Managing Oracle Workload with 
z/OS Workload Manager

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Agenda

• Brief Introduction to MVS Workload Management (WLM) Externals
• Classifying Different Oracle Workloads
  – TSO
  – Batch
  – CICS or IMS
  – Transparent Gateway for DB2
• What is an Enclave?
• Handling of Enclaves in Oracle Net
• Some Examples of Oracle Workload Classification
  – Oracle Apps Benchmark
    • Classify Oracle Net client work
• CPU Accounting considerations
  – Enclave CPU reporting
**Controls Managed by WLM**

In goal mode, SRM uses the following controls to manage work to help meet customer specified goals.
- Dispatching Priority
- MPL Targets
- Swap Protect Time
- Storage Targets
  - Protective Storage Targets
  - Restrictive Storage Targets
- Storage Policies
  - Estor (protected, LRU, space available)
  - Swap, VIO, Hiperspace, Stolen pages
- Etc.

**Service Class and Classification**

- WLM part of z/OS
- A “Work Manager” calls WLM to classify a work request
  - Ex: JES, CICS, Websphere, Oracle
- A Service Class is assigned based on information passed to Classify service
- Classification rules are in the workload definition in the WLM Policy
- Policy built with ISPF Dialog
  - EXEC ‘SYS1.SBLSCLI0(IWMARIN0)’
Goals

• The Service Class has multiple Periods
  – Based on the amount of CPU used
• The SC Period has two attributes
  – Importance
    • 1-5 and discretionary
  – Performance Goal
    • Response, or percentile response
    • Velocity

Velocity Goals

• A goal for long running, non response oriented work
• Velocity = Using samples ÷ (Using + Delay samples) × 100
  – Includes Storage Delay
    • MPL
    • Paging
  – Includes CPU Delay
    • Higher priority work
  – Optionally includes I/O delay
Response Goals

- A goal for interactive, response oriented work
- Average response time
  - Ex: Average response of transactions = .2 sec.
- Percentile
  - Ex: 95% of transactions with response less than .5 sec.

Service Class Period

- After consuming a number of Service Units, the service class migrates to another period
  - Different goal and importance
  - Allows longer work to be treated at lower importance than new work
**CPU Service Unit**

- Service Units per CPU second is a constant associated with the CPU model.
- Examples:
  - 2094-707 (z9-109) delivers 25000 SU per second
  - 2066-002 (z800) delivers 8588.3 SU per second
  - 2084-301 (z990) delivers 21858 SU per second
- WLM uses Service Units to make Policy independent of processor speed

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**Resource Group**

- Define a maximum or minimum service rate
  - CPU service units
- A set of service classes
- Usually used as a “cap” on resource
- Can be very effective as a minimum rate
  - Service class with discretionary goal, but guaranteed a minimum number of service units corresponding to 5% of system capacity
Classifying TSO

- Usually classified by USER ID
- Recommend a Goal with Multiple Periods
- Oracle processing performed at priority of the TSO transaction
  - Response Time Goal for first and second period
    - Maintain high importance for short transactions
  - Velocity Goal for last period, or large response
    - Lower importance for long running transactions
- Example:
  - Period 1: Importance 1, Average response .1 second
  - Period 2: Importance 3, Average response .5 second
  - Period 3: Importance 5, Velocity 10 or
  - Period 3: Importance 5, Average response 10 seconds

Classifying Batch Jobs

- Usually classified by Job Name or Job Class
- Recommend a Goal with a Single Period
- Oracle processing performed at priority of the Batch Job
  - Velocity Goal
    - Lower importance to prevent interference with interactive work
- Example:
  - Importance 5, Velocity 10
- Note different classes of work may require different service classes, with differing goals
Classifying CICS Transactions

- Usually classified by CICS Transaction ID
- Oracle processing performed at priority of the CICS address space
  - If MRO, Classification done in TOR
  - Response Time Goal is recommended
    - Maintain high importance for short transactions
    - All transactions in same region should have similar response requirements
    - Must be single period
  - Velocity Goal for CICS address space
    - Transactions can be managed by this goal if desired
    - Similar to (obsolete) WLM Compatibility Mode
- Example:
  - Importance 2, Average response .2 second

What Is an Enclave?

