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8471 - Making System z the Center of Enterprise Computing

Presented By: Mark Neft

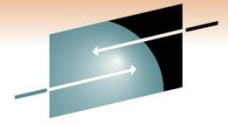
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March 2, 2011

Session 8471





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Presentation Abstract:

- How to exploit the best aspects of z/OS and Enterprise Virtualization to create a cost effective and highly reliable application Eco System. The presentation will use real examples of combining z/OS and Linux on System z to create a cost effective and highly reliable enterprise solution. This includes leveraging DB2 with zIIP engines, and Java, COBOL and Oracle RAC all running on Linux on System z, to create a simplified and scalable solutions. I will also highlight some of the cost savings models illustrating how this solution reduced Oracle software cost by over 80% and mainframe costs by 30% or more.
- Learn how to enable z/OS workload to run on Linux for System z
- Review case studies of Oracle and COBOL application running on System z

Objectives

- Review the value proposition of the System z in enterprise computing
 - What is Mainframe Optimization
 - What are the options on the mainframe
 - Uber- virtualization
 - Oracle super scaling
 - Enabling COBOL - z/OS workload to run on Linux for System z
 - The mainframe is not dead and neither is COBOL

Mainframe Optimization (MFO)

- MFO is an approach that positions the best of System Z across z/OS to enable Linux on System z and now zBX
- Why is it important today?
 - Typically the Mainframe is the single largest line-item on an IT budget
 - IT budgets are getting reduced by 10% - 50%
 - The mainframe is the logical place to start
- How to reduce costs by 20%-80% without leaving the mainframe

There are five key aspects to Mainframe Optimization:



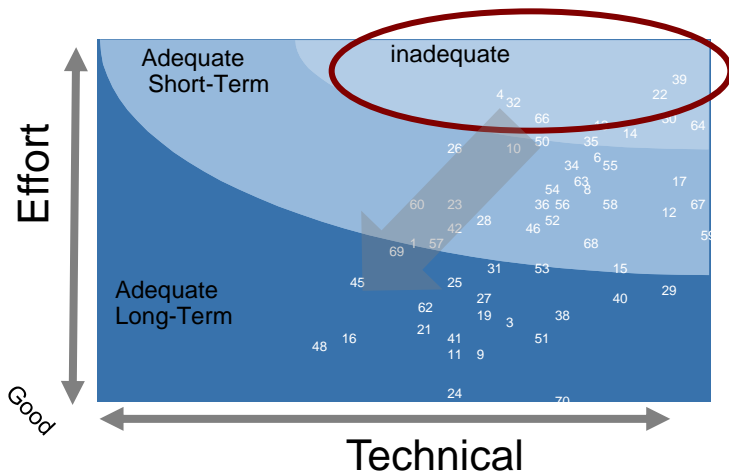
1. Understanding your baseline costs
2. Server Consolidation – “Uber-virtualization” of distributed platform to System z / Linux
3. Oracle Consolidation – Consolidate multiply Oracle instances onto a smaller foot print and reduce the number of Oracle licenses
4. Fit for Purpose workload – run the right work load on the right parts of the System z
5. When to upgrade the mainframe

Mainframe Optimization

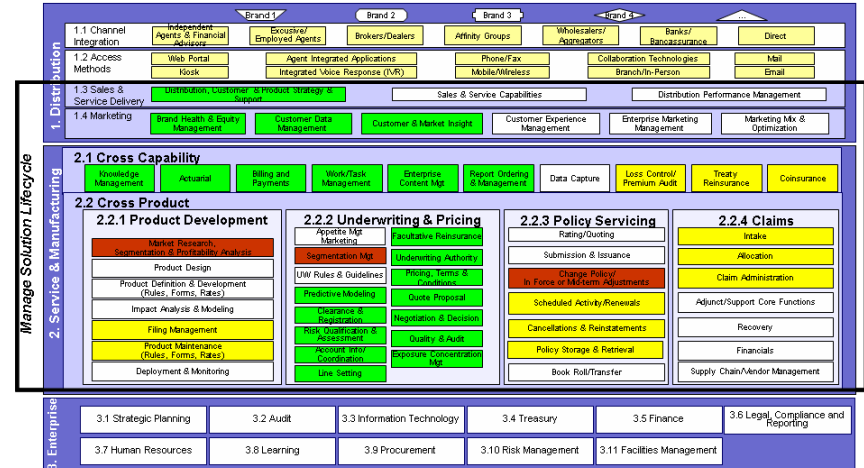
Prioritizing the work and measuring the benefits during the journey

- Accommodate changes in business imperatives
- Proactively understand the affects of the different levers within portfolio
- Measure and monitor the progress – focus on the quantifiable results

Continuously prioritize the portfolio



Show the progress using a business view



Business focus view showing the results kept IT aligned with the changing business imperatives

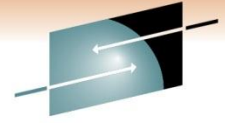
Illustrative Key of Complexity:

