



Advanced Technical Skills (ATS) North America

CPU MF – 2012 Update and WSC Experiences

SHARE - Session 11600

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Agenda

- **New Dawn in System z Capacity Planning**
 - What and Why
- **Validation and Enablement**
- **CPU MF Metrics**
 - Basic
 - RNI
 - z196 / z114 RNI Update July 2012
- **Data Profiles**
- **HiperDispatch Considerations**
- **Summary**

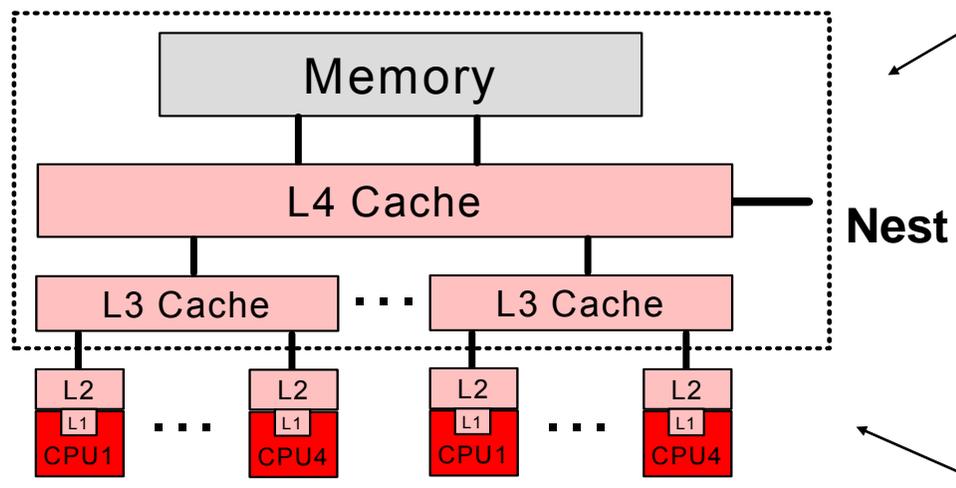
New Day Dawning in System z Capacity Planning

Processor Design

- CPU
- Memory Hierarchy (Nest)

Hipervisor (PR/SM)

- Amount of virtualization



Operating System

- Virtualization at address space level

Workload Characteristics

- Instructions
- Dispatch Profile
- I/O Rate

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
 - Current LSPR workload categories: Low, Average, High
 - zPCR extends published categories
 - Low-Avg
 - Avg-High
 - A methodology focused on processor capacity
 - No significant external constraints
 - Equivalent (reasonably high, e.g. $\geq 90\%$) 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/lspindex?OpenDocument>