- A "business transaction" without address space boundaries
- Independent enclave used by Oracle
  - True SRM transaction
  - Separately classified and managed in service class or performance group
- LE uses the word Enclave for something completely different
  - the set of resources and processing associated with a single logical LE application
  - Defines the scope of the application. Owns storage, files, etc.
  - Not discussed here
How Do MVS Enclaves Behave?

- Created by an address space (the "owner")
- One address space can own many enclaves
- One enclave can include multiple dispatchable units (SRBs/tasks) executing concurrently in multiple address spaces (the "participants")
  - Enclave SRBs are preemptible, like tasks
  - All its dispatchable units are managed as a group
- Many enclaves can have dispatchable units running in one participant address space concurrently

NET Structure and CPU Recording

IBM @server. For the next generation of e-business.
Classifying NET Transactions

- All independent enclaves are classified using the active MVS WLM policy
- Classified using attributes associated with each subsystem
- Defaults if you do not classify in WLM policy:
  - enclaves default to the SYSOTHER service class which has a discretionary goal.
- Note that goal mode is required on all currently supported MVS releases

WLM Support in Oracle Net

- Support in Oracle OSDI 8.1.7 or subsequent
  - Multi-Process Monitor (MPM) support ended December 2003
- Inbound client work gets WLM classification
  - Client IP/LU, target service, userID
- Client requests run under a preemptable enclave SRB
- Each enclave classified into a service class
  - Resource consumption and transaction rates in RMF workload report
  - Separately managed by WLM
    - Dispatching priority, storage, I/O priority
Transparent Gateway for DB2 (TG4DB2)

- TG4DB2 in 8i was based on MPM
  - All work in TG4DB2 ran at priority of TG4DB2
- TG4DB2 in 9i is based on OSDI
  - Work from network comes through Oracle NET
    - Runs in an enclave until it gets to TG4DB2 A/S
    - TCB per session, uses Call Attach Facility (CAF)
  - You must classify this enclave
    - Velocity goal with high importance is appropriate

TG4DB2 …

- With latest OSDI patches the work in TG4DB2 TCB is joined to the enclave
  - Some of DB2 code runs in the enclave
  - Background DB2 processes charged to DB2
  - Response time goals possible
- In 10g, CAF was removed, RRSAF used to connect to DB2
  - All DB2 work runs in the enclave
  - Response time goals are recommended
Code for Database Available in MetaLink

- Ensure you are at current Oracle OSDI maintenance level
  - 8.1.7.4.50 is not supported as of 12/31/2004
  - 9.2.0.6.21 cumulative patch 5054359
  - 10.1.0.5.21 cumulative patch 4505133
  - Check with Oracle support
    - For Alerts, see MetaLink Certify -> Alerts.

WLM Support in Oracle Net...

- Define Net Service

  DEFINE SERVICE ORANETW TYPE(NET) PROC(ORANET) -
  DESC(’Oracle Network Supporting WLM Transactions’) SID(NETW) -
  PARM(’HPNS PORT(1521) ENCLAVE(CALL)’)

- ENCLAVE(CALL)
  - dynamic enclaves, many WLM transactions
- ENCLAVE(sess)
  - static enclaves (default), one WLM transaction per session
WLM Support in Oracle Net…

- **Enclave(Sess)**
  - Classification done once at Logon
  - Enclave deleted at Logoff
  - Entire session is a single WLM transaction
  - Only Velocity Goals are appropriate

- **Enclave(Call)**
  - Classification done every time a request arrives from client
  - Enclave deleted when NET has to wait for next request
  - Each client request is a separate WLM transaction
  - Response Time or Percentile Goals should be used

**NET Behaviour with Enclave(sess)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client request 1</th>
<th>Client request 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclave Active</td>
<td>Idle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclave exists from Logon until Logoff

State can be running, waiting for I/O, …

Enclave transaction
Managed by SRM
Only Velocity Goals are appropriate

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NET Behaviour with Enclave(call)