Orange = High
Blue = Normal

Yellow = Medium
Others = not in scope

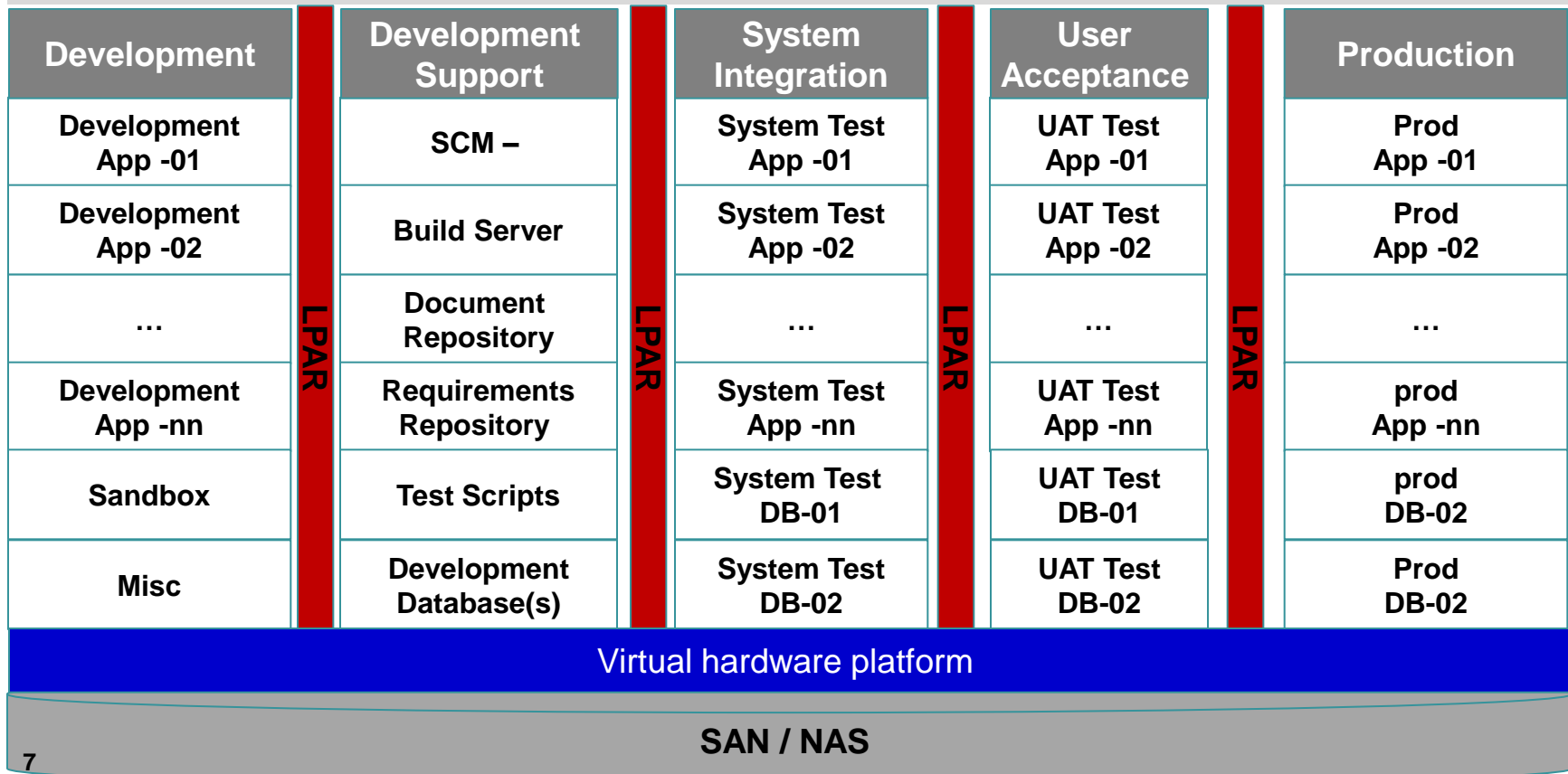
Server Consolidation

- Running the Organization on a Box



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- Levering the tried and true LPAR technologies enables organization to exploit cost effective, scalable, and stable Open Source deployment
 - The ability to co-locate tightly coupled solutions
 - The ability to optimize hardware during functional consolidation
 - The ability to prioritize (share) hardware to meet business needs now (Dev/Test/Prod)





Value Proposition: Oracle Consolidation

Global Company

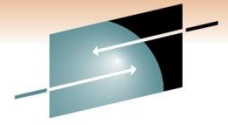
- Achieve super scalability on a small footprint
- Oracle software costs reduced by 85%*
- Physical footprint reduced by 80% (3 Racks vs. 15 racks)**
- Background
 - 2 Node OracleRac Cluster
 - >36TB
 - Single tables of 3+ Billion rows
 - Full primary and foreign keys
 - Indexes
 - Referential Integrity turned on
- Results Achieved
 - Over 7 hours the application averaged >240,000 TPS
 - Multi-row inserts / updates
 - CPU utilization was ~50% on the Oracle server
 - Application is Java running on the IFL as well

* Oracle would have required 224 Intel processors to support the same load or 4 node Superdome plus equivalent hardware for just production DR

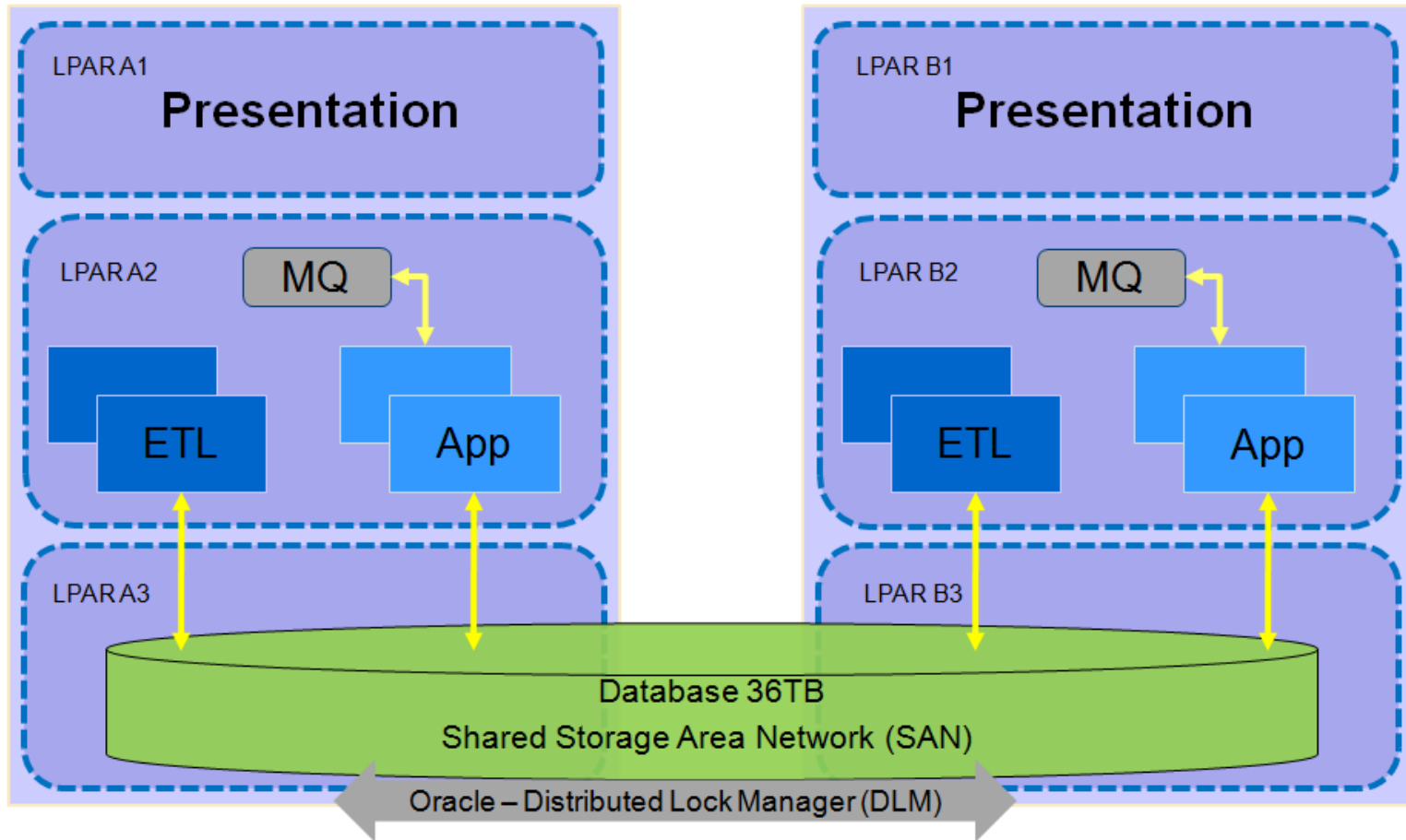
** excluding Disk

Oracle

- Achieve Super Scalability on a Small Footprint



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Savings Delivered in the First Year

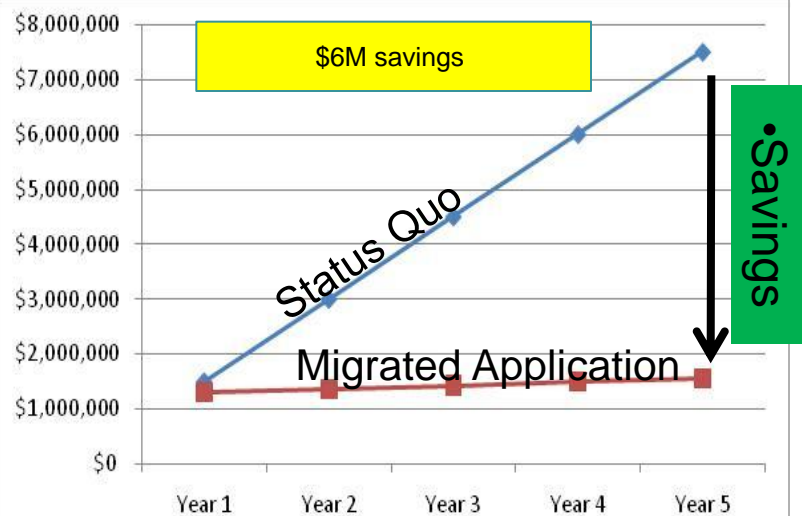


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Value Proposition: Fit for Purpose workloads

Small Application Footprint

A small application currently costing \$1.5M/year to operate becomes \$0.1M or a five year savings of over \$6M (Including the cost of migration)



