 14:32 on April 8) approximately 27.6 million CF requests were serviced by CF01E and CF02E. Of these, approximately 25.0 million CF requests reflect CF production structures as outlined in Table 4 on page 10 and Table 5 on page 11. Approximately 11.8 million production CF requests were serviced by CF01E and 13.2 million CF requests were serviced by CF02E. These CF requests correspond to CF request rates of approximately 910 and 1020 CF requests per second respectively.

Table 4 on page 10 and Table 5 on page 11 show requests to CF01E and CF02E respectively from all systems to all production CF structures during the measurement interval.

Table 4. Ejby: CF01E Requests (10:54 to 14:32 on April 8)			
System	Structure Name	Structure Activity (total)	Structure Activity (avg. rate)
MVSA	GBP4	2199834	170/s
	LOCK1	5365360	414/s
	SCA	4773	0 (approx)
MVSB	GBP4	0	0
	LOCK1	0	0
	SCA	0	0
MVSC	GBP4	2069283	160/s
	LOCK1	2190416	169/s
	SCA	4345	0 (approx)
<i>Total Production</i>		<i>11.8 Million</i>	<i>910/s</i>

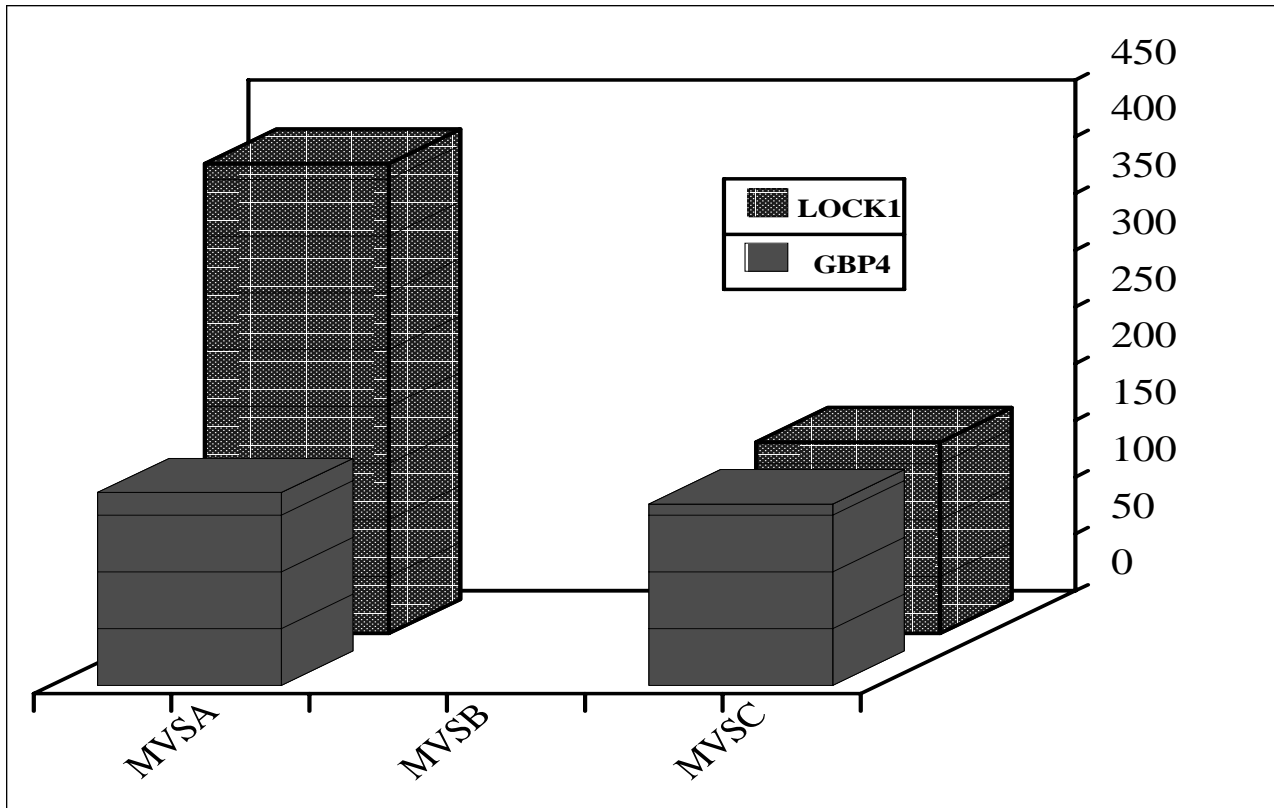


Figure 4. Ejby: CF CF01E Activity by Structure and System. Average CF request rates based on data gathered from 10:54 to 14:32 on April 8.

Since the two systems do not have identical workloads, the relative number of lock requests per GBP access is not the same. MVSC is a lot less lock-intensive, possibly because it has a higher R/W ratio than MVSA. R/W ratios may affect locking because "Explicit Hierarchical Locking" may come into play, but only if one system is doing *NO* updates at all.

MVSA also ran some batch jobs that updated shared DB2 data during the measurements. The presence of batch jobs has the potential to radically change locking characteristics.

Table 5. Ejby: CF02E Requests (10:54 to 14:32 on April 8)

System	Structure Name	Structure Activity (total)	Structure Activity (avg. rate)
MVSA	GBP5	3724311	287/s
	GBP1	2280571	176/s
	GBP2	1810415	140/s
	ISTGENERIC	125347	10/s
MVS B	GBP5	0	0
	GBP1	0	0
	GBP2	0	0
	ISTGENERIC	43435	3/s
MVSC	GBP5	2436449	188/s
	GBP1	2500373	193/s
	GBP2	191435	15/s
	ISTGENERIC	74939	6/s
<i>Total Production</i>		<i>13.2 million</i>	<i>1020/s</i>

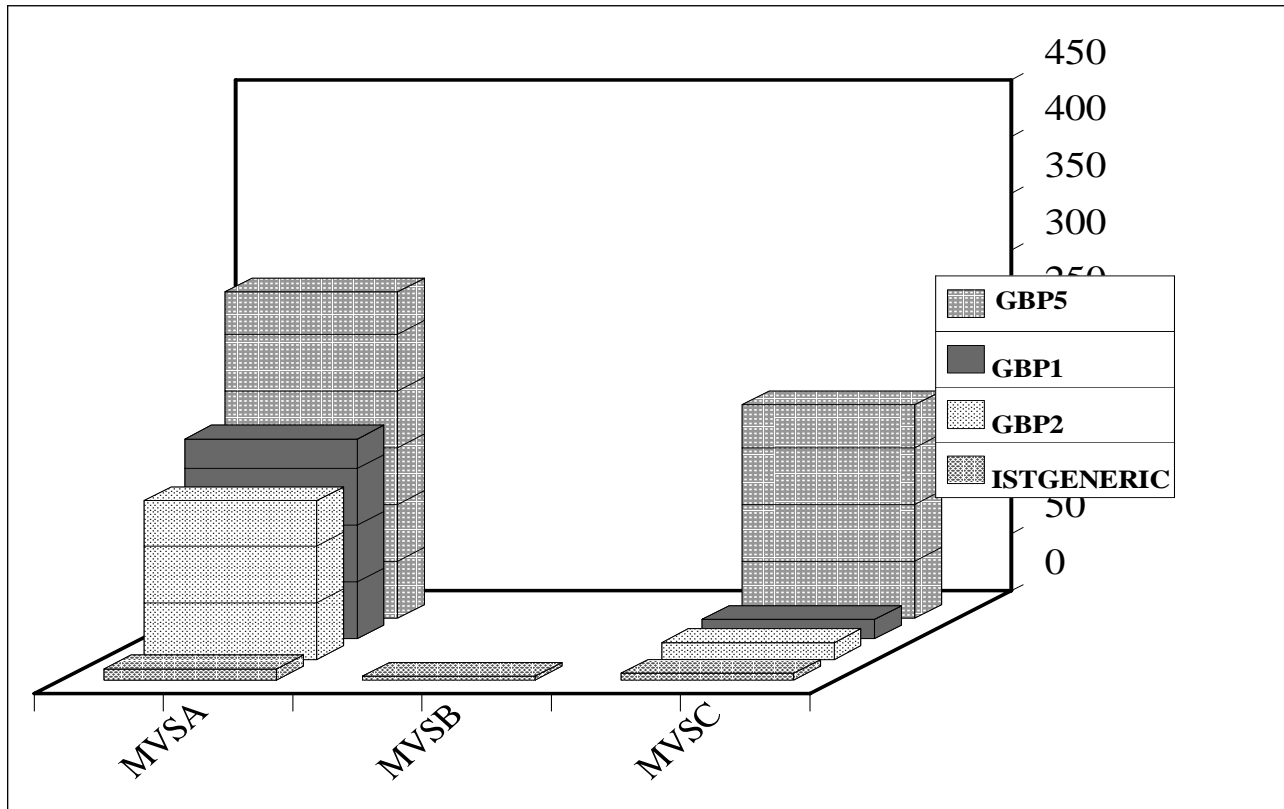


Figure 5. Ejby: CF CF02E Activity by Structure and System. CF request rates based on data gathered from 10:54 to 14:32 on April 4, 1998.

2.4 Brabrand Systems Overview

The Production Parallel Sysplex in Brabrand consists of four systems, as shown in Figure 6 These are:

- ACPU is primarily a development and query system operating in an LP (Logical Partition) on a 9672-RX5 (together with CCPU)
- BCPU is the main production system for the bank branches and ATMs. This system operates as an LP on a 9021-9X2.
- CCPU - primarily a stock exchange and associated dealer system operating in an LP on a 9672-RX5 (together with ACPU).
- FCPU - primarily an “offload” system for BCPU. This system operates in an LP on a 9672-R45.

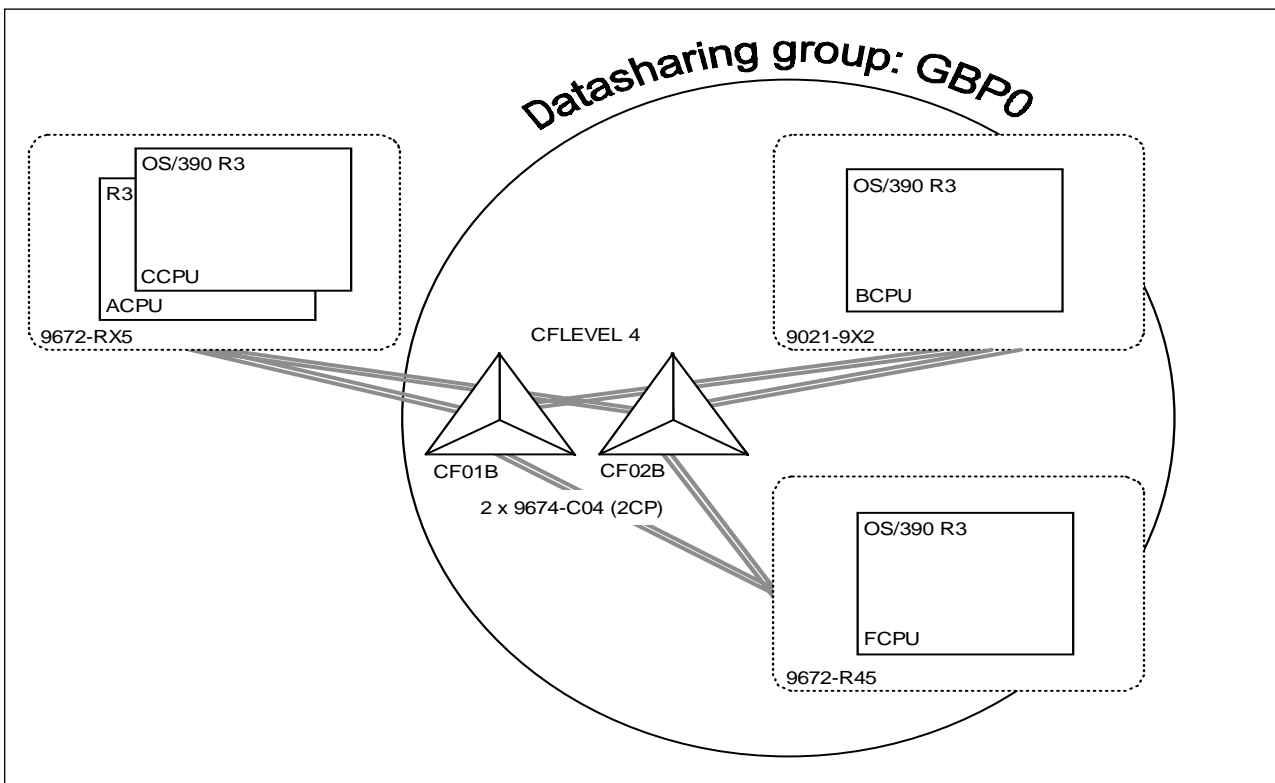


Figure 6. Brabrand: Parallel Sysplex Configuration

Other LPs were active at the time in Brabrand, but they are neither described nor analyzed further in this redbook as they were not part of the Parallel Sysplex.

Note that at the time of publication all these boxes were upgraded or replaced with a mix of Generation 5 and 6 IBM 9672 CPCs. Also, systems have been migrated to OS/390 V2R6 and DB2 V5.

2.5 Brabrand Parallel Sysplex Overview

Each of the CPCs mentioned is connected to a set of CFs called CF01B and CF02B. Each CPC is connected to each CF via two CF links. All CF links are based on single-mode fibers. The CF links are HiPerLinks where possible (all 9672s and 9674s have HiPerLink cards installed).

The systems BCPU and FCPU are members of a DB2 data sharing group called GBP0.

All systems are part of a GRS star configuration; all systems have access to the ISGLOCK CF structure. All systems have access to shared tapes using sysplex sharing (all systems have access to the IEFAUTOS CF structure). The systems ACPU, BCPU and FCPU have implemented generic resources - they have access to the ISTGENERIC CF structure.

The plan is to use ISTGENERIC for DB2 DDF, but this was awaiting APPN definitions at the time of writing. An overview of the sysplex functions in Brabrand is provided in Table 6.

Facility	CF Structure	ACPU	BCPU	CCPU	FCPU
DB2 Data Sharing	DSNGBP0_LOCK1,...		√		√
GRS Star	ISGLOCK	√	√	√	√
Tape Sharing	IEFAUTOS	√	√	√	√
Generic Resources	ISTGENERIC	√	√		√

2.6 Brabrand Parallel Sysplex Details

In the following section we look at the CF configuration and CF structure activity for the Parallel Sysplex in Brabrand.

2.6.1 Brabrand CF Configuration

Figure 7 on page 14 shows the two production CFs. The currently allocated and active “production” structures are shown. Brabrand has two CFs: CF01B and CF02B.

Table 7 shows the name, type, and size of the structures in each of the two CFs. The production CF structures are shown in bold.

CF	Structure name	Type	Size KB
CF02E	DSNGBP0_GBP5	Cache	102144
	DSNGBP0_LOCK1	Lock	128000
	DSNGBP0_SCA	List	64000
	IEFAUTOS	List	4096
	ISTGENERIC	List	5120

CF	Structure name	Type	Size KB
CF02B	DSNGBP0_GBP0	Cache	76032
	DSNGBP0_GBP1	Cache	400128
	DSNGBP0_GBP2	Cache	36096
	DSNGBP0_GBP4	Cache	396032
	DSNGBP0_GBP7	Cache	4096
	ISGLOCK	Lock	131328

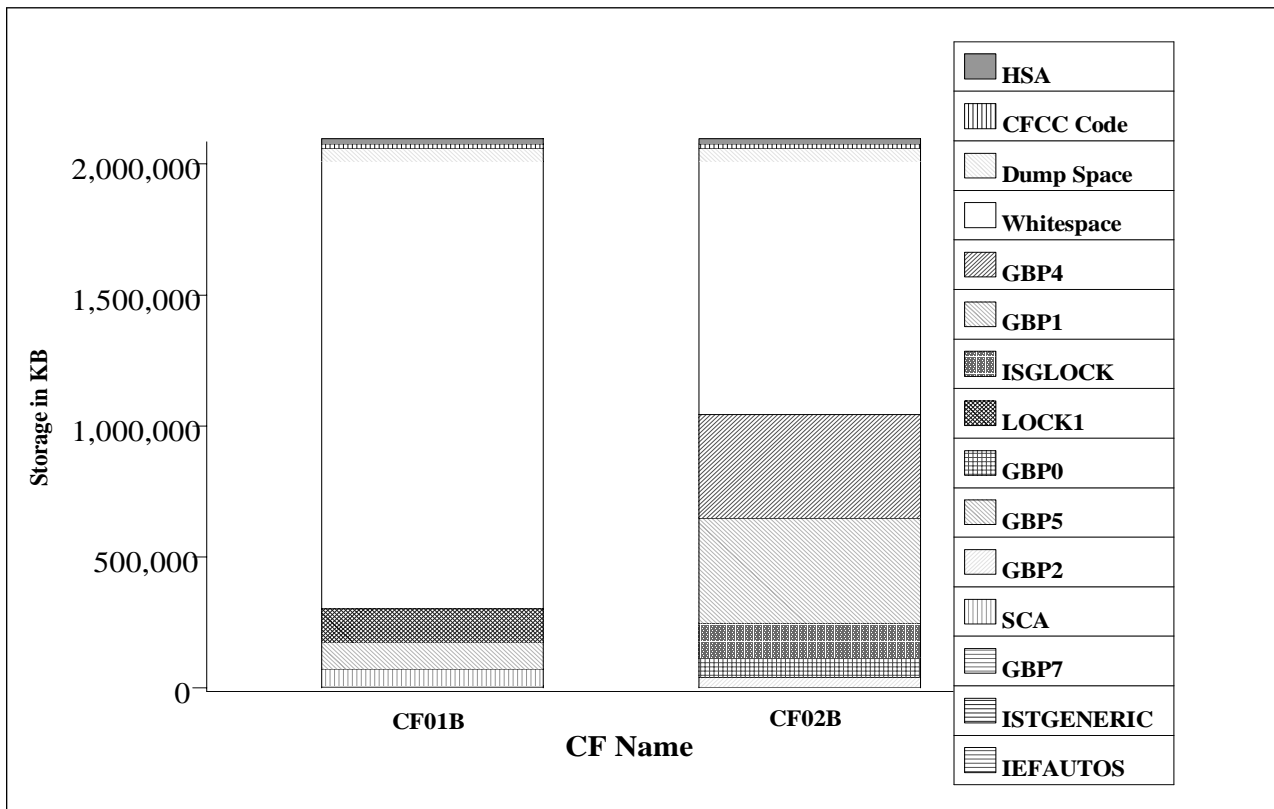


Figure 7. Brabrand: CF Layout

2.6.2 Brabrand CF Structure Activity

Table 8 on page 15 and Figure 8 on page 16 show the CF requests serviced by the CF01B CF in Brabrand. Table 9 on page 17 and Figure 9 on page 18 show the corresponding numbers for the CF02B CF in Brabrand. CF structures with only a small number of CF requests were omitted from the figures. Each bar in Figure 9 on page 18 represents the total number of requests on a per structure and per system basis.

During the measurement interval (10:19 to 14:53 on April 8), approximately 6.1 million CF requests were serviced by CF01B and 7.9 million CF requests were serviced by CF02B. These CF requests correspond to CF request rates of approximately 370 and 480 CF requests per second respectively.

