

#### Advanced Technical Skills (ATS) North America

# zPCR Capacity Sizing Lab

**SHARE - Sessions 11599 / 11497** 

August 7, 2012

**John Burg** 

Materials created by John Fitch and Jim Shaw IBM





#### **Trademarks**

The following are trademarks of the International Business Machines Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.

GDPS\* RACF\* AlphaBlox\* Tivoli\* APPN\* **HiperSockets** Redbooks\* Tivoli Storage Manager CICS\* HyperSwap Resource Link TotalStorage\* IBM\* VSE/ESA CICS/VSF\* RFTAIN\* IBM eServer VTAM\* Cool Blue REXX DB2\* IBM logo\* RMF WebSphere\* **DFSMS** IMS S/390\* xSeries\* **DFSMShsm** Language Environment\* Scalable Architecture for Financial Reporting z9\* Lotus\* **DFSMSrmm** Sysplex Timer\* 710 Large System Performance Reference™ (LSPR™) Systems Director Active Energy Manager z10 BC DirMaint System/370 z10 EC DRDA\* Multiprise\* DS6000 MVS System p\* z/Architecture\* DS8000 OMEGAMON\* System Storage zEnterprise **ECKD** Parallel Sysplex\* System x\* z/OS\* ESCON\* Performance Toolkit for VM System z z/VM\* FICON\* PowerPC\* System z9\* z/VSF FlashCopv\* PR/SM System z10 zSeries\* Processor Resource/Systems Manager

#### The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of other companies.

Adobe, the Adobe logo, PostScript, and the PostScript logo are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States, and/or other countries. Cell Broadband Engine is a trademark of Sony Computer Entertainment, Inc. in the United States, other countries, or both and is used under license therefrom.

Java and all Java-based trademarks are trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States, other countries, or both.

Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT, and the Windows logo are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

Intel. Intel logo. Intel Inside. Intel Inside logo. Intel Centrino. Intel Centrino logo. Celeron. Intel Xeon. Intel SpeedStep. Itanium. and Pentium are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group in the United States and other countries.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States, other countries, or both.

ITIL is a registered trademark, and a registered community trademark of the Office of Government Commerce, and is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

IT Infrastructure Library is a registered trademark of the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency, which is now part of the Office of Government Commerce.

#### Notes:

Performance is in Internal Throughput Rate (ITR) ratio based on measurements and projections using standard IBM benchmarks in a controlled environment. The actual throughput that any user will experience will vary depending upon considerations such as the amount of multiprogramming in the user's job stream, the I/O configuration, the storage configuration, and the workload processed. Therefore, no assurance can be given that an individual user will achieve throughput improvements equivalent to the performance ratios stated here. IBM hardware products are manufactured from new parts, or new and serviceable used parts. Regardless, our warranty terms apply.

All customer examples cited or described in this presentation are presented as illustrations of the manner in which some customers have used IBM products and the results they may have achieved. Actual environmental costs and performance characteristics will vary depending on individual customer configurations and conditions.

This publication was produced in the United States. IBM may not offer the products, services or features discussed in this document in other countries, and the information may be subject to change without notice. Consult your local IBM business contact for information on the product or services available in your area.

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

Information about non-IBM products is obtained from the manufacturers of those products or their published announcements. IBM has not tested those products and cannot confirm the performance, compatibility, or any other claims related to non-IBM products. Questions on the capabilities of non-IBM products should be addressed to the suppliers of those

Prices subject to change without notice. Contact your IBM representative or Business Partner for the most current pricing in your geography.

<sup>\*</sup> Registered trademarks of IBM Corporation

<sup>\*</sup> All other products may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.



# **zPCR Capacity Sizing Labs**

- Part 1 Intro and Overview
  - zPCR Introduction
  - Includes Advanced Mode Update
  - What's new up through zPCR V7.9b
- Part 2 Hands-on Lab
  - 1 Exercise to demonstrate the use of Advanced Mode functions in zPCR
    - 6 Tasks
    - 1 optional specialty engine consideration
  - Use as a refresher



#### Advanced Technical Skills (ATS) North America

# zPCR Capacity Sizing Lab – Part 1 Introduction and Overview

SHARE - Session 11599

August 7, 2012

**John Burg** 

Materials created by John Fitch and Jim Shaw

**IBM** 







## **Agenda**

- Introducing zPCR
- LSPR Background
- MIPS Tables vs. zPCR LPAR Configuration Capacity Planning
- zPCR Basic / <u>Advanced Mode</u>
- zPCR Preferences
- zPCR Execution Flow
- EDF Files
- zPCR Output
- Where to get more Information
- Summary

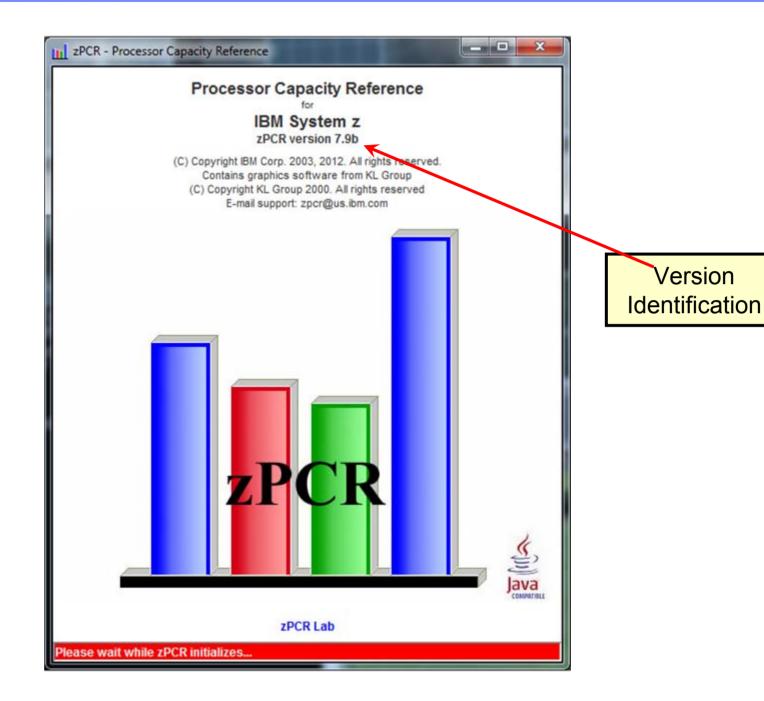


# Introducing zPCR

- Provides capacity relationships for System z processors, considering
  - LPAR configuration
  - SCP/workload environment
  - Use of specialty CPs (zAAP, zIIP, IFL, and ICF)
- Based on IBM Large Systems Performance Reference (LSPR)
- The IBM tool to properly size mainframe upgrades
  - Expected accuracy of ±5%
- A PC based tool written in Java for Windows XP/Win 7
  - "As Is", no charge tool available from the web
- New Processor Announcements available in zPCR for:
  - IBM Account Teams at Announcement
  - Customers generally within 30 days after Announcement

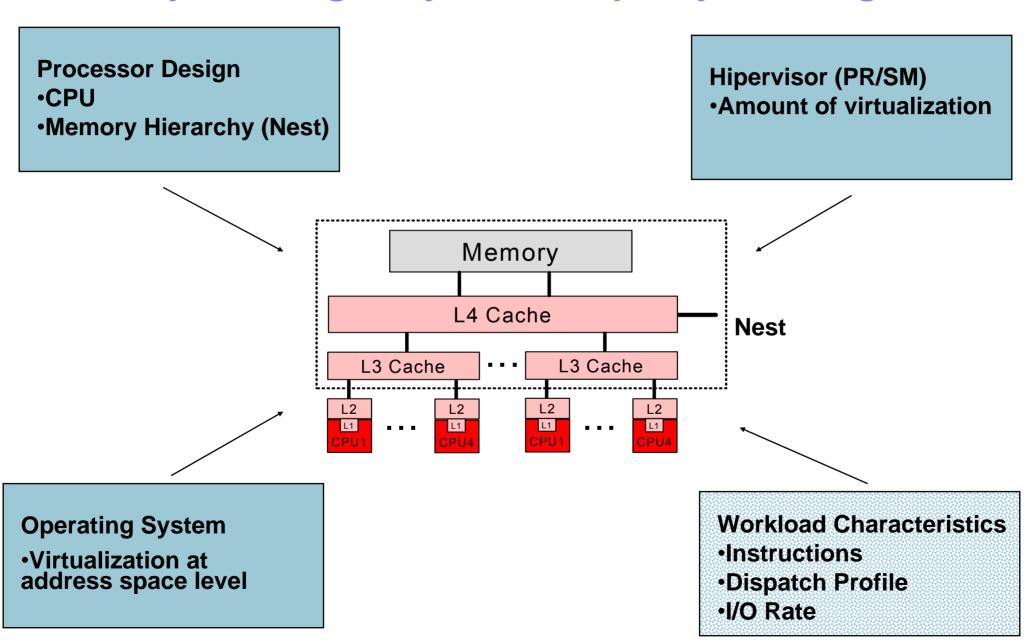


## zPCR Logo Window





## **New Day Dawning in System z Capacity Planning**





#### Introduction to LSPR

## A set of representative SCP/workload environments

- SCPs: z/OS, z/VM, and Linux on System z
- Workload categories: Low ←Relative Nest Intensity → High
- A methodology focused on processor capacity
- No significant external constraints
- Equivalent (reasonably high, e.g. >= 90%) processor utilization