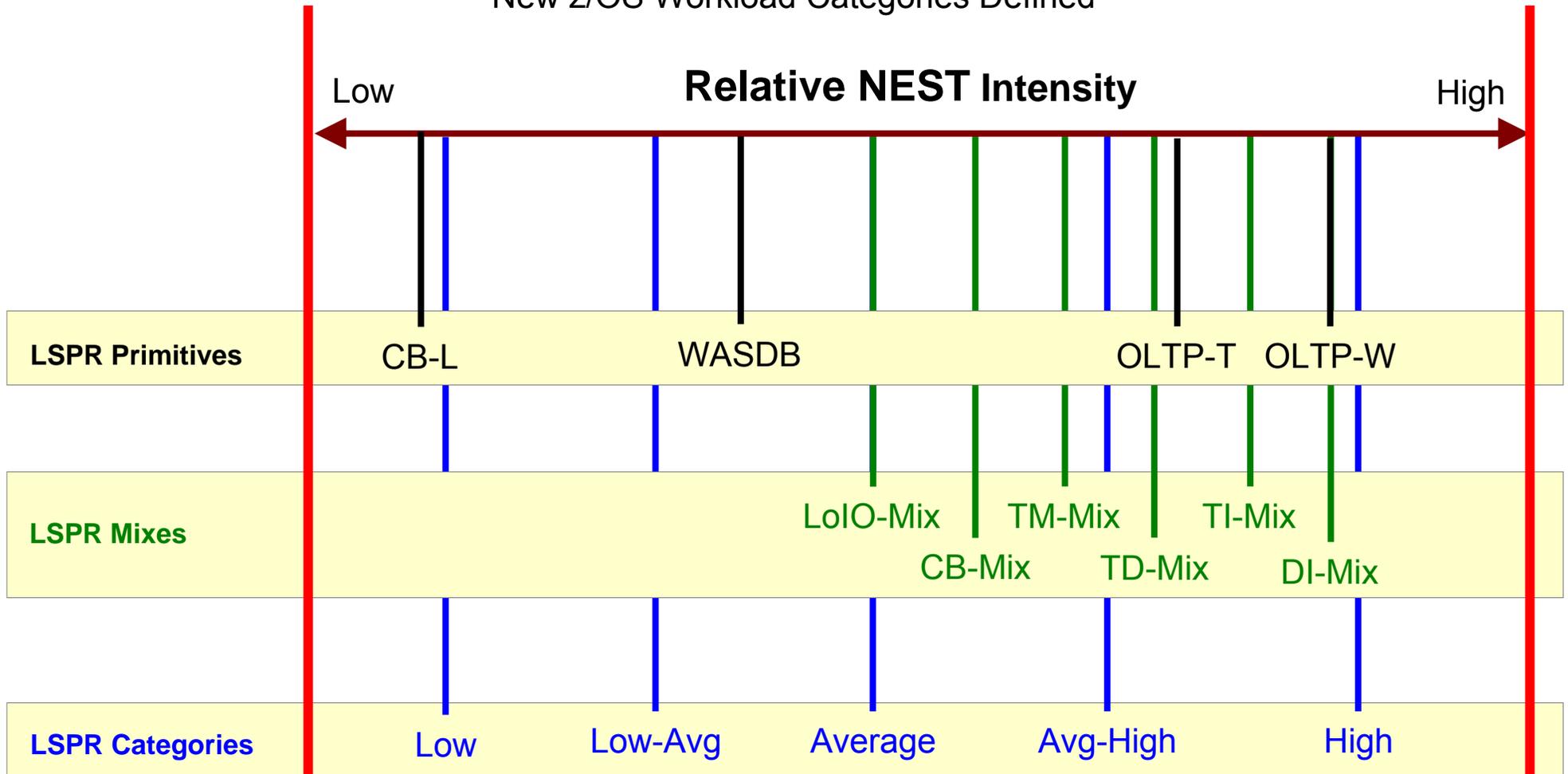
LSPR Workload Categories

- 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

zPCR Workload Characterization for z/OS

“Scope of Work” Definition Change

New z/OS Workload Categories Defined



Use zPCR’s Workload Selection Assistant to choose appropriate workload category

Automated with EDF input into zPCR

Note: Workload selection is automated in zCP3000

CPU Measurement Facility

- **Introduced in z10 and later processors**
- **Facility that provides hardware instrumentation data for production systems**
- **Two Major components**
 - Counters
 - Cache and memory hierarchy information
 - SCPs supported include z/OS and z/VM
 - Sampling
 - Instruction time-in-CSECT
- **New z/OS HIS started task**
 - Gathered on an LPAR basis
 - Writes SMF 113 records
- **New z/VM Monitor Records**
 - Gathered on an LPAR basis – all guests are aggregated
 - Writes new Domain 5 (Processor) Record 13 (CPU MF Counters) records
- **Minimal overhead**

New Hardware Capabilities to Size z/OS Workloads

Processor Capacity Reference
for
IBM System z
zPCR version 7.7

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Contains graphics software from KL Group
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E-mail support: zpcr@us.ibm.com
IBM Employee Intranet Web Site: w3-1.ibm.com/support/americas/wsc/cpsproducts.html
IBM BP Internet Web Site: <http://www.ibm.com/partnerworld/partnerinfo/src/atmsmastr.nsf/WebIndex/PRS1762>

LSPR BENCHMARKS

Manual Input

RMF Report

CP3KEXTR

SMF 70
•LPAR Data

SMF 113
•Counters cache /
memory hierarchy

Importance of using CPU MF Counters

- **New CPU MF Counters provide better information to do more successful capacity planning**