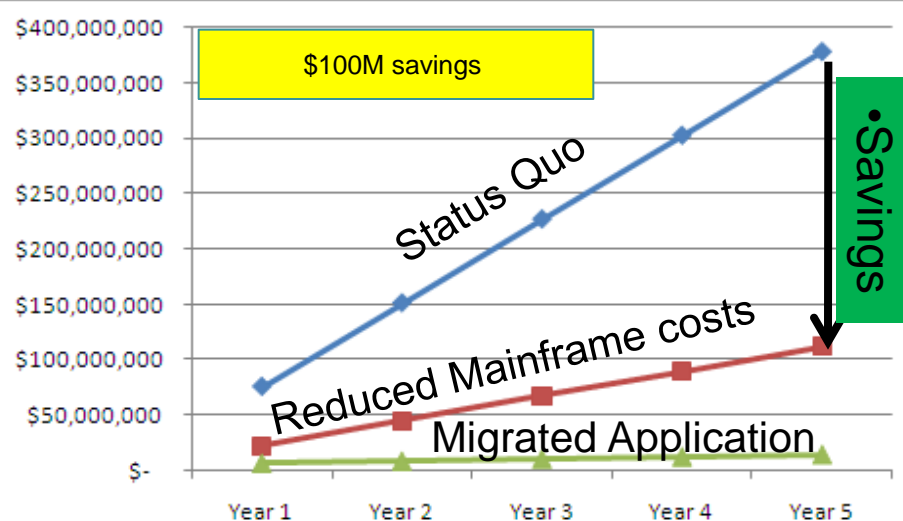
Illustrative cost comparisons:

Example 1:
z/OS \$XX/CPU Hour vs IFL \$Y.Y/YCPU Hour

Partial Application Deployment*

Moving a portion of a 5,000 MIP application to an IFL allows a cost reduction of \$40-55M and a cost avoidance savings of \$70-\$90M

* Patent Pending



Illustrative cost comparisons:

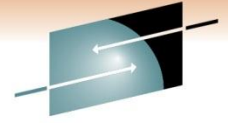
Example 2:
z/OS engine \$ XXX vs. IFL engine XXX / 90
Comparable Intel server required 5-10 more or 2-3x

Simple Workload Classifications

- **Batch**
 - File based
 - Database
 - Message Based (MQ)
- **Online / Real-Time**
 - Screen Based (3270)
 - Message based (MQ)
 - Services based (SOAP)
- **Heavy CPU**
 - Compute intensive
 - Complex calculations
 - Sort
- **Heavy I/O**
 - Large I/O
 - Chatty with the database
 - Conversational

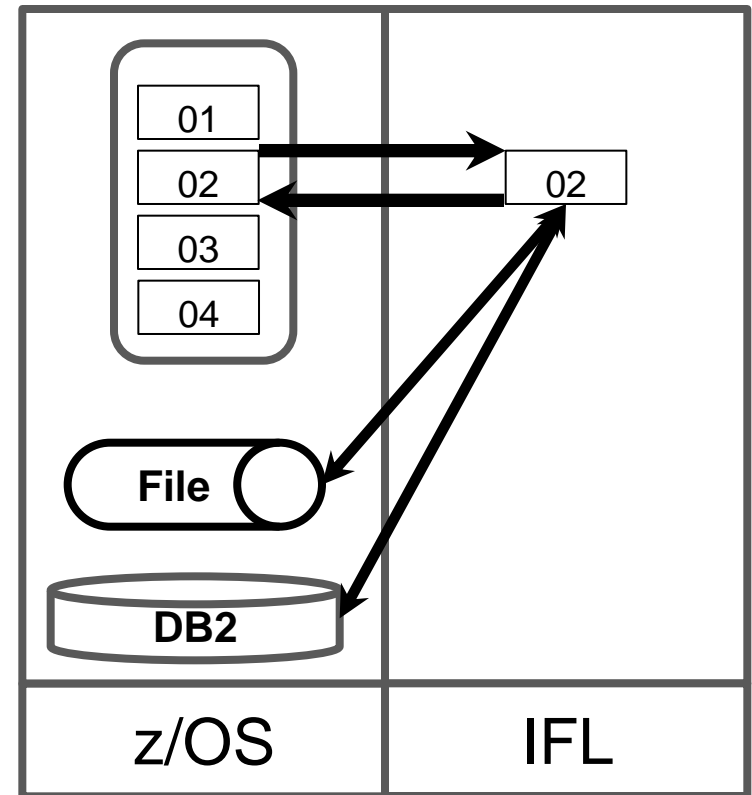
Question to answer – what makes up peak MIPS

Fit for Purpose Batch Workload

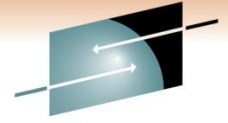


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- Current Batch job runs on z/OS
- Step 02 use 90% of the CPU
- Using a new tools – a single step can be shifted to the IFL where the CPU intensive is more cost effective to run (BLUEACCEL)