#### A metric to communicate the results

- ITR: Internal Throughput Rate
- Transactions or Jobs per processor busy second

#### Information stored on the web

https://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/lib03060.nsf/pages/lsprindex?OpenDocument



#### **LSPR Benchmarks**

- LSPR data is built from a set of benchmarks running representative workloads
- Over time, LSPR benchmarks are changed to reflect changes in processor architecture, operating system capabilities, and new patterns for production workloads
  - LSPR tables are labeled based on the z/OS operating system level used at time of the benchmark
- Cannot directly compare relative processor capacity across different versions of LSPR benchmarks



## **LSPR Workload Categories**

- Various combinations of workload primitives are measured on which the new workload categories are based
  - Applications include CICS, DB2, IMS, OSAM, VSAM, WebSphere, COBOL, utilities
- Low (relative nest intensity)
  - Workload curve representing light use of the memory hierarchy
  - Similar to past high scaling workload primitives
- Average (relative nest intensity)
  - Workload curve expected to represent the majority of customer workloads
  - Similar to the past LoIO-mix curve
- High (relative nest intensity)
  - Workload curve representing heavy use of the memory hierarchy
  - Similar to the past DI-mix curve
- zPCR extends published categories
  - Low-Avg
    - 50% Low and 50% Average
  - Avg-High
    - 50% Average and 50% High



## **LSPR Tables**

- Multi-image (MI) Processor Capacity Ratio table
  - Median complex LPAR configuration for each model based on customer profiles
  - Most representative for vast majority of customers
  - Same workload assumed in every partition
  - -z/OS only
  - -Used for "high level" sizing, e.g. "MIPS Tables"
  - Used to develop the MSU rating



#### MIPS Tables vs zPCR

#### MIPS Tables

- Adequate for Business Planning
  - High level sizing for hardware and software budget planning
  - Based on "averages"
- Must be referenced to a specific set of LSPR benchmarks or invalid

#### zPCR Sizing - LPAR Configuration Capacity Planning

- Detailed Capacity Sizing based on:
  - Specific LPAR configuration (number, weights, and logical processors)
  - Specific SCP/workload mix
  - Specific use of specialty engines (zAAP, zIIP, IFL, and ICF)
- Built around concept of a Reference CPU

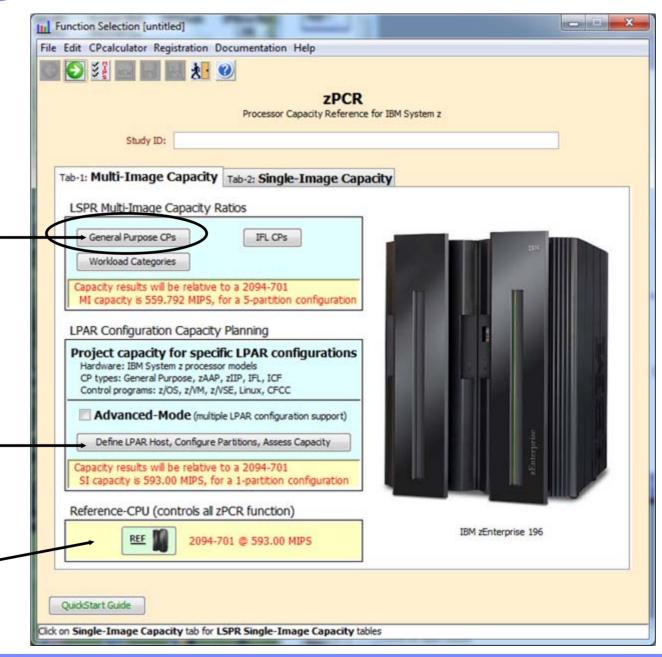


## **zPCR Home Page**

MIPS Table
LSPR Multi-Image

zPCR LPAR
Configuration
Capacity Planning

Setting the Reference Processor





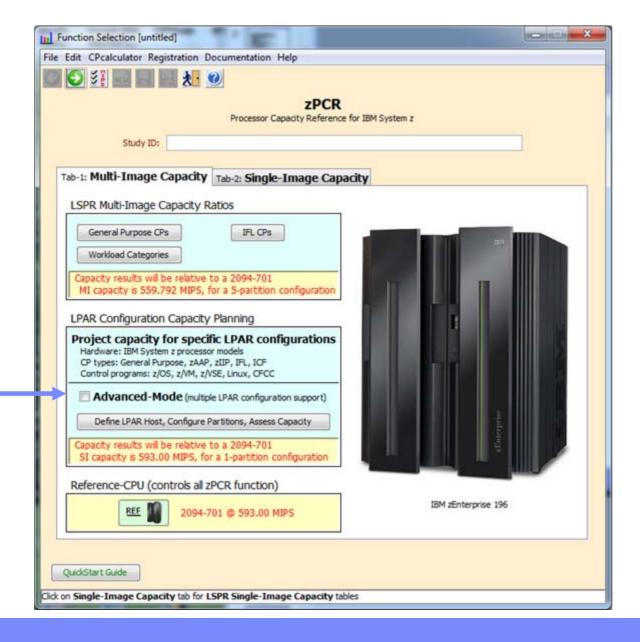
#### **zPCR Basic Mode and Advanced Mode**

#### zPCR can be run in 2 Modes:

- Basic Mode
  - Operates on <u>1 LPAR</u> configuration at a time
- Advanced Mode
  - Operates up to <u>7 LPAR Configurations</u> at a time
  - Shows Capacity Comparisons between 2 LPAR configurations
  - More efficient than running zPCR multiple times
    - Manually comparing the results
  - Recommended Mode



## Introducing zPCR- Advanced Mode





## **zPCR Advanced Mode**

#### Provides Capacity Comparisons between 2 LPAR configurations

- The "Current" Vs "Alternate" (Alt-1, Alt-2, Alt-3, Alt-4, Alt-5. Alt-6)
- More efficient than running zPCR multiple times and manually comparing the results
- Ability to drag & drop RMF partition reports, zPCR files and EDF\* files onto "Current" & "Alternate"

#### Recommended when comparing capacity changes including:

- Changing the LPAR host processor family
- Changing the LPAR host processor's CP configuration
- Changing the way that one or more partitions are defined, (e.g. weights, LCPs, SEs)
- Adding one or more new partitions
- Deleting one or more current partitions

#### For Capacity Comparisons to be useful, configurations being compared should both contain some or all of the same partitions

(i.e., in terms of partition type, name, SCP, and workload)

<sup>\*</sup> Note: EDF (Enterprise Data Files) are new with zPCR 7.x and are created using CP3KEXTR for z/OS and CP3KVMEXT for z/VM



#### **Advanced Mode Function**

Multiple LPAR configurations (up to seven can be defined)

#### Several additional functions are available

- LPAR Host / Partition Comparison Reports
  - Compares capacity results between LPAR configurations
- Margin of Error Consideration
  - Shows the effect on capacity when ±5% margin-of-error is applied
- Optimize SHR LCPs
  - Optimizes LCPs
- LPAR Host Capacity Summary
  - Summarizes MIPS by pool type for Current and all Alternates

## All capacity values based on a single Reference-CPU setting

1-way processors only



## Reference CPU and Typical

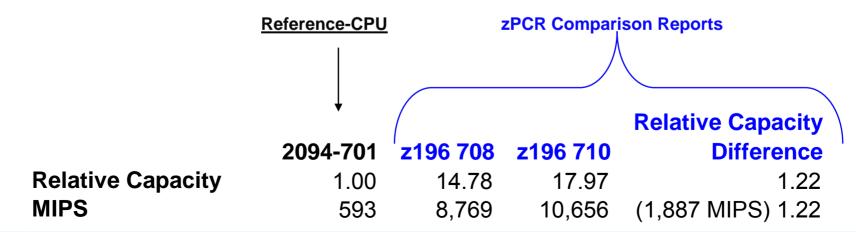
#### Reference Processor

- Used to scale the capacity all of the LSPR processors relative to this processor
  - Must be set to any IBM System z 1-way model (GCP model)