Client request 1

Enclave Active

Enclave exists until NET has no more data

Enclave transaction
Managed by SRM

Response time reported by RMF

Client request 2

New Enclave Active

State can be running, waiting for I/O, …

Enclave transaction
Managed by SRM

New Management Capabilities

- Recommend ENCLAVE(CALL)
- Establish Response Goal at high importance for first period
- Migrate to less importance for second period
- Third Period for very low importance
  - This allows you to maintain high response for trivial work
  - Treat heavier, less sociable work at an appropriate priority
  - Especially if running in capped Logical Partition or capped resource group
Both Modes Can Co-exist

- Separate Net can be used for greater flexibility
- Segregate users based upon workload and performance needs
- Distinguish by IP address or Port number

Server Consolidation

- Work can be assigned different Service Classes
  - Multiple Oracle instances handled based on goals for service classes assigned by NET, TSO, JES, …
  - Single copy of Oracle Subsystem
  - Single copy of NET possible
  - Can safely consolidate multiple independant Oracle instances onto a single MVS image
Classification of Oracle NET Enclaves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>OSDI subsystem name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UI</td>
<td>User ID from the client. For Oracle Applications this is the UID of the user running the application server on the middle-tier processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET</td>
<td>If SNA: client Network Name from VTAM. If TCP: First eight characters of dotted IP address. (ex.100.0124.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU</td>
<td>If SNA: The client LU name. If TCP: Last eight characters of dotted IP address. Note that the IP address requires leading zeros to be specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Protocol from connect, TCP or LU6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Position 1 to 8. Oracle Service Name for this connection. The service name is defined in the parameters used to initialize the Oracle ODSI subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Position 9 to 89. TCP/IP hostname (left justified)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Example:
Oracle Applications Benchmark

IBM server. For the next generation of e-business.
### Classification Rules for ORANET

**Subsystem Type** | Xref | Notes | Options | Help
---|---|---|---|---

#### Modify Rules for the Subsystem Type

Command ==> 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsystem Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fold qualifier names?</th>
<th>Action codes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSI</td>
<td>ORACLE Subsystem</td>
<td>Y (Y or N)</td>
<td>A=After, C=Copy, M=Move, I=Insert rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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#### Service Class Goal for Important Work

**Service Class** | Xref | Notes | Options | Help
---|---|---|---|---

#### Modify a Service Class

Command ==> 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Class Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Workload Name</th>
<th>Base Resource Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORAMT1</td>
<td>Oracle Mid Tier #1</td>
<td>ORACLE</td>
<td>name or ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specify BASE GOAL information. Action Codes: I=Insert new period, E=Edit period, D=Delete period.**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Imp.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average response time of 00:00:00.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average response time of 00:00:00.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Execution velocity of 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Goal for Concurrent Manager Work

Modify a Service Class
Row 1 to 2 of 2

Command ===>

Service Class Name . . . . : ORAMT2
Description . . . . . . . Oracle Mid Tier #2
Workload Name . . . . . . . ORACLE (name or ?)
Base Resource Group . . . . _______ (name or ?)

Specify BASE GOAL information. Action Codes: I=Insert new period, E=Edit period, D=Delete period.

---Period--- ---------------------Goal---------------------
Action # Duration  Imp.  Description
__ __    1 Discretionary

Effect of Implementing Enclave(call)

- RMF III Enclave report only shows “active” enclaves
  - Many fewer in display
  - Use the RMFPP reports for the service class data
- RMF now has transaction rate, and related stats
  - “Transaction” is a network interaction with new code
  - Better definitions will come in later releases of Oracle
    - This code available today
- Slight increase in NET TCB time
RMF Monitor III Enclave Report

RMF 2.10.0 Enclave Report                  Line 1 of 2
Command ===>                                                  Scroll ===> CSR
Samples: 100     System: MVS4  Date: 02/20/02  Time: 17.18.20  Range: 100   Sec
Current options: Subsystem Type: ALL                          -- CPU Util --
Enclave Owner:                               Appl%   EAppl%
Class/Group:                                  13.4     69.0
Enclave   Attribute  CLS/GRP  P Goal    % D X   EAppl%   TCPU    USG  DLY  IDL
*SUMMARY                                         28.78
ENC00001             ORAMT1   3                  28.78  71.79   49   41  0.0