<i>Table 8. Brabrand: CF01B Requests (10:19 to 14:53 on April 8)</i>			
System	Structure Name	Structure Act. (total)	Structure Act. (rate)
ACPU	LOCK1	0	0
	GBP5	0	0
	ISTGENERIC	53054	3/s
	SCA	0	0
	IEFAUTOS	0	0
BCPU	LOCK1	3268839	199/s
	GBP5	1888202	115/s
	ISTGENERIC	119881	7/s
	SCA	5347	0
	IEFAUTOS	0	0
CCPU	LOCK1	0	0
	GBP5	0	0
	ISTGENERIC	0	0
	SCA	0	0
	IEFAUTOS	0	0
FCPU	LOCK1	563693	34/s
	GBP5	121859	7/s
	ISTGENERIC	50310	3/s
	SCA	4786	0
	IEFAUTOS	0	0
<i>Grand Total</i>		<i>6.1 Million</i>	<i>370/s</i>

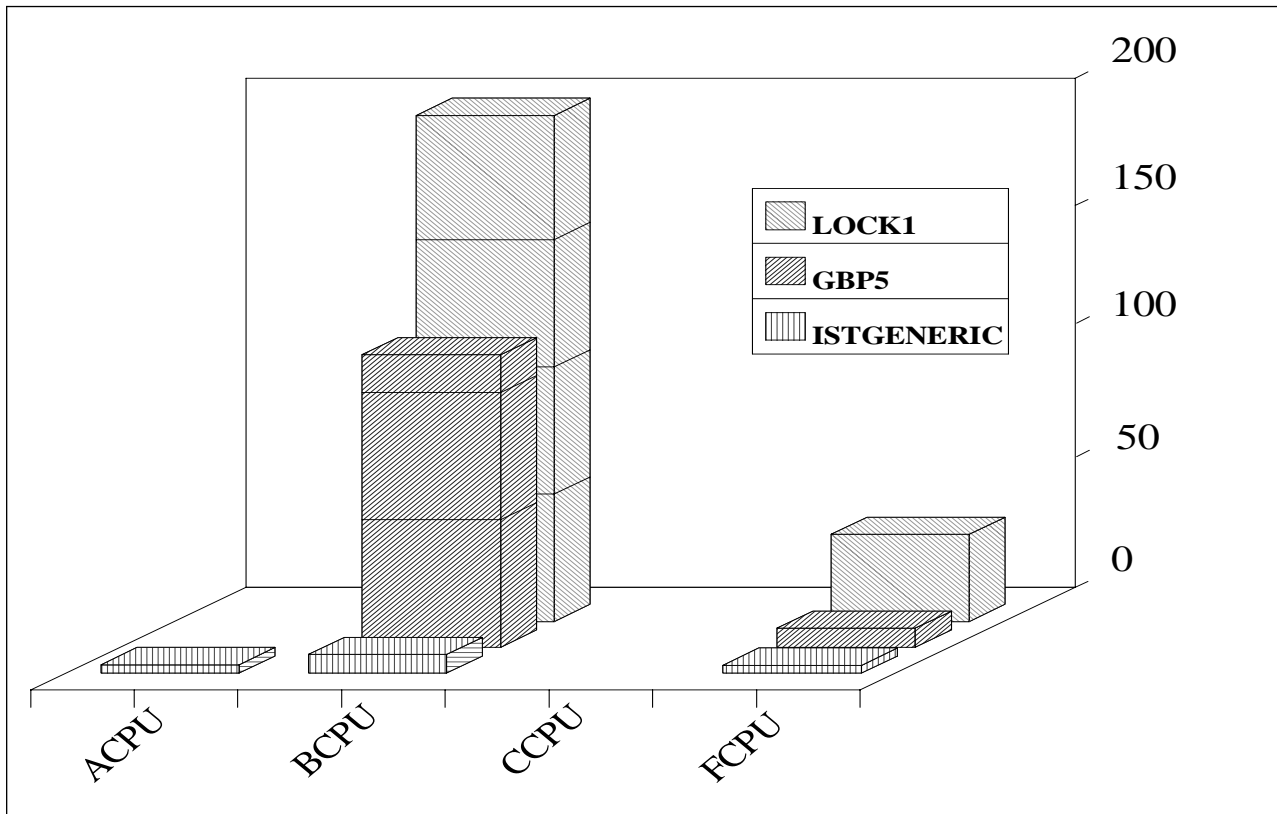


Figure 8. Brabrand: CF CF01B Activity by Structure and System. Average CF request rates based on data gathered from 10:19 to 14:53 on April 4, 1998.

<i>Table 9. Brabrand: CF02B Requests (10:19 to 14:53 on April 8)</i>			
System	Structure Name	Structure Act. (total)	Structure Act. (rate)
ACPU	GBP0	0	0
	GBP1	0	0
	GBP2	0	0
	GBP4	0	0
	GBP7	0	0
	ISGLOCK	2796717	170/s
BCPU	GBP0	18014	1/s
	GBP1	2210110	134/s
	GBP2	1298267	79/s
	GBP4	589058	36/s
	GBP7	1750	0
	ISGLOCK	585436	36/s
CCPU	GBP0	0	0
	GBP1	0	0
	GBP2	0	0
	GBP4	0	0
	GBP7	0	0
	ISGLOCK	51777	3/s
FCPU	GBP0	3145	0
	GBP1	152296	9/s
	GBP2	30595	2/s
	GBP4	129888	8/s
	GBP7	3	0
	ISGLOCK	70181	4/s
<i>Grand Total</i>		<i>7.9 million</i>	<i>480/s</i>

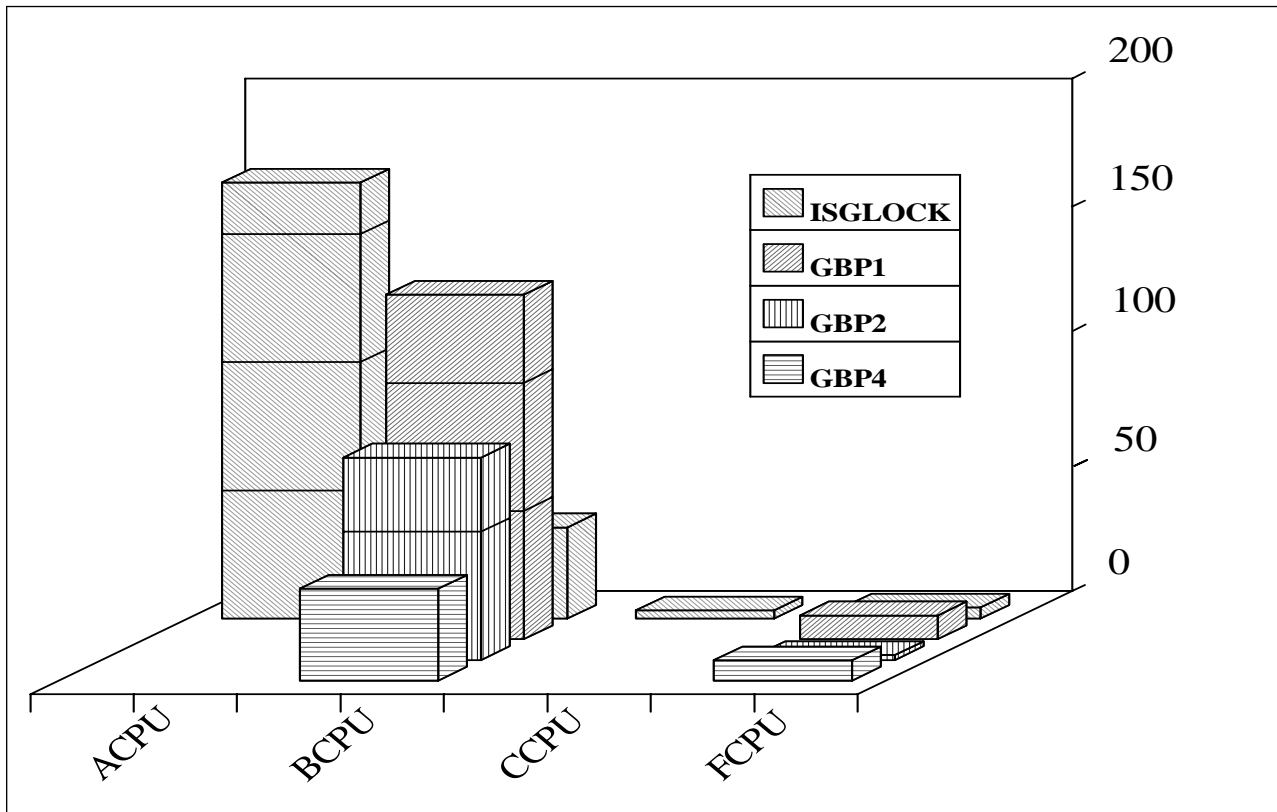


Figure 9. Brabrand: CF CF02B Activity by Structure and System. Average CF request rates based on data gathered from 10:19 to 14:53 on April 4, 1998.

As shown in both Figure 8 on page 16 and Figure 9, most of the shared DB2 activity took place on the system called BCPU, whereas most of the GRS enqueue activity generally took place on the system called ACPU.

Figure 8 on page 16 also suggests that the system called BCPU has a somewhat higher R/W ratio.

Other measurements, which were not conducted within the scope of this project, indicated a significant reduction in total CPU activity after migration to GRS star. The net savings of total CPU capacity consumed across all systems in the Brabrand Parallel Sysplex was of the order of 5%.

Chapter 3. CF Detailed Observations

This chapter discusses CF service times, CF link utilizations, CF structure placement and sizing, and will help you to determine if any bottlenecks exist.

To determine how many CF engines do you need, consider the following:

There are certain “long-running” CF commands (for example, commands that scan through the directory of the GBP cache structure). These long-running commands can tend to monopolize the single engine in a one-engine CF and result in degraded service times for requests that are received while the CF engine is unavailable. In a two-engine CF, this does not occur because while one CP is handling a long-running command, the other can be responsive to other commands that are received.

One of the changes in DB2 V5 is support for a new CF function referred to as time-order-queues. This requires an APAR to DB2, OS/390, and CFLEVEL=5, and greatly reduces the CF processing involved in DB2 GBP checkpointing.

Note that an additional change in CFLEVEL=5 was intended to help address the problem of long-running commands. The CFCC code intelligently “preempts” long-running commands when there are other commands waiting to be serviced.

3.1 CF Service Times

RMF reports CF service times in the CF Activity Report.

In this and the following chapter the annotations (such as **A**) refer to specific fields in RMF or other reports shown in Appendix B, “Sample RMF, CFMON, and DB2PM Reports” on page 45.

3.1.1 Synchronous CF Service Times (Lock Requests)

CF lock requests are always executed synchronously. As shown in Figure 34 on page 66, the *average* response times (9:00 to 19:00) for the DSNGEPO_LOCK1 structure in CF01E are:

- **A** MVSA (9021-711) 99.8 microseconds
- **B** MVSC (9672-G4) 89.0 microseconds.

Similar numbers (**A1**, **A2**, **B1**, and **B2**) were derived for two 10-minute intervals (11:00-11:10 and 14:00-14:10) as shown in 6.2, “Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning” on page 39 and 6.3, “Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon” on page 40.

The lock service times are summarized in Table 10.

System	Morning	Afternoon	Average
MVSA	101	102	100
MVSC	93	99	90

Sample CF service times for other combinations of sender CPC and receiver CFs are shown in Figure 10 on page 20.

Note: These service times may vary with the load and usage of the CF, as well as the type of connection between the CPC and CF.

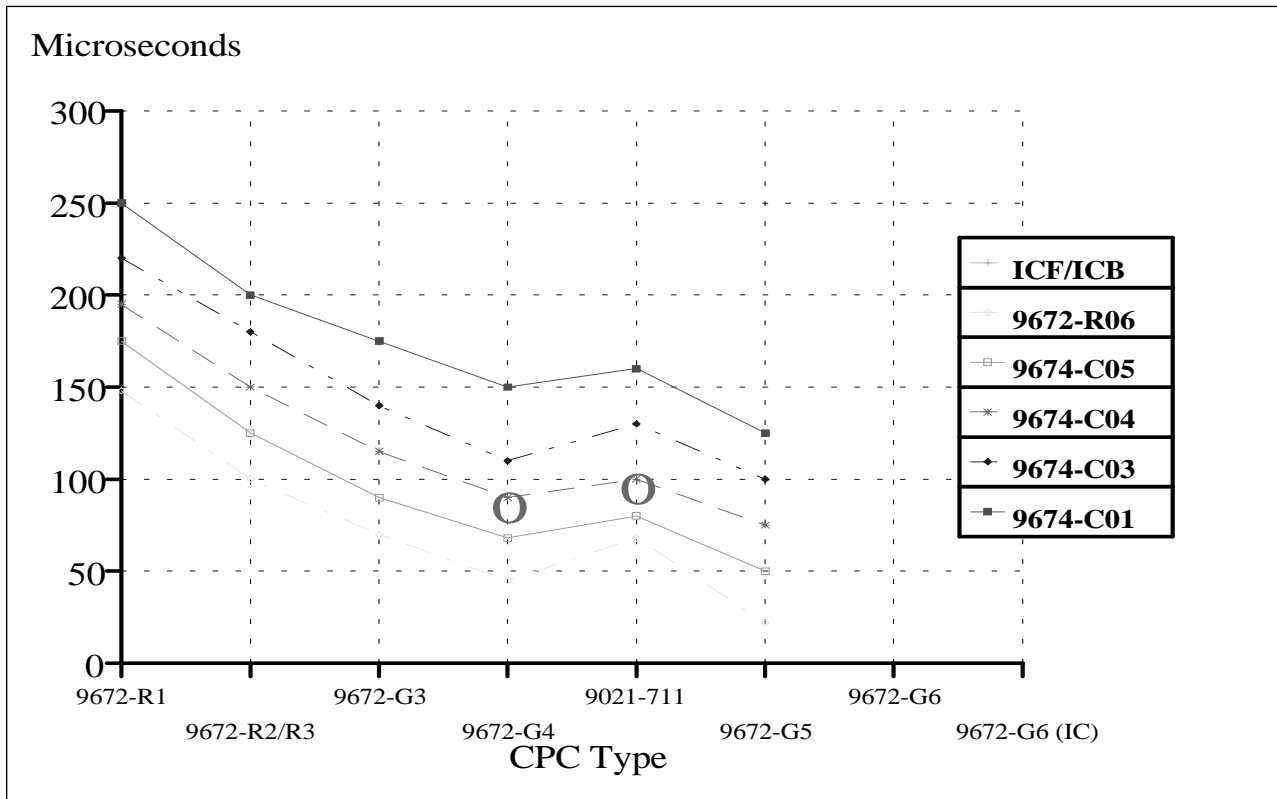


Figure 10. Typical CF Lock Service Times As Reported by RMF

The measured DMdata average CF response times are plotted on the graph as black circles. The conclusion is that the measured DMdata service times are very much in line with the IBM expectations.

Service times are not the only measure of performance in a Parallel Sysplex. A far better measurement is the actual cost of data sharing expressed as a percentage of the total sysplex resources used. The cost of data sharing is calculated in Chapter 6, "Data Sharing Cost Calculations" on page 37.

3.1.2 Asynchronous CF Service Times

During the measurements, most of the CF requests to both CF01E and CF02E were synchronous requests.

Most GBP CF requests were executed synchronously as shown in Figure 35 on page 67 (**B3**).

Typically asynchronous CF requests show much larger variations in CF service time due to a large variance in the amount of data being transferred to and from the CF, as shown in Figure 35 on page 67 (**B4**).

Figure 35 on page 67 shows the *average* response times (9:00 to 19:00) for the fraction of the DSNGEPO_GBP4 structure request that was executed asynchronously in CF01E is:

- MVSA (9021-711) 1572 microseconds (**C**)
- MVSC (9672-G4) 800 microseconds (**D**)

The Asynchronous GBP service times are summarized in Table 11 on page 21.

Table 11. Ejby: RMF Reported Asynchronous Service Time. DB2 GBP Structures in Microseconds	
System	Average
MVSA	1572
MVSC	800

These numbers are within IBM expectations.

3.2 Link Utilizations

RMF reports CF link utilization for links that are HiPerLinks. The utilization is listed in the Channel Activity Postprocessor report under the heading "IS" as follows:

The *highest* HiPerLink utilizations reported on April 8, were as follows:

- Ejby:
 - 3% - Sender Path 84 (MVSC to CF01E)
 - 2% - Sender Path 85 (MVSC to CF02E)

Based on CF request rates, as reported in Figure 4 on page 10 and Figure 5 on page 11, the corresponding utilization on the (non-HiPerLink) links to MVSA can be *estimated* to be:

- 7% - Sender Path 70 (MVSA to CF01E)
- 4% - Sender Path 71 (MVSA to CF02E)
- Brabrand:
 - 1% - Sender Path 05 (FCPU to CF02B)
 - 1% - Sender Path 04 (FCPU to CF01B)

Based on CF request rates, as reported in Figure 8 on page 16 and Figure 9 on page 18, the corresponding utilization on the (non-HiPerLink) links to BCPU can be *estimated* to:

- 5% - Sender Path 70 (BCPU to CF02B)
- 4% - Sender Path 71 (BCPU to CF01B)

There are two subchannels per OS/390 per link. In all of these cases, two links are installed (yielding four subchannels), as shown in Figure 44 on page 74 (E).

RMF maintains a counter of how often a subchannel was found busy. This counter is shown in the Subchannel Section of the Coupling Facility Activity RMF report as shown in Figure 44 on page 74 (F). This counter is incremented if all (four) subchannels are busy. The following list illustrates the maximum reported number (busy counts) based on 10-minute intervals during April 8:

- MVSA - 100
- MVSC - 300
- BCPU - 60
- FCPU - 0

Another way of expressing this contention is to look at the percentage of CF requests that experience subchannel busy contention. Doing this calculation yields numbers that are all below 0.05%. All in all it can be concluded that there is very low CF link contention, based on the activity DMdata/Danske Data experiences today.

The numbers for these systems can be contrasted with MVSB in Ejby, which has only one link (2 subchannels). The maximum reported subchannel busy number there is in excess of 20,000, indicating that one link is probably not sufficient.

Note: For availability reasons, it is recommended that a production environment should always have more than one physical CF link between a CF and a CPC.

CF link performance is key for Parallel Sysplex performance. It is therefore always recommended to use the latest link technology where possible. Internal Cluster Bus (ICB) links, and Internal Channel (IC) links offer much greater bandwidth (3 to 12 times the bandwidth of the links DMdata/Danske Data currently have installed). This is of particular importance when faster CPCs and CFs are being used and/or when a higher degree of data sharing and workload balancing is being implemented.

3.3 CF Structures

In the following section we look primarily at the DB2 CF structures. They are the lock structure, the group buffer pool structure and the SCA structure.

3.3.1 CF Structure Placement

Rebuild of GBP structures was not supported for DB2 V4. This means that all databases that use a GBP structure have to be stopped before a GBP structure can be reallocated in a different CF. Realistically this means stopping all DB2 members in a planned outage situation. In an unplanned outage situation, an outage of the CF containing the SCA and lock structures is not visible to the applications. The SCA and lock structures have similar rebuild and recovery behavior; they can be rebuilt in seconds. However, an outage of the CF containing the GBP structures means a recovery of the data that had not yet been castout of the GBPs. For this reason, in DB2 V4, we recommend that you separate the GBP structures from the SCA and lock structures. If all the GBPs are placed in the one CF, in case of a random CF failure, there is a 50/50 chance that the GBPs will not be affected. If they are distributed over both CFs, then some GBPs will definitely be affected by an unplanned outage. Also, in the case of planned maintenance to a CF, DB2 will only be affected half the time.

In DB2 V5, the DB2 structures should be distributed among the CFs to balance the load, rather than to separate the SCA and lock from the GBPs. Placement for availability is not an issue with DB2 V5 for planned outages, or for unplanned outages if Duplex GBPs are being used.

As DMdata are still using DB2 V4, it is recommended for availability reasons to separate SCA and GBP structures in different CFs. GBP5, is however, *in the same CF* as the corresponding SCA in CF01B (Brabrand). The SCA in CF01E (Ejby) is placed together with all GBPs except GBP4.

Recommendation for Availability

In both Brabrand and Ejby, the GBP and SCA structures are placed in the same CF. Since availability is always a major concern, SCA and GBP structures should always be put in separate CFs until you move to DB2 V5.

If problems occur in terms of not having enough “white space,” then more CF storage should be installed. Currently this is not an issue. All CFs in both centers have enough “white space” to accommodate rebuilds of all structures from their peer CF. It may become necessary to add more storage if new structures are added or existing structures are enlarged.

You may use more than 2 GB of storage in a CF. The performance penalty for using ESTOR (expanded storage on the CF) is negligible.

Based on the observed CF loads, balancing CF structures to “even” the load between the CFs is not necessary at this point in time.