#### "Typical"

- **-** 2094-701
  - 593 MIPS
- IBM recommended and widely accepted in the Industry

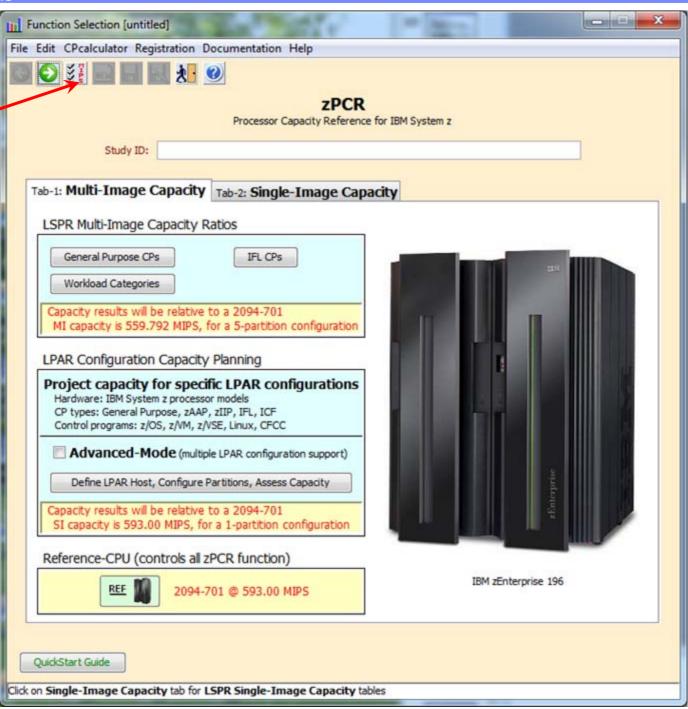
It is critical all capacity being compared be obtained using a <u>consistent</u> **Reference-CPU** metric





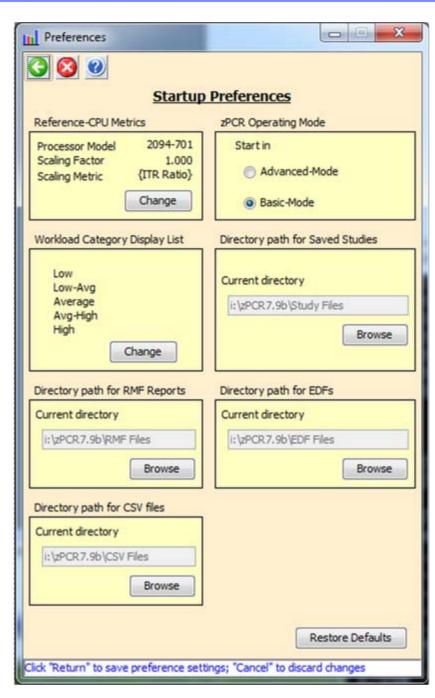
zPCR Function Selection Window

Set "Startup" preferences

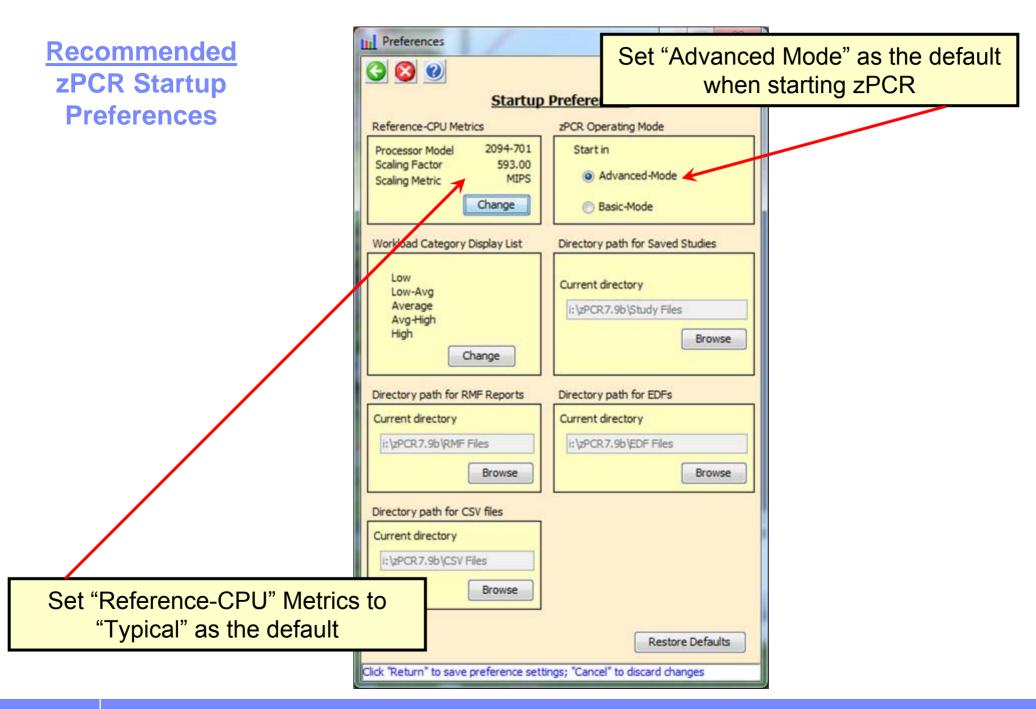




Default zPCR
Startup
Preferences



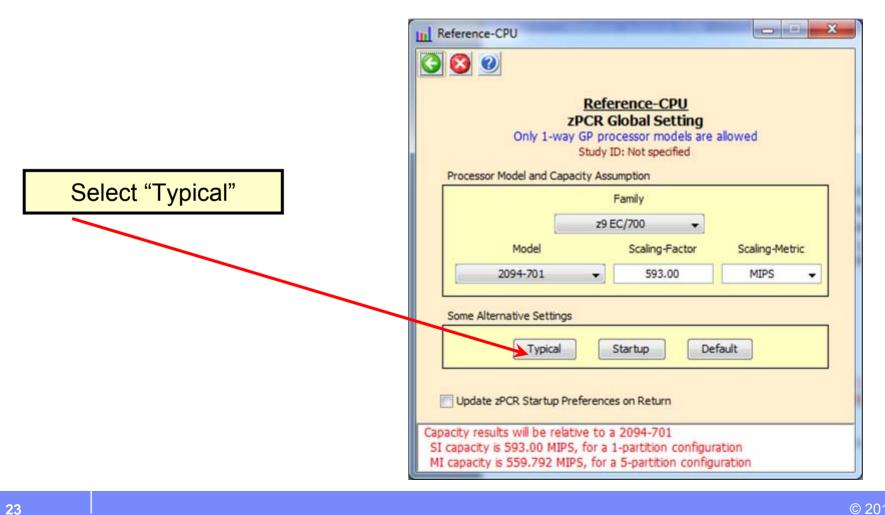






## Reference CPU continued....

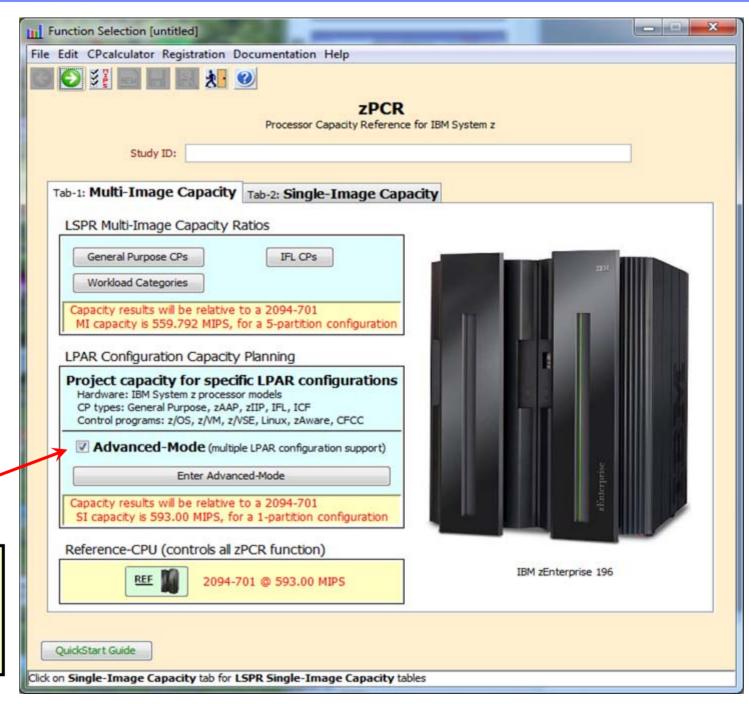
- Reference Processor Window
  - The Reference-CPU window is accessed primarily from the Function Selection window by clicking the Reference-CPU button





zPCR Function Selection Window

Select "Advanced-Mode" check box and press "Enter Advanced-Mode"