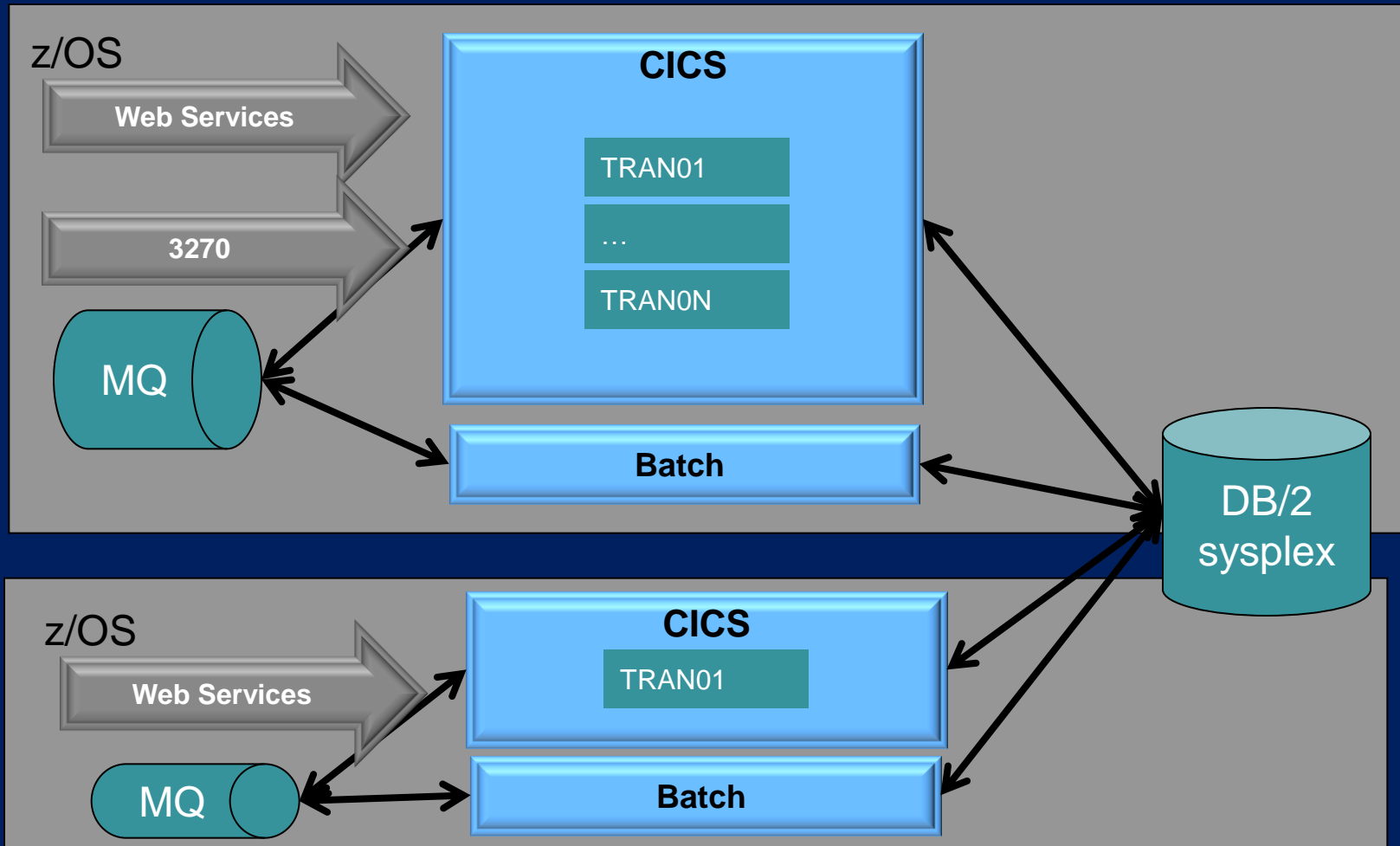


Mainframe Application Configuration Typical



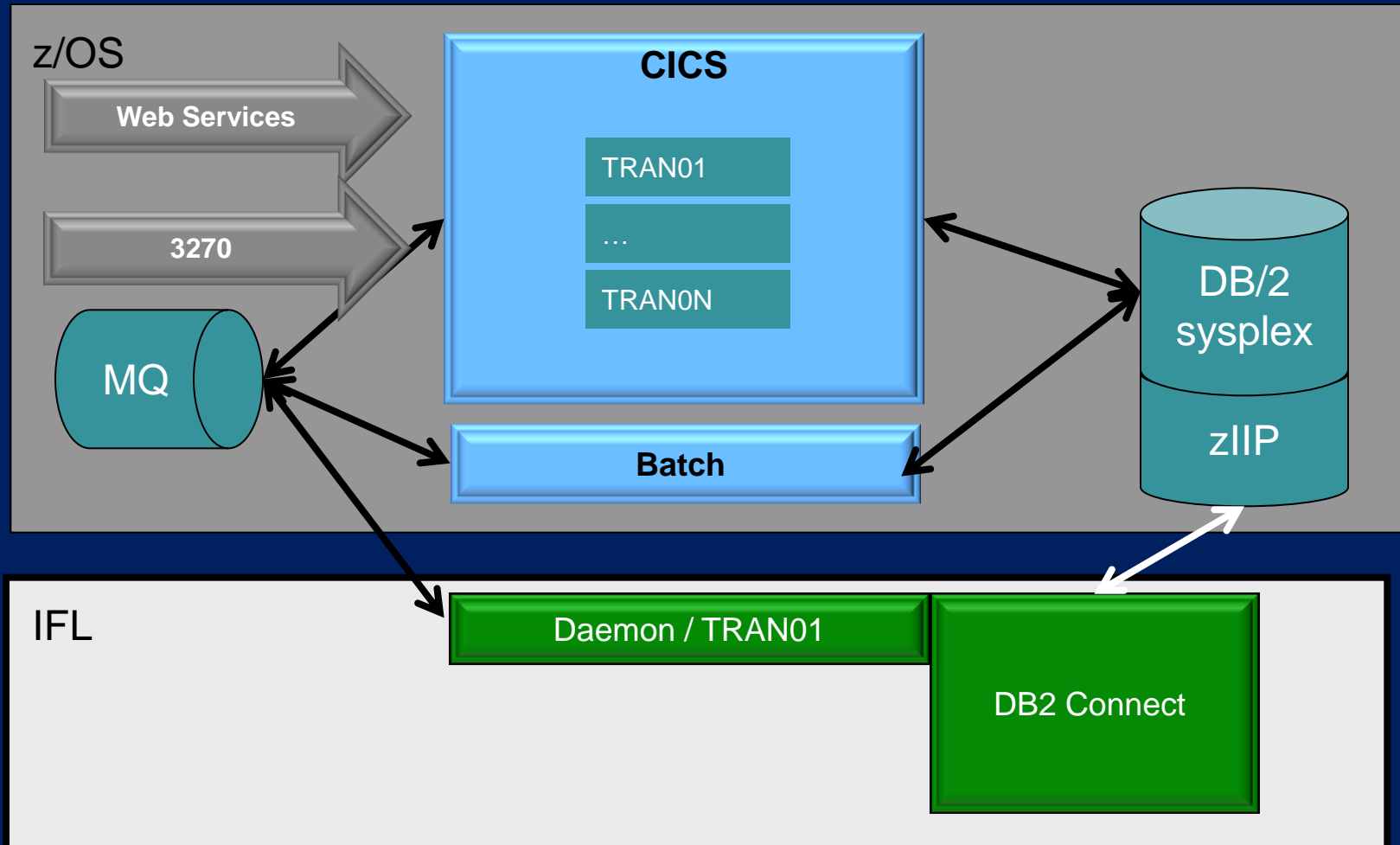
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Mainframe



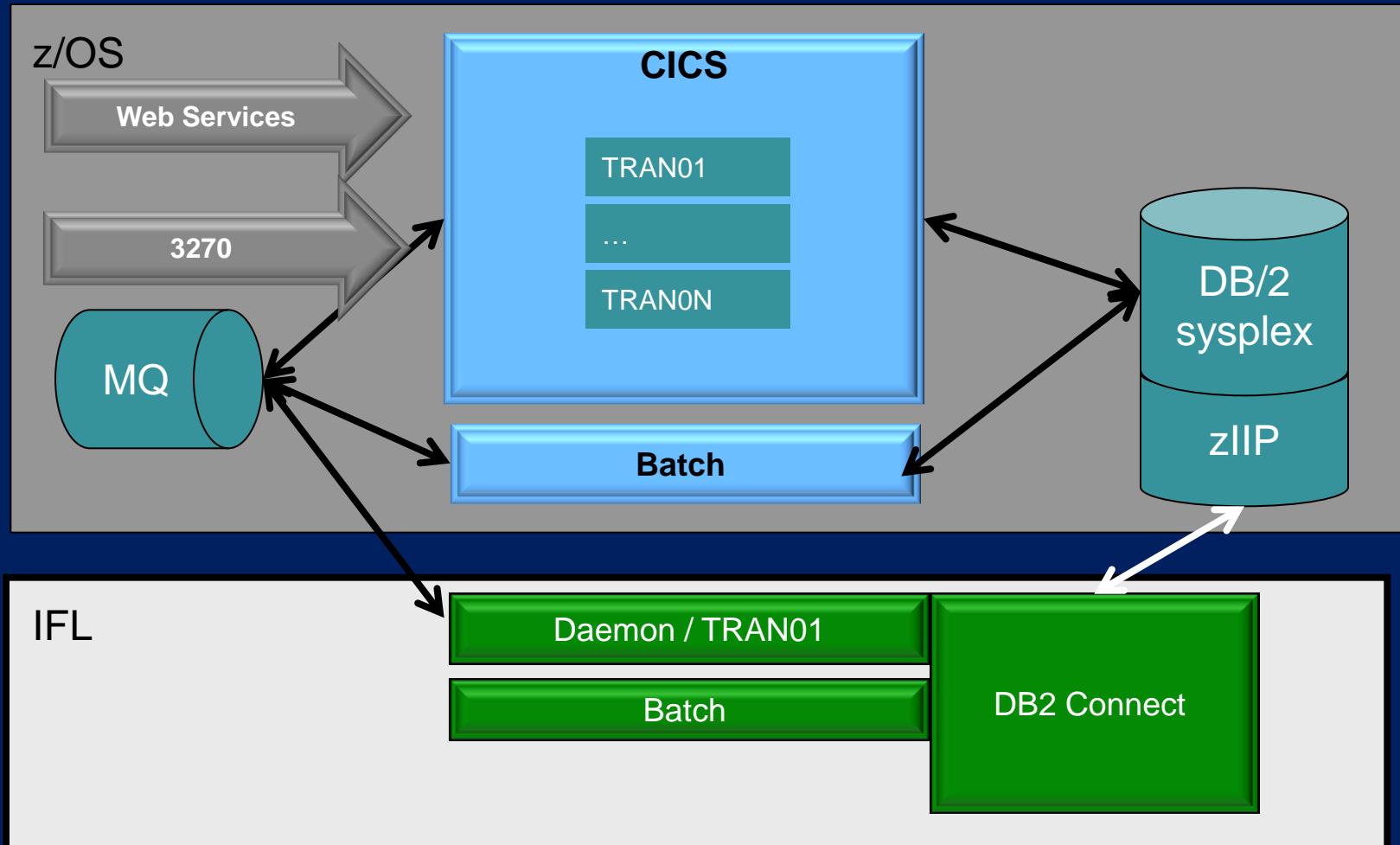
Mainframe Application Configuration Coexistence with the IFL