RMF Monitor III Sysplex Summary

RMF 2.10.0 Sysplex Summary - R26PLEX         Line 5 of 33
Command ===>                                                  Scroll ===> PAGE
WLM Samples: 400     Systems: 1  Date: 06/10/02 Time: 13.25.00 Range: 100   Sec
>>>>>>>>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX<<<<<<<<
Service Definition: PBCORAC               Installed at: 06/07/02, 10.16.52
Active Policy: ORAPOL                Activated at: 06/07/02, 10.17.00
-------- Goals versus Actuals -------- Trans --Avg. Resp. Time--
Exec Vel --- Response Time --- Perf Ended WAIT EXECUT ACTUAL
Name   T  I  Goal Act  ---Goal--- --Actual-- Indx Rate   Time   Time Time
ORACLE  W           46                               237.1 0.000  0.031  0.031
ORACLE  S           88                               235.1 0.000  0.013  0.013
  1  98  0.015 AVG  0.005 AVG   0.30  232.6 0.000  0.004  0.005
  2  95  0.500 AVG  0.190 AVG   0.38  2.020 0.000  0.190  0.190
  3  90  84                         1.07  0.490 0.000  3.403  3.403
ORACTC  S  5    20  26                         0.76  1.940 0.000  2.142  2.142
CPU Accounting for Oracle Work

- CPU time for user work through Oracle Net now accumulated separately
  - May require changes to customer accounting and capacity planning methodologies
    - CPU now charged to NET not DB Server or Gateway
  - Operations staff may need education
    - SDSF shows almost no CPU in Server or Gateway A/S
    - Lots in ORANET
- Overhead of Enclave(Call) in NET TCB time

Example SDSF display

```
Display Filter View Print Options Help
SDSF DA OU02 OU02 PAG 0 SIO 2 CPU 1 LINE 1-26 (26)
NP JOBNAME STEPCALL SRVCLASS DP CPU ECPUR CPU-TIME ECPUR-TIME REAL
ORACNET ORACNET SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 2001.54 45261.24 7218
ORAC015 ORAC015 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.06 3.06 4381
ORAC025 ORAC025 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.33 3.33 4402
ORAC024 ORAC024 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.83 3.83 4426
ORAC019 ORAC019 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 5.26 5.26 4022
ORAC007 ORAC007 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.34 3.34 3978
ORAC006 ORAC006 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.09 3.09 3984
ORAC005 ORAC005 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.76 3.76 3888
ORAC004 ORAC004 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 11.07 11.07 4058
ORAC003 ORAC003 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.09 3.09 4072
ORAC002 ORAC002 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 3.46 3.46 4048
ORAC001 ORAC001 SYSSTC FE 0.00 0.00 547.68 547.68 3802
```
Comments and Recommendations

- Goal Mode required since z/OS 1.3
  - Enclave(call) with velocity goals will not hurt
    - Velocity still appropriate, but not optimal
  - Enclave(sess) with response time goals not appropriate
    - Enclave goes to last period shortly after Logon
- Must have subsystem OSDI defined, with a default service class specified
  - If no service class assigned by policy then SYSOTHER is used
  - SYSOTHER has a discretionary goal. *Very Bad*
- Recommend ENCLAVE(CALL) in Oracle Net Service
  - Establish a short 1st period importance 1 to maintain response for trivial requests
  - Lower importance for 2nd period
  - Importance 5 or discretionary 3rd period
- Consider setting PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS = 1
  - Parallel query processing still in DB service address space

Summary

- OSDI WLM support exploits z/OS function not available to other Oracle versions
- Consolidation of multiple smaller Oracle instances on single S/390 now possible
  - Either multiple or single instance of Oracle on MVS
- Transparent Gateway product allows coexistence with DB2, with new support for response time goals
- Each client's transactions can be separately managed
  - The most important work gets the resources
  - Unsociable work can be segregated
- Resource group can be used to guarantee minimum (or maximum) service
- New response time and transaction rate recording in RMF
Thank you – Any Questions?

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