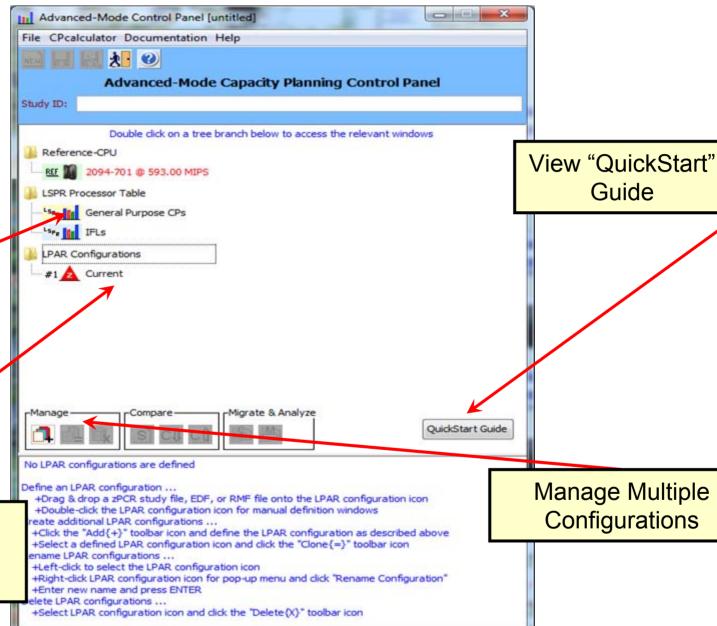






View Muli-Image LSPR table

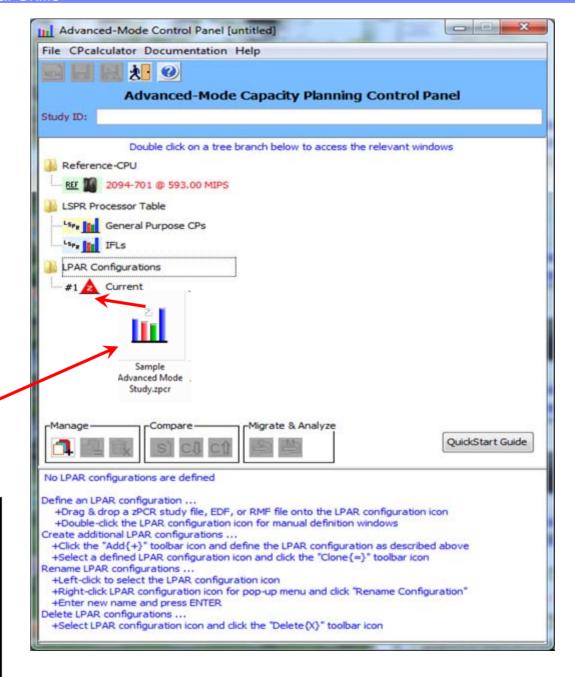
LPAR Configurations
Right "click" to rename
up to 20 characters



You may drag and drop zPCR study files, RMF reports or EDFs onto the LPAR Configurations planning area or use the file drop down to load zPCR study files.



zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Loading a file via Drag and Drop

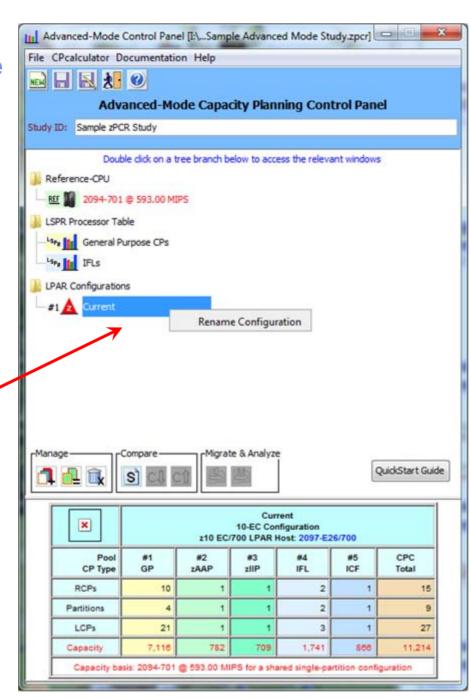


Browse Windows
Explorer to find the
file then "drag" it to
the zPCR Advanced
Mode" window and
"drop" it on Current



zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Renaming the configuration step 1

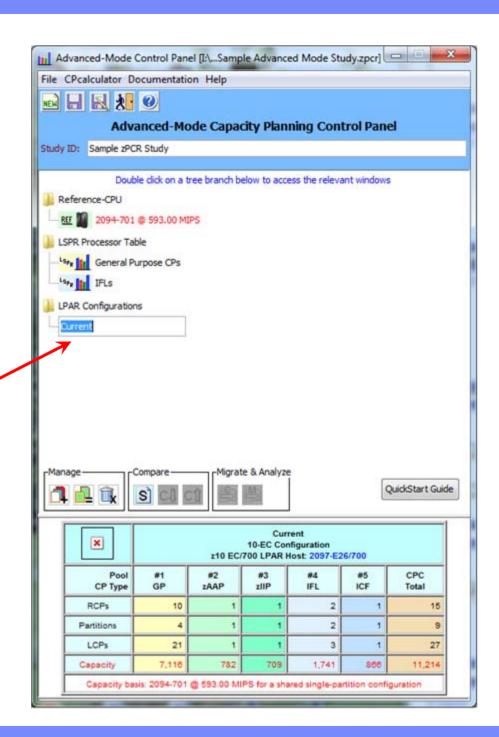
Select "Current", Right Click, Click on "Rename Configuration"





zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Renaming the configuration step 2