Figure 3 on page 9 illustrates the storage layout of all the CFs in Ejby. Figure 7 on page 14 illustrates the storage layout of all the CFs in Brabrand.

3.3.2 Lock Structures

Two lock structures are included in this analysis:

1. IRLM lock structure in Ejby (LOCK1 in CF01E)
2. GRS lock structure in Brabrand (ISGLOCK in Brabrand)

Each is discussed in the following sections, with respect to size, contention and false contention.

Lock structures have a hash table which is used to determine whether there is cross-system interest on a particular locked resource. If the hash table is too small, multiple locks may consequently be represented by a single hash value.

Thus, it is possible to have *false lock contention*. This occurs where two different locks hash to the same hash entry in the CF lock table in the lock structure. The second lock requester is suspended until it is determined that there is no real lock contention on the resource. False lock contention causes extra XCF messages to be generated, extra CPU resources to be consumed and prolonged response time.

Another thing that causes false lock contention in DB2 V4 is the so-called pageset p-lock contention. Unfortunately this contention cannot be decreased by increasing the size of the lock table. False contention may be a problem for DMdata/Danske Data with workloads that are write-intensive and have heavy inter-DB2 interest. The amount of false contention observed during the April 8 measurements is discussed in the following sections. To an extent, you may be able to reduce false contention by specifying a larger lock structure and then manually rebuilding it.

Note: An ALTER command will not increase the size of the hash table. A larger SIZE specification in the CFRM policy will cause a REBUILD command to enlarge the hash table.

If IRLM messages indicate that the lock structure is full, then that may be an indication that there are too many resources being modified concurrently. This may for example occur if an update job loops. In this situation, the offending job should be identified and cancelled. No structure full condition was observed during the measurements.

The space in the IRLM lock structure is divided into a lock table and so-called record lists. The record lists are used for IRLM to handle modify locks (which become retain locks in case a system or CF fails). You do not directly tell IRLM the size of the lock table; the size of the lock table portion of the lock structure depends on the lock table entry width¹ and the number of lock entries.

The number of lock table entries is not a smooth function of structure size; rather it is a step function of structure size because of the need to allocate in powers of two.

When the number of lock table entries doubles, the hash algorithm can spread the locks across twice as many entries as before. If the hash algorithm is relatively "even," on average every doubling will halve the false contention rate (and will not affect the real contention rate at all). For a lock structure, the count of LST/DIR (from RMF PP reports) entries is the count of "record data" entries that are used by IRLM to record additional data about held modify locks, to be used for recovery purposes (for example, retained lock processing). For an example of where this information is obtained from RMF, refer to Figure 37 on page 68 (G). Refer to *DB2 for MVS/ESA V4 Data Sharing: Planning and Administration* for more information about how to size your lock structures.

¹ In DMdata/Danske Data the lock entry size is two bytes (since the IRLM MAXUSRS number is below 7).

Now we can look at the lock structure details:

3.3.2.1 IRLM Lock Structure in Ejby

The IRLM lock structure used for DB2 data sharing in the production data group in Ejby is called DSNGEPO_LOCK1. Its size is specified as 128,000 (1 KB increments).

Information about the DSNGEPO_LOCK1 is shown in Figure 32 on page 64 (**K**).

The number of lock entries is therefore 2^{25} (approximately 32 million entries), which occupies 64 MB of the lock structure. A rather large portion (the other 64 MB) is then set aside to record lists as discussed later in this section. The number of record lists in the structure is 374 K. An analysis reveals that there appears to be “enough” lock entries and record data elements. The “highwatermarks” observed during April 8, were approximately 250,000 used lock entries and approximately 10,000 record data entries. The IBM CF Monitor can reveal “highwatermarks.” For an example of how this looks for GBP structures, refer to Figure 48 on page 76 (**H**). Similar screens may be obtained for lock structures (not shown here).

Also note that, on the other hand, RMF interval reports reveal that the total contention is often around 5% during peak periods, most of which is false contention. Total contention can be calculated by dividing the -CONT field (**I**) by the REQ TOTAL (**J**), as shown in Figure 34 on page 66. (Note that this report is for the whole day, not just the peak periods.) The reason appears to be that the hashing is not “even” and is related to the way DB2 V4 uses the IRLM lock structure and its internals.

Despite the fact that the hashing is not completely “even” DMdata/Danske Data would still be able to lower the false contention by increasing the number of lock entries.

Recommendation for Performance

Install V5 of DB2 which has an improved method for using the IRLM lock structure.

Before implementing DB2 V5, DMdata/Danske Data may wish to increase the IRLM structure size to decrease false lock contention.

This would increase the number of lock entries to either 2^{26} (corresponding to a lock entry portion of the lock structure of 128 MB), or perhaps 2^{27} (corresponding to a lock entry portion of the lock structure of 256 MB). In addition, we still need to add room for the record data entries.

In the current allocation, approximately half of the structure was set aside for record entries. In the case of increased lock entries, adding 50% extra for record data entries would lead to waste of storage in the structure. A safe bet would be to double the lock structure by adding 64 MB for the record lists.

After migration to V5, the size of the structure may be lowered again if the space is needed for other structures.

Recommendation for Performance

We recommend that you monitor the amount of false contention. Sudden increases in false contention can arise depending on workload profile, leading to increased overhead. If this happens on a regular basis, the lock structure size should be increased and the amount of false contention should decrease.

IRLM issues messages (DXR142I) if it determines it is running out of space in the lock structure. It will issue messages at 75%, 90%, 95% and 100% in use. In the meantime, work proceeds in the DB2 data sharing group with the following restrictions:

- 75% full, data sharing continues with no restrictions.
- 90% full, data sharing continues, but only “must-complete-type” lock requests will be processed. *All other* requests fail.
- 95% full, the same situation as with 90% full.
- 100% full, every request to the structure will fail.

Should “short on storage” situations occur, you may then rebuild the structure to a larger size. Notice that retained locks should be cleared first and that a SETXCF_START,ALTER,STRNM=strname,SIZE=newsize command will only affect the record data portion of the structure. *Only* when the lock structure size is increased in the CFRM policy *and* the structure is rebuilt will the lock structure portion be increased.

The performance effect of false lock contention is shown in detail in 6.2, “Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning” on page 39, and 6.3, “Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon” on page 40.

The detailed calculation, in the DMdata/Danske Data case, reveals that false lock contention was roughly 70% to 80% of total contention. As a consequence, false contention contributes to 10% to 30% of the data sharing overhead. In other words false lock contention has an associated CPU cost of 2-6 MIPS. False lock contention also causes a slightly less responsive system, although this effect is almost negligible. For more information, refer to Chapter 6, “Data Sharing Cost Calculations” on page 37.

3.3.2.2 IRLM Lock Structure in Brabrand

This structure was not analyzed further. A similar discussion applies as to the lock structure in Ejby.

3.3.2.3 ISGLOCK Lock Structure in Brabrand

GRS uses the contention and management capability of a lock structure to determine and assign ownership of a particular global resource. Each image only maintains a local copy of its global resources. The GRS lock structure has the overall image of all global resources in use.

The GRS lock structure ISGLOCK is the CF structure with the most activity in Brabrand during the measurement interval; see Figure 46 on page 75 (**L1** , **L2** , **L3** and **L4**).

The size is specified as 131328 KB, and appears to be a reasonable size in that both total lock contention and false lock contention were rather low. The corresponding number of lock entries is approximately 16 million (2^{24}). Total lock contention was observed to be between 0.1% to 1.5%, and the corresponding false lock contention was 0% to 0.5%.

The CFMON monitor revealed a rather constant number of lock entries in use (80,000). This report is not shown.

If either the policy size or the amount of storage available in the CF is insufficient, GRS issues message ISG338W.

Total ISGLOCK lock contention is a function of ENQ activity, and false lock contention may be tuned by increasing the size of the ISGLOCK structure. If the false contention rate is high (greater than one or two percent), use a larger lock structure (double the number of lock entries) to reduce the rate. Then increase the policy size for the structure and rebuild the structure to reduce the amount of false

contention. To rebuild a ISGLOCK structure, use the SETXCF START,REBUILD command.

A GRS star complex provides the following advantages:

- Reduced Response Time

Response time is improved in a star complex because each ENQ request for a resource that is not in contention can be completed with only two CF requests to the CF, rather than having to pass the RSA message to each system in the complex.

- Reduced Processing Time

In a GRS star complex, the CPU overhead required to process an ENQ or DEQ request is limited to the system on which the request originated, and the CF, as well as the system chosen to be the global contention manager by XES (if one is needed). Therefore, the total processor time consumed across a star complex may be less than that consumed by a GRS ring complex.

- Availability and Recovery

Availability and recovery time are improved with a star configuration since the systems that make up the complex are not dependent on each other, as they are in the ring. The star complex does not have to alter processing to adjust topological changes due to a system joining or leaving it.

No attempt is made in this redbook to quantify these benefits. Measurements done outside this project confirm that the CPU savings for the GRS function can be significant (up to 15%). There are great variations between systems depending of the distribution of global ENQ requests among the systems.

3.3.3 GBP Structures

The size of the GBP is one of the most critical factors in determining the performance of a data sharing group. Too small or a “wrongly” apportioned GBP structure has no impact on availability, but may have great impact on performance.

A GBP consists of two parts:

- Data Pages

When a program running on a member DB2 subsystem changes a page in a data set that is open on other member DB2 subsystems, the changed data page is written to a GBP data entry as part of commit processing. Changed data written to the GBP is later written to DASD via a process called castout.

The size of a data page is either 4 KB (as in the GBP structures listed in Table 12 on page 27) or 32 KB, depending on the page size supported by the corresponding bufferpools. (In DB2 V6, you also have the option of a 8 KB or 16KB page size).

- Directory Entries

When a DB2 member reads a page into its local bufferpool from a data set that is being updated by another DB2 member, it registers the page in the directory entry. This registration ensures that the DB2 member is notified if another member updates the page.

The approximate size of a directory entry is 200 bytes. The actual size depends on CF level, and whether 4 KB or 32 KB are used in the bufferpool.

The space allocated in the GBP is divided into directory entries and data pages according to the so-called directory entry-to-data element ratio (or just entry-to-element ratio). When you originally define the structure in the CFRM policy for a GBP, you specify its total size. You can change the default DB2 entry-to-element ratio (5:1) with the DB2 command ALTER GROUPBUFFERPOOL.

If the number of directory entries is larger than the number of virtual and hiperpool buffers, plus the number of GBP pages that are likely to be different than the corresponding local bufferpool pages, directory entry reclaims should not occur.

We concentrate on the GBP structures in Ejby. Each is listed in Table 12 with associated important information.

Table 12. Ejby: Group Buffer Pool Detailed Information by Structure

Name	Size MB	Average Request Rate	Directory Entries	Directory Entries Max	Data Elements	Data Elements Max	Entry to Element Ratio	Directory Reclaims (Max)
GBP0	63	3	63 K	44 K	13 K	11 K	6:1	0
GBP1	500	369	232 K	165 K	116 K	116 K	2:1	0
GBP2	63	155	73 K	33 K	12 K	12 K	6:1	0
GBP3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GBP4	313	330	319 K	319 K	64 K	64 K	5:1	43/s
GBP5	125	475	83 K	55 K	28 K	28 K	3:1	0

Table 12 indicates that all GBPs, except GBP4, which is highlighted in the table, have an adequate number of directory entries defined. The number of directory entries in GBP4 was exhausted since the number of directory entries maxed out. The directory reclaims caused by lack of directory entries cause cross-invalidations and extra I/O and are never recommended.

In fact, issuing a DB2 command `-DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL (GBP4) GDETAIL(*)` revealed that during the last ten days leading up to April 8, approximately 4.5 million cross-invalidations took place due to directory reclaims. Contrast this with 1.5 million cross-invalidates due to “normal” write activity. Sample output of the DB2 command is provided in B.3, “Display DB2 Commands” on page 78; refer to Figure 50 on page 78 (M).

Recommendation for Performance

Directory reclaims should be avoided whenever possible. The remedy is either to alter (increase) the entry-to-element ratio, enlarge the total GBP structure size, or a combination of both.

3.3.4 SCA Structures

The DB2 SCA structure is a function of the number of databases, tables, and exception conditions.

Running out of space in this structure will cause DB2 to crash. Much of the space is reclaimed by correcting the database exception condition. Use of the DB2 command `DISPLAY GROUP` will show the size of the SCA structure (64 MB in this case) and how much of it is in use.

Be aware that the usage may vary substantially, such as when a CF is lost, causing a large temporary number of exception conditions.

Care should be taken when interpreting the results. A low percentage used may only indicate that there are few exception conditions at that time, not that the SCA is over-allocated.

64 MB as defined in the case of DMdata/Danske Data should be sufficient even for a very large DB2 installation.

Chapter 4. XCF Observations

Refer to the following Web site for a valuable discussion about XCF performance considerations in "Parallel Sysplex Performance XCF Performance Considerations" (WSC Flash 9723):

<http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/wscflash.nsf>

What follows is not a detailed analysis, but mostly some observations derived from the discussion in the WSC Flash, that are related to the Ejby case study. Using these considerations, we analyze Ejby for XCF related constraints, such as:

- Message class size
- Buffer shortage (inbound as well as outbound)
- Insufficient number of signalling paths
- RMF Monitor III view

The largest user of XCF signalling, GRS, was converted to GRS Star mode after the measurements were taken. A rather large portion of the XCF signalling has thus been eliminated in Ejby.

4.1 XCF Setup

In 4.1.1, "CLASSDEF/CLASSLEN" we look at XCF message class definitions and examine how XCF buffer storage is used.

4.1.1 CLASSDEF/CLASSLEN

DMdata/Danske Data has defined two message classes DEFSMALL and DEFAULT, with a corresponding (size) CLASSLEN of 956 and 16316 bytes respectively. Both classes are assigned messages based on size (GROUP(UNDESIG)). These definitions are in accordance with the normal IBM recommendations.

The message bufferpool is limited by the MAXMSG(500) parameter to approximately 8 MB per system. The formula to calculate the total XCF bufferpool space is as follows:

$$\text{XCF space} = \text{MAXMSG} * (\text{no. classes} * \text{no. systems} + \text{no. pathouts} + \text{no. pathins}).$$

The default value in OS/390 R3 is 750 K bytes for the MAXMSG value. This value is coded in the COUPLExx parmlib member. The recommendation is to code an asterisk (*) in which case the system will use the release-dependent default value.

4.2 XCF Request Usage

Figure 11 on page 30 provides a view of the primary XCF exploiters sorted by XCF request rate in Ejby. This picture only shows the XCF request rate averaged over the whole day, however there is very little variation over the day.

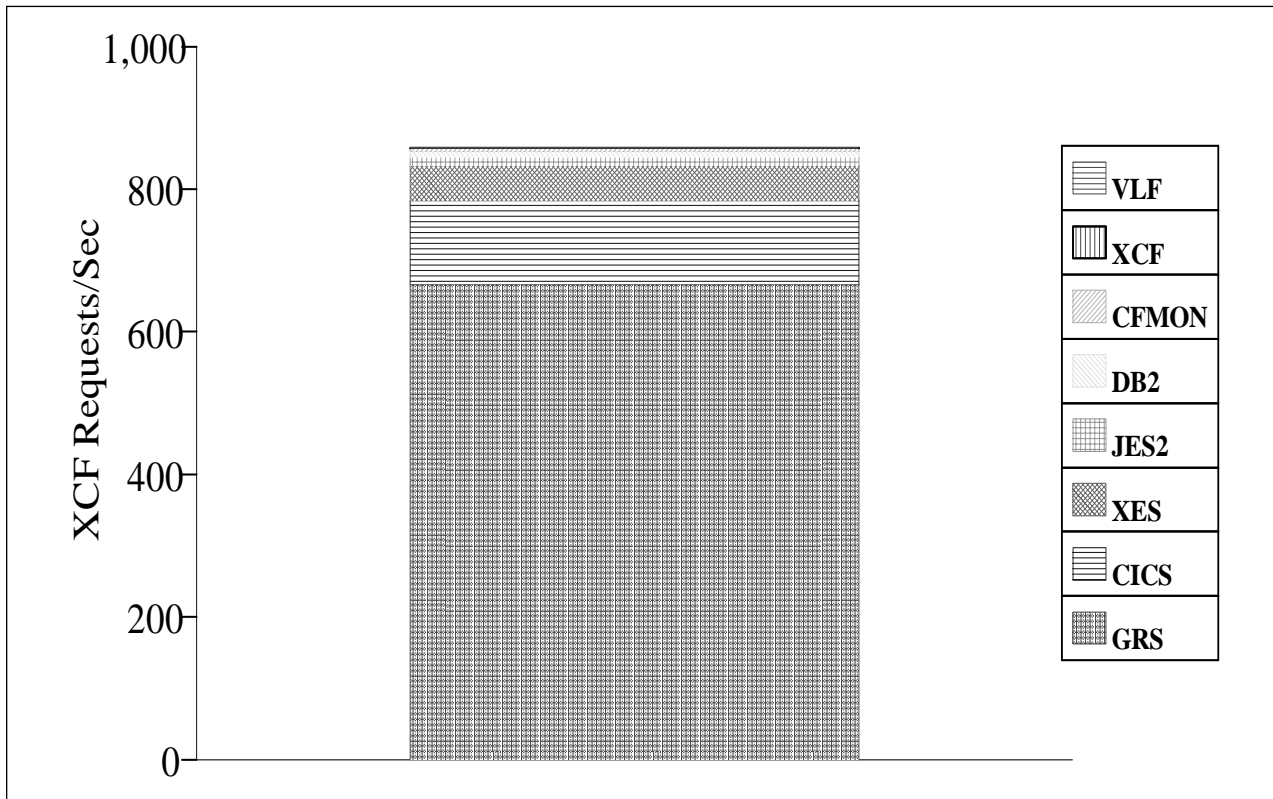


Figure 11. Average XCF Message Rates. (Ejby)

It can be seen that at the time of the measurement, GRS was generating over 600 XCF requests per second. As XCF is using CTCs, this activity did not have any impact on the CFs. Moving GRS to a star configuration should remove a large amount of the load from XCF, but it will increase the load on the CFs somewhat (given that the current request rate is a total of about 2000 requests a second over both CFs).

4.3 XCF Message Class Size Analysis

The key RMF field to monitor is the %OVR field in the XCF Activity RMF report. An example is shown in Figure 12 on page 46 (N). This field denotes how great a percentage of the big messages incurred overhead due to XCF buffer expansion.

Both this field and the corresponding %BIG field did not reveal any significant message expansion overhead. An example of this field is shown in Figure 12 on page 46 (O).

4.4 XCF Message Buffer Pool Analysis

The message buffer space is storage used by XCF to store the message buffers which are being processed, sent or received. XCF only uses the amount of storage it needs, but an upper limit is enforced at 8 MB in the case of DMdata/Danske Data.

Lack of buffer space conditions are reported in RMF reports as REQ REJECT for both OUTBOUND and INBOUND requests. Lack of buffer space is also reported in the field BUFFERS UNAVAIL. An example is shown in Figure 21 on page 54 (Q). In all but three 10-minute intervals, the REQ REJECT rate was zero. Refer to Figure 12 on page 46 (P). In three intervals, the system experienced buffer shortage. In the worst case, less than one percent of the requests experienced

buffer shortage. It can be concluded that DMdata XCF performance is good and that no further tuning is necessary.

Recommendation for Performance

To avoid any future occurrences of XCF buffer shortages, the MAXMSG parameter in the COUPLExx parmlib member may be increased somewhat by using asterisk (*) for MAXMSG. This will provide the default value in OS/390 R3 of 750 KB, compared to the specified value in DMdata/Danske Data of 500 KB.

4.5 XCF Signalling Path Analysis

No serious contention was found since the average queue length as reported by RMF (AVG Q LENGTH) was low. The general recommendation is to have a queue length smaller than 1. In the RMF reports, it fluctuated between 0.01 and 0.06. Refer to Figure 21 on page 54 (**R**).

RMF reports such as Figure 22 on page 55 reveal that the field ALL PATHS UNAVAIL contains non-zero values. Refer to Figure 12 on page 46 (**S**).

