Insight Into Db2 for z/OS Performance Key Metrics and How To Use Them

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Leading the Db2 User Community since 1988 Platform: Db2 for z/OS



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## Agenda

- Key performance metrics in Db2
- Updated metrics and how to interpret them
  - Class 3
  - EDM pools
  - Dynamic Statement Cache
  - RID pool
  - Buffer pools

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## How does IBM zHyperLink<sup>™</sup> change the game?

- IBM zHyperLink<sup>™</sup> dramatically reduces latency by interconnecting the z14 CPC directly to the I/O Bay of the DS8880
- zHyperLink<sup>™</sup> is FAST enough the CPU can just wait for the data
  - No un-dispatch of the running task
  - No CPU queueing delays to resume it
  - No host CPU cache disruption
  - Very small I/O service time

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• Better latency on database I/O intense application or update intensive applications, excluding 100% in-memory (bufferpool) hit cases





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#### **Key Performance Metrics**

- CPU
- Memory (Storage) Usage
- Contention



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**Key Metrics** 





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#### Accounting Class 1,2,3 (Elapsed, CPU and Suspension)





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## **CPU TIME – Application**

- Accounting CPU time: Class 1, Class 2, Class 7
  - CPU time
  - Part of CPU time but zIIP eligible time
  - zIIP time
  - CPU time includes synchronous CF requests, zHyperLink I/O requests



## **CPU TIME – System Level (Statistics)**

- Statistics: System address space CPU time
  - TCB time, SRB time: preemptable, preemptable zIIP time, and non-preemptable SRBs
  - More async task under zIIP preemptable SRBs are added in V11/12
    - V11 Pseudo delete index entry clean up
    - V11 Buffer Pool async allocation (APARs PI84278/PI91719)
    - V12 Fast Traverse Block monitoring
    - V12 Insert Algorithm 2 Pipe management
  - I/O interrupt CPU time (NEW with APAR PI92652)
    - CPU time for read I/O interrupt (including decryption CPU cost)
      - QWSAIIPT: CPU time for I/O interrupt processing for the address space



## **MEMORY Reporting - Virtual & Real Memory (IFCID 225)**

- DBM1, DDF, IRLM address space report memory usage in IFCID 225
- DBM1 Below 2G Virtual (2G less your common memory areas)
  - Notable consumer: open data set adds approx. 5KB per data set
  - z/OS V2.3 provided some improvement
- DBM1 Above 2G Virtual
  - Fuzzy numbers, focus should be on REAL memory monitoring
- DBM1 Real memory usage
  - 31 bit and 64 bit real memory usage
  - Considerations to using 64 bit numbers



## MEMORY Reporting - Virtual & Real Storage (IFCID 225) ...

IFCID 225	Description
QW0225HVPagesInReal	DBM1 REAL in use for 64-bit priv (MB)
QW0225HVAuxSlots	DBM1 AUX in use for 64-bit priv (MB)
QW0225PriStg_Real	DBM1 REAL in use for 64-bit priv w/o BP (MB)
QW0225PriStg_Aux	DBM1 AUX in use for 64-bit priv w/o BP (MB)
QW0225ShrStg_Real	REAL in use for 64-bit shared (MB)
QW0225ShrStg_Aux	AUX in use for 64-bit shared (MB)
QW0225ShrStkStg_Real	REAL in use for 64-bit shared stack (MB)
QW0225ShrStkStg_Aux	AUX in use for 64-bit shared stack (MB)
QW0225ComStg_Real	REAL in use for 64-bit common (MB)
QW0225ComStg_Aux	AUX in use for 64-bit common (MB)
QW0225_REALAVAIL	REALAVAIL (MB) (S)



## **REALSTORAGE\_MANAGEMENT** Serviceability

- ZPARM REALSTORAGE MANAGEMENT = AUTO (default) and ON users
  - Real frame clean up via z/OS DISCARD operation
    with KEEPREAL(YES) option
- KEEPREAL(YES)
  - Unless paging occurs the real frames are still accounted to Db2 even they are unused, freed and discarded