Type over "Current" with "z10-2097 E26" and Press Enter

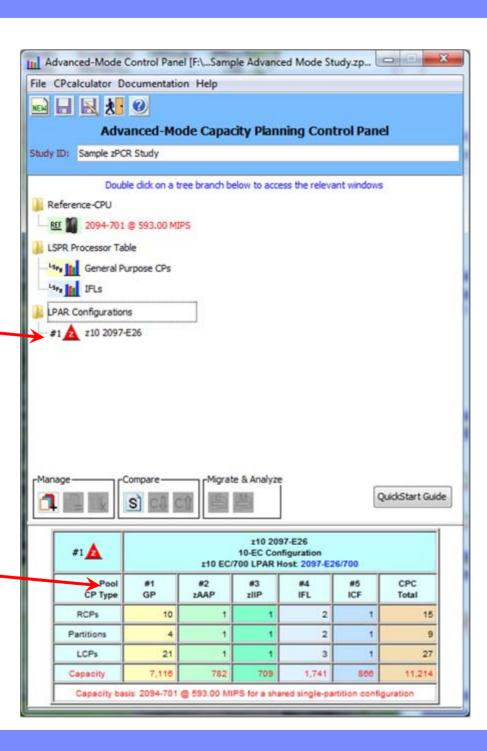




zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Planning Control Panel

Configuration Renamed

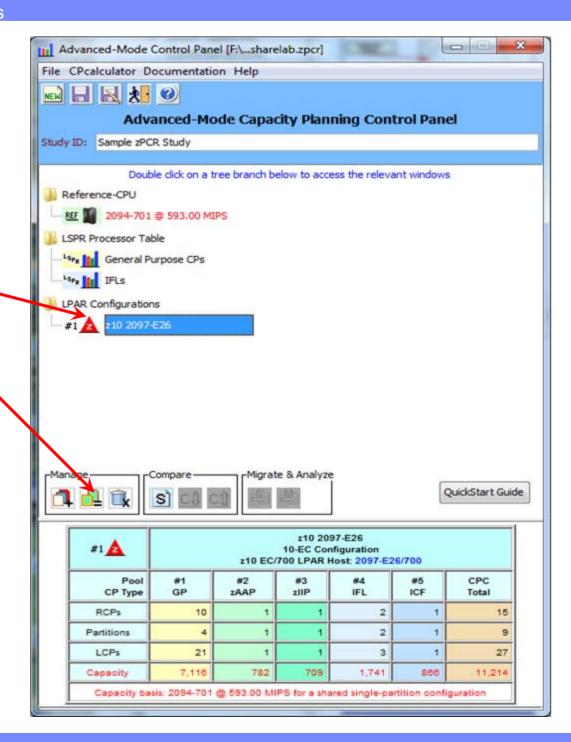
Configuration Summary





zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Planning Control Panel

1 Select 2 then Click on Clone



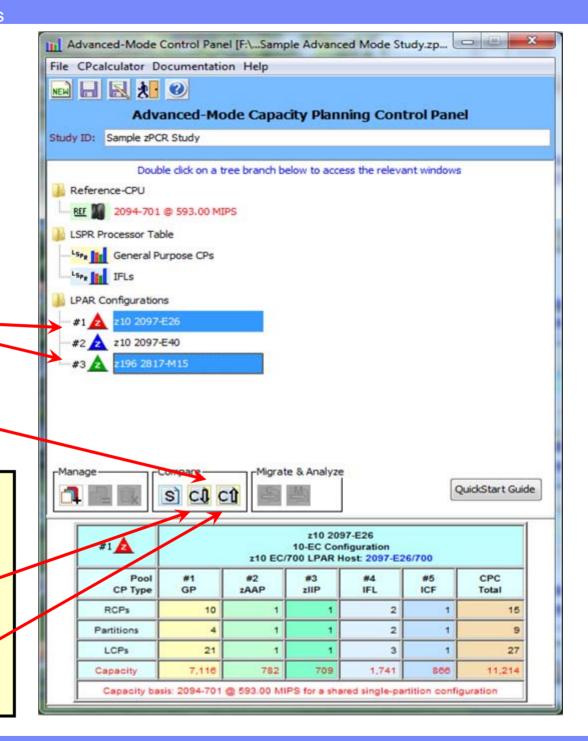


zPCR Advanced-Mode Capacity Planning Control Panel

Select 2
 Configurations then
 Click on
 Comparison Report

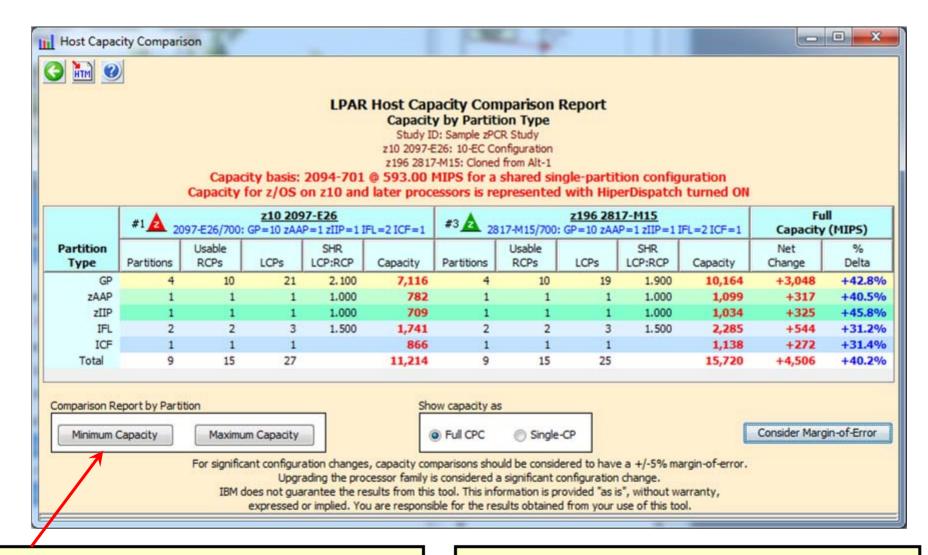
Note "Down Arrow" compares Bottom
Configuration (#3) Relative to Top Configuration (#1)

"Up Arrow" compares Top Configuration (#1) Relative to Bottom Configuration (#3)





## **Host Capacity Comparison Report**

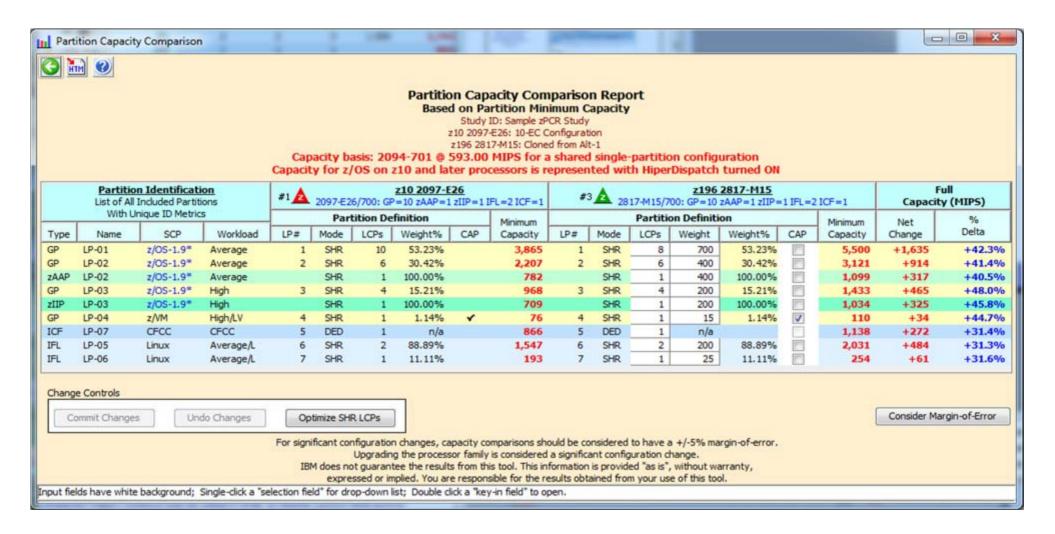


Click "Minimum Capacity" to get Partition
Capacity Comparison Report

Minimum Capacity is Partition Capacity when weights are being enforced



# **Partition Minimum Capacity Comparison Report**



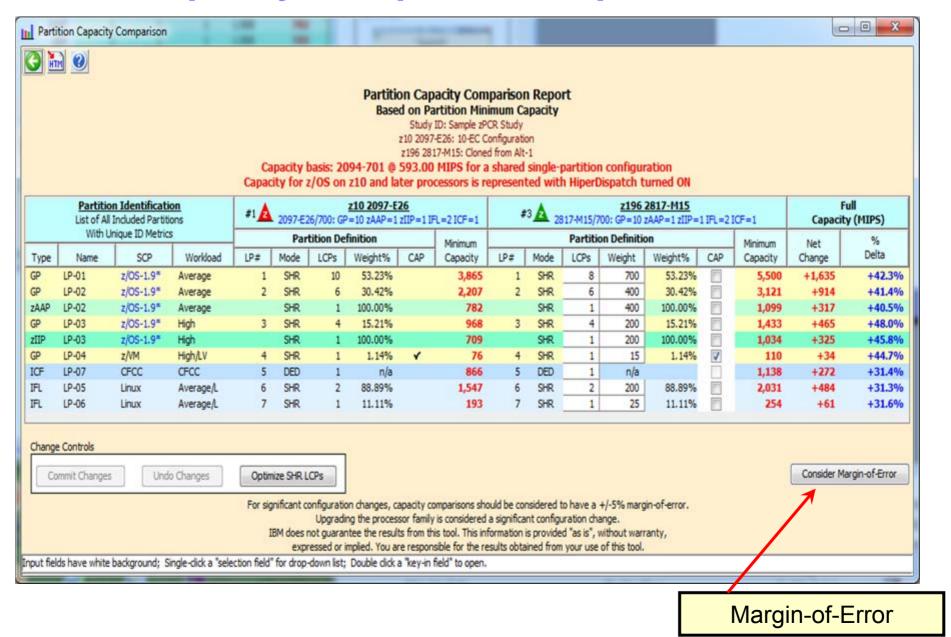


# **zPCR Margin of Error**

- A new processor capacity expectation should normally be considered as having a margin of error of up to +5% or - 5%
  - The full ±5% margin of error should be considered when:
    - The LPAR host processor family is changed
    - Very significant changes are made to the LPAR host CP configuration
    - Significant changes are made to the partition configuration
  - The margin of error is due to factors that include variability in workload/instruction mix and processor utilization
  - When changes are minor, the margin-of-error should be less