Recommendation for Performance

It is important that all transport classes are assigned to certain signalling paths. Make certain all PATHOUT statements are associated with corresponding CLASSDEFs. This should avoid occurrences of the ALL PATHS UNAVAIL situation.

4.6 RMF Monitor III - XCF Delays

RMF Monitor III reveals quite a lot of XCF delays. For example, RMF shows GRS as being delayed by XCF signalling.

Note: This is not always an indication of a problem. XCF signalling over CTCs uses a suspend/resume-like protocol and therefore always appears busy to RMF.

Chapter 5. Couple Data Set and GRS Observations

This section contains information related to your use of Couple Data Sets and GRS, and how they are set up.

5.1 Couple Data Sets: DDBPLEXE

The COUPLEXX PARMLIB member used at IPL was: COUPLEA0. Appendix C, "Couple Data Set Details" on page 79 shows the list of couple data sets.

In the following, only the Ejby setup is examined.

5.1.1 CDS Placement

In Ejby the CDS configuration is as follows:

Table 13. Ejby: CDS Configuration

CDS Name	Primary	Alternate	VOLSER
Sysplex (XCF)	√		MVSX10
		√	MVSX11
ARM		√	MVSX10
	√		MVSX11
CFRM		√	MVSX10
	√		MVSX11
SFM		√	MVSX10
	√		MVSX11
LOGR		√	MVSX10
	√		MVSX11

Sysplex CDS are shared by all systems in the Parallel Sysplex. The other CDSes (often referred to as function couple data sets) must be shared by those systems using that function.

Recommendation for Availability

The configuration listed in Table 13 on page 33 is in accordance with the IBM recommendations, which under normal circumstances states that the primary sysplex couple data set (SYS1.XCF01) should not be on the same volume as the primary CFRM couple data set (SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXP01). All other primary couple data sets can reside on the same volume, and all other alternate couple data sets can reside on a different volume.

Always observe the following:

- To avoid a single point of failure in the sysplex, all couple data sets should have an alternate couple data set on a different device, control unit, and channel from the primary.
- When the alternate couple data set replaces the primary, the original primary data set is deallocated and there is *no longer* an alternate couple data set. Since it is recommended to have an alternate couple data set *always* available to be switched, consider formatting three data sets before IPL. For example:
 - SYS1.XCF01 - (primary CDS)
 - SYS1.XCF02 - (alternate CDS)
 - SYS1.XCF03 - (spare)

Then, if the alternate (SYS1.XCF02) becomes the primary, you can issue the SETXCF COUPLE,ACOUPL command to make the spare data set (SYS1.XCF03) the alternate.

- Although not mandatory, it may be advantageous to put the CFRM (or sysplex) pair on two completely different volumes to ensure that the CFRM primary and sysplex primary CDS never will reside on the same volume (if MVSX10 should fail, for instance).
- Always have DFW, or a similar function enabled for the CDS volumes to ensure optimal performance. The CDSes are not normally very active, but may be extremely busy during recovery, startup and so on.
- Always place couple data sets on volumes that are *not subject* to reserve/release contention or significant I/O contention from sources not related to couple data sets. This is true even if the I/O contention is sporadic.

The two volumes (MVSX10 and MVSX11) were examined to determine how they were performing. The results are summarized in Table 14.

VOLSER	Typical I/O Rate	Typical I/O Response Time
MVSX10	4-10/s	4-5 ms
MVSX11	4-5/s	70-120 ms

DMdata/Danske Data is running OS/390 R3 and therefore RMF DASD performance data was not available on a per data set level. Since MVSX11 had very long

response times, a closer investigation revealed the cause to be the CF Monitor, which scans the CFRM couple data set on a regular basis.²

Recommendation for Performance

Although the effect described has not been thoroughly investigated, we recommend that you *turn this version of the CF Monitor off* during normal processing.

We further recommend you *lower the cycle time* of the monitor to between 60 and 600 seconds, and to have not more than *one CF Monitor master active* (the other monitors should be started as slaves).

Later versions of the CF Monitor do not have the problem described. For more information about the CF Monitor, refer to *Parallel Sysplex CF Online Monitor: Installation and User's Guide*, SG24-5153.

5.2 Sysplex ENQ Delays

It is beyond the scope of this redbook to find out whether the following ENQ delays warrant further investigation. DMdata/Danske Data will be able to assess the delays, weighing in such factors as importance of jobs, extension of delays and so on.

ENQ delays are caused by contention for shared resources among different systems in the sysplex and you may not be able to avoid them in all situations.

Table 15 shows a listing of the largest delays caused by ENQ contention during April 8. This information was obtained by using RMF Monitor III to look at 10-minute intervals across the day. No attempt has been made to evaluate the impact of the delays.

Major Name	Minor Name	Time	Percent Delay	Job(s) Affected	On System
SYSIEWLP	ADKDCS.CICSLIB	10:00	13%	DKIRLG14	MVSB
			13%	DKIRLG10	MVSA
			13%	DKIRL740	MVSC
SYSIEWLP (1)	G39.CS.CICSLIB	10:50	21%	DKSRL900	MVSA
			21%	DKSRL110	MVSB
			20%	DKSCSPSS	MVSC
SYSDSN (2)	E10952.UNRELOAD.I9079119.S	12:00	15%	E10952UL	MVSA
			13%	E10952UL (?)	MVSA
SYSDSN	AOC.POPC.ENQUEUE	12:00	90+%	OCD**	MVSB
		12:00	86%	OCB**	MVSB
		12:00	85%	OCDADDPI	MVSB
SYSDSN (3)	HPSR52Q.USER1.HPS001DI.VI	13:10	99%	HPJVSAM1	
Note: (1) Systemtest? (2) TSO user on production system? (3) HPS migration?					

² The CF Monitor has since been changed to perform this task less frequently

Chapter 6. Data Sharing Cost Calculations

Using the methodology described in 6.1, "Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with Example Case Study," a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet was created to calculate the cost of data sharing in both Ejby and Brabrand. The calculations are organized as follows:

- 6.2, "Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning" on page 39
- 6.3, "Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon" on page 40
- 6.4, "Brabrand Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning" on page 41
- 6.5, "Brabrand Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon" on page 42

6.1 Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with Example Case Study

The following methodology and its description is provided by Gary M. King in the IBM S/390 Poughkeepsie Division. It was published on July 22, 1997.

6.1.1 Data Sharing Overhead Methodology

Most of the cost of data sharing may be accounted for in three components:

1. Global locking (use of a CF lock structure to prevent transactions running on different images from updating the same record),
2. Global lock contention (use of XCF messaging among local lock managers to resolve the case when transactions on different images want to update the same record at the same time),
3. Local buffer coherency (use of a CF cache structure to insure updated records are reflected in all images' local buffer pools).

It is quite straightforward to estimate these costs for a system that is currently data sharing. The RMF Coupling Facility Activity report gives the frequency and hardware cost for global locking (lock structure activity), local buffer coherency (cache structure activity) and the frequency of global lock contention (lock structure activity). A software cost (path length within the lock managers, buffer managers and MVS services) for each function has been determined through laboratory measurements. Thus, the cost of data sharing can be estimated by multiplying the frequency of each operation times the software+hardware cost, and summing for all operations.

This methodology has been validated through laboratory measurements conducted at IBM Poughkeepsie. The results of these tests are documented in *S/390 Parallel Sysplex Performance*, SG24-4356. Basically, before- and after-data-sharing measurements were collected and overhead calculated. This overhead was then estimated by the methodology described above. The estimated overheads were found to match very closely with the measurements. An additional validation was conducted at a customer site using a production system that has been exclusively dedicated to a particular application for a number of years. Here the total CPU cost per transaction (based on total processor busy and transaction rate) was compared for months before migrating to data sharing and months after. Again, the estimated and measured overheads matched very closely.

Why use this methodology instead of simply comparing CPU time per transaction before and after a data sharing migration? The reason is that for a meaningful CPU time comparison, one requires a production system dedicated to an application and a consistent workload before and after the migration - a very rare situation. The dedicated-requirement is due to the need to account for the total impact to the capacity of a system - looking at just the change in DB2 time per transaction, for example, is interesting but may be misleading since DB2 generally only accounts for 25%-35% of the total CPU time of major "DB2" workloads. The

consistent- requirement is due to not wanting the comparison to be influenced by a changing transaction load or mix. The methodology based on CF activity can be applied to the “after” case without concern for whether the application is the only one running, or whether the workload changed from the “before” case. Of course, as the workload continues to change after the data sharing migration (or more applications are migrated to data sharing), the calculations may be repeated to keep the overhead estimation current.

6.2 Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning

Datasharing Cost Calculation: Danske Data - Ejby Central
 Done 15/7 1998
 Based on RMF: 08/4 1998 11:00-11:10 10 minutes 600 seconds

System description:

2 CFs (2-way C04s): 7.9 6.2 % Average CPU Busy

Systemname:	CPU	Single Engine Capaci	Busy%	Used Sys Capacity	Total Sys Capacity
MVSA	OS/390 R3 9021-9X2 (10-WAY LPAR)	48.2	79.2	381.7	482 MIPS
MVSC	OS/390 R3 9672-R55 (5-WAY LPAR)	52.4	75.4	197.5	262 MIPS

R94 (Base for calculation of the SW cost) 35.4 MIPS
 Synch to Asynch Elongation Factor: 1.4

Scenario 1 DB2

MVSA

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	207	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	295000
LOCK1	396	100	68	50	A1 101	0.0598	Total Cont (-CONT):	9099
GBP0	1.7	67.8	117	86	126	0.0004	False (-FALSE CONT):	6117
GBP1	136.4	97.2	117	86	156	0.0334		
GBP2	146.7	95.8	117	86	107	0.0288		
GBP32K1	1	10.3	117	86	113	0.0003	Total Contention %	3.1
GBP4	196.1	97.2	117	86	140	0.0448	False Contention %:	2.1
GBP5	329.5	82	117	86	138	0.0791	Real Contention %:	1.0
GBP7	0.1	93	117	86	104	0.0000		
Lock contention:	15.2		2114	1553	0	0.0235		
Total Requests	1207.8		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2701		
Total Data Sharing Cost			13.0 MIPS			corresponding to:	3.4 % of total used system capacity	

Scenario 2 DB2

MVSC

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	203	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	484000
LOCK1	206	100	68	50	B1 93	0.0294	Total Cont (-CONT):	21000
GBP0	0.4	84	117	86	125	0.0001	False (-FALSE CONT):	16000
GBP1	20.6	96.9	117	86	137	0.0046		
GBP2	9.2	96.6	117	86	115	0.0019		
GBP32K1	0.2	0	117	86	120	0.0001	Total Contention %	4.3
GBP4	163.1	94.6	117	86	133	0.0365	False Contention %:	3.3
GBP5	209.7	92	117	86	127	0.0461	Real Contention %:	1.0
GBP7	0	0	117	86	0	0.0000		
Lock contention:	35.0		2114	1428	0	0.0500		
Total Requests	609.5		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1687		
Total Data Sharing Cost			8.8 MIPS			corresponding to:	4.5 % of total used system capacity	

Total Data Sharing Cost: MVSA 13.0 MIPS corresponding to: 3.4 % of total used system capacity
 Total Data Sharing Cost: MVSC 8.8 MIPS corresponding to: 4.5 % of total used system capacity
 Grand Total Data Sharing Cost 21.9 MIPS corresponding to: 3.8 % of total used system capacity

Disclaimer This spreadsheet has not been formally evaluated. The methodology is based on a paper by Gary King: "Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with example case study" July 22, 1997. Kindly provide your feedback to Henrik Thorsen (Henrik_Thorsen@dk.ibm.com).

Color Legend:

User Input primarily from RMF
 Poughkeepsie Benchmark Data to calculate SW-cost
 Calculations - do not overwrite

For more information on **A1**, refer to page 19
 For more information on **B1**, refer to page 19

6.3 Ejby Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon

Datasharing Cost Calculation: Danske Data - Ejby Central
Done 15/7 1998

Based on RMF: 08/4 1998 14:00-14:10 10 minutes 600 seconds

System description:

2 CFs (2-way C04s): 6.6 4.9 % Average CPU Busy

Systemname:	CPU	Single Engine Capaci	Busy%	Used Sys Capacity	Total Sys Capacity
MVSA	OS/390 R3 9021-9X2 (10-WAY LPAR)	48.2	67.4	324.9	482 MIPS
MVSC	OS/390 R3 9672-R55 (5-WAY LPAR)	52.4	74.3	194.7	262 MIPS

R94 (Base for calculation of the SW cost) 35.4 MIPS
Synch to Asynch Elongation Factor: 1.4

Scenario 1 DB2

MVSA

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	209	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	228000
LOCK1	292.4	100	68	50	A2 102	0.0444	Total Cont (-CONT):	6652
GBP0	1.9	72.2	117	86	115	0.0004	False (-FALSE CONT):	5061
GBP1	144.5	96.9	117	86	156	0.0354		
GBP2	136.8	96.9	117	86	107	0.0267		
GBP32K1	0.5	18.8	117	86	110	0.0001	Total Contention %:	2.9
GBP4	139	96.8	117	86	140	0.0318	False Contention %:	2.2
GBP5	277.2	73	117	86	134	0.0675	Real Contention %:	0.7
GBP7	0.1	93.5	117	86	104	0.0000		
Lock contention:	11.1		2114	1553	0	0.0172		
Total Requests	992.7		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2238		
Total Data Sharing Cost			10.8 MIPS			corresponding to:	3.3 % of total used system capacity	

Scenario 2 DB2

MVSC

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	196	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	377000
LOCK1	449.2	100	68	50	B2 99	0.0669	Total Cont (-CONT):	15000
GBP0	0.6	90.6	117	86	131	0.0001	False (-FALSE CONT):	12000
GBP1	14.4	96.7	117	86	137	0.0033		
GBP2	7.9	98.2	117	86	112	0.0016		
GBP32K1	0.1	0	117	86	110	0.0000	Total Contention %:	4.0
GBP4	129.3	94.1	117	86	128	0.0283	False Contention %:	3.2
GBP5	178.8	89.2	117	86	119	0.0382	Real Contention %:	0.8
GBP7	0	0	117	86	0	0.0000		
Lock contention:	25.0		2114	1428	0	0.0357		
Total Requests	780.6		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1742		
Total Data Sharing Cost			9.1 MIPS			corresponding to:	4.7 % of total used system capacity	

Total Data Sharing Cost: MVSA 10.8 MIPS corresponding to: 3.3 % of total used system capacity

Total Data Sharing Cost: MVSC 9.1 MIPS corresponding to: 4.7 % of total used system capacity

Grand Total Data Sharing Cost 19.9 MIPS corresponding to: 3.8 % of total used system capacity

Disclaimer This spreadsheet has not been formally evaluated. The methodology is based on a paper by Gary King: Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with example case study" July 22, 1997. Kindly provide your feedback to Henrik Thorsen (Henrik_Thorsen@dk.ibm.com).

Color Legend:

User Input primarily from RMF
Poughkeepsie Benchmark Data to calculate SW-cost
Calculations - do not overtype|

For more information on **A2**, refer to page 19
For more information on **B2**, refer to page 19

6.4 Brabrand Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Morning

Datasharing Cost Calculation: Danske Data - Brabrand Central
 Done 15/7 1998
 Based on RMF: 08/4 1998 11:00-11:10 10 minutes 600 seconds

System description:

2 CFs (2-way C04s): 1.5 2.2 % Average CPU Busy

Systemname:	CPU	Single Engine Capac	Busy%	Used Sys Capacity	Total Sys Capacity
BCPU	OS/390 R3 9021-9X2 (10-WAY LPAR)	48.2	82.6	398.1	482 MIPS
FCPU	OS/390 R3 9672-R45 (4-WAY LPAR)	51.5	40.5	83.4	206 MIPS

R94 (Base for calculation of the SW cost) 35.4 MIPS
 Synch to Asynch Elongation Factor: 1.4

Scenario 1 DB2

BCPU

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	213	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	164000
LOCK1	182	100	68	50	111	0.0293	Total Cont (-CONT):	1269
GBP0	0.3	90.3	117	86	187	0.0001	False (-FALSE CONT):	1054
GBP1	111.6	97.6	117	86	159	0.0276		
GBP2	79.7	98.5	117	86	115	0.0161		
GBP4	33.6	95.9	117	86	150	0.0081	Total Contention %	0.8
GBP5	110.8	89.9	117	86	149	0.0271	False Contention %:	0.7
GBP7	0.1	93.5	117	86	114	0.0000	Real Contention %:	0.1
Lock contention:	2.1		2114	1553	0	0.0033		
Total Requests	518.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1116		
Total Data Sharing Cost			5.4 MIPS		corresponding to:		1.4 % of total used system capacity	

Scenario 2 DB2

FCPU

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	197	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	26000
LOCK1	31	100	68	50	87	0.0042	Total Cont (-CONT):	2852
GBP0	0.1	77.1	117	86	102	0.0000	False (-FALSE CONT):	2803
GBP1	8.2	94.2	117	86	133	0.0018		
GBP2	1.6	95	117	86	113	0.0003		
GBP4	5.9	96.6	117	86	153	0.0014	Total Contention %	11.0
GBP5	9	85.3	117	86	128	0.0020	False Contention %:	10.8
GBP7	0	0	117	86	0	0.0000	Real Contention %:	0.2
Lock contention:	4.8		2114	1453	0	0.0069		
Total Requests	56.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0169		
Total Data Sharing Cost			0.9 MIPS		corresponding to:		1.0 % of total used system capacity	

Total Data Sharing Cost: BCPU 5.4 MIPS corresponding to: 1.4 % of total used system capacity

Total Data Sharing Cost: FCPU 0.9 MIPS corresponding to: 1.0 % of total used system capacity

Grand Total Data Sharing Cost 6.2 MIPS corresponding to: 1.3 % of total used system capacity

Disclaimer This spreadsheet has not been formally evaluated. The methodology is based on a paper by Gary King: Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with example case study" July 22, 1997. Kindly provide your feedback to Henrik Thorsen (Henrik_Thorsen@dk.ibm.com).

Color Legend:

User Input primarily from RMF
 Poughkeepsie Benchmark Data to calculate SW-cost
 Calculations - do not overwrite|

6.5 Brabrand Data Sharing Cost Calculation - Afternoon

Datasharing Cost Calculation: Danske Data - Brabrand Central
 Done 15/7 1998

Based on RMF: 08/4 1998 14:00-14:10 10 minutes 600 seconds

System description:

2 CFs (2-way C04s): 1.4 2.8 % Average CPU Busy

Systemname:	CPU	Single Engine Capaci	Busy%	Used Sys Capacity	Total Sys Capacity
BCPU	OS/390 R3 9021-9X2 (10-WAY LPAR)	48.2	66.3	319.6	482 MIPS
FCPU	OS/390 R3 9672-R45 (4-WAY LPAR)	51.5	36.7	75.6	206 MIPS

R94 (Base for calculation of the SW cost) 35.4 MIPS
 Synch to Asynch Elongation Factor: 1.4

Scenario 1 DB2

BCPU

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	200	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	159000
LOCK1	173.3	100	68	50	110	0.0277	Total Cont (-CONT):	1278
GBP0	7	96.9	117	86	105	0.0014	False (-FALSE CONT):	1070
GBP1	142.3	96.8	117	86	164	0.0360		
GBP2	79.7	98.1	117	86	113	0.0160		
GBP4	38	94.5	117	86	155	0.0094	Total Contention %	0.8
GBP5	99.8	89.7	117	86	148	0.0243	False Contention %:	0.7
GBP7	5.8	92.6	117	86	124	0.0013	Real Contention %:	0.1
Lock contention:	2.1		2114	1553	0	0.0033		
Total Requests	546.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1194		
Total Data Sharing Cost			5.8 MIPS		corresponding to:		1.8 % of total used system capacity	

Scenario 2 DB2

FCPU

Structure:	Frequency per sec	Percent Synchron	Software mics R94	Software mics	Hardware mics (RMF)	Total CPU seconds		
SCA	0.3	100	68	50	200	0.0001	REQ TOTAL:	19000
LOCK1	21.3	100	68	50	90	0.0030	Total Cont (-CONT):	2977
GBP0	0.2	79.2	117	86	111	0.0000	False (-FALSE CONT):	2821
GBP1	6.6	93.2	117	86	131	0.0015		
GBP2	1.1	92.9	117	86	117	0.0002		
GBP4	6.4	93.7	117	86	104	0.0012	Total Contention %	15.7
GBP5	5.8	92.6	117	86	124	0.0013	False Contention %:	14.8
GBP7	0	0	117	86	0	0.0000	Real Contention %:	0.8
Lock contention:	5.0		2114	1453	0	0.0072		
Total Requests	41.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0145		
Total Data Sharing Cost			0.7 MIPS		corresponding to:		1.0 % of total used system capacity	

Total Data Sharing Cost: BCPU 5.8 MIPS corresponding to: 1.8 % of total used system capacity

Total Data Sharing Cost: FCPU 0.7 MIPS corresponding to: 1.0 % of total used system capacity

Grand Total Data Sharing Cost 6.5 MIPS corresponding to: 1.6 % of total used system capacity

Disclaimer This spreadsheet has not been formally evaluated. The methodology is based on a paper by Gary King: Data Sharing Overhead Methodology with example case study" July 22, 1997. Kindly provide your feedback to Henrik Thorsen (Henrik_Thorsen@dk.ibm.com).