Mainframe



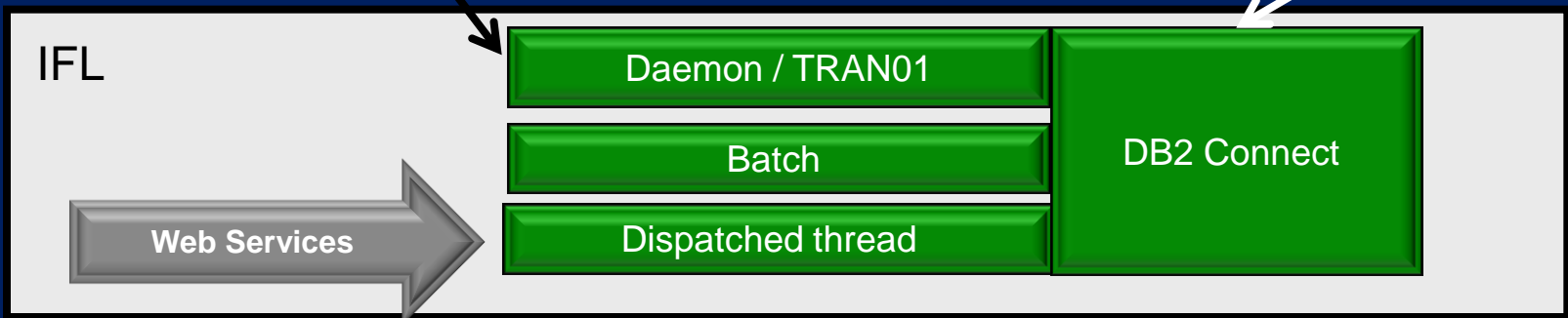
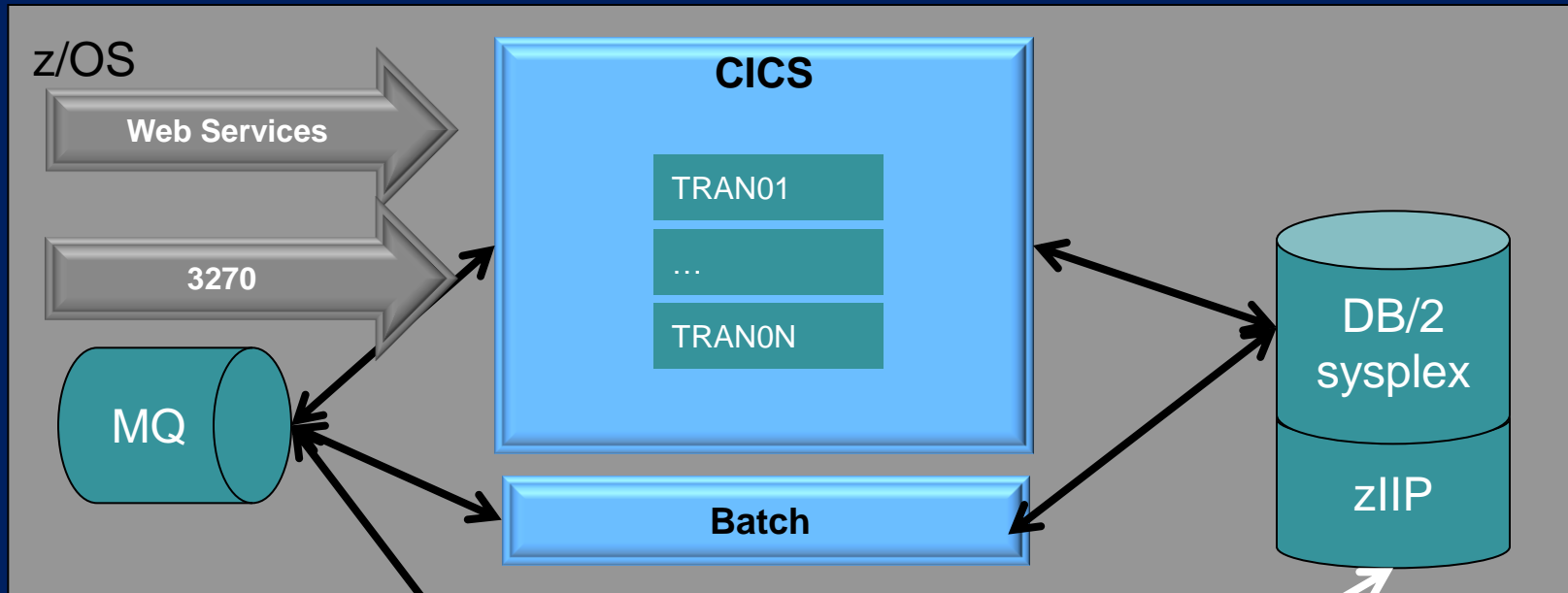
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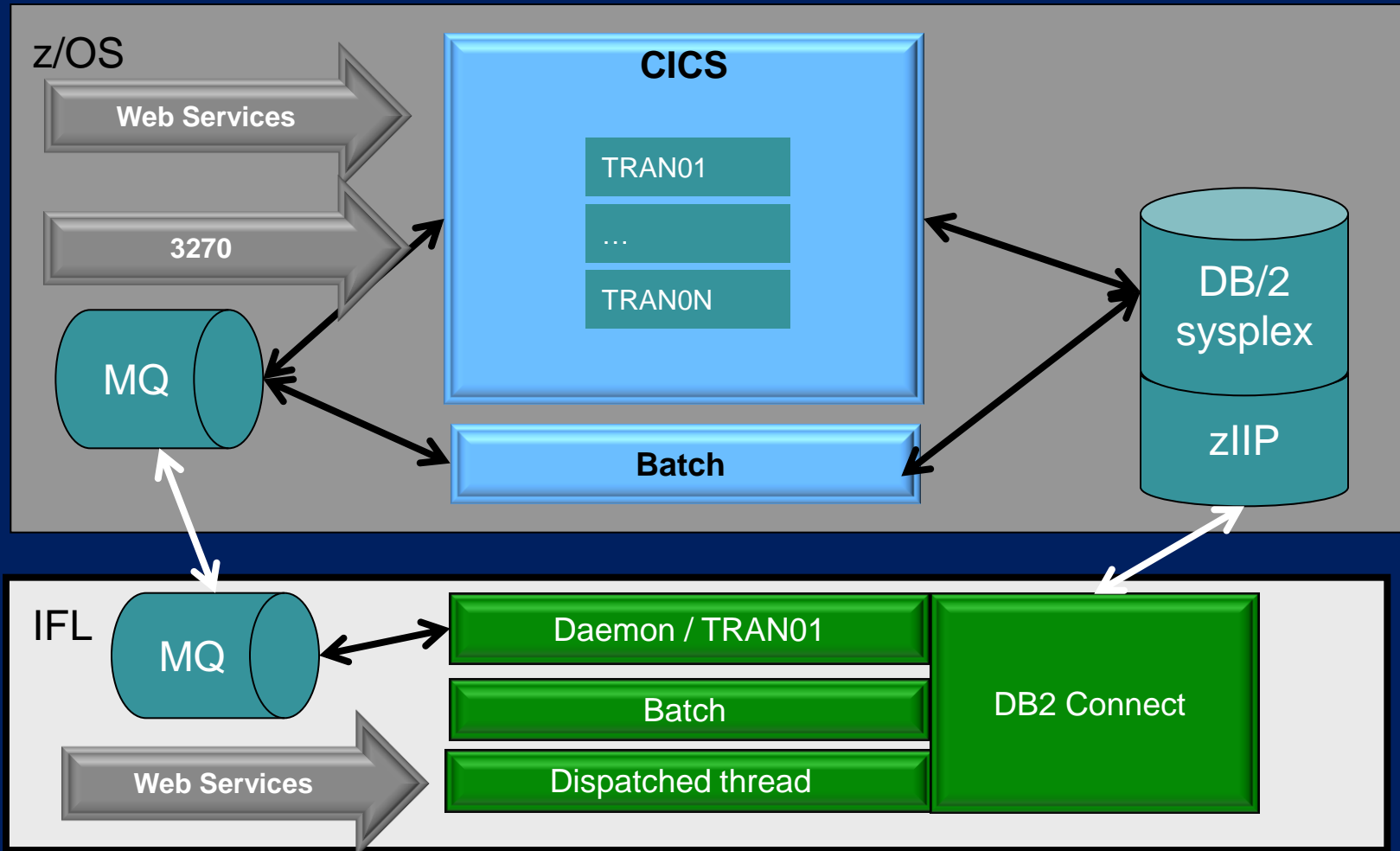
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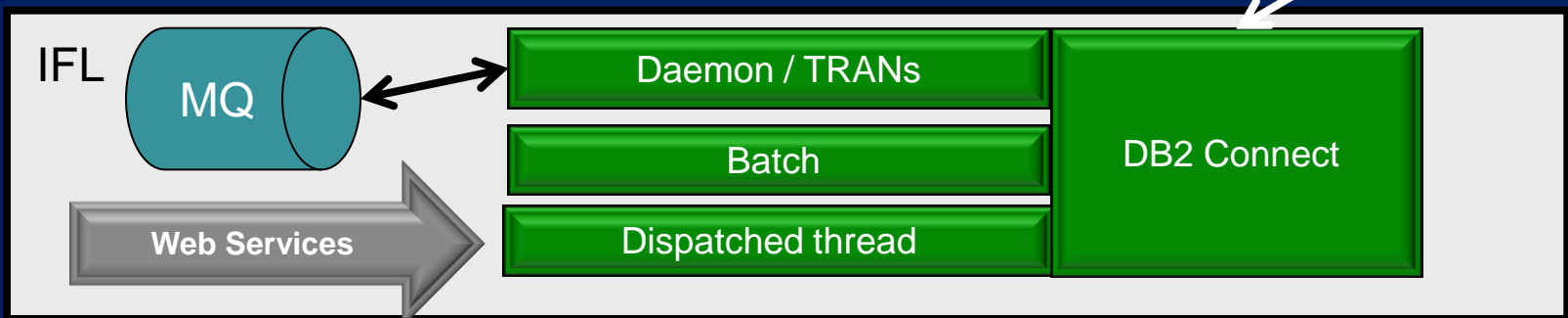
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Mainframe Application Configuration Coexistence with the IFL