#### Concern

 Inaccurate real memory usage for Db2 address space, difficulty in capacity planning

- Serviceability to collect accurate stats
- Collection is once a day at midnight via z/OS COUNT page operation
  - Count DISCARDED pages
  - Activation via IFCID 503 on
  - Expect some increase in MSTR TCB time at midnight
- APARs PI78979 (V12) PI82191 (V11)
  - Requires z/OS APAR OA50366
- Not applicable for REALSTORAGE\_MANAGEMENT= OFF users



## **REAL MEMORY MANAGEMENT – Discarded pages**

- A new flag, QW0225DPGS, indicates that this record contains values for the following new fields in DSNDQW03
  - QW0225PriStg\_dpage
    - Number of 4K pages from the Private Object which are charged to Db2 and are available for Steal, which are Discarded and have not been retouched
  - QW0225ShrStg\_dpage
    - Number of 4K pages from the Shared Object which are charged to Db2 and are available for Steal, which are Discarded and not been retouched
  - QW0225ShrStkStg\_dpage
    - Number of 4K pages from the Shared Stack Object which are charged to Db2 and are available for Steal, which are Discarded and not been retouched
  - QW0225ComStg\_dpage
    - Number of 4K pages from the Common Object which are charged to Db2 and are available for Steal, which are Discarded and not been retouched
- Accurate real storage usage
  - QW0225xxxStg\_Real + QW0225xxxStg\_Aux QW0225xxxStg\_dpage



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## **Recently Updated Metrics**

Accounting Class 3

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CLASS 3 SUSPENSIONS	AVERAGE TIME	AV.EVENT	TIME/EVENT	Contantian Paparts	
LOCK/LATCH(DB2+IRLM)	0.176721	6.63	0.026648	Contention Reports	
IRLM LOCK+LATCH	0.000798	3.69	0.000216		
DB2 LATCH	0.175922	2.94	0.059741		
SYNCHRON. I/O	0.016379	4.17	0.003929		
DATABASE I/O	0.000825	0.43	0.001934	V12 zHyperLink Eligible I/C	)s
DATABASE I/O CACHE HIT	T (TBD)				
LOG WRITE I/O	0.015553	3.74	0.004157		
OTHER READ I/O	0.014771	4.96	0.002976	V11 includes utility Forma	it 🛛
OTHER WRTE I/O	0.001423	1.07	0.001326	Write	
SER.TASK SWTCH	0.000026	0	0.089458		
UPDATE COMMIT	0	0	N/C		
OPEN/CLOSE	0	0	N/C		
SYSLGRNG REC	0	0	N/C		
EXT/DEL/DEF	0.000026	0	0.09381		
OTHER SERVICE	0	0	0.000231		



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## **CLASS 3** ...

CLASS 3 SUSPENSIONS LOCK/LATCH(DB2+IRLM) IRLM LOCK+LATCH		SQL locks or latch	IRLM	Check if this is IRLM latch wait from locking section. If IRLM latch wait is high & LOB users, make sure to apply APAR PI94553. If IRLM Query requests in stats is high, check the monitoring product use via IFI 150 call
DB2 LATCH	_	Db2 Latch	C	neck statistics latch counters to see which latch is
SYNCHRON. I/O			cc	ontributing this
DATABASE I/O				
DATABASE I/O CACHE HIT (TBD)		V12 zHvperl i	nk	Sync I/Os which hit the disk cache but did not use
LUG WRITE I/U		Fligible I/Os		zHyperLinks
OTHER READ I/O				Possible zHyperLink candidate I/Os in a future
OTHER WRTE I/O	V11 inclu	udes utility		
SER.TASK SWTCH	Forma	at Write	If excessiv	e, check deferred write hit in statistics