Color Legend:

User Input primarily from RMF
 Poughkeepsie Benchmark Data to calculate SW-cost
 Calculations - do not overwrite|

Appendix A. Input Data Summary

<i>Table 16. Input Data Summary</i>	
Description	MVS DS Name
RMF Monitor III data from Ejby. (MVSA: Time: April 8, 00:06-15:16) (MVSB: Time: April 8, 08:09-15:18) (MVSC: Time: April 8, 05:51-15:21)	CCHTJ.DDB.MIII.MVS**
CF Monitor Input Based on Screenshots from Brabrand (time: April 8, 9:45-15:00).	CFMON.List.BRAB
CF Monitor Input Based on Screenshots from Ejby Sample screens and reports are provided in B.2, "Sample CF Monitor Screens" on page 75 (time: April 8, 9:45-16:00).	CFMON.List.EJBY (SEQ)
Assorted RMF Postprocessor Reports from Ejby (time: April 8, 7:50-15:50).	THORSEN.RMFEJBY (SEQ)
Assorted RMF Postprocessor Reports from Brabrand (time: April 8, 7:50-15:50).	THORSEN.RMFBRAB (SEQ)
Assorted MVS Log information, primarily DB2-related Display Group and Database commands and their associated output. DSNZPARM PARMLIB printout (time: April 8).	DBPA.CNTL (PDS)
Ejby DB2 Performance Monitor (V5) Statistics Report - Long (time: April 7 21:07 to April 9, 00:01).	DB2P.KL1356 (SEQ)
Brabrand and Ejby DB2 Performance Monitor (V5) Statistics Report - Long (Brabrand time: April 7, 21:07 to April 9, 00:01) (Ejby Time: April 8, 9:34 to 10:34).	DB2PM.CNTL (SEQ)
Assorted MVS Log information, primarily Display commands and their associated output. ICS, IPS, OPS and RNL PARMLIBS (time: April 8).	THORSEN (PDS)

Appendix B. Sample RMF, CFMON, and DB2PM Reports

This appendix contains some of the sample reports on which this redbook is based:

The sample reports include:

- RMF Postprocessor reports
 - RMF XCF Activity reports
 - RMF CF Activity reports
- CF Monitor screen captures
- Display DB2 commands
- DB2PM reports

Note that report output generally has been tailored to primarily show activity based on production CF structures. This means that CF structures that were active during the period are not depicted in detail.

B.1 Sample RMF Postprocessor Reports

The following sample shows RMF CF Activity and RMF XCF Activity reports.

RMF fields of interest are annotated (such as **A**). They are discussed in some detail in the various chapters.

B.1.1 RMF XCF Activity Reports

X C F A C T I V I T Y														
OS/390		SYSTEM ID MVSA				DATE 04/08/1998				INTERVAL 10.00.000				
REL. 01.03.00		RPT VERSION 1.3.0				TIME 09.00.00				CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS				
PAGE 1														
XCF USAGE BY SYSTEM														
REMOTE SYSTEMS												LOCAL		
OUTBOUND FROM MVSA						INBOUND TO MVSA						MVSA		
TO SYSTEM	TRANSPORT CLASS	BUFFER LENGTH	REQ OUT	----- BUFFER -----				ALL PATHS UNAVAIL	REQ REJECT	FROM SYSTEM	REQ IN	REQ REJECT	TRANSPORT CLASS	REQ REJECT
				% SML	% FIT	% BIG	% OVR							
MVSB	DEFAULT	16,316	68	100	0	0	0	0	0	MVSB	98,260	0	DEFAULT	0
	DEFSMALL	956	99,002	0	100	0	0	99,002	0				DEFSMALL	0
MVSC	DEFAULT	16,316	2,693	100	0	<1	100	0	0	MVSC	149,878	0		
	DEFSMALL	956	147,810	0	100	0	0	147,810	0					
TOTAL			249,573							TOTAL	248,138			

Figure 12. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by System - MVSA

For more information on **N**, refer to page 30

For more information on **O**, refer to page 30

For more information on **P**, refer to page 30

For more information on **S**, refer to page 31

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
AOFSMGRP	NVBES	MVSB	0	0	AOFSMGRP	NVAES	0	0
	NVCES	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
	PRIMARY	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			-----	-----				
			0	0				
BBGROUP	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	BBGROUP	MVSA	0	0
TOTAL			-----	-----	TOTAL		-----	-----
			0	0			0	0
CFXCFMON	MVSB	MVSB	954	0	CFXCFMON	MVSA	954	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			-----	-----	TOTAL		954	0
			954	0				
COFVLFNO	MVSB	MVSB	12	104	COFVLFNO	MVSA	24	104
	MVSC	MVSC	12	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			-----	-----	TOTAL		24	104
			24	104				
DFHIR000	DBDECIBQ	MVSB	0	0	DFHIR000	DBPECIAB	0	0
	DBPECIAF	MVSC	2,564	2,562		DBPECIAC	0	0
	DBPECIAG	MVSC	536	520		DBPECIAD	0	0
	DBPECIAM	MVSC	24,082	24,082		DBPECIAE	0	0
	DBPECIAN	MVSC	13	13		DBPECIAI	202	202
	DBPECIAY	MVSB	0	0		DBPECIAJ	0	0
	DBPECIAZ	MVSC	557	557		DBPECIAK	183	183
	DBPECIA1	MVSC	334	334		DBPECIAL	4,145	4,146
	DBPECIA2	MVSC	573	573		DBPECIAP	0	0
	DBPECIA3	MVSC	339	339		DBPECIAQ	0	0
	DBPECIA5	MVSC	3,840	3,840		DBPECIAS	0	0
	DBPECIA6	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIAT	0	0
	DBPECIA9	MVSC	598	598		DBPECIAU	0	0
	DBPECIBQ	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIAV	148	148
	DBPECIHD	MVSC	1,433	1,434		DBPECIA0	0	0
	DBPECIHV	MVSC	719	719		DBPECIA4	24,008	24,008
	DBPECIKS	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIA7	0	0
	DBSECIAB	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHB	347	347

Figure 13. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (1)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

PAGE 3

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBSECIAC	MVSC	0	0	DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBPECIHC	47	47
	DBSECIAD	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHE	373	373
	DBSECIAE	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHG	0	0
	DBSECIAF	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHK	0	0
	DBSECIAG	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHM	0	0
	DBSECIAI	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHS	0	0
	DBSECIAJ	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIHU	0	0
	DBSECIAK	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIH1	5,177	5,160
	DBSECIAL	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIOA	0	0
	DBSECIAN	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIOB	955	954
	DBSECIAP	MVSC	0	0		DBPECIOC	3	3
	DBSECIAQ	MVSC	0	0		DBP1CICS	0	0
	DBSECIAS	MVSC	0	0		DBP2CICS	0	0
	DBSECIAT	MVSC	0	0		DBP3CICS	0	0
	DBSECIAU	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAW	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		35,588	35,571
	DBSECIAY	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAZ	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIA1	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIA2	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIA3	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIA7	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHB	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHC	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHD	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHE	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHG	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHM	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIHS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIH1	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIKS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI0B	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI2F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI2S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI21	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI3F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI3S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI31	MVSC	0	0				

Figure 14. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (2)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA

MEMBERS ON MVSA

GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBSECI4F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI4S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI41	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI5F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI5S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI51	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI6F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI6S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI61	MVSC	0	0				
	DBTBCIBA	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTBCIBB	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTBCIBC	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTBCIBN	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTBCIBS	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTBCIB1	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIAK	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIAN	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIAR	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIAU	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIA1	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIA2	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIA7	MVSB	0	0				
	DBTECIEA	MVSB	0	0				
DBTECIE1	MVSB	0	0					
DBTECIH1	MVSB	0	0					
DBTECIH2	MVSB	0	0					
TOTAL			35,588	35,571				
DSNGED0	DB2INMVSDEDA	MVSB	0	0				
	DB2INMVSDDED2	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DSNGEP0	DB2INMVSDP2	MVSC	0	0	DSNGEP0	DB2INMVSDP2P	0	0
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0

Figure 15. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (3)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DSNGER0	DB2INMVSDER2	MVSB	0	0				
	DB2INMVSDESH	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DSNGES0	DB2INMVSDB2S	MVSB	0	0				
	DB2INMVSDES2	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DSNGET0	DB2INMVSDB2T	MVSB	0	0				
	DB2INMVSDET2	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DXRIED0	DXRIED0\$\$IEDA001	MVSB	0	0				
	DXRIED0\$\$IED2002	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DXRIEPO	DXRIEPO\$\$IEP2002	MVSC	1,895	1,893	DXRIEPO	DXRIEPO\$\$PRLM001	1,895	1,893
TOTAL			1,895	1,893	TOTAL		1,895	1,893
DXRIER0	DXRIER0\$\$IER2002	MVSB	0	0				
	DXRIER0\$\$IESH001	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DXRIES0	DXRIES0\$\$IES2002	MVSC	0	0				
	DXRIES0\$\$SRLM001	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DXRIET0	DXRIET0\$\$IET2002	MVSC	0	0				
	DXRIET0\$\$TRLM001	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				

Figure 16. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (4)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
ISTCFS01	DKDDBM07DKDDBN00	MVSB	0	0	ISTCFS01	DKDDBM06DKDDBN00	0	0
	DKDDBM08DKDDBN00	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
ISTXCF	DKDDBM07DKDDBN00	MVSB	93	93	ISTXCF	DKDDBM06DKDDBN00	191	192
	DKDDBM08DKDDBN00	MVSC	98	99			-----	-----
TOTAL			191	192	TOTAL		191	192
IXCL0004	M17	MVSB	0	0				
	M18	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
IXCL0007	M60	MVSB	0	0				
	M61	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
IXCL0010	M88	MVSC	0	0				
	M90	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
IXCL0019	M44	MVSB	0	0				
	M45	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
IXCL0022	M78	MVSC	0	0	IXCL0022	M77	0	0
	M79	MVSB	0	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
IXCL003B	M49	MVSC	15,065	14,498	IXCL003B	M48	30,370	29,802
TOTAL			15,065	14,498	TOTAL		30,370	29,802

Figure 17. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (5)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

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XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
JESEJBY	DBP0JES2\$MVS	MVSB	1,559	1,559	JESEJBY	DBP0JES2\$MVSA	2,955	2,954
	DBP0JES2\$MVSC	MVSC	1,396	1,396			-----	-----
TOTAL			2,955	2,955	TOTAL		2,955	2,954
LSRVLSVP	LCOMMVSB	MVSB	4	4	LSRVLSVP	LCOMMVSA	8	8
	LCOMMVSC	MVSC	4	4			-----	-----
TOTAL			8	8	TOTAL		8	8
LSRVLSVT	LCOMMVSB	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
OPCOPPC	CONTR	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
OPCOPSC	CONTR	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
OPCOPTC	CONTROL	MVSB	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				
STRBEDDB	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	STRBEDDB	MVSA	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
					SYSATB01	M51	0	0
						M52	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
SYSATB02	M38	MVSC	0	0				
	M39	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0				

Figure 18. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (6)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSA
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

PAGE 8

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
SYSATB03	M49	MVSB	0	0				
	M50	MVSB	0	0				
	M54	MVSB	0	0				
	M55	MVSB	0	0				
	TOTAL		0	0				
SYSDAE	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSDAE	MVSA	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0				
SYSENF	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSENF	MVSA	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0				
SYSGRS	MVSB	MVSB	96,292	96,292	SYSGRS	MVSA	192,583	192,583
	MVSC	MVSC	96,291	96,291	TOTAL		192,583	192,583
TOTAL			192,583	192,583				
SYSIGW00	IGWCLM01MVSB	MVSB	2	2	SYSIGW00	IGWCLM01MVSA	2	2
	IGWCLM01MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		2	2
TOTAL			2	2				
SYSIGW01	IGWCLM01MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSIGW01	IGWCLM01MVSA	0	0
	IGWCLM01MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0				
SYSIKJBC	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSIKJBC	MVSA	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0				
SYSJES	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSJES	MVSA	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0				

Figure 19. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (7)

X C F A C T I V I T Y									
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00		SYSTEM ID MVSA RPT VERSION 1.3.0		DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00		INTERVAL 10.00.000 CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS		PAGE 9	
-----XCF USAGE BY MEMBER-----									
MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSA					MEMBERS ON MVSA				
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSA	REQ TO MVSA	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN	
SYSMCS	MVSB	MVSB	42	93	SYSMCS	MVSA	84	106	
	MVSC	MVSC	42	13			-----	-----	
TOTAL			84	106	TOTAL		84	106	
SYSMCS2	MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSMCS2	MVSA	0	0	
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----	
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSRMF	SYSRMF@MVSB	MVSB	0	0	SYSRMF	SYSRMF@MVSA	0	0	
	SYSRMF@MVSC	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----	
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSWLM	MVSB	MVSB	112	113	SYSWLM	MVSA	224	226	
	MVSC	MVSC	112	113			-----	-----	
TOTAL			224	226	TOTAL		224	226	

Figure 20. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSA (8)

X C F A C T I V I T Y															
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00				SYSTEM ID MVSA RPT VERSION 1.3.0				DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00				INTERVAL 10.00.000 CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS		PAGE 10	
TOTAL SAMPLES = 596															
-----XCF PATH STATISTICS-----															
OUTBOUND FROM MVSA							INBOUND TO MVSA								
TO SYSTEM	T FROM/TO Y DEVICE, OR P STRUCTURE	TRANSPORT CLASS	REQ OUT	R AVG Q LNGLTH	AVAIL	BUSY	RETRY	FROM SYSTEM	T FROM/TO Y DEVICE, OR P STRUCTURE	REQ BUFFERS IN UNAVAIL	Q				
MVSB	C 05C1 TO 05D1	DEFAULT	50,733	0.02	50,733	0	0	MVSB	C 05D0 TO 05C0	43,901	0				
	C 05C9 TO 05D9	DEFAULT	48,689	0.03	48,689	0	0		C 05D8 TO 05C8	54,980	0				
MVSC	C 05CB TO 05EB	DEFAULT	49,873	0.03	49,060	813	0	MVSC	C 05EA TO 05CA	77,316	0				
	C 05C3 TO 05E3	DEFAULT	100,687	0.07	99,394	1,293	0		C 05E2 TO 05C2	72,703	0				
TOTAL			249,982					TOTAL		248,900					

Figure 21. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Path Statistics - MVSA

For more information on **R**, refer to page 31

For more information on **Q**, refer to page 30

X C F A C T I V I T Y														
OS/390		SYSTEM ID MVS				DATE 04/08/1998		INTERVAL 10.00.000				PAGE 1		
REL. 01.03.00		RPT VERSION 1.3.0				TIME 09.00.00		CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS						
XCF USAGE BY SYSTEM														
REMOTE SYSTEMS											LOCAL			
OUTBOUND FROM MVS						INBOUND TO MVS					MVS			
TO SYSTEM	TRANSPORT CLASS	BUFFER LENGTH	REQ OUT	----- BUFFER -----				ALL PATHS UNAVAIL	REQ REJECT	FROM SYSTEM	REQ IN	REQ REJECT	TRANSPORT CLASS	REQ REJECT
				% SML	% FIT	% BIG	% OVR							
MVSA	DEFAULT	16,316	255	100	0	0	0	0	0	MVSA	99,069	0	DEFAULT	0
	DEFSMALL	956	98,004	0	100	0	0	98,004	0				DEFSMALL	0
MVSC	DEFAULT	16,316	80	100	0	0	0	0	0	MVSC	102,272	0		
	DEFSMALL	956	100,639	0	100	0	0	100,639	0					
TOTAL			198,978							TOTAL	201,341			

Figure 22. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by System - MVS

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVS
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

PAGE 2

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
AOFMGRP	NVAES	MVSA	0	0	AOFMGRP	NVBES	0	0
	NVCES	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
	PRIMARY	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			-----	-----				
			0	0				
BBGROUP	MVSA	MVSA	0	0				
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			-----	-----				
			0	0				
CFXCFMON	MVSA	MVSA	0	954	CFXCFMON	MVS	0	2,670
	MVSC	MVSC	0	1,716			-----	-----
TOTAL			-----	-----	TOTAL		0	2,670
			0	2,670				
COFVLFNO	MVSA	MVSA	104	12	COFVLFNO	MVS	208	12
	MVSC	MVSC	104	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			-----	-----	TOTAL		208	12
			208	12				
DFHIR000	DBPECIAB	MVSA	0	0	DFHIR000	DBDECIBQ	0	0
	DBPECIAC	MVSA	0	0		DBPECIAY	0	0
	DBPECIAD	MVSA	0	0		DBTBCIBA	0	0
	DBPECIAE	MVSA	0	0		DBTBCIBB	0	0
	DBPECIAF	MVSC	0	0		DBTBCIBC	0	0
	DBPECIAG	MVSC	0	0		DBTBCIBN	0	0
	DBPECIAI	MVSA	0	0		DBTBCIBS	0	0
	DBPECIAJ	MVSA	0	0		DBTBCIB1	0	0
	DBPECIAK	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIAK	0	0
	DBPECIAL	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIAN	0	0
	DBPECIAM	MVSC	0	0		DBTECIAR	0	0
	DBPECIAN	MVSC	0	0		DBTECIAU	0	0
	DBPECIAP	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIA1	0	0
	DBPECIAQ	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIA2	0	0
	DBPECIAS	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIA7	0	0
	DBPECIAT	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIEA	0	0
	DBPECIAU	MVSA	0	0		DBTECIE1	0	0

Figure 23. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (1)

X C F A C T I V I T Y								
OS/390		SYSTEM ID MVS		DATE 04/08/1998		INTERVAL 10.00.000		PAGE 3
REL. 01.03.00		RPT VERSION 1.3.0		TIME 09.00.00		CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS		
XCF USAGE BY MEMBER								
MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBPECIAV	MVSA	0	0	DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBTECIH1	0	0
	DBPECIAZ	MVSC	0	0		DBTECIH2	0	0
	DBPECIA0	MVSA	0	0			-----	-----
	DBPECIA1	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
	DBPECIA2	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIA3	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIA4	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIA5	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIA6	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIA7	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIA9	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIBQ	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIHB	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHC	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHD	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIHE	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHG	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHK	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHM	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHS	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHU	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIHV	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIH1	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIKS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBPECIOA	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIOB	MVSA	0	0				
	DBPECIOC	MVSA	0	0				
	DBP1CICS	MVSA	0	0				
	DBP2CICS	MVSA	0	0				
	DBP3CICS	MVSA	0	0				
	DBSECIAB	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAC	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAD	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAE	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAF	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAG	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAI	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECIAJ	MVSC	0	0				

Figure 24. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (2)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSB
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSB

MEMBERS ON MVSB

GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSB	REQ TO MVSB	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBSECI AK	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AL	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AN	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AP	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AQ	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AT	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AU	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AW	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AY	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI AZ	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI A1	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI A2	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI A3	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI A7	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HB	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HC	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HD	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HE	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HG	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HM	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI HS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI H1	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI KS	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI OB	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 2F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 2S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 21	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 3F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 3S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 31	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 4F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 4S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 41	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 5F	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 5S	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 51	MVSC	0	0				
	DBSECI 6F	MVSC	0	0				