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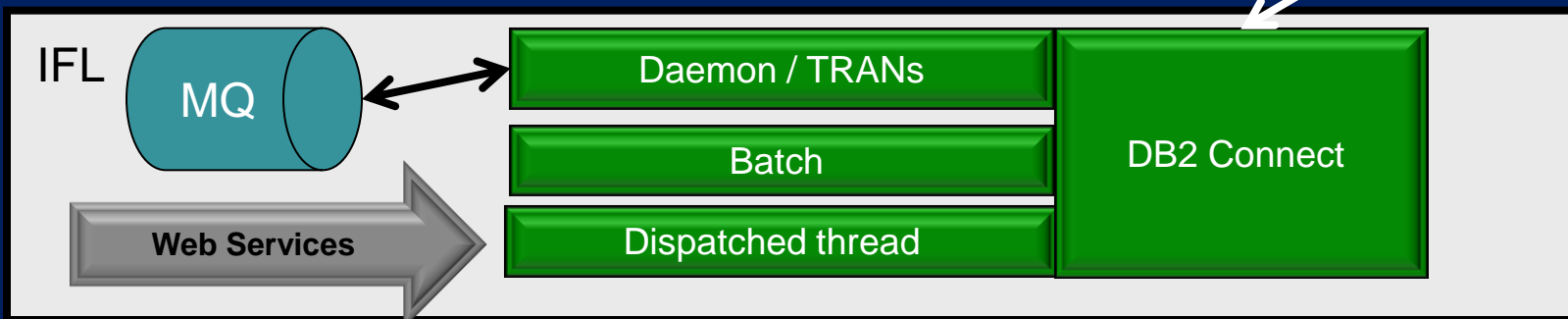
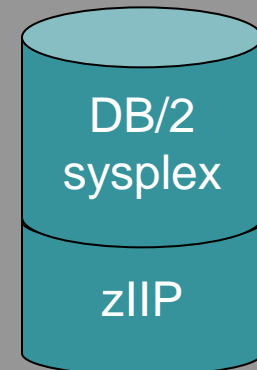


Mainframe Application Configuration Coexistence with the IFL

Mainframe

z/OS

Let z/OS enable Linux on System z to be a safe place for Mission Critical Enterprise Applications



Fit for Purpose – Utilization Summary

Volume doubles during the migration



Phase 2 Migration

- May 2010
- System continues to Run hot

CP Processor Utilization by Hour																								
Processor/Hour	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALPHA																								
2010/05/28-FRI	59	64	63	62	57	58	60	66	73	81	80	88	82	85	81	86	92	91	73	72	55	63	58	58
2010/05/27-THU	63	60	67	53	52	52	60	85	83	74	82	78	72	81	74	85	92	84	67	62	63	58	58	56
2010/05/26-WED	66	68	69	53	48	58	45	56	75	79	81	85	83	89	81	84	78	79	59	67	63	62	67	61
2010/05/25-TUE	65	61	62	51	47	44	51	62	61	60	63	61	61	73	72	80	81	81	76	74	60	62	55	51
2010/05/24-MON	45	58	62	53	49	50	49	52	56	64	65	67	63	74	73	78	87	81	81	70	61	57	52	41
2010/05/23-SUN	85	61	49	47	50	34	32	35	35	34	30	20	62	71	60	45	36	33	28	31	32	37	33	38
2010/05/22-SAT	69	95	65	65	68	66	63	68	72	74	72	74	64	53	50	49	51	45	50	44	41	40	39	76
ALPHA Average Mon-Fri	60	62	65	54	51	52	53	64	70	72	74	76	72	80	76	83	86	83	71	69	60	60	58	53
ZETA																								
2010/05/28-FRI	97	85	79	65	79	82	81	83	87	94	96	97	97	97	90	95	94	89	94	85	92	95	86	82
2010/05/27-THU	91	85	80	60	61	59	68	68	85	91	88	95	90	94	96	95	97	96	88	85	71	77	77	87
2010/05/26-WED	90	87	88	68	68	79	62	76	89	93	94	99	89	95	93	94	90	91	84	88	93	99	85	68
2010/05/25-TUE	93	95	84	82	77	70	80	83	95	96	91	89	82	92	93	92	96	96	97	85	81	86	89	76
2010/05/24-MON	79	81	78	74	60	67	65	73	89	95	95	95	97	98	97	96	98	96	97	93	86	90	90	72
2010/05/23-SUN	93	94	79	84	75	59	60	37	40	39	35	24	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	92	79	58	56
2010/05/22-SAT	92	100	100	95	91	85	88	93	92	94	96	95	93	93	85	84	89	81	75	77	88	77	74	89
ZETA Average Mon-Fri	90	87	82	70	69	71	71	77	89	94	93	95	91	95	94	94	95	94	92	87	85	89	85	77