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CLASS 3				Contention Reports
CLASS 3 SUSPENSIONS	<b>AVERAGE TIME</b>	AV.EVENT	TIME/EVENT	
ARC.LOG(QUIES)	0	0	N/C	Time Spent in IDAA
LOG READ	0	0	N/C	
DRAIN LOCK	0	0	N/C	V11 Autonomous
CLAIM RELEASE	0	0	N/C	Procedure Wait
PAGE LATCH	0.18965	148.18	0.00128	V11 Parallelism Wait
NOTIFY MSGS	0.000357	1.6	0.000224	
GLOBAL CONTENTION	0.009084	6.08	0.001493	
COMMIT PH1 WRITE I/O	0	0	N/C	V12 zEDC Wait (LOB
ASYNCH CF REQUESTS	0.000069	0.94	0.000074	compression)
TCP/IP LOB XML	0	0	N/C	V12 Insert algorithm Pine
ACCELERATOR	0	0	N/C	wait
AUTONOMOUS PROCEDURE	0	0	N/C	wait
PQ SYNCHRONIZATION	0	0	N/C	
LOB COMPRESSION	0	0	N/C	
FAST INSERT PIPE	0.00012	0.25	0.000478	17



## CLASS 3 ...







## Instrumentation Updates with Insert Algorithm 2 (V12)

- Class 3 Suspension: Insert Pipe wait (base code)
- APAR PI81731 added statistics (IFCID 2) and accounting (IFCID 3) counters for
  - #rows inserted by IAG1 QXRWSINSRTDAlg1
  - #rows inserted by IAG2 QXRWSINSRTDAlg2



#### **Updated Metrics in Statistics**

**EDM Pool and Dynamic Statement Cache** 

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#### **EDM Pools**

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EDM POOL	V11	V12		
PAGES IN DBD POOL (ABOVE)	262.1K	N/A		
HELD BY DBD	542	654		
STEALABLE PAGES	0	0		
FREE PAGES	261.6K	N/A		
% PAGES IN USE	0.21%	100%		
FAILS DUE TO DBD POOL FULL	0	0		
PAGES IN STMT POOL (ABOVE)	262.1K	N/A		
HELD BY STATEMENTS	26	29		
FREE PAGES	262.1K	N/A		
FAILS DUE TO STMT POOL FULL	0	0		
PAGES IN SKEL POOL (ABOVE)	2560	N/A		
HELD BY SKCT	1	1		
HELD BY SKPT	1172	1223		
STEALABLE PAGES	1103.66	1192.83		
% PAGES IN USE	2.71%	100%		
FAILS DUE TO SKEL POOL FULL	0	0		

V12 Allocated as needed

V11 Defined in zparm

V11 or prior release fails when exceeded zparm values

V12 does not fail, but the HELD counter > = zparm value means Db2 frees unused spaces under LRU management \*

\* Note this behavior requires APAR PI91054





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#### **Dynamic Statement Stability**





#### Prepare

- "Full Prepare"
  - Most expensive
  - Invokes parser, Access Path Selection
- "Short Prepare"
  - Explicit "short prepare" from Global Statement Cache (EDM) reuse prepared STMT from cache
  - Explicit "short prepare" from Catalog reuse stabilized STMT from catalog SYSIBM.SYSDYNQRY
  - "Prepare avoidance" possible through KEEPDYNAMIC YES
    - Cheapest reuse the thread copy of prepared statement
- "Implicit Prepare" occurs when the thread copy of the prepared SQL statement no longer exists in the local dynamic SQL Cache
  - Always results in either a "Short Prepare" or "Full Prepare"

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#### **STATEMENT CACHE**

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DYNAMIC SQL STMT	FIELD NAME	QUANTITY
PREPARE REQUESTS	QISEDSG	5201.0K
FULL PREPARES	QISEDSI	296
SHORT PREPARES	DSG-DSI	5200.7K
SHORT PREPARES		5200.7K
BASED ON CACHE	DSG-DSI-DPSF	5200.7K
BASED ON CATALOG	QISEDPSF	0
LOOK-UP IN CATALOG	QISEDPSL	0
CACHE HIT RATIO (%)		99.99
CACHE+CATALOG HIT RATIO (%)		99.99
TOTAL PREPARES		5201,0K
EXPLICIT PREPARES	QXPREP	5201.0K
IMPLICIT PREPARES	QXSTIPRP	0
STABILIZED PREPARES	QXSTSFND	0
PREPARES AVOIDED	QXSTNPRP	0
CACHE LIMIT EXCEEDED	QXSTDEXP	0
PREP STMT PURGED	QXSTDINV	0
LOCAL CACHE HIT RATIO(%)		N/C