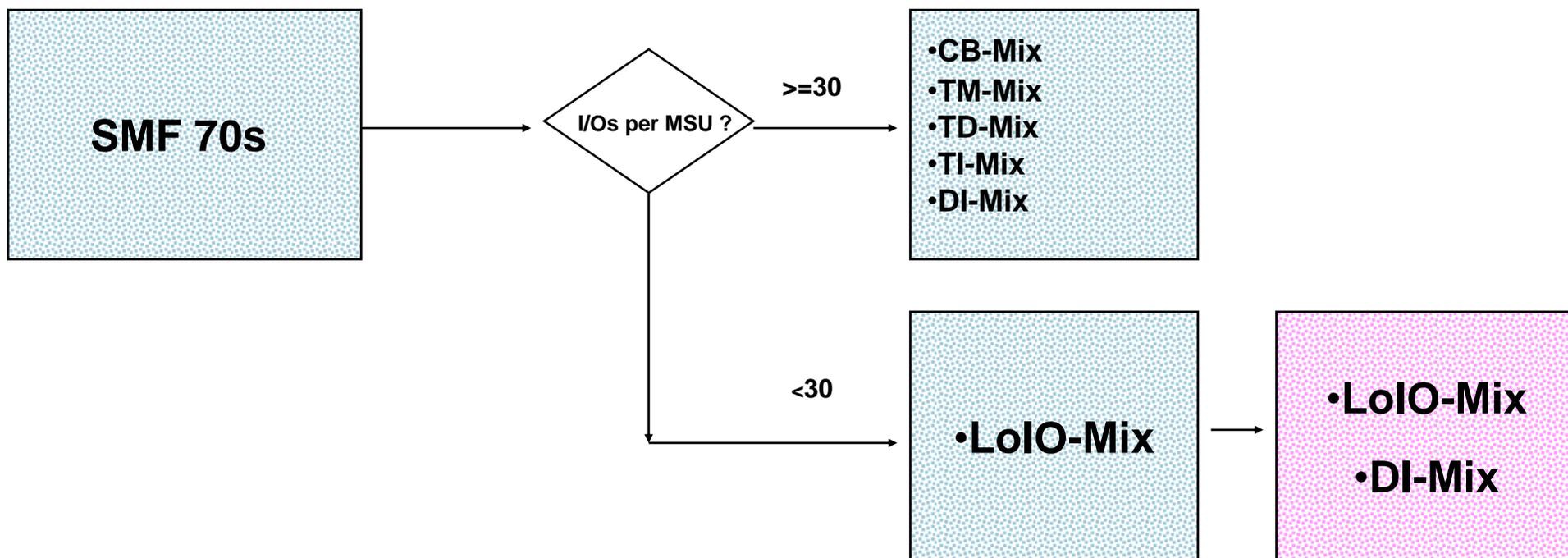
- **Same data used to validate the LSPR workloads can now be obtained from production systems**
 - Matches your production workload to the LSPR workloads
 - zPCR automatically processes CPU MF data to provide a match
 - Based on Relative Nest Intensity (RNI)