Figure 25. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSB (3)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVS
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

PAGE 5

XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
DFHIR000 (CONT)	DBSECI6S DBSECI61	MVSC MVSC	0 0	0 0				
TOTAL			0	0				
DSNGEP0	DB2INMVSDB2P DB2INMVSDEP2	MVSA MVSC	0 0	0 0	DSNGED0	DB2INMVSDEDA DB2INMVSDED2	0 0	0 0
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
DSNGES0	DB2INMVSDES2	MVSC	0	0	DSNGER0	DB2INMVSDB2S DB2INMVSDESH	0 0	0 0
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
DSNGE0	DB2INMVSDET2	MVSC	0	0	DSNGES0	DB2INMVSDB2S	0	0
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
DXRIE0	DXRIE0\$\$IEP2002 DXRIE0\$\$PRLM001	MVSC MVSA	0 0	0 0	DSNGE0	DB2INMVSDB2T	0	0
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
					DXRIED0	DXRIED0\$\$IEDA001 DXRIED0\$\$IED2002	250 250	250 250
					TOTAL		500	500

Figure 26. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (4)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVSB
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

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XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVSB					MEMBERS ON MVSB			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVSB	REQ TO MVSB	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
					DXRIERO	DXRIERO\$\$IER2002	248	248
						DXRIERO\$\$IESH001	248	248
					TOTAL		496	496
DXRIES0	DXRIES0\$\$IES2002	MVSC	469	469	DXRIES0	DXRIES0\$\$SRLM001	469	469
TOTAL			469	469	TOTAL		469	469
DXRIETO	DXRIETO\$\$IET2002	MVSC	425	425	DXRIETO	DXRIETO\$\$TRLM001	425	425
TOTAL			425	425	TOTAL		425	425
ISTCFS01	DKDDBM06DKDDBN00	MVSA	0	0	ISTCFS01	DKDDBM07DKDDBN00	0	0
	DKDDBM08DKDDBN00	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
ISTXCF	DKDDBM06DKDDBN00	MVSA	93	93	ISTXCF	DKDDBM07DKDDBN00	193	190
	DKDDBM08DKDDBN00	MVSC	100	97				
TOTAL			193	190	TOTAL		193	190
					IXCL0004	M17	88	78
						M18	25	35
					TOTAL		113	113
IXCL0007	M61	MVSC	397	342	IXCL0007	M60	992	937
TOTAL			397	342	TOTAL		992	937
IXCL0010	M88	MVSC	718	797	IXCL0010	M90	871	950
TOTAL			718	797	TOTAL		871	950
					IXCL0019	M44	231	232
						M45	136	135
					TOTAL		367	367

Figure 27. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVSB (5)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVS
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

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XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
IXCL0022	M77	MVSA	0	0	IXCL0022	M79	0	0
	M78	MVSC	0	0			-----	-----
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
IXCL003B	M48	MVSA	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
	M49	MVSC	0	0		-----	-----	
TOTAL			0	0				
JESEJBY	DBP0JES2\$MVSA	MVSA	1,559	1,559	JESEJBY	DBP0JES2\$MVS	3,567	3,567
	DBP0JES2\$MVSC	MVSC	2,008	2,008			-----	-----
TOTAL			3,567	3,567	TOTAL		3,567	3,567
LSRVLSVP	LCOMMVSA	MVSA	4	4	LSRVLSVP	LCOMMVSB	8	8
	LCOMMVSC	MVSC	4	4			-----	-----
TOTAL			8	8	TOTAL		8	8
					LSRVLSVT	LCOMMVSB	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
					OPCOPPC	CONTR	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
					OPCOPSC	CONTR	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
					OPCOPTC	CONTROL	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
STRBEDDB	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	STRBEDDB	MVS	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0	TOTAL		0	0
TOTAL			0	0	-----	-----		

Figure 28. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (6)

X C F A C T I V I T Y

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSTEM ID MVS
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 10.00.000
CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS

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XCF USAGE BY MEMBER

MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS			
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN
SYSATB01	M51	MVSA	0	0				
	M52	MVSA	0	0				
	TOTAL		0	0				
SYSATB02	M38	MVSC	0	0				
	M39	MVSC	0	0				
	TOTAL		0	0				
					SYSATB03	M49	0	0
						M50	0	0
						M54	0	0
						M55	0	0
					TOTAL		0	0
SYSDAE	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSDAE	MVS	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
SYSENF	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSENF	MVS	0	0
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0				
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0
SYSGRS	MVSA	MVSA	96,291	96,291	SYSGRS	MVS	192,582	192,582
	MVSC	MVSC	96,291	96,291				
	TOTAL		192,582	192,582	TOTAL		192,582	192,582
SYSIGW00	IGWCLM01MVSA	MVSA	2	2	SYSIGW00	IGWCLM01MVS	4	4
	IGWCLM01MVSC	MVSC	2	2				
	TOTAL		4	4	TOTAL		4	4
SYSIGW01	IGWCLM01MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSIGW01	IGWCLM01MVS	0	0
	IGWCLM01MVSC	MVSC	0	0				
	TOTAL		0	0	TOTAL		0	0

Figure 29. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (7)

X C F A C T I V I T Y									
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00		SYSTEM ID MVS RPT VERSION 1.3.0		DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00		INTERVAL 10.00.000 CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS		PAGE 9	
XCF USAGE BY MEMBER									
MEMBERS COMMUNICATING WITH MVS					MEMBERS ON MVS				
GROUP	MEMBER	SYSTEM	REQ FROM MVS	REQ TO MVS	GROUP	MEMBER	REQ OUT	REQ IN	
SYSIKJBC	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSIKJBC	MVS	0	0	
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0					
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSJES	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSJES	MVS	0	0	
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0					
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSMCS	MVSA	MVSA	93	42	SYSMCS	MVS	181	50	
	MVSC	MVSC	88	8					
TOTAL			181	50	TOTAL		181	50	
SYSMCS2	MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSMCS2	MVS	0	0	
	MVSC	MVSC	0	0					
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSRMF	SYSRMF@MVSA	MVSA	0	0	SYSRMF	SYSRMF@MVS	0	0	
	SYSRMF@MVSC	MVSC	0	0					
TOTAL			0	0	TOTAL		0	0	
SYSWLM	MVSA	MVSA	113	112	SYSWLM	MVS	226	225	
	MVSC	MVSC	113	113					
TOTAL			226	225	TOTAL		226	225	

Figure 30. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Usage by Member - MVS (8)

X C F A C T I V I T Y											
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00		SYSTEM ID MVS RPT VERSION 1.3.0		DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00		INTERVAL 10.00.000 CYCLE 1.000 SECONDS		PAGE 10			
TOTAL SAMPLES = 596					XCF PATH STATISTICS						
OUTBOUND FROM MVS					INBOUND TO MVS						
TO SYSTEM	T FROM/TO Y DEVICE, OR P STRUCTURE	TRANSPORT CLASS	REQ OUT	AVG Q LENG	AVAIL	BUSY	RETRY	FROM SYSTEM	T FROM/TO Y DEVICE, OR P STRUCTURE	REQ BUFFERS IN UNAVAIL	
MVSA	C 05D0 TO 05C0	DEFAULT	43,764	0.03	43,762	2	0	MVSA	C 05C1 TO 05D1	50,851	0
	C 05D8 TO 05C8	DEFAULT	54,862	0.03	54,861	1	0		C 05C9 TO 05D9	48,810	0
MVSC	C 05DD TO 05ED	DEFAULT	38,663	0.02	38,632	31	0	MVSC	C 05EC TO 05DC	49,043	0
	C 05D5 TO 05E5	DEFAULT	62,260	0.04	62,208	52	0		C 05E4 TO 05D4	53,527	0
TOTAL			199,549					TOTAL		202,231	

Figure 31. RMF XCF Activity Report - XCF Path Statistics - MVS

B.1.2 RMF CF Activity Reports

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY											
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00		SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE RPT VERSION 1.3.0		DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00		INTERVAL 010.00.000 CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS		PAGE 1			

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF01E											
TOTAL SAMPLES(AVG) = 595 (MAX) = 596 (MIN) = 594											

COUPLING FACILITY USAGE SUMMARY											

STRUCTURE SUMMARY											

TYPE	STRUCTURE NAME	STATUS CHG	ALLOC SIZE	% OF CF STORAGE	# REQ	% OF ALL REQ	AVG REQ/ SEC	LST/DIR ENTRIES TOT/CUR	DATA ELEMENTS TOT/CUR	LOCK ENTRIES TOT/CUR	DIR RECLAIMS
LIST	DSNGED0_SCA	ACTIVE	31M	1.6%	2394	0.4%	3.99	47K 179	95K 298	N/A N/A	N/A
	DSNGER0_SCA	ACTIVE	31M	1.6%	2384	0.4%	3.97	47K 161	95K 235	N/A N/A	N/A
	DSNGES0_SCA	ACTIVE	31M	1.6%	2550	0.4%	4.25	47K 310	95K 511	N/A N/A	N/A
LOCK	DSNGED0_LOCK1	ACTIVE	16M	0.8%	2564	0.4%	4.27	54K 2248	0 0	4194K 16K	N/A
	K DSNGEP0_LOCK1	ACTIVE	125M	6.3%	394616	64.7%	657.69	374K 7741	0 0	34M 182K	N/A
	DSNGER0_LOCK1	ACTIVE	16M	0.8%	2455	0.4%	4.09	54K 29	0 0	4194K 42	N/A
	DSNGES0_LOCK1	ACTIVE	16M	0.8%	25776	4.2%	42.96	54K 3030	0 0	4194K 99K	N/A
CACHE	DSNGED0_GBP0	ACTIVE	39M	2.0%	322	0.1%	0.54	22K 52	8794 50	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP4	ACTIVE	313M	15.7%	150823	24.7%	251.37	319K 168K	64K 57K	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGER0_GBP0	ACTIVE	8M	0.4%	270	0.0%	0.45	7066 1	1409 1	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP0	ACTIVE	31M	1.6%	24399	4.0%	40.66	31K 4195	6231 2649	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP1	ACTIVE	8M	0.4%	202	0.0%	0.34	7066 0	1409 0	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP2	ACTIVE	8M	0.4%	224	0.0%	0.37	7066 0	1409 0	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP4	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	336	0.1%	0.56	2907 24	580 4	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP5	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	368	0.1%	0.61	2907 6	580 4	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGES0_GBP7	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	202	0.0%	0.34	2907 0	580 0	N/A N/A	0
STRUCTURE TOTALS			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
			685M	34.4%	609885	100%	1016.5				

Figure 32. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Usage Summary - Structure Summary

For more information on **K**, refer to page 24

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY				PAGE 2	
OS/390	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE	DATE 04/08/1998	INTERVAL 010.00.000		
REL. 01.03.00	RPT VERSION 1.3.0	TIME 09.00.00	CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS		

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF01E					
TOTAL SAMPLES(AVG) = 595 (MAX) = 596 (MIN) = 594					

COUPLING FACILITY USAGE SUMMARY					

STORAGE SUMMARY					

	ALLOC	% OF CF	----- DUMP SPACE -----		
	SIZE	STORAGE	% IN USE	MAX	% REQUESTED
TOTAL CF STORAGE USED BY STRUCTURES	685M	34.4%			
TOTAL CF DUMP STORAGE	49M	2.5%	0.0%		0.0%
TOTAL CF STORAGE AVAILABLE	1G	63.1%			

TOTAL CF STORAGE SIZE	2G				
	ALLOC	% ALLOCATED			
	SIZE				
TOTAL CONTROL STORAGE DEFINED	2G	36.9%			
TOTAL DATA STORAGE DEFINED	0K	0.0%			
PROCESSOR SUMMARY					

AVERAGE CF UTILIZATION (% BUSY)	4.8	LOGICAL PROCESSORS:	DEFINED 2	EFFECTIVE	2.0

Figure 33. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Usage Summary - Storage Summary

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 010.00.000
CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF01E

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY

-FALSE CONT 5

SYSTEM NAME	STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEP0_LOCK1		TYPE = LOCK		REQUESTS			DELAYED REQUESTS					EXTERNAL REQUEST CONTENTIONS	
	# REQ	TOTAL	# REQ	% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)-	AVG	STD_DEV	REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	AVG TIME(MIC)	STD_DEV		/ALL
MVSA	235K	392.2	235K	59.6%	A 99.8	34.4	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	I REQ TOTAL 287K REQ DEFERRED 6249 J -CONT 6249 -FALSE CONT 4454
MVSB	0	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	REQ TOTAL 0 REQ DEFERRED 0 -CONT 0 -FALSE CONT 0
MVSC	159K	265.5	159K	40.4%	B 89.9	30.5	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	REQ TOTAL 219K REQ DEFERRED 6677 -CONT 6677 -FALSE CONT 4891
TOTAL	395K	657.7	395K	100%	95.8	33.2	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	REQ TOTAL 506K REQ DEFERRED 13K -CONT 13K -FALSE CONT 9345

Figure 34. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF01E (1)

For more information on **A**, refer to page 19
 For more information on **B**, refer to page 19
 For more information on **I**, refer to page 24
 For more information on **J**, refer to page 24

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY													PAGE 8
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE RPT VERSION 1.3.0			DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00	INTERVAL 010.00.000 CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS								

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF01E													

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY													

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP4 TYPE = CACHE													
SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	# REQ	% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV	REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS /DEL	AVG TIME(MIC) STD_DEV	/ALL		
MVSA	77729 129.5	73K	48.3%	129.9	61.1	NO SCH	3297	66.8%	1166	690.9	779.4		
		2110	1.0	1572.0	3050.3	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
		2823	1.9%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC									
MVSB	0 0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0		
		0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC									
MVSC	73094 121.8	69K	45.7%	129.2	58.8	NO SCH	2072	49.9%	592.2	825.6	295.5		
		2344	1.6	800.1	1672.4	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
		1808	1.2%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC									

TOTAL	151K 251.4	142K	94.0%	129.6	60.0	NO SCH	5369	59.1%	944.7	796.3	558.3	-- DATA ACCESS --	
		4454	3.0%	1219.3	2545.1							READS 9346	
		4631	3.1%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	WRITES 51052	
												CASTOUTS 9167	
												XI'S 6282	

Figure 35. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF01E (2)

For more information on **B3**, refer to page 20
 For more information on **B4**, refer to page 20
 For more information on **C**, refer to page 20
 For more information on **D**, refer to page 20

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY													PAGE 14
OS/390 REL. 01.03.00	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE RPT VERSION 1.3.0			DATE 04/08/1998 TIME 09.00.00	INTERVAL 010.00.000 CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS								

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF01E													

SUBCHANNEL ACTIVITY													

SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	-- CONFIG --	--BUSY-- -COUNTS-	REQUESTS # REQ	-SERVICE TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV	REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS /DEL	AVG TIME(MIC) STD_DEV	/ALL	
MVSA	321378 535.6	SCH GEN SCH USE SCH MAX PTH	4 PTH 0 4 SCH 16 4 2	SYNC ASYNC CHANGED UNSUCC	308141 2110 2823 0	106.9 1572.1 3050 0.0	ASYNC INCLUDED IN ASYNC	16 3297 3313	0.0% 66.8% 1.1%	95.4 1166	79.7 690.9	0.0 779.4	
MVSB	28118 46.9	SCH GEN SCH USE SCH MAX PTH	2 PTH 0 2 SCH 4 2 1	SYNC ASYNC CHANGED UNSUCC	19213 477 1 0	244.9 3586.6 0.0 0.0	ASYNC INCLUDED IN ASYNC	4 7 11	0.0% 1.5% 0.1%	204.3 126.6	96.6 69.8	0.0 1.9	
MVSC	285756 476.3	SCH GEN SCH USE SCH MAX PTH	4 PTH 0 4 SCH 80 4 2	SYNC ASYNC CHANGED UNSUCC	272736 2573 1811 0	100.7 1166.1 2461 0.0	ASYNC INCLUDED IN ASYNC	80 2075 2155	0.0% 47.3% 0.8%	106.7 591.5	95.8 825.2	0.0 280.0	

Figure 36. RMF CF Activity Report - Subchannel Activity - CF01E

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY

PAGE 1

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 010.00.000
CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E
TOTAL SAMPLES(AVG) = 595 (MAX) = 596 (MIN) = 594

COUPLING FACILITY USAGE SUMMARY

STRUCTURE SUMMARY

TYPE	STRUCTURE NAME	STATUS CHG	ALLOC SIZE	% OF CF STORAGE	# REQ	% OF ALL REQ	AVG REQ/ SEC	G		LOCK ENTRIES TOT/CUR	DIR RECLAIMS
								LST/DIR ENTRIES TOT/CUR	DATA ELEMENTS TOT/CUR		
LIST	DSNGEP0_SCA	ACTIVE	64M	3.2%	345	0.1%	0.57	83K	166K	N/A	N/A
	DSNGET0_SCA	ACTIVE	31M	1.6%	2454	0.5%	4.09	169 47K 219	318 95K 355	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A
LIST	ISTGENERIC	ACTIVE	5M	0.3%	12534	2.5%	20.89	22K 79	444 13	4 0	N/A
LOCK	DSNGET0_LOCK1	ACTIVE	16M	0.8%	10033	2.0%	16.72	54K 328	0 0	4194K 39K	N/A
CACHE	DSNGEP0_GBP0	ACTIVE	63M	3.1%	4655	0.9%	7.76	63K	13K	N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP1	ACTIVE	500M	25.1%	130239	25.9%	217.06	28K 232K 149K	11K 116K 102K	N/A N/A N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP2	ACTIVE	63M	3.1%	83255	16.5%	138.76	73K	12K	N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP32K1	ACTIVE	6M	0.3%	439	0.1%	0.73	22K 902 316	7364 1424 1392	N/A N/A N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP5	ACTIVE	125M	6.3%	249364	49.5%	415.61	83K 39K	28K 28K	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGEP0_GBP7	ACTIVE	16M	0.8%	63	0.0%	0.10	16K 0	3211 0	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGET0_GBP0	ACTIVE	20M	1.0%	9165	1.8%	15.27	19K 2785	3846 2686	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGET0_GBP1	ACTIVE	8M	0.4%	220	0.0%	0.37	7066 0	1409 0	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGET0_GBP32K1	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	183	0.0%	0.30	518 0	823 0	N/A N/A	0
	DSNGET0_GBP4	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	229	0.0%	0.38	2907 1	580 1	N/A N/A	0
DSNGET0_GBP5	ACTIVE	4M	0.2%	202	0.0%	0.34	2907 0	580 0	N/A N/A	0	
STRUCTURE TOTALS			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
			927M	46.6%	503380	100%	838.97				

Figure 37. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Usage Summary - CF02E

For more information on G, refer to page 23

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY				PAGE 2	
OS/390	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE	DATE 04/08/1998	INTERVAL 010.00.000		
REL. 01.03.00	RPT VERSION 1.3.0	TIME 09.00.00	CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS		

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E					
TOTAL SAMPLES(AVG) = 595 (MAX) = 596 (MIN) = 594					

COUPLING FACILITY USAGE SUMMARY					

STORAGE SUMMARY					

	ALLOC	% OF CF	----- DUMP SPACE -----		
	SIZE	STORAGE	% IN USE	MAX	% REQUESTED
TOTAL CF STORAGE USED BY STRUCTURES	927M	46.6%			
TOTAL CF DUMP STORAGE	49M	2.5%	0.0%		0.0%
TOTAL CF STORAGE AVAILABLE	1G	50.9%			

TOTAL CF STORAGE SIZE	2G				
	ALLOC	% ALLOCATED			
	SIZE				
TOTAL CONTROL STORAGE DEFINED	2G	49.1%			
TOTAL DATA STORAGE DEFINED	0K	0.0%			
PROCESSOR SUMMARY					

AVERAGE CF UTILIZATION (% BUSY)	5.4	LOGICAL PROCESSORS:	DEFINED 2	EFFECTIVE	2.0

Figure 38. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (1)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY

OS/390 SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE DATE 04/08/1998 INTERVAL 010.00.000
 REL. 01.03.00 RPT VERSION 1.3.0 TIME 09.00.00 CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS

 COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY

 STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_SCA

TYPE = LIST

SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	----- # REQ	REQUESTS			REASON	# REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS				
			% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV			% OF REQ	---- AVG TIME(MIC) /DEL	STD_DEV	---- /ALL	
MVSA	186 0.31	SYNC	185	53.6%	204.6	63.7						
		ASYN	0	0.0%	638.0	0.0	NO SCH	1	100%	19.0	0.0	19.0
		CHNGD	1	0.3%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	
MVSB	0 0.00	SYNC	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0						
		ASYN	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	
MVSC	159 0.26	SYNC	159	46.1%	195.3	38.8						
		ASYN	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	345 0.57	SYNC	344	100%	200.3	53.8						
		ASYN	0	0.0%	638.0	0.0	NO SCH	1	100%	19.0	0.0	19.0
		CHNGD	1	0.3%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0

 STRUCTURE NAME = ISTGENERIC

TYPE = LIST

SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	----- # REQ	REQUESTS			REASON	# REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS			EXTERNAL REQUEST CONTENTIONS			
			% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV			% OF REQ	---- AVG TIME(MIC) /DEL	STD_DEV		---- /ALL		
MVSA	6550 10.92	SYNC	6538	52.2%	126.9	16.0					REQ TOTAL	6550		
		ASYN	0	0.0%	311.8	80.8	NO SCH	12	100%	938.4	659.2	938.4	REQ DEFERRED	0
		CHNGD	12	0.1%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
MVSB	2242 3.74	SYNC	2242	17.9%	221.2	47.0						REQ TOTAL	2242	
		ASYN	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	REQ DEFERRED	0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
MVSC	3742 6.24	SYNC	3742	29.9%	118.6	14.2						REQ TOTAL	3742	
		ASYN	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	REQ DEFERRED	0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYN		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0			
TOTAL	12534 20.89	SYNC	13K	100%	141.3	44.6						REQ TOTAL	13K	
		ASYN	0	0.0%	311.8	80.8	NO SCH	12	100%	938.4	659.2	938.4	REQ DEFERRED	0
		CHNGD	12	0.1%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0		

Figure 39. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (2)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 010.00.000
CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP0		TYPE = CACHE		REQUESTS			DELAYED REQUESTS					
SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	# REQ	% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV	REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	AVG TIME(MIC) /DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL	
MVSA	4082 6.80	3924	84.3%	128.2	61.2							
		157	3.4%	4658.5	4902.6	NO SCH	1	0.6%	69.0	0.0	0.4	
		1	0.0%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSB	0 0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0							
		0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSC	573 0.95	541	11.6%	117.5	48.6							
		32	0.7%	10302	2201.4	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL	4655 7.76	4465	95.9%	126.9	59.9							-- DATA ACCESS ---
		189	4.1%	5609.0	5024.5	NO SCH	1	0.5%	69.0	0.0	0.4	READS 216
		1	0.0%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		WRITES 1349
												CASTOUTS 307
												XI'S 4484

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP1		TYPE = CACHE		REQUESTS			DELAYED REQUESTS					
SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	# REQ	% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV	REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	AVG TIME(MIC) /DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL	
MVSA	91620 152.7	86K	65.8%	160.5	64.7							
		2725	2.1%	455.3	207.1	NO SCH	3662	61.7%	940.7	1174	580.6	
		3208	2.5%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSB	0 0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0							
		0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSC	38619 64.36	38K	29.1%	143.7	56.6							
		667	0.5%	2032.8	2754.0	NO SCH	3	0.4%	187.3	163.5	0.8	
		3	0.0%	INCLUDED	IN ASYNC	DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL	130K 217.1	124K	94.9%	155.3	62.8							-- DATA ACCESS ---
		3392	2.6%	615.3	1016.9	NO SCH	3665	55.5%	940.1	1173	521.8	READS 12560
		3211	2.5%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	WRITES 72097
												CASTOUTS 17669
												XI'S 1977

Figure 40. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (3)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY

OS/390
REL. 01.03.00

SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE
RPT VERSION 1.3.0

DATE 04/08/1998
TIME 09.00.00

INTERVAL 010.00.000
CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP2 TYPE = CACHE

SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	SYNCH	# REQ	REQUESTS			REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS		
				% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV				---- AVG TIME(MIC) ---- /DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL
MVSA	73576	SYNC	66K	78.9%	106.3	27.7						
	122.6	ASYNCH	7757	9.3%	453.1	928.6	NO SCH	174	2.2%	398.8	507.9	8.8
		CHNGD	157	0.2%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
MVS B	0	SYNC	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0						
	0.00	ASYNCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
MVSC	9679	SYNC	9418	11.3%	116.8	43.2						
	16.13	ASYNCH	260	0.3%	531.7	225.3	NO SCH	1	0.4%	728.0	0.0	2.8
		CHNGD	1	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0

TOTAL	83255	SYNCH	75K	90.2%	107.7	30.3							--- DATA ACCESS ---
	138.8	ASYNCH	8017	9.6%	455.6	914.7	NO SCH	175	2.1%	400.7	507.0	8.6	READS 2310
		CHNGD	158	0.2%				DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	WRITES 3719
													CASTOUTS 1888
													XI'S 553

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP32K1 TYPE = CACHE

SYSTEM NAME	# REQ TOTAL AVG/SEC	SYNCH	# REQ	REQUESTS			REASON	# REQ	% OF REQ	DELAYED REQUESTS		
				% OF ALL	-SERV TIME(MIC)- AVG	STD_DEV				---- AVG TIME(MIC) ---- /DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL
MVSA	380	SYNC	63	14.4%	113.5	46.9						
	0.63	ASYNCH	317	72.2%	991.9	447.0	NO SCH	1	0.3%	1486	0.0	4.7
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
MVS B	0	SYNC	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0						
	0.00	ASYNCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
MVSC	59	SYNC	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0						
	0.10	ASYNCH	59	13.4%	923.0	324.8	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
		CHNGD	0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNCH			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0

TOTAL	439	SYNCH	63	14.4%	113.5	46.9							--- DATA ACCESS ---
	0.73	ASYNCH	376	85.6%	981.1	430.5	NO SCH	1	0.3%	1486	0.0	4.0	READS 40
		CHNGD	0	0.0%				DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	WRITES 296
													CASTOUTS 22
													XI'S 40
													XI'S 1801

Figure 41. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (4)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY												PAGE 8			
OS/390		SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE			DATE 04/08/1998			INTERVAL 010.00.000							
REL. 01.03.00		RPT VERSION 1.3.0			TIME 09.00.00			CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS							

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E															

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY															

												XI'S 40			
STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP5 TYPE = CACHE															
# REQ REQUESTS															

SYSTEM		#		% OF		-SERV TIME(MIC)-		REASON #		% OF		---- AVG TIME(MIC) ----			
NAME		AVG/SEC		REQ		ALL AVG STD_DEV		REQ		REQ /DEL		STD_DEV /ALL			
MVSA		169K		139K		55.6% 136.0 59.5		NO SCH 4373		14.6%		832.2 677.8 121.6			
		281.0		26K		10.5% 552.9 944.6		DUMP 0		0.0%		0.0 0.0			
				3786		1.5% INCLUDED IN ASYNC									
MVSB		0		0		0.0% 0.0 0.0		NO SCH 0		0.0%		0.0 0.0 0.0			
		0.00		0		0.0% 0.0 0.0		DUMP 0		0.0%		0.0 0.0			
				0		0.0% INCLUDED IN ASYNC									
MVSC		80782		74K		29.8% 120.4 55.7		NO SCH 895		13.7%		474.5 406.1 65.1			
		134.6		5791		2.3% 602.9 620.7		DUMP 0		0.0%		0.0 0.0			
				734		0.3% INCLUDED IN ASYNC									

TOTAL		249K		213K		85.4% 130.6 58.6		NO SCH 5268		14.4%		771.4 653.8 111.4		-- DATA ACCESS --	
		415.6		32K		12.8% 561.8 895.5		DUMP 0		0.0%		0.0 0.0		READS 21747	
				4520		1.8%								WRITES 58500	
														CASTOUTS 20312	
														XI'S 1801	

Figure 42. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (5)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY												PAGE 9
OS/390	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE		DATE 04/08/1998		INTERVAL 010.00.000							
REL. 01.03.00	RPT VERSION 1.3.0		TIME 09.00.00		CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS							

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E												

COUPLING FACILITY STRUCTURE ACTIVITY												

STRUCTURE NAME = DSNGEPO_GBP7 TYPE = CACHE												
# REQ ----- REQUESTS ----- DELAYED REQUESTS -----												
SYSTEM	TOTAL	#	% OF	-SERV	TIME(MIC)-	REASON	#	% OF	----	AVG TIME(MIC)	----	
NAME	AVG/SEC	REQ	ALL	AVG	STD_DEV		REQ	REQ	/DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL	
MVSA	63	59	93.7%	108.7	17.8							
	0.10	4	6.3%	9418.3	1819.5	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSB	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0							
	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		
MVSC	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0							
	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		0	0.0%	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0		

TOTAL	63	59	93.7%	108.7	17.8							-- DATA ACCESS --
	0.10	4	6.3%	9418.3	1819.5	NO SCH	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	READS
		0	0.0%			DUMP	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	WRITES
												CASTOUTS
												XI'S
												0
												0
												0
												0

Figure 43. RMF CF Activity Report - CF Structure Activity - CF02E (6)

COUPLING FACILITY ACTIVITY												PAGE 13
OS/390	SYSPLEX DDBPLEXE		DATE 04/08/1998		INTERVAL 010.00.000							
REL. 01.03.00	RPT VERSION 1.3.0		TIME 09.00.00		CYCLE 01.000 SECONDS							

COUPLING FACILITY NAME = CF02E												

SUBCHANNEL ACTIVITY												

SYSTEM	# REQ											
NAME	TOTAL	AVG/SEC	-- CONFIG	--BUSY--	REQUETS	-SERVICE	TIME(MIC)-	#	% OF	----	AVG TIME(MIC)	----
				-COUNTS-	REQ	AVG	STD_DEV	REQ	REQ	/DEL	STD_DEV	/ALL
MVSA	352738	587.9	SCH GEN	4	PTH	0	SYNC	300760	136.2	58.5	SYNC	1
			SCH USE	4	SCH	1	ASYNC	37114	540.5	960.0	ASYNC	8224
			SCH MAX	4			CHANGED	7165	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		TOTAL	8225
			PTH	2			UNSUCC	0	0.0	0.0		2.4%
MVSB	28317	47.2	SCH GEN	2	PTH	0	SYNC	18110	226.4	87.2	SYNC	6
			SCH USE	2	SCH	6	ASYNC	582	5922.8	5489	ASYNC	19
			SCH MAX	2			CHANGED	9	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		TOTAL	25
			PTH	1			UNSUCC	0	0.0	0.0		0.1%
MVSC	149246	248.7	SCH GEN	4	PTH	0	SYNC	131996	126.6	55.6	SYNC	0
			SCH USE	4	SCH	0	ASYNC	6906	857.9	1556	ASYNC	899
			SCH MAX	4			CHANGED	738	INCLUDED IN ASYNC		TOTAL	899
			PTH	2			UNSUCC	0	0.0	0.0		0.6%

Figure 44. RMF CF Activity Report - Subchannel Activity - CF02E

For more information on **E**, refer to page 21
 For more information on **F**, refer to page 21

B.2 Sample CF Monitor Screens

```

-----
CFLP0000                CF Monitor - Option Menu                Version  1.1.0
  Select one of the following options:
    1 - Coupling Facilities
    2 - Defined Structures
    3 - Allocated Structures
    4 - Connections
-----

Current time      98.098  09:49      Elapsed   secs  256158
Monitor start time 98.095  10:37      CPU time  secs   1911
Monitor cycle time 10   secs          Monitor   status MASTER
                                          Monitored systems 4

Sysplex id       DDBPLEXB          HRDW name   PROCB1
SYSID            FCPU              LPAR name   FCPU
System           SP6.0.3           CPU model   9672
  
```

Figure 45. CF Monitor - Option Menu (Brabrand)

```

CFLP0251                Connections Display

Interval start 98.095 10:37 End 98.098 10:04:07          Num-sys 4
Interval length 071:24:08 Secs          257048 <- Last cycle 10 secs ->
                                          SYSID MASTER
Type          Stat Total req <- Sync .Cycle. Async -> CF
Structure name # Connection name # 163318071 1242          19          LV
-----
- ISGLOCK      L1 K ISGLOCK#ACPU   A  50299101 113   81   0   0  0
- ISGLOCK      L2 K ISGLOCK#BCPU   A  20098908 41   101  0   0  0
- DSNGBBP0_GBP1 C DB2_DBPA       A  19739365 111  150  1  379  2
- DSNGBBP0_LOCK1 K DXRIBP0$$IBPA001 A 18432487 460  107  0   0  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP5 C DB2_DBPA       A  16670535 125  139  12 2149  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP2 C DB2_DBPA       A  14469636 153  121  1  351  2
- DSNGBBP0_LOCK1 K DXRIBP0$$IBP2002 A 5355798 41   91   0   0  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP4 C DB2_DBPA       A  4286684 163  165  4  8320  2
- ISTGENERIC   S DKDBN00DKDBM22 A 3335916 3    136  0   0  3
- DSNGBBP0_GBP1 C DB2_DBP2       A  1864873 14   137  1  869  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP5 C DB2_DBP2       A  1616268 7    125  0  2449  2
- ISTGENERIC   S DKDBN00DKDBM23 A 1452724 1    118  0   0  3
- ISGLOCK      L3 K ISGLOCK#CCPU   A  1398772 0    88   0   0  0
- DSNGBBP0_GBP0 C DB2_DBPA       A  1152568 0    164  0   0  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP4 C DB2_DBP2       A  939258 4    133  0   0  2
- ISGLOCK      L4 K ISGLOCK#FCPU   A  888491 4    81   0   0  0
- ISTGENERIC   S DKDBN00DKDBM24 A 753464 2    115  0   0  3
- DSNGBBP0_GBP2 C DB2_DBP2       A  276841 0    137  0  473  2
- DSNGBBP0_SCA L DB2_DBPA       A  115916 0    292  0   0  1
- DSNGBBP0_SCA L DB2_DBP2       A  96955 0    231  0   0  1
- DSNGBBP0_GBP0 C DB2_DBP2       A  54820 0    97   0   0  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP7 C DB2_DBPA       A  18433 0    118  0   0  2
- DSNGBBP0_GBP7 C DB2_DBP2       A  156 0    0    0   0  2
- IEFAUTOS     S IEFAUTOSACPU   A  27 0    0    0   0  0
- IEFAUTOS     S IEFAUTOSCCPU   A  26 0    0    0   0  0
- IEFAUTOS     S IEFAUTOSFCPU   A  25 0    0    0   0  0
- IEFAUTOS     S IEFAUTOSBCPU   A  24 0    0    0   0  0
  
```

Figure 46. CF Monitor - Connections Display (Brabrand)

For more information on **L1**, refer to page 25
 For more information on **L2**, refer to page 25
 For more information on **L3**, refer to page 25
 For more information on **L4**, refer to page 25

```

CFLP0400          Systems Activity Summary
                                     Num-sys 4
                                     System MASTER
CFname CF02B   Busy % 1 (05)   CP 2 Used space K: 1093888 54% CF level 4
<----- Last cycle 10 sec -----> Interval 071:38:55 Secs 257935 --->
<----- Sync -----> <----- Async ----->
  System      Total req  Total req  Interval  Dly Chg Total req  Interval  Que Nsc
                115980836 112776459  Avg      435 % % 3204377  Avg      11 % %
- ----- B--M--K--- B--M--K--- -R/T- -Rate -- -- B--M--K--- -R/T- -Rate -- --
_ ACPU        50501861  50501861   83    195 0 0      0      0      0 0 0
_ BCPU        60020160  56978543  128   220 0 0     3041617  932    11 19 19
_ CCPU        1401077   1401077   112    5 0 0      0      0      0 0 0
_ FCPU        4057738   3894978   2371   15 0 0     162760  6580    0 1 1
  
```

Figure 47. CF Monitor - Systems Activity Summary (Brabrand)

```

CFLP0011          CF Monitor - Coupling Facilities Activity Summary
                                     Num-sys 3
                                     SYSID MASTER
                                     CFRM Policy POCFRM01 Activated at: 97.346 17:05:58
                                     Updated at: 97.346 17:00:27
<----- Last cycle 10 sec -----> Interval 043:54:46 Secs 158086 --->
<----- Sync -----> <----- Async ----->
  CFname      Bsy Max Stg  Total req  Interval  Dly Chg Total req  Interval  Que Nsc
                % Bsy  %      Avg      % %      Avg      % %
- ----- --- --- --- B--M--K--- -R/T- -Rate -- -- B--M--K--- -R/T- -Rate -- --
_ CF01E        6  56  36 137402091  120   869 0 0     4412150 1099    28 26 26
_ CF02E        4  57  49 103494317  137   655 0 3     19461510  504    123 21 21
  
```

Figure 48. CF Monitor - Coupling Facilities Activity Summary (Ejby)


```

CFLP0240          Structure Display - SYSID  MVSC
Structure         DSNGEPO_GBP1      CF CF02E  Allocated at 98.088 10:17:41
Size,K 512000  Type Cache Dir.      232099  In use 165056  Highest 188144  H
CF % 25          Elements 116047  In use 116043  Highest 116044
Reads  2524886  Writes  10944658  Dir reclaims  0
Castouts 3811112  XI's    354174    El. reclaims  574026
Preference List CF02E  CF01E
Exclusion List
Disposition DELETE          Max Connections 32      Access Time 0
-----
          ---Cycle--- Interval
Sel Connection name  Sync  Async  Tot Reqs  Sysname  Jobname  ASID Status  CFL
          b--m--k---
-  DB2_DEP2          3      0    1550952  MVSC     DEP2DBM1 00C6 ACTIVE  2
-  DB2_DB2P         91      1    20493775  MVSA     DB2PDBM1 0039 ACTIVE  2

```

Figure 49. CF Monitor - Structure Display - SYSID MVSC (Ejby)

For more information on **H**, refer to page 24

B.3 Display DB2 Commands

```
-DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL(GBP4) GDETAIL(*)
DSNB750I -DB2P DISPLAY FOR GROUP BUFFER POOL GBP4 FOLLOWS
DSNB755I -DB2P DB2 GROUP BUFFER POOL STATUS
          CONNECTED = YES
          CURRENT DIRECTORY TO DATA RATIO = 5
          PENDING DIRECTORY TO DATA RATIO = 5
DSNB756I -DB2P CLASS CASTOUT THRESHOLD = 10%
          GROUP BUFFER POOL CASTOUT THRESHOLD = 50%
          GROUP BUFFER POOL CHECKPOINT INTERVAL = 8 MINUTES
          RECOVERY STATUS = NORMAL
DSNB757I -DB2P MVS CFMR POLICY STATUS FOR DSNBEP0_GBP4 = NORMAL
          MAX SIZE INDICATED IN POLICY = 420000 KB
          ALLOCATED = YES
DSNB758I -DB2P ALLOCATED SIZE = 320000
          KB
          VOLATILITY STATUS = VOLATILE
DSNB759I -DB2P NUMBER OF DIRECTORY ENTRIES = 319309
          NUMBER OF DATA PAGES = 63858
          NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS = 2
DSNB783I -DB2P CUMULATIVE GROUP DETAIL STATISTICS SINCE 04:42:36 MAR
129, 1998
DSNB784I -DB2P GROUP DETAIL STATISTICS
          READS
          DATA RETURNED = 4201465
DSNB785I -DB2P DATA NOT RETURNED
          DIRECTORY ENTRY EXISTED = 4601036
          DIRECTORY ENTRY CREATED = 13547609
          DIRECTORY ENTRY NOT CREATED = 166967420, 0
DSNB786I -DB2P WRITES
          CHANGED PAGES = 87026863
          CLEAN PAGES = 0
          FAILED DUE TO LACK OF STORAGE = 38
          CHANGED PAGES SNAPSHOT VALUE = 10795
DSNB787I -DB2P RECLAIMS
          FOR DIRECTORY ENTRIES = 5749073
          FOR DATA ENTRIES = 20558173
          CASTOUTS = 29326210
DSNB788I -DB2P CROSS INVALIDATIONS
          DUE TO DIRECTORY RECLAIMS = 4555696 M
          DUE TO WRITES = 1470513
DSNB790I -DB2P DISPLAY FOR GROUP BUFFER POOL GBP4 IS COMPLETE
DSN9022I -DB2P DSNBICMD '-DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL' NORMAL COMPLETION
DSN
```

Figure 50. DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL(GBP4) GDETAIL(*) (Ejby)

For more information on **M**, refer to page 27

Appendix C. Couple Data Set Details

The following CDS details refer to the sysplex configurations in Brabrand and Ejby.