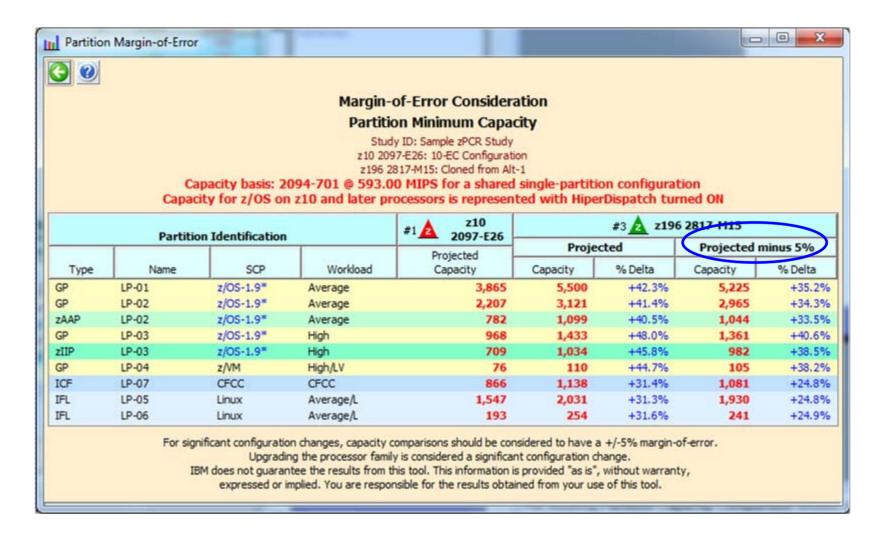


## **Partition Capacity Comparison Report**





# **Margin of Error Report**



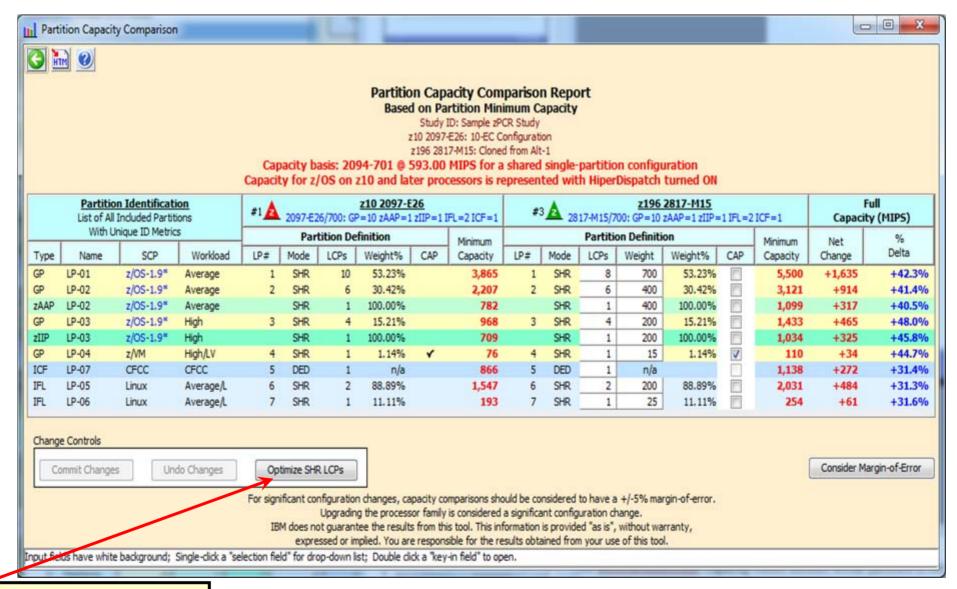


## **Optimize Shared Logical Processors**

- When migrating to a new processor evaluate the weights & logical processors needed
  - If Hard Capping partitions, evaluate amount of capacity required to be guaranteed
- Operating System impact on Logical Processors needs to be reviewed
- Level of optimization for LCP Count Assignment can be chosen as follows
  - Moderate:
    - When the weight percent indicates number of logical CPs greater than or equal to 2.6
      - The exact number of logical CPs plus 1 (rounded up to the nearest whole number) will be assigned
    - When the weight percent indicates number of logical CPs should be less than 2.6
      - the exact number of logical CPs (rounded up to the nearest whole number) will be assigned
  - Minimum:
    - The weight percent is used to determine the exact number of logical CPs (rounded up to the nearest whole number) will be assigned



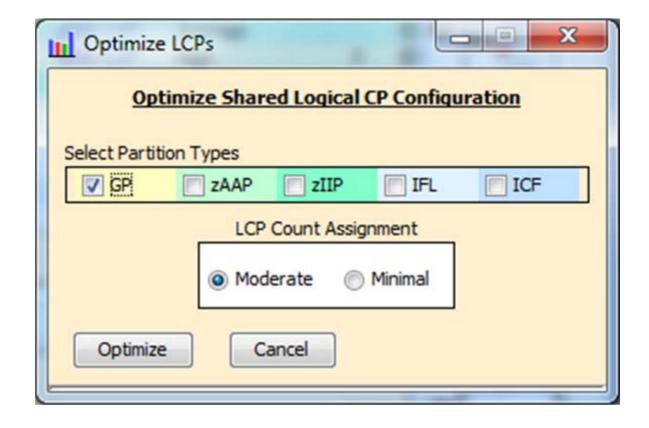
## **Partition Capacity Comparison Report**



"Optimize" SHR LCPs

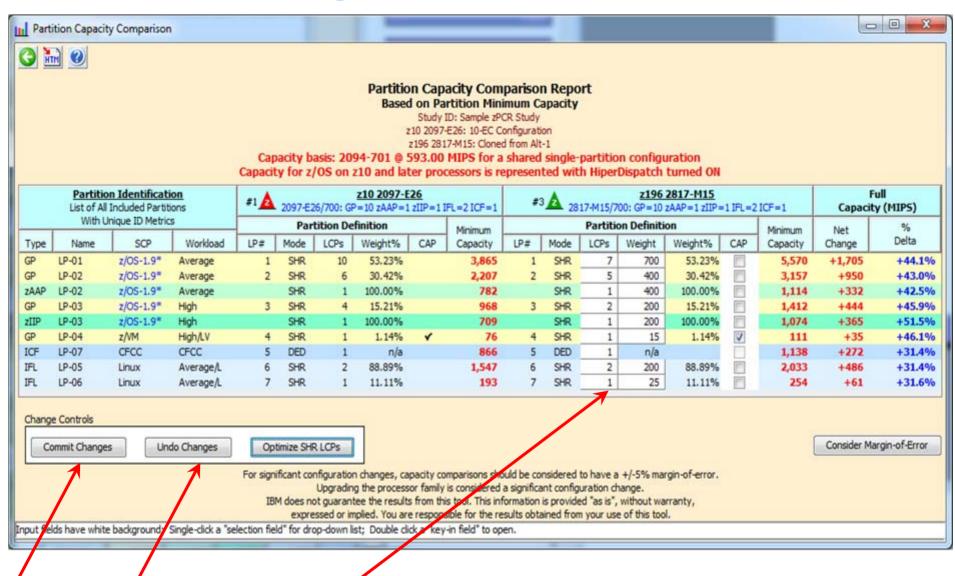


# **Optimize Share LCP Configuration**





# **Commit the Changes**

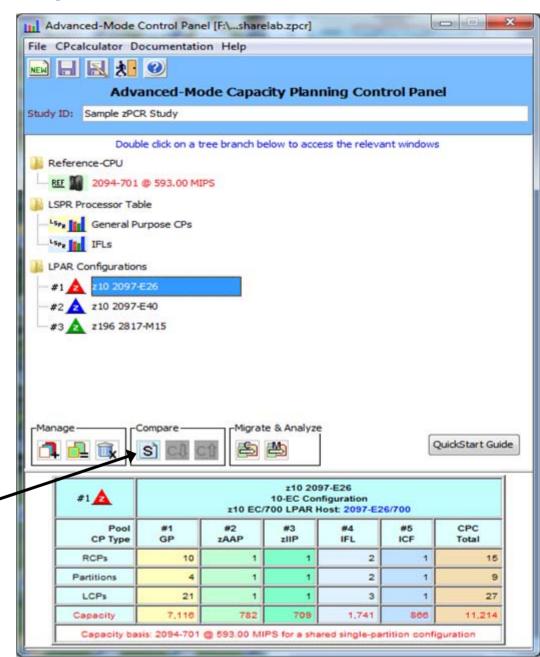


Commit, Undo Changes, or change by hand (any white area)



## **Show Host Capacity Summary**

 Click on the Host Capacity Summary icon sto view the report.