V12 Prepared from the stabilised stmt in the catalog

V12 Catalog look up to look for the prepared statement

V12 Prepared from the cache in the catalog, basically same as QISEDPSF



#### **STATEMENT CACHE: Concentrate Statements With Literals**

CSWL - STMTS PARSED	QXSTCWLP	
<b>CSWL - LITS REPLACED</b>	QXSTCWLR	
<b>CSWL - MATCHES FOUND</b>	QXSTCWLM	
<b>CSWL - DUPLS CREATED</b>	QXSTCWLD	

# of times Concentrate Statements with literals are parsed

# of times literal replacement occurs

# of times the statement matched via literal replacement

# of times duplicate cache entry is created due to matching criteria (reusability)



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#### **Updated Metrics – Statistics**

> RID processing



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## **RID Processing**

#### • RID list is used in:

- List prefetch
- Multiple Index Access
- Hybrid join
- Enforcing unique keys for multi row update

#### • **RID Pool Related Parameters**

- MAXRBLK as RID Pool size
  - Default 400MB
- MAXTEMPS\_RID to limit overflow usage in work file per RID process
  - Default NOLIMIT
- MAXTEMPS to limit MAXTEMPS\_RID per agent
  - Default 0 (no limit)

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## **RIDPOOL Sizing**

- V11: # concurrent RID processing activities \* average number of RIDs \* 2 \* 5 (bytes per RID)
- V12: # concurrent RID processing activities \* average number of RIDs \* 2 \* 8 (bytes per RID)
- Or... QISTRHIG (MAX RID BLOCKS ALLOCATED) \* 32K



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#### **RID LIST Counters (Since V11)**

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RID LIST PROCESSING	QUANTITY
SUCCESSFUL	50417.6K
NOT USED-NO STORAGE	28
NOT USED-MAX LIMIT	0
MAX RID BLOCKS ALLOCATED	1793
CURRENT RID BLOCKS ALLOCAT.	11.7
MAX RID BLOCKS OVERFLOWED	0
CURRENT RID BLOCKS OVERFL.	0
STORAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	0
RDS LIMIT EXCEEDED	7
DM LIMIT EXCEEDED	0
PROC.LIMIT EXCEEDED	21
OVERFLOWED-NO STORAGE	21
OVERFLOWED-MAX LIMIT	7
INTERRUPTED (HJ)-NO STORAGE	0
INTERRUPTED (HJ)-MAX LIMIT	0
SKIPPED-INDEX KNOWN	42069



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## **Updated Metrics**

#### **Buffer Pools**

- Simulated Pools (V11/V12)
- Serviceability fields (V11/V12)
- IFCID 199 (V12)
- zHyperLinks (V12)
- Overflow (V12)



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## Buffer Pool Simulation (Db2 11 feature introduced with APAR PI22091)

- Benefit of expanding buffer pools varies with data re-reference and the ratio between object size and buffer pool size
- Simulation provides accurate benefit of increasing buffer pool size from production environment





#### **How To Use Simulation – Example**

- Determine simulated pool size (SPSIZE) and simulated sequential prefetch threshold (SPSEQT)
  - Cost Real memory (64bit above): SPSIZE \* 0.02 for 4K pools, 0.01 for 8K, so on
- Issue ALTER command with SPSIZE, SPSEQT (optional)
- Collect statistics data or DISPLAY BUFFER POOL DETAIL command outputs
  - Recommend to reset SPSIZE(0) when simulating different SPSIZE
  - Recommend to take enough samples (2-3 hours) per SPSIZE



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#### **Simulation Output**

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#### **Notes: After APAR PH02577**

•	DSNB432I -D2PA SIMULATED BUFFER POOL ACTIVITY -
	AVOIDABLE READ I/O -
	SYNC READ $I/O(R) = 25463982$
	SYNC READ $I/O$ (S) =81181
	ASYNC READ I/O =15470503
	SYNC GBP READS (R) $=11172099$
	SYNC GBP READS (S) $=4601$
	ASYNC GBP READS =1181076