70%

90%

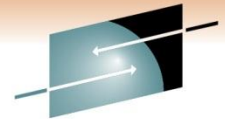
Phase 3 Migration

- Nov 2010
- Volume doubled
- System Running at 50% Capacity

CP Processor Utilization by Hour																								
Processor/Hour	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALPHA																								
2010/11/15-MON	51	63	50	35	32	38	25	26	32	38	43	38	36	35	39	43	32	34	33	54	47	42	35	40
2010/11/14-SUN	97	85	44	29	25	16	14	15	20	14	14	14	66	46	21	21	17	23	18	19	30	29	29	32
2010/11/13-SAT	61	89	88	66	50	51	50	45	45	41	41	39	36	35	36	31	28	23	32	46	40	32	65	
2010/11/12-FRI	57	50	36	38	44	51	35	39	44	46	52	48	44	49	41	53	44	40	41	48	52	48	38	70
2010/11/11-THU	59	68	48	39	32	45	32	28	35	31	34	34	33	29	30	33	32	33	29	30	42	39	33	35
2010/11/10-WED	63	67	65	53	44	50	36	38	43	60	50	51	44	42	34	49	40	37	38	38	55	45	39	42
2010/11/09-TUE	53	71	73	59	45	48	43	44	38	41	45	41	42	55	49	44	44	48	33	43	63	46	38	40
ALPHA Average Mon-Fri	57	64	54	45	39	46	34	35	38	43	45	42	40	42	39	44	38	38	35	43	52	44	37	45
ZETA																								
2010/11/15-MON	58	67	47	34	34	52	35	37	39	47	50	51	45	45	54	49	40	53	43	68	54	50	48	53
2010/11/14-SUN	95	92	51	43	40	32	20	19	26	25	26	20	80	58	31	29	23	27	25	32	29	36	36	32
2010/11/13-SAT	86	91	90	85	80	54	46	48	49	44	44	60	61	38	41	43	38	46	45	40	37	30	34	66
2010/11/12-FRI	67	47	51	49	47	56	60	52	45	67	54	57	51	54	57	61	51	46	53	51	61	54	53	89
2010/11/11-THU	70	59	54	37	54	43	42	35	35	37	43	35	41	48	46	44	36	40	48	45	45	52	49	43
2010/11/10-WED	69	82	71	57	57	73	49	44	51	53	60	54	47	51	55	69	46	53	49	55	49	52	54	43
2010/11/09-TUE	75	78	80	53	54	61	58	45	56	60	55	59	50	54	58	61	52	49	45	52	46	61	55	61
ZETA Average Mon-Fri	68	67	61	46	49	57	49	43	45	53	52	51	47	50	54	57	45	48	48	54	49	57	50	59

45%

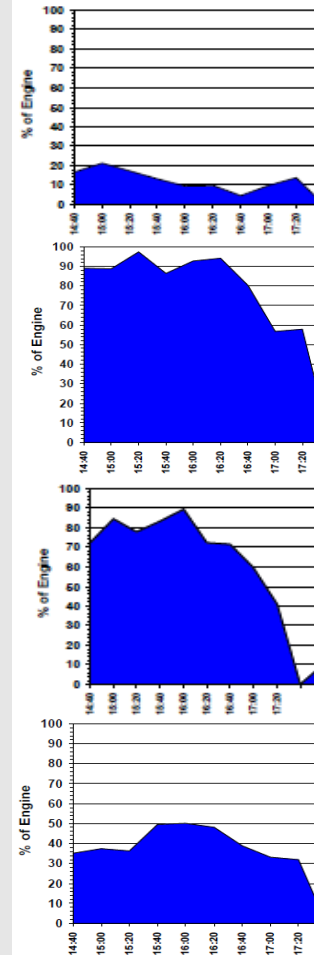
50%

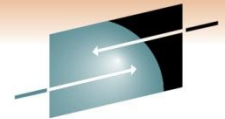


Summary of CICS Workload Migration

- Trans ABC & EFG response time increased from .4s to 12s
- CPU utilization on CECA remained consistent
 - **XYPA** and **XYPC** decreased (**This is good**)
 - **XYOA** and **XYUA** increased (**out of scope workload**)
- CPU Utilization on CECB remained consistent due to growth in XYOB and XYUB (**out of scope workload**)
- CPU Utilization decreased for both CICSONE and BATCHONE work
 - XYPA saw largest decrease (**savings of 1 engine**) ~ 760 MIPS
 - XYPC saw decrease (**saving of .5 engines**) ~ 380 MIPS
 - 1705 QAZ jobs ran on 3/17 - 3525 QAZ jobs ran on 6/3
- CPU Utilization for MQ increased 5-7% on all 4 lpars
- CPU Utilization for DDFPTS increased - transactions doubled
- IFL utilization increased from 15% to 60% (**This is good**)
- ZIIP utilization increased (10% - 20%) (**This is a good**)
- Coupling Facility Utilization remained consistent
 - Requests to QSP0PTSQUEUE1 decreased by 87%