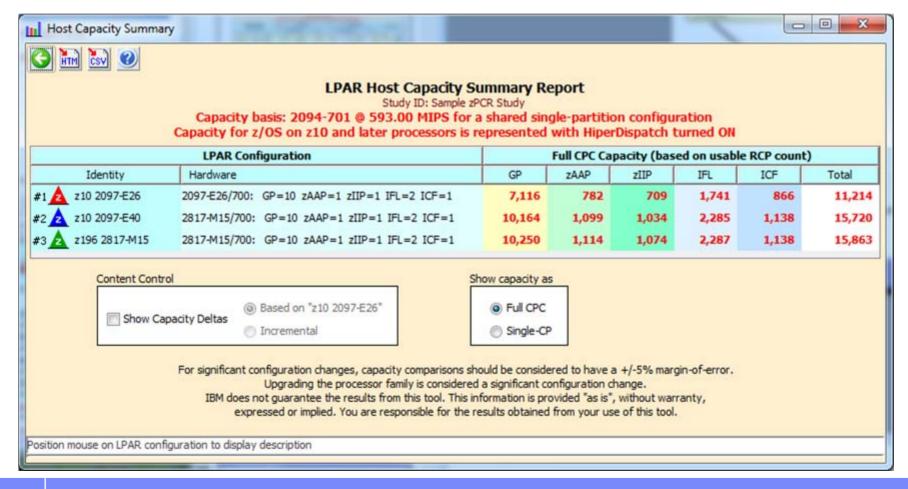
Click Host Capacity Summary



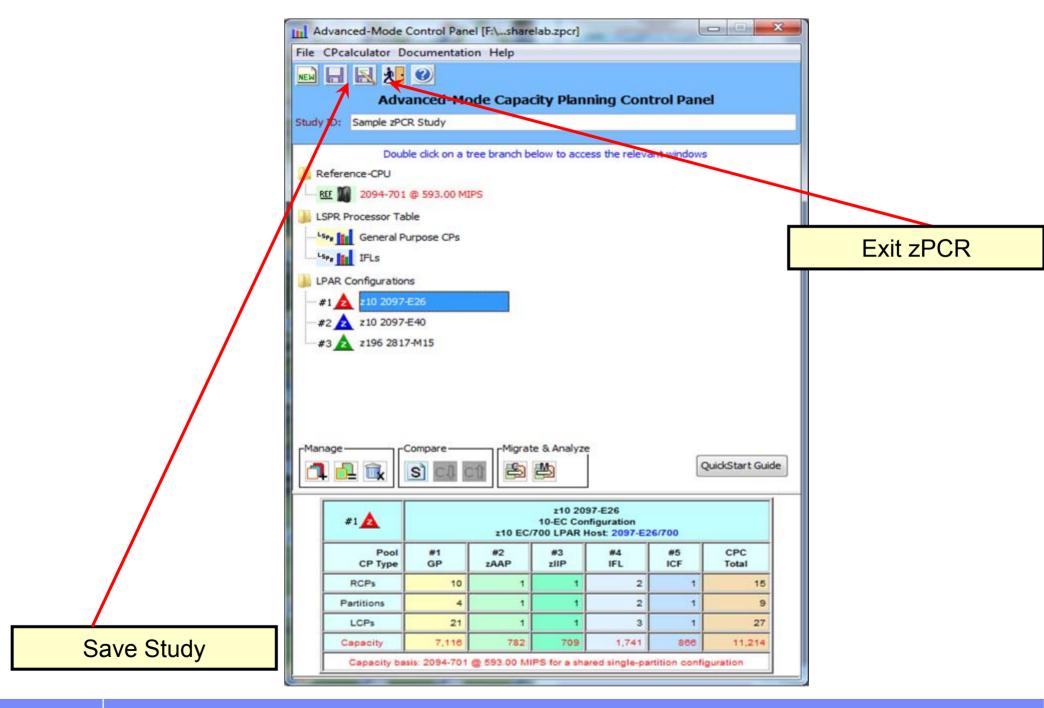
## **Host Capacity Summary**

42

- For each defined LPAR configuration, its icon and name are provided, along with the processor model information and number of real CPs configured to each pool
  - To display the description field of any LPAR configuration, place the mouse pointer anywhere on that row
- Click on the <u>Return</u> to take you back at the <u>Advanced-Mode Control Panel</u>









## 3 Ways to Input Data into zPCR

#### 1 – Manually

For "what if" when no processor/system exists

#### ■ 2 - RMF

When processor/system exists

#### 3 - EDF File

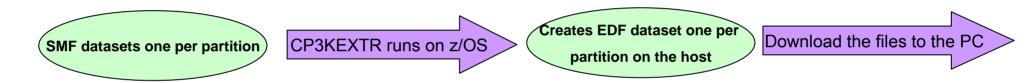
- When processor/system exists
- Recommended because of CPU MF input



# **EDF Input for zPCR**

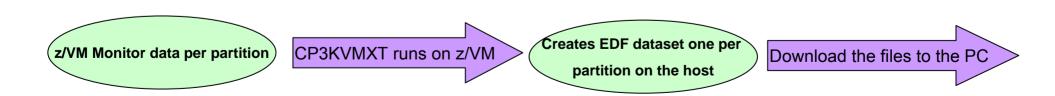
#### z/OS

Turn on CPU MF to start SMF 113 recording (primary partitions) Post process SMF data with CP3KEXTR to produce EDF



#### z/VM

Enable Monitor to record CPU MF data (primary partitions)
Post process Monitor data with CP3KVMXT to produce EDF





# z/OS EDF Input

#### z/OS on System z

Turn on CPU MF to start SMF 113 recording (primary partitions)

Post process SMF data with CP3KEXTR to produce EDF

Get zPCR CP3KEXTR here: http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atsmastr.nsf/WebIndex/PRS4229

#### Windows PC with zPCR installed

Download EDF (1 per partition) to PC

In zPCR, Get Host and Partitions from EDF

Load EDF(s)

Select a representative interval

Show LPAR Host and its partition configuration

**Create LPAR Configuration** 

Partitions with SMF 113s will assign "CPU MF" workload

Partitions with SMF 74s will show "DASD I/O" workload

SMF datasets one per partition

CP3KEXTR runs on z/OS

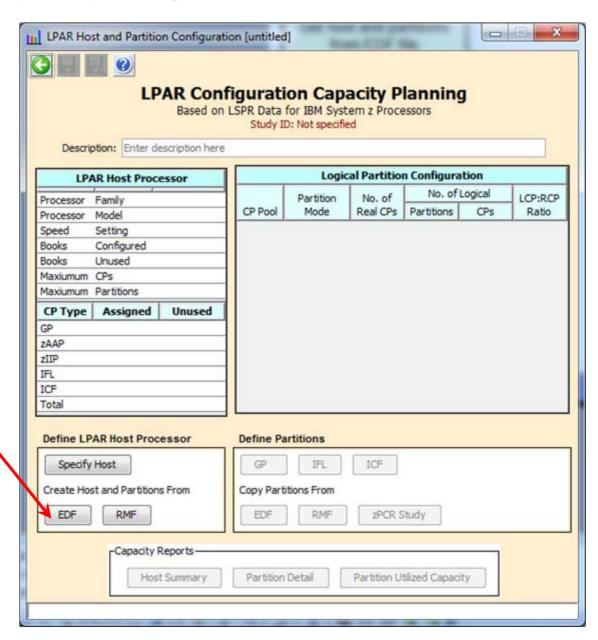
Creates EDF dataset one per partition on the host