• DSNB432I -D2PA SIMULATED BUFFER POOL ACTIVITY -AVOIDABLE READ PAGE MISSES -SYNC FROM DASD (R) =25463982 SYNC FROM DASD (S) =81181 ASYNC FROM DASD =15470503

				101/0000
SYNC	FROM	GBP	(R)	=11172099
SYNC	FROM	GBP	(S)	=4601
ASYNC	FROM	GBP		=1181076



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#### **Buffer Pool SLRU Chains (Serviceability Counters)**

BP8 GENERAL	QUANTITY
MIN BUFFERS ON SLRU	86639
MAX BUFFERS ON SLRU	88995
SLRU LENGTH EQUALS VPSEQT	0
GETPAGE REQU RANDOM ON SLRU	62160

Validate your VPSEQT using these counters

BUFFERS ALLOCATED	2097200
VPSEQT	20%
SEQUENTIAL BUFFERS	419440



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#### **IFCID 199 Data Set Level Statistics V11**

IFCID 199 fields	
QW0199SV	AVERAGE SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MILLISECONDS)
QW0199SX	MAXIMUM SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MILLISECONDS)
QW0199AD	AVERAGE ASYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MILLISECONDS)
QW0199AX	MAXIMUM ASYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MILLISECONDS)

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

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## **IFCID 199 Data Set Level Statistics V12**

IFCID 199 fields	
QW0199S1	AVERAGE SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS)
QW0199S2	MAXIMUM SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS)
QW0199A1	AVERAGE ASYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS)
QW0199A2	MAXIMUM ASYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS)
QW0199Z1	AVERAGE SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS) with zHyperLink
QW0199Z2	MAXIMUM SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAY (IN MICROSECONDS) with zHyperLink

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### **DISPLAY BPOOL DETAIL with zHyperLink Read**

DSNB467I -CEA2 STATISTICS FOR INDEX SPACE TPCEA100.TEHHIX2 DATA SET #: 27 USE COUNT: 0 VP CACHED PAGES -DSNB453I -CEA2 294 354 CURRENT MAX = = 47 175 CHANGED MAX = = SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAYS -DSNB4551 -CEA2 AVERAGE DELAY =940 MAXIMUM DELAY =14370 TOTAL PAGES =797 SYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAYS WITH ZHYPERLINK -AVERAGE DELAY =28 MAXIMUM DELAY =388TOTAL PAGES =625 ASYNCHRONOUS I/O DELAYS -DSNB456I -CEA2 AVERAGE DELAY =614 MAXIMUM DELAY =22271 TOTAL PAGES =700 TOTAL I/O COUNT =486

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![](_page_41_Picture_0.jpeg)

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T1

**T**3

T2

## **Updated PGSTEAL(NONE): Contiguous BUFFER POOL**

Db2 11 PGSTEAL(NONE)

Maintains Hash and LRU chains

PGSTEAL(NONE)

except in overflow area

No more chain maintenance

Db2 12

![](_page_41_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_0.jpeg)

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## **Bpool READ**

BP1 READ	QUANTITY
GETPAGE REQUEST	526.5M
GETPAGE REQS-SEQUENTIAL	16584.9K
IN-MEM OVFL SEQ REQS	0
GETPAGE REQS-RANDOM	509.9M
IN-MEM OVFL RND REQS	0
SYNCHRONOUS READS	14
SYNC READS-SEQUENTIAL	0
IN-MEM OVFL SEQ READS	0
SYNC READS-RANDOM	14
IN-MEM OVFL RND READS	0

V12 Contiguous Buffer Pool Overflow activities, Ideally all 0, otherwise, check DSNB604I

![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

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## **Questions?**

![](_page_43_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Picture_0.jpeg)

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## John Campbell IBM Db2 for z/OS Development campbelj@uk.ibm.com

Session code: Z08

![](_page_44_Picture_4.jpeg)

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