- **CPU MF Counters also useful for performance analysis**

Challenge to Use SMF to Select a LSPR Workload Mix

Capacity Planning Data

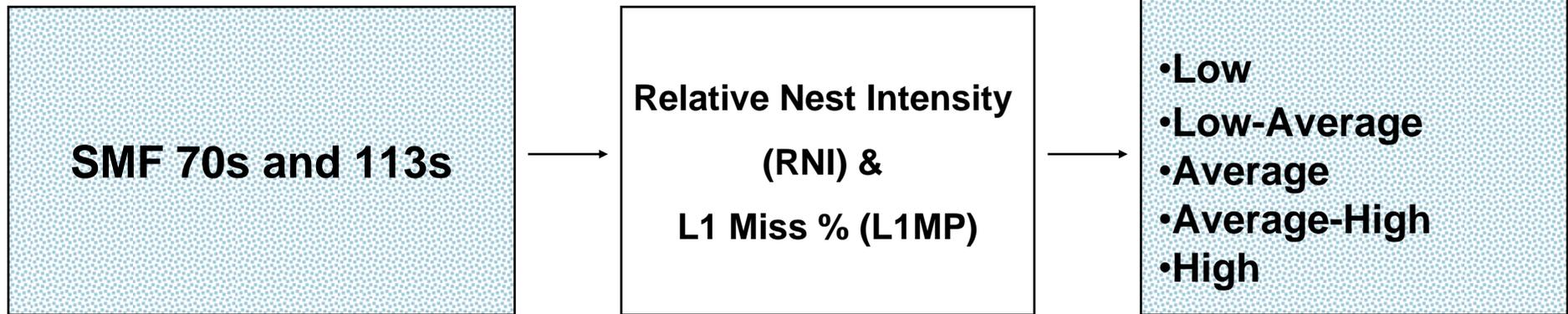
LSPR Workload Mix



SMF 113s Provide Better LSPR Workload Selection

Capacity Planning Data

LSPR Workload Category



Validation and Enablement Details

Workload Category Validation Process

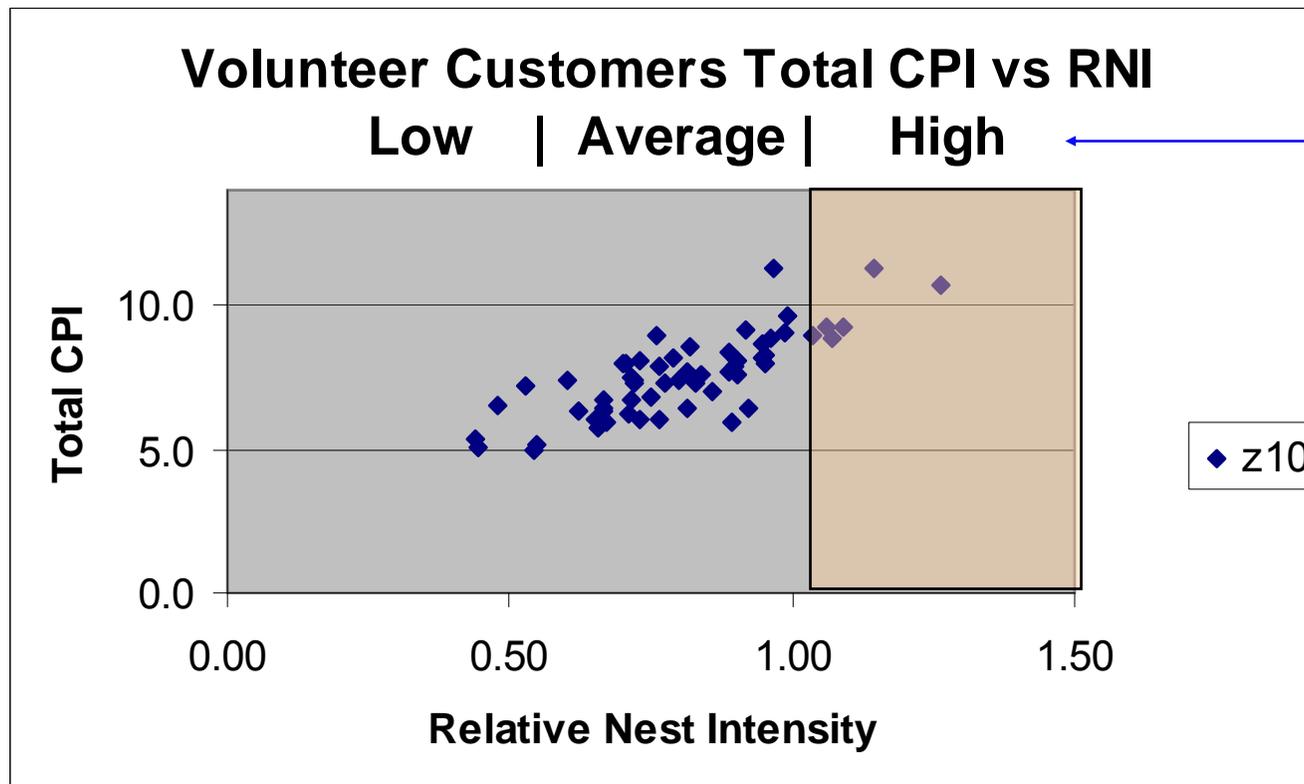
- **Analyzed customer data**

- **Initial z10 Study**
 - 100 z10 customer LPARs
 - SMF 70s and SMF 113s
 - Built relationship between performance and Nest
 - Built new metric to more precisely match workloads
 - Relative Nest Intensity (RNI)
 - LSPR workload categories defined as Low, Average, and High RNI

- **Validated RNI metrics with review of z10 to z196 Migrations**
 - 75 z10 to z196 customer LPAR migrations
 - Validated RNI based workload match

CPU MF

z10 Customer Workload Characterization Summary



3) Created new [LSPR Workload Categories](#)

1) Customer [CPI](#) measurements

2) Created new [RNI](#) metric

Requirements to Enable CPU MF Counters

- **Processor requirements**

- z10, z196, or z114

- **z/OS requirements**

- z/OS 1.10 or higher

- With APAR OA30486

- **z/VM requirements**

- z/VM at 5.4 or higher

- With APAR VM64961

z/OS Steps to Enable CPU MF Counters

■ 1 - Configure the processor to collect CPU MF

___ Update the LPAR Security Tabs, can be done dynamically

■ 2 - Set up HIS and z/OS to collect CPU MF

___ Set up HIS Proc

___ Set up OMVS Directory - required

___ Collect SMF 113s via SMFPRMxx

■ 3 - Collect CPU MF COUNTERs

___ Start HIS

___ Modify HIS: “F HIS,B,TT='Text',PATH='/his/',CTRONLY,CTR=(B,E),SI=SYNC”

– Recommend to start HIS, Modify for Counters, and continuously run

SMF 113s Space Requirements

- The SMF 113 record puts minimal pressure on SMF
 - 452 bytes for each logical processor per interval
- Example below is from 3 z196s processors
 - 713, 716 and 718
 - 10 Systems
 - 5 Days, 24 hours
- SMF 113s were 1.2% of the space compared to SMF 70s & 72s