Download the files to the PC



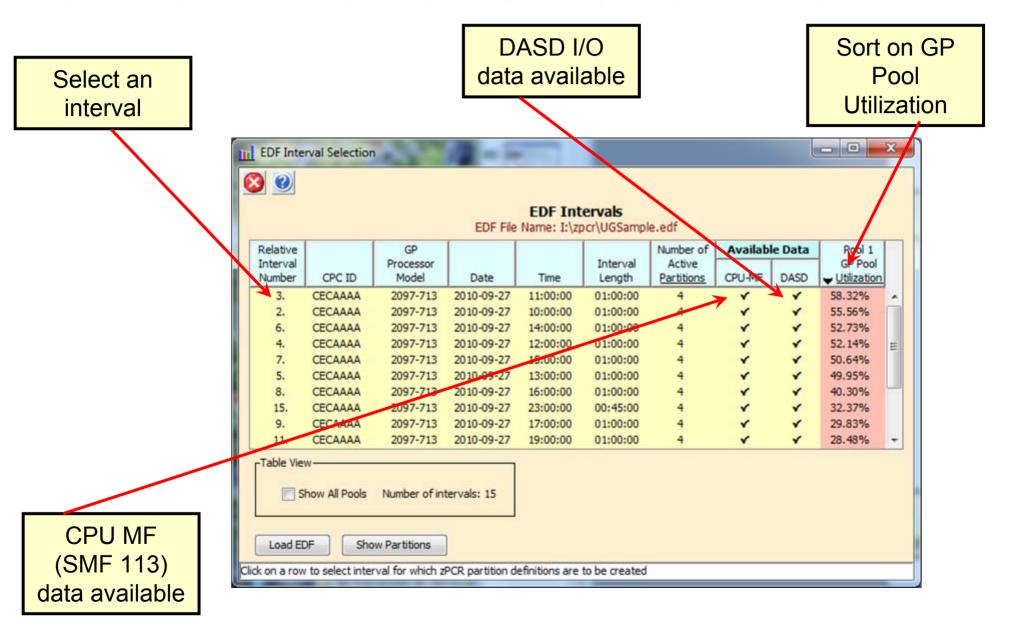
#### Load the EDF files into zPCR

Get host and partitions from EDF file



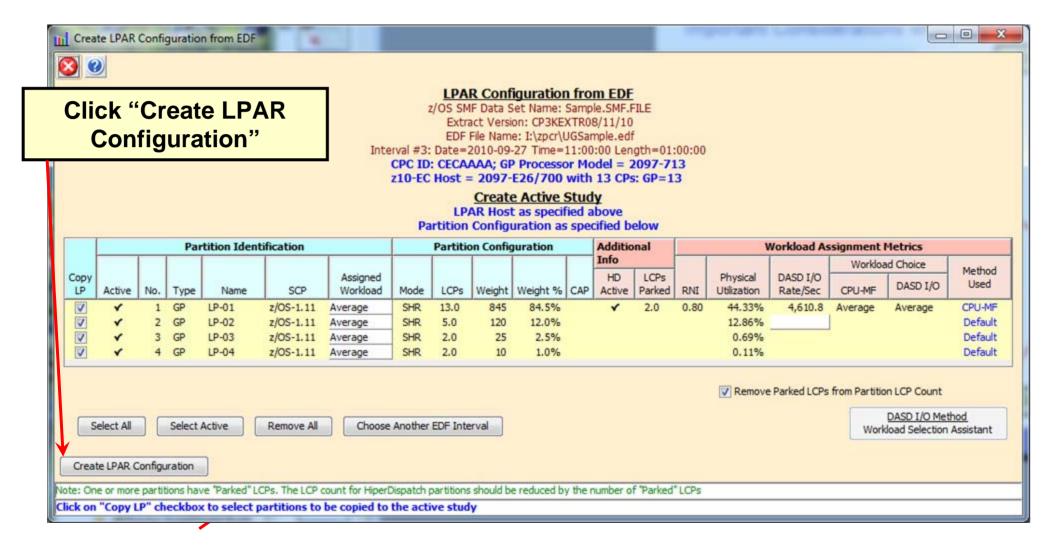


#### Load the EDF files into zPCR - Select an Interval





## LPAR Configuration from EDF for Chosen Interval





# **Output Options**

## Types

50

- CSV
- HTML

## Processed by

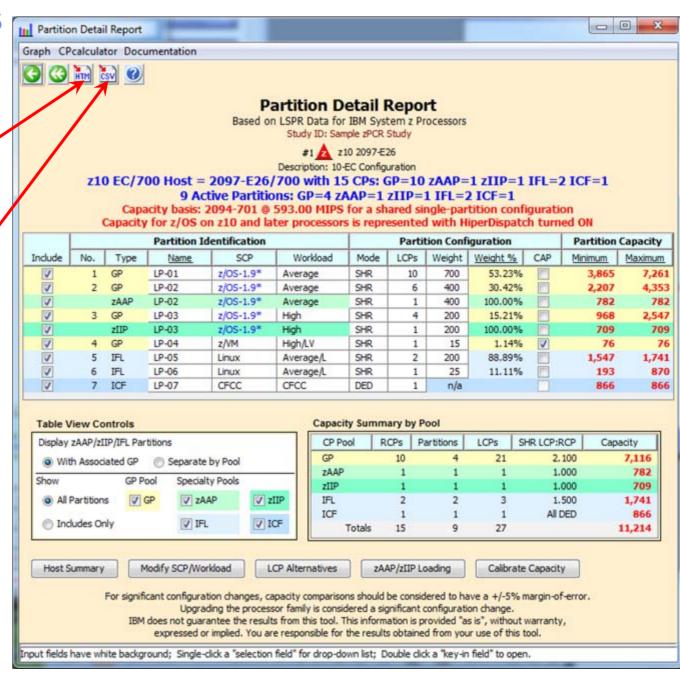
- Spreadsheets (HTML and CSV)
- Word Processors (HTML)
- Browsers (HTML)



**Output Results** 

Output to HTML file

Output to CSV file



© 2012 IBM Corporation



## Single Spot on the Web to Get More Information

- zPCR Getting Started Page <u>http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atsmastr.nsf/WebIndex/PRS1381</u>
  - Contains:
    - Downloadable Code
    - zPCR Users Guide
    - External File Layout documentation
    - Links to both CP3KEXTR and CP3KVMXT
    - Link to enabling CPU MF information
  - Technical Support Information
    - Training materials in .avi format (voice over foils)
    - zPCR Demonstration
      - 5 sections (wmv files)
        - > Fundamentals
        - > LPAR planning (basic and Advanced mode)
    - Education Exercises
      - 1 Advanced Mode Exercise for z10 to z196
    - Special Notices and FAQs
- Q&A and defect support are available through email: zpcr@us.ibm.com



# Techdocs provides the latest ATS technical collateral www.ibm.com/support/techdocs





# System z Social Media

- System z official Twitter handle:
  - ▶ @ibm system z
- Top Facebook pages related to System z:
  - Systemz Mainframe
  - ► IBM System z on Campus
  - ► IBM Mainframe Professionals
  - **► Millennial Mainframer**
- Top LinkedIn Groups related to System z:
  - **► Mainframe Experts Network**
  - ► Mainframe
  - ► **IBM Mainframe**
  - ► System z Advocates
  - ► Cloud Mainframe Computing



- Leading Blogs related to System z:
  - Evangelizing Mainframe (Destination z blog)
  - ► <u>Mainframe Performance Topics</u>
  - **►** Common Sense
  - ► Enterprise Class Innovation: System z perspectives
  - **►** Mainframe
  - **►** <u>MainframeZone</u>
  - ► Smarter Computing Blog
  - ▶ Millennial Mainframer

#### YouTube



## **Summary**

- zPCR models your unique Processor configuration
  - Based on LPARS, weights, # of logical processors, workload mix and Specialty Engines
- Built upon LSPR benchmarks
- Using zPCR is Easy
- Use zPCR to correctly size your processor







# Back Up



#### In Advanced-Mode, some zPCR functions are not available

- You cannot return to the Function Selection window
- Basic-mode study files cannot be created
  - Studies will be saved in Advanced-Mode format
- The MI Reference-CPU cannot be set independently of the Reference-CPU
  - While viewing the Multi-image table you may set a "temporary" Reference-CPU.



# **Acknowledgements**

Many people contributed to this presentation including:

John Fitch

**Gary King** 

Jim Shaw

**Brad Snyder** 

Kathy Walsh



## What is new in zPCR C V7.9b...

- LPAR Configuration Capacity Planning function:
  - zPCR algorithms for multi-book configurations have been updated.
    - Partition capacity results for multi-book systems will be higher than those from previous zPCR versions.
    - The largest improvements will be seen on 4-book processors, 2 and 3 book processors improvements will be less
- Advanced-Mode The number of LPAR configurations defined has been increased from 6 to 7
- LSPR Capacity Ratio tables now default to showing all 5 LSPR workload categories
- EDF input for z/VM partitions:
  - CPU-MF counter data from z/VM is now recognized by zPCR
  - Will be used to make the workload assignment for the partition.
- RNI calculation Minor change for z196 and z114 processors
- Capacity results from zPCR v7.9b should not be compared to those of previous zPCR versions
  - Capacity comparisons should always be made using the same zPCR version
    - Such comparisons will remain substantially unchanged regardless of the version being used.



#### Advanced Technical Skills (ATS) North America

# zPCR Capacity Sizing Lab – Part 2 Hands-on Lab

**SHARE - Session 11497** 

August 7, 2012



John Burg

**Brad Snyder** 

Materials created by John Fitch and Jim Shaw

**IBM** 





# Agenda

- Lab Exercise Introduction
- Lab Exercise



#### Overview of Lab Exercise

## XYZ Corporation Background

- Currently has System z10 EC
  - 2097-707 (7 way GCPs)
  - Customer views it as having 5100 MIPS
  - Machine averages 92% busy during peak

## Plan being developed to replace with z196

- Must have at least 20%+ additional capacity
  - at least 6150 MIPS



## Lab Exercise – Tasks to Complete

- Task 1 Create a model of the current LPAR Configuration
- Task 2 Calibrate the model to XYZ Company's capacity designation
- Task 3 Save the current study in Advanced-Mode
- Task 4 Find an appropriate z196 replacement processor
- Task 5 Model the intended LPAR host using Advanced Mode
- Task 6 Review the Capacity results and save the Study
- Additional
  - Model 1 zIIP in the proposed configuration
- Review Rename function

The purpose of this lab is to enable familiarization and skill in executing zPCR Advanced Mode, and it may not necessarily reflect capacity sizing best practices