C.1 Brabrand (DDBPLEXB)

- Sysplex couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.XCF01
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 2102
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP(PEAK) MAXMEMBER(PEAK)
03/17/1998 08:48:25      8      60 (35)      503 (140)
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.XCF02
VOLSER: MVSX04      DEVN: 0DBC
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM      MAXGROUP      MAXMEMBER
03/17/1998 08:48:32      8      60      503
```

- ARM couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX04      DEVN: 0DBC
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:51:57      8
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 2102
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:52:10      8
```

- CFRM couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX04      DEVN: 0DBC
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:51:57      8
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 2102
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:52:10      8
```

- LOGR couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX04      DEVN: 0DBC
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:51:57      8
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 2102
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:52:10      8
```

- SFM COUPLE DATA SETS

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX04      DEVN: 0DBC
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:51:57      8
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXB.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 2102
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
11/14/1997 09:52:10      8
```

C.2 Ejby (DDBPLEXE)

- Sysplex couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.XCF01
VOLSER: MVSX10      DEVN: 01D4
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP(PEAK) MAXMEMBER(PEAK)
01/11/1997 00:04:43      8      50 (44)      503 (117)
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.XCF02
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 213E
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM      MAXGROUP      MAXMEMBER
01/11/1997 00:11:32      8      50      503
```

- ARM couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 213E
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:05      8
```

2. Alternate:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX10      DEVN: 01D4
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:51      8
```

- CFRM couple data sets:

1. Primary:

```
DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX11      DEVN: 213E
FORMAT TOD          MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:05      8
```

2. Alternate:

DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX10 DEVN: 01D4
FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:51 8

- LOGR couple data sets:

1. Primary:

DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX11 DEVN: 213E
FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:05 8

2. Alternate:

DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX10 DEVN: 01D4
FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:51 8

- SFM couple data sets:

1. Primary:

DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP01
VOLSER: MVSX11 DEVN: 213E
FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:05 8

2. Alternate:

DSN: SYS1.DDBPLEXE.PLEXAP02
VOLSER: MVSX10 DEVN: 01D4
FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM
07/31/1997 09:34:51 8

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For information on ordering these ITSO publications see "How to Get ITSO Redbooks" on page 87.

- *Batch Processing in a Parallel Sysplex*, SG24-5329
- *DB2 for OS/390 Capacity Planning*, SG24-2244
- *OS/390 MVS Parallel Sysplex Configuration Volume 1: Overview*, SG24-2075
- *OS/390 MVS Parallel Sysplex Configuration Volume 2: Cookbook*, SG24-2076
- *OS/390 MVS Parallel Sysplex Configuration Volume 3: Connectivity*, SG24-2077
- *OS/390 MVS Parallel Sysplex Capacity Planning*, SG24-4680
- *Parallel Sysplex CF Online Monitor: Installation and User's Guide*, SG24-5153
- *S/390 Parallel Sysplex Performance*, SG24-4356

E.2 Redbooks on CD-ROMs

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E.3 Other Publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- *DB2 for MVS/ESA V4 Data Sharing: Planning and Administration*, SC26-3269
- *DB2 for OS/390 V5 Data Sharing: Planning and Administration*, SC26-8961
- *OS/390 MVS Setting up a Sysplex*, GC28-1779
- *OS/390 MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference*, SC28-1751 (some releases might be available softcopy only from the OS/390 Online Library Collection, SK2T-6700).
- *OS/390 MVS RMF Report Analysis*, SC28-1950

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Glossary

Explanations of Cross-References: The following cross-references are used in this glossary:

Contrast with. This refers to a term that has an opposed or substantively different meaning.

See. This refers the reader to multiple-word terms in which this term appears.

See also. This refers the reader to terms that have a related, but not synonymous meaning.

Synonym for. This indicates that the term has the same meaning as a preferred term, which is defined in the glossary.

If you do not find the term you are looking for, see the IBM Software Glossary at the URL:

<http://www.networking.ibm.com/nsg/nsgmain.htm>

A

asynchronous. Without regular time relationship. Unexpected or unpredictable with respect to the program's instructions, or to time. Contrast with synchronous.

authorized program analysis report (APAR). A request for correction of a problem caused by a defect in a current release of a program unaltered the user.

availability. A measure of how much (often specified as a percentage) the data processing services are available to the users in a specified time frame.

B

base or basic sysplex. A base or basic sysplex is the set of one or more OS/390 systems that is given a cross-system coupling facility (XCF) name and in which the authorized programs can then use XCF coupling services. A base sysplex does not include a CF. See also *Parallel Sysplex* and *sysplex*.

buffer. (1) A portion of storage used to hold input or output data temporarily. (2) A routine or storage used to compensate for a difference in data rate or time of occurrence of events, when transferring data from one device to another.

buffer invalidation. A technique for preventing the use of invalid data in a Parallel Sysplex data sharing environment. The technique involves marking all copies of data in DB2 or IMS buffers invalid once a sharing DBMS subsystem has updated that data.

buffer pool. A set of buffers that contains buffers of the same length. See also *buffer*, *buffer invalidation*, and *group buffer pool*.

C

cache structure. A CF structure that enables high-performance sharing of cached data by multisystem applications in a sysplex. Applications can use a cache structure to implement several different types of caching systems, including a store-through or a store-in cache. As an example, DB2 uses data sharing group cache structures as GBPs. See also *group buffer pool*, *castout*, and *cache structure services*.

cache structure services. OS/390 services that enable applications in a sysplex to perform operations such as the following on a CF cache structure:

- Manage cache structure resources.
- Store data into and retrieve data from a cache structure.
- Manage accesses to shared data.
- Determine when shared data has been changed.
- Determine whether a local copy of shared data is valid.

castout. The DB2 process of writing changed pages from a GBP to DASD.

central processing unit (CPU). The part of a computer that includes the circuits that control the interpretation and execution of instructions.

central processor (CP). The part of the computer that contains the sequencing and processing facilities for instruction execution, initial program load, and other machine operations. See also *central processor complex*.

central processor complex (CPC). A physical collection of hardware that includes central storage, one or more CPs, timers, and channels.

central storage. Storage that is an integral part of the processor unit. Central storage includes both main storage and the hardware system area.

CF. Coupling Facility.

CFCC. Coupling Facility Control Code. See also *Coupling Facility Control Code*.

CFRM policy. A declaration regarding the allocation rules for a CF structure. See also *structure*.

channel. (1) A functional unit, controlled by a S/390 CPC that handles the transfer of data between processor storage and local peripheral equipment.

(2) A path along which signals can be sent. (3) The portion of a storage medium that is accessible to a given reading or writing station. (4) In broadband transmission, a designation of a frequency band 6MHz wide.

channel-to-channel (CTC). Refers to the communication (transfer of data) between programs on opposite sides of a channel-to-channel adapter (CTCA).

channel-to-channel adapter (CTCA). A hardware device that can be used to connect two channels on the same computing system or on different systems.

commit. In data processing the point at which the data updates are written to the database in a way which is irrevocable.

continuous availability. The elimination or masking of both planned and unplanned outages, so that no system outages are apparent to the end user.

Continuous availability can also be stated as the ability to operate 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, with no outages apparent to the end user.

continuous operations. The elimination or masking of planned outages. A system that delivers continuous operations is a system that has no scheduled outages.

couple data set. A data set that is created through the XCF couple data set format utility and, depending on its designated type, is shared by some or all of the OS/390 systems in a sysplex. See also *Sysplex couple data set* and *XCF couple data set*.

Coupling Facility (CF). A special LP that provides high-speed caching, list processing, and locking functions in Parallel Sysplex. See also *Coupling Facility channel*, *Coupling Facility white space*, and *coupling services*.

Coupling Facility channel (CF link). A high bandwidth fiber optic channel that provides the high-speed connectivity required for data sharing between a CF and the CPCs directly attached to it.

Coupling Facility Control Code (CFCC). The Licensed Internal Code (LIC) that runs in a CF LP to provide shared storage management functions for a sysplex.

Coupling Facility white space. CF storage set aside for rebuilding of structures from other CFs, in case of failure.

coupling services. In a sysplex, the functions of XCF that transfer data and status between members of a

group residing on one or more OS/390 systems in the sysplex.

cross-system coupling facility (XCF). XCF is a component of OS/390 that provides functions to support cooperation between authorized programs running within a sysplex.

cross-system extended services (XES). Provides services for OS/390 systems in a sysplex to share data on a CF.

D

data link. (1) Any physical link, such as a wire or a telephone circuit, that connects one or more remote terminals to a communication control unit, or connects one communication control unit with another. (2) The assembly of parts of two data terminal equipment (DTE) devices that are controlled by a link protocol and the interconnecting data circuit, and that enable data to be transferred from a data source to a data link. (3) In SNA, see also *link*.

Note: A telecommunication line is only the physical medium of transmission. A data link includes the physical medium of transmission, the protocol, and associated devices and programs; it is both physical and logical.

data set. The major unit of data storage and retrieval, consisting of a collection of data in one of several prescribed arrangements and described by control information to which the system has access.

data sharing. In Parallel Sysplex, the ability of concurrent subsystems (such as DB2 or IMS database managers) or application programs to directly access and change the same data while maintaining data integrity. See also *Sysplex data sharing* and *data sharing group*.

data sharing group. A collection of one or more subsystems that directly access and change the same data while maintaining data integrity. See also *DB2 data sharing group*.

database. (1) A set of data, or a part or the whole of another set of data, that consists of at least one file and is sufficient for a given purpose or for a given data-processing system. (2) A collection of data fundamental to a system. See also *data sharing*, and *data sharing group*.

DB2 data sharing group. A collection of one or more concurrent DB2 subsystems that directly access and change the same data while maintaining data integrity.

DDF. Distributed Data Facility (DB2). DB2 subsystem running in an address space that supports VTAM communications with other DB2 subsystems and

supports the execution of distributed database access requests on behalf of remote users. This provides isolation of remote function execution from local function execution.

directory. A list of files that are stored on a disk or diskette. A directory also contains information about the file, such as size and date of last change.

dynamic CF dispatching. With dynamic CF dispatching, the CF will monitor the request rate that is driving it and adjust its usage of CP resource accordingly. If the request rate becomes high enough, the CF will revert back to its original dispatching algorithm, constantly looking for new work. When the request rate lowers, the CF again becomes more judicious with its use of CP resource. See also *dynamic ICF expansion*.

dynamic ICF expansion. For CFCC levels that include dynamic CF dispatching support, the CF will not necessarily consume entire run time intervals at low request rate times. At low request rates, each CF CP consume far less than 1/8th of a physical CP. The CP resource consumption may be more in the 1% to 2% range. At higher request rates (for example, when the CF is actually busy handling requests), the 1/8th minimum will again become effective. See also *dynamic CF dispatching*.

E

EMIF. Enhanced multiple image facility (formerly ESCON multiple image facility). A facility which allows the sharing of FICON or ESCON channels between LPs.

exclusive lock. A lock that prevents concurrently executing application processes from reading or changing data. Contrast with *shared lock*.

F

false lock contention. A contention indication from the CF when multiple lock names are hashed to the same indicator and when there is no real contention.

G

generic resource name. A name used by VTAM that represents several application programs that provide the same function in order to handle session distribution and balancing in a sysplex.

goal mode. A mode of processing where the active service policy determines system resource management.

group buffer pool. A CF cache structure used by a DB2 data sharing group to cache data and to ensure that the data is consistent for all members. See also *buffer pool*.

group services. Services for establishing connectivity among the multiple instances of a program, application, or subsystem (members of a group running on OS/390) in a sysplex. Group services allow members of the group to coordinate and monitor their status across the systems of a sysplex.

H

Hardware Management Console. A console used to monitor and control hardware such as the 9672 CPCs.

hardware system area (HSA). A logical area of central storage, not addressable by application programs, used to store Licensed Internal Code and control information.

HiPerLink. A HiPerLink provides improved CF link efficiency and response times in processing CF requests, compared to previous CF link configurations. With HiPerLinks, current data sharing overheads are reduced and CF link capacity is improved.

I

ICF. Integrated Catalog Facility.

Integrated Cluster Bus channel (ICB). The Integrated Cluster Bus channel uses the Self Timed Interface to perform the S/390 coupling communication. The cost of coupling is reduced by using a higher performing (approximately 280 MB/sec) but less complex transport link suitable for the relatively short distances (The cable is 10 meters; the distance between CPCs is approximately 7 meters).

Internal Coupling channel (IC). The Internal Coupling channel emulates the coupling facility functions in microcode between images within a single CPC. It is a high performance channel transferring data at up to 6 Gb/sec. Internal Coupling implementation is a totally logical channel requiring no channel or even cable hardware. However, a CHPID number must be defined in the IOCDs. A replacement for ICMF.

Internal Coupling Facility (ICF). The Internal Coupling Facility (ICF) uses up to two spare PUs on selected S/390 CPCs. The ICF may use CF links or emulated links (ICMF). It can be used initially as an entry configuration into Parallel Sysplex and then maintained as a backup configuration in the future.

invalidation. The process of removing records from cache because of a change in status of a subsystem

facility or function, or because of an error while processing the cache image of the set of records. When such a cache image is invalidated, the corresponding records cannot be accessed in cache and the assigned cache space is available for allocation.

L

link. The combination of physical media, protocols, and programming that connects devices.

list structure. A CF structure that enables multisystem applications in a sysplex to share information organized as a set of lists or queues. A list structure consists of a set of lists and an optional lock table, which can be used for serializing resources in the list structure. Each list consists of a queue of list entries.

list structure services. OS/390 services that enable multisystem applications in a sysplex to perform operations such as the following on a CF list structure:

- Read, update, create, delete, and move list entries in a list structure.
- Perform serialized updates on multiple list entries in a list structure.
- Monitor lists in a list structure for transitions from empty to non-empty.

local cache. A buffer in local system storage that might contain copies of data entries in a CF cache structure.

lock resource. Data accessed through a CF structure.

lock structure. A CF structure that enables applications in a sysplex to implement customized locking protocols for serialization of application-defined resources. The lock structure supports shared, exclusive, and application-defined lock states, as well as generalized contention management and recovery protocols. See also *exclusive lock*, *shared lock*, and *false lock contention*.

lock structure services. OS/390 services that enable applications in a sysplex to perform operations such as the following on a CF lock structure:

- Request ownership of a lock.
- Change the type of ownership for a lock.
- Release ownership of a lock.
- Manage contention for a lock.
- Recover a lock held by a failed application.

logical partition (LP). In LPAR mode, a subset of the processor unit resources that is defined to support the operation of a system control program (SCP). See also *logically partitioned (LPAR) mode*.

logically partitioned (LPAR) mode. A CPC power-on reset mode that enables use of the PR/SM feature and allows an operator to allocate CPC hardware resources (including CPs, central storage, expanded storage, and channel paths) among logical partitions. Contrast with *basic mode*.

M

multisystem sysplex. A sysplex in which two or more OS/390 images are allowed to be initialized as part of the sysplex. See also *single-system sysplex*.

P

P-lock. There are times when a P-lock must be obtained on a page to preserve physical consistency of the data between members. These locks are known as page P-locks. Page P-locks are used, for example, when two subsystems attempt to update the same page of data and row locking is in effect. They are also used for GBP-dependent space map pages and GBP-dependent leaf pages for type 2 indexes, regardless of locking level. IRLM P-locks apply to both DB2 and IMS DB data sharing.

Parallel Sysplex. A Parallel Sysplex is a sysplex with one or more CFs. See also *base sysplex*, *sysplex*, *extended Parallel Sysplex*, and *standard Parallel Sysplex*.

partition. An area of storage on a fixed disk that contains a particular operating system or logical drives where data and programs can be stored.

performance. For a storage subsystem, a measurement of effective data processing speed against the amount of resource that is consumed by a complex. Performance is largely determined by throughput, response time, and system availability.

policy. A set of installation-defined rules for managing sysplex resources. The XCF PR/SM policy and sysplex failure management policy are examples of policies.

preference list. An installation list of CFs, in priority order, that indicates where OS/390 is to allocate a structure.

S/390 Resource Sharing provides the following functionality:

- XCF Signalling - providing multisystem signaling with reduced cost/management
- GRS Star - multisystem resource serialization for increased performance, recoverability and scalability
- JES Checkpointing - multisystem checkpointing for increased simplicity and reduced cost
- Shared Tape - multisystem tape sharing

- Merged Operations Log - multisystem log
- Merged LOGREC - multisystem log
- Shared Catalog - multisystem shared master catalogs/user catalogs

R

response time. The amount of time it takes after a user presses the enter key at the terminal until the reply appears at the terminal.

S

service class. A subset of a workload having the same service goals or performance objectives, resource requirements, or availability requirements. For workload management, you assign a service goal and optionally a resource group to a service class.

shared. Pertaining to the availability of a resource to more than one use at the same time.

shared lock. A lock that prevents concurrently executing application processes from changing, but not from reading, data. Contrast with *exclusive lock*.

single-system sysplex. A sysplex in which only one OS/390 system is allowed to be initialized as part of the sysplex. In a single-system sysplex, XCF provides XCF services on the system but does not provide signalling services between OS/390 systems. See also *multisystem sysplex* and *XCF-local mode*.

structure. A construct used to map and manage storage in a CF. See *cache structure*, *list structure*, and *lock structure*.

synchronous. (1) Pertaining to two or more processes that depend on the occurrences of a specific event such as common timing signal. (2) Occurring with a regular or predictable timing relationship.

sysplex. A set of OS/390 systems communicating and cooperating with each other through certain multisystem hardware components and software services to process customer workloads. There is a distinction between a base sysplex and a Parallel Sysplex. See also *base sysplex* and *Parallel Sysplex*.

sysplex couple data set. A couple data set that contains sysplex-wide data about systems, groups, and members that use XCF services. All OS/390 systems

in a sysplex must have connectivity to the sysplex couple data set. See also *couple data set*.

sysplex data sharing. The ability of multiple IMS subsystems to share data across multiple OS/390 images. Sysplex data sharing differs from two-way data sharing in that the latter allows sharing across only two OS/390 images.

sysplex failure management. The OS/390 function that minimizes operator intervention after a failure occurs in the sysplex. The function uses installation-defined policies to ensure continued operations of work defined as most important to the installation.

sysplex management. The functions of XCF that control the initialization, customization, operation, and tuning of OS/390 systems in a sysplex.

V

validity vector. On a CPC, a bit string that is manipulated by cross-invalidate to present a user connected to a structure with the validity state of pages in its local cache.

X

XCF. See *cross-system coupling facility*.

XCF couple data set. The name for the sysplex couple data set prior to MVS SP V5.1. See *sysplex couple data set*.

XCF group. A group is the set of related members defined to XCF by a multisystem application in which members of the group can communicate (send and receive data) between OS/390 systems with other members of the same group. A group can span one or more of the systems in a sysplex and represents a complete logical entity to XCF.

XCF-local mode. The state of a system in which XCF provides limited services on one system and does not provide signalling services between OS/390 systems. See also *single-system sysplex*.

XCF PR/SM policy. In a multisystem sysplex on PR/SM, the actions that XCF takes when one OS/390 system in the sysplex fails. This policy provides high availability for multisystem applications in the sysplex.

XES. See *cross-system extended services*.

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