RECORD TYPE	RECORDS READ	PERCENT OF TOTAL	AVG. RECORD LENGTH	MIN. RECORD LENGTH	MAX. RECORD LENGTH	RECORDS WRITTEN	Total Size (with AVG. Record Size)	% Total Size (with AVG. Record Size)
70	14,250	1.8%	14,236	640	32,736	14,250	202,865,850	15.1%
72	744,014	93.5%	1,516	1,104	20,316	744,014	1,128,252,590	83.7%
113	37,098	4.7%	452	452	452	37,098	16,768,296	1.2%
TOTAL	795,362	100.0%	1,695	18	32,736	795,362	1,347,886,736	100.0%

Operations – Display Command

```
F HIS,B,TT='BE Counters',PATH='/his/',CTRONLY,CTR=(B,E),SI=SYNC
```

D HIS

```
RESPONSE=SYSD
HIS015I 10.15.54 DISPLAY HIS 286
HIS      0025 ACTIVE
COMMAND: MODIFY HIS,B,TT='BE Counters',PATH='/his/',CTRONLY,CTR=(B,E),
        SI=SYNC
START TIME: 2012/04/12 10:15:45
END TIME:   ----/--/--  --:--:--
COMPLETION STATUS: -----
FILE PREFIX: SYSHIS20120412.101545.
COUNTER VERSION NUMBER 1: 1   COUNTER VERSION NUMBER 2: 2
COMMAND PARAMETER VALUES USED:
TITLE=  BE Counters
PATH=   /his/
COUNTER SET= BASIC, EXTENDED
DURATION= NOLIMIT
CTRONLY
DATALOSS= IGNORE
STATECHANGE= SAVE
SMFINTVAL= SYNC
```

Use CPU MF Counters for Performance Analysis

- **Counters can be used as a secondary source to:**
 - Supplement current performance data from SMF, RMF, DB2, CICS, etc.
 - Help understand why performance may have changed

- **Some examples of usage include:**
 - HiperDispatch Impact
 - Configuration changes (Additional LPARs)
 - 1 MB Page implementation
 - Application Changes (e.g. CICS Threadsafe Vs QR)
 - Estimating Utilization Effect for capacity planning
 - z196 GHz change in Power Saving Mode
 - Crypto CPACF usage

Metrics

z196 versus z10 hardware comparison

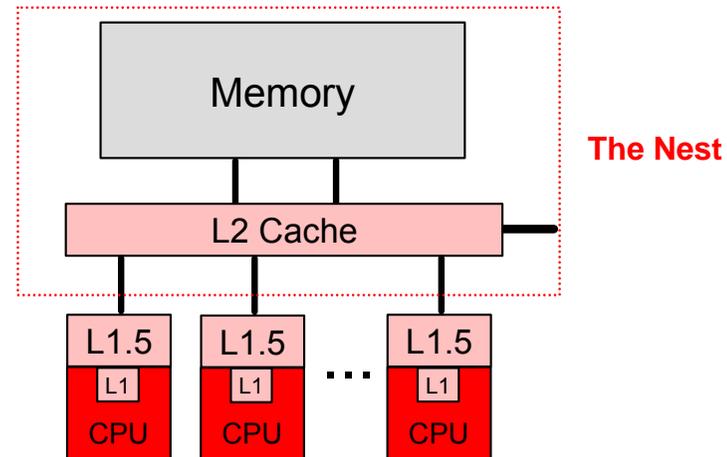
■ z10 EC

▶ CPU

- 4.4 GHz

▶ Caches

- L1 private 64k i, 128k d
- L1.5 private 3 MB
- L2 shared 48 MB / book
- book interconnect: star



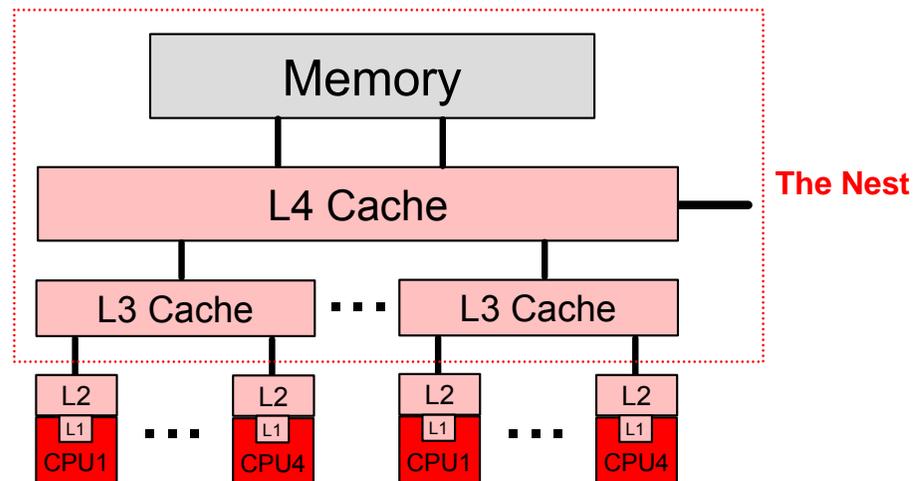
■ z196

▶ CPU

- 5.2 GHz
- Out-Of-Order execution

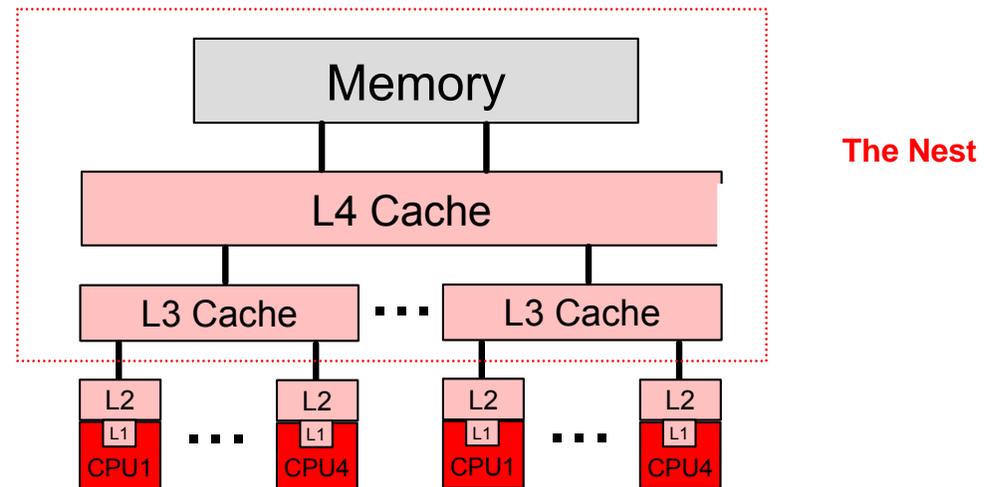
▶ Caches

- L1 private 64k i, 128k d
- L2 private 1.5 MB
- L3 shared 24 MB / chip
- L4 shared 192 MB / book
- book interconnect: star

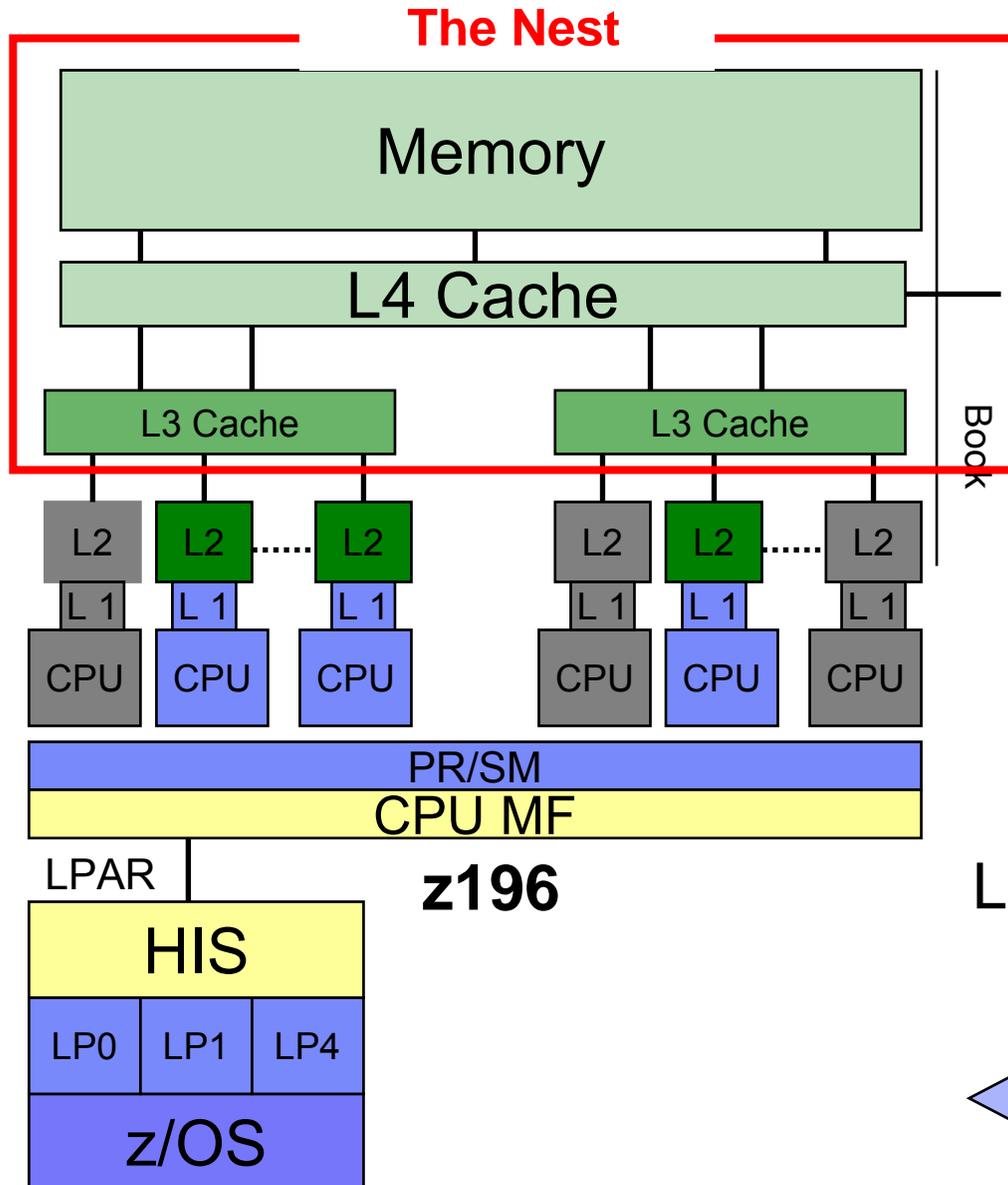


z114 hardware comparison

- z114
 - ▶ CPU
 - 3.8 GHz
 - Out-Of-Order execution
 - ▶ Caches
 - L1 private 64k i, 128k d
 - L2 private 1.5 MB
 - L3 shared 12 MB / chip
 - L4 shared 96 MB / book
 - 24 MB to each core



z196 CPU MF Cache / Memory Hierarchy Sourcing



Memory Accesses

Cache

- L4 Accesses (local and remote)

- L3 Accesses

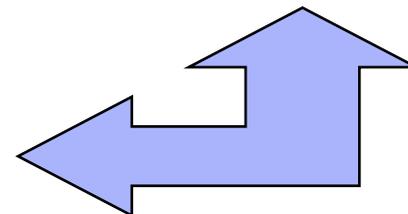
- L2 Accesses

- L1 Sourced from Hierarchy

Cycles and Instructions

Crypto function

LPAR / Logical CP view



CPU MF Basic Performance Metrics:

CPI	Prb State	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	LPARCPU
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CPI – Cycles per Instruction

PRB STATE - % Problem State

L1MP – Level 1 Miss Per 100 instructions

L15P / L2P – % sourced from L1.5 or L2 cache

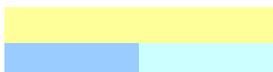
L3P – % sourced from L3 cache

L2LP / L4LP – % sourced from Level 2 (or L4) Local cache (on same book)

L2RP / L4RP – % sourced from Level 2 (or L4) Remote cache (on different book)

MEMP - % sourced from Memory

LPARCPU - APPL% (GCPs, zAAPs, zIIPs) captured and uncaptured


 Workload Characterization
 L1 Sourcing from cache/memory hierarchy

Workload Capacity Performance

- Instruction Complexity (Micro Processor Design)
 - Many design alternatives
 - Cycle time (GHz), instruction architecture, pipeline, superscalar, Out-Of-Order, branch prediction and more
 - Workload effect
 - May be different with each processor design
 - **Once established for a workload on a processor, doesn't change very much**

Workload Capacity Performance

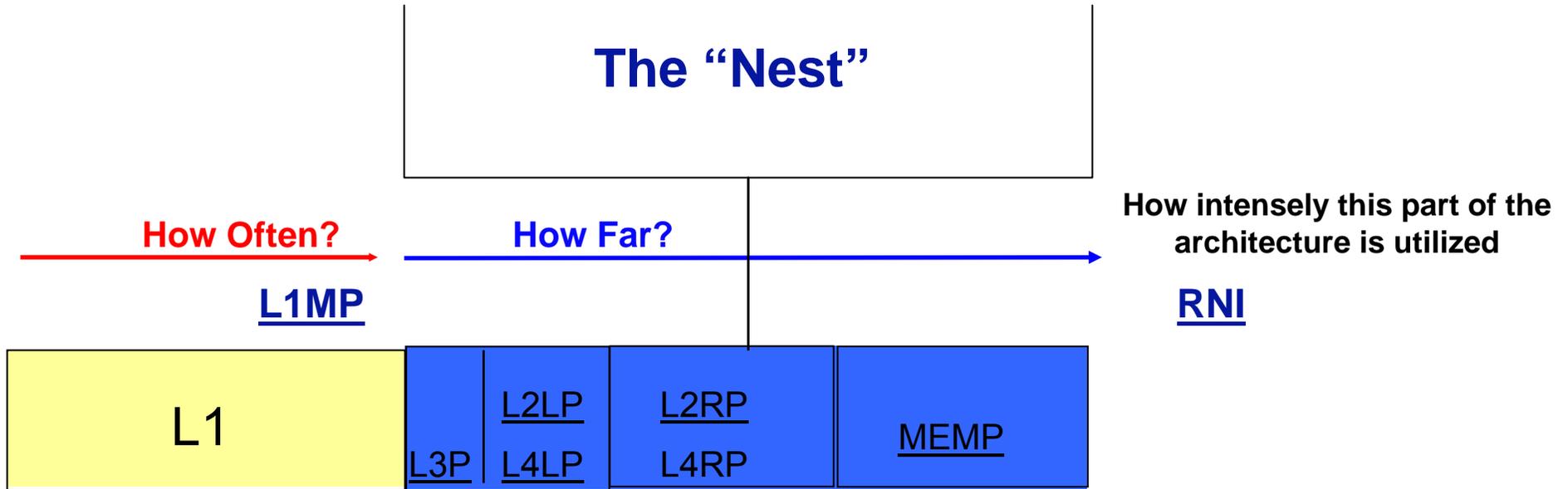
■ Memory Hierarchy or “Nest”

- Many design alternatives
 - Cache (levels, size, private, shared, latency, MESI protocol), controller, data buses
- Workload effect
 - Quite variable
 - **Sensitive to many factors: locality of reference, dispatch rate, IO rate, competition with other applications and/or LPARs, and more**
 - Net effect of these factors represented in “Relative Nest Intensity”
- **Relative Nest Intensity (RNI)**
 - **Activity beyond private-on-chip cache(s) is the most sensitive area**
 - **Reflects distribution and latency of sourcing from shared caches and memory**
 - Level 1 cache miss per 100 instructions (L1MP) also important
 - Data for calculation available from CPU MF (SMF 113) starting with z10

Relative Nest Intensity (RNI) Metric

- Reflects the distribution and latency of sourcing from shared caches and memory
 - For z10 EC and BC $RNI = (1.0 * L2LP + 2.4 * L2RP + 7.5 * MEMP) / 100$
 - For z196 / z114 $*RNI = 1.67 * (0.4 * L3P + 1.0 * L4LP + 2.4 * L4RP + 7.5 * MEMP) / 100$

Relative Nest Intensity



Microprocessor Design

Memory Hierarchy or Nest

*z196 / z114 RNI Changed July 2012

Note these Formulas may change in the future

z196 / z114 RNI Update – July 2012

- **z196 / z114 RNI updated**
 - Was $RNI = 1.60 * (0.4 * L3P + 1.0 * L4LP + 2.4 * L4RP + 7.5 * MEMP) / 100$
 - Now $RNI = \underline{1.67} * (0.4 * L3P + 1.0 * L4LP + 2.4 * L4RP + 7.5 * MEMP) / 100$
 - Refinement based on customer measurements and LSPR workloads
 - No change to z10 RNI calculation
- **zPCR 7.9b and CP3000 updated as of 7/31/12**
- See slides 51 to 55 for all metric definitions

z196 / z114 RNI Changed July 2012

Note these Formulas may change in the future

RNI-based LSPR Workload Decision Table

L1MP	RNI	LSPR Workload Match
<3%	≥ 0.75	AVERAGE
	< 0.75	LOW
3% to 6%	>1.0	HIGH
	0.6 to 1.0	AVERAGE
	< 0.6	LOW
$>6\%$	≥ 0.75	HIGH
	< 0.75	AVERAGE

Notes: applies to z10, z196 and z114 CPU MF data