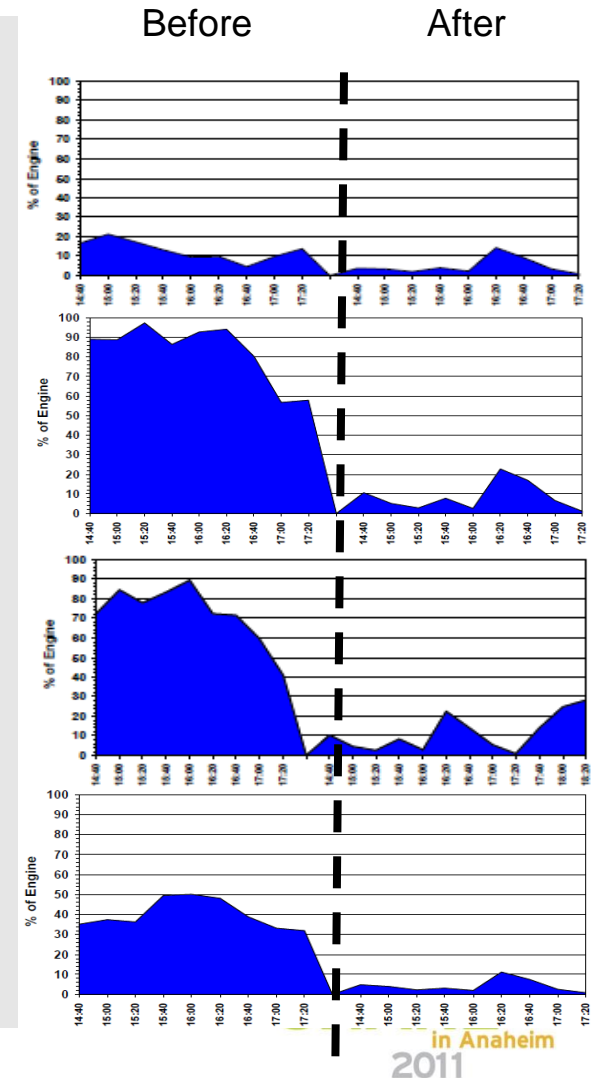
Before

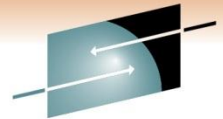




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 - XYPC saw decrease (**saving of .5 engines**) ~ 400 MIPS
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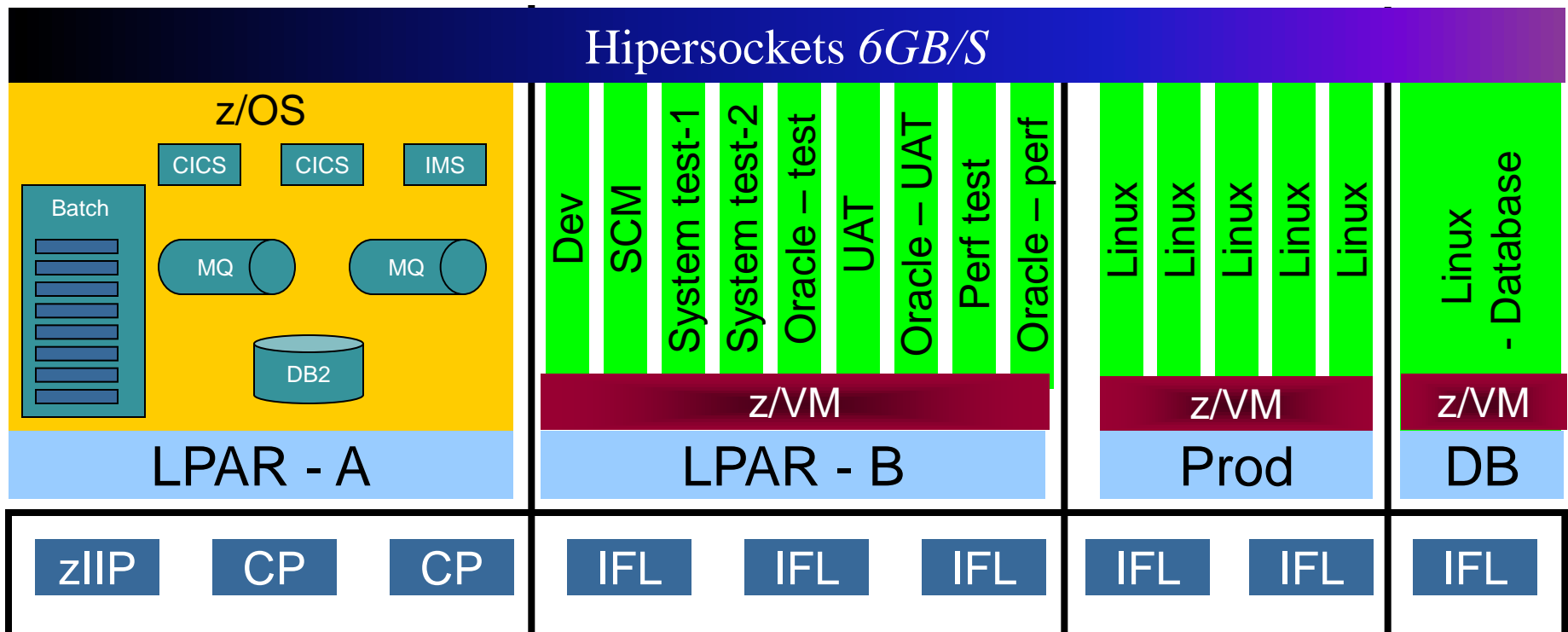


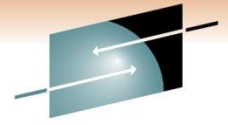


Summary

- Uber - Virtualization on a Small Footprint

- Leverage existing floor space
- Dynamic load balancing
- Development and test can share the same hardware
- No physical network equipment required to connect internal servers
- Internal servers can remain on separate virtual LANS
- Simplified and reduce cost for DR

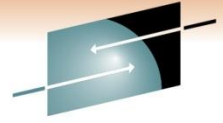




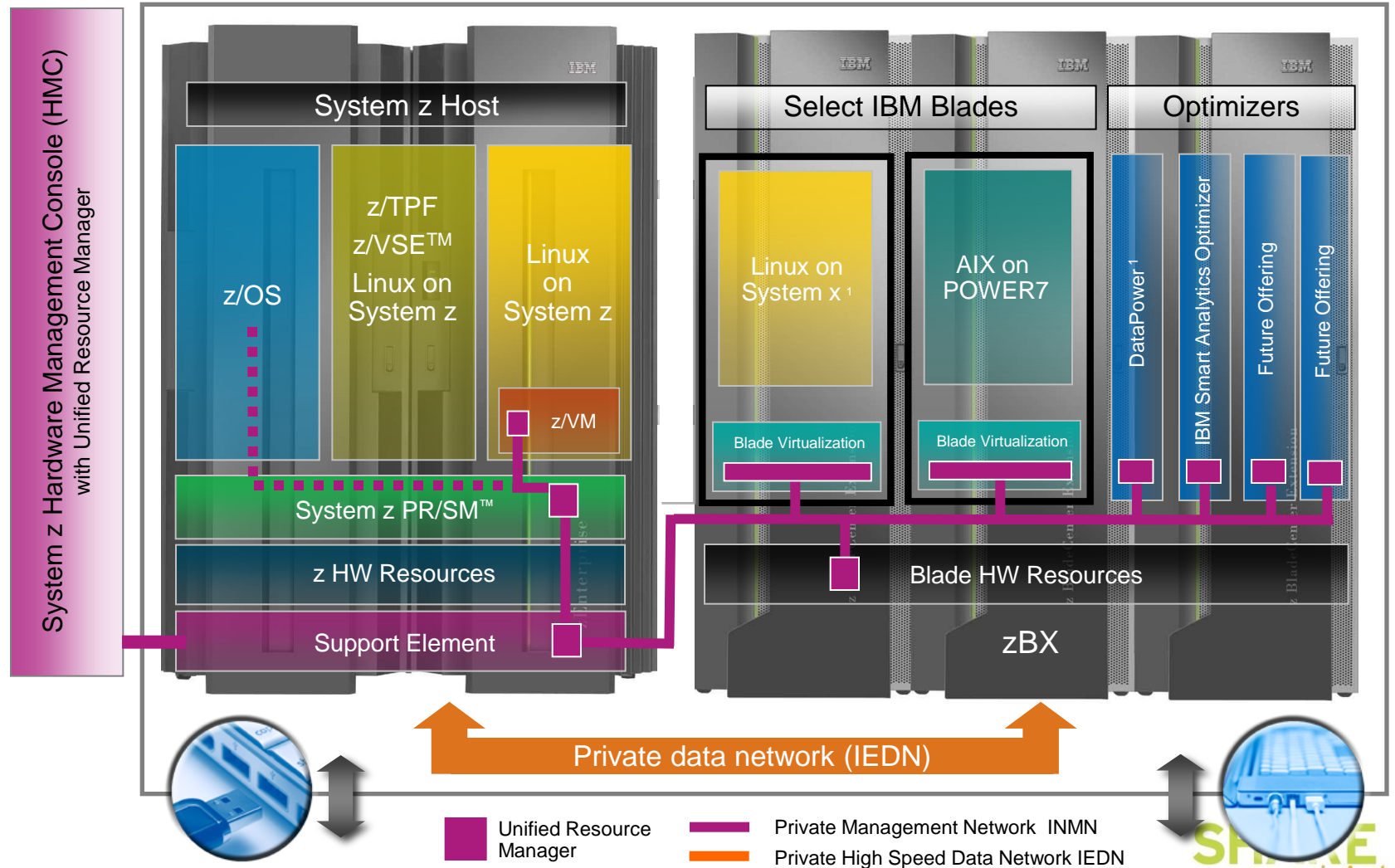
Looking back now

- Having just senior leadership sponsorship is not good enough
- Agree on what the objectives are
 - Reduce COST vs. GP MIPS vs. TOTAL MIPS vs. etc...
- Pick something simple to pilot first
- Understand the current production workload and don't get roped into supporting things that don't happen today

- Other things to consider
 - Change the code on z/OS and validate the same code works in both places
 - Start setting up the operations early
 - Don't be surprised during testing that you find things that really don't work in production today



Uber-virtualization everything that works together under one umbrella



¹ All statements regarding IBM future direction and intent are subject to change or withdrawal without notice, and represents goals and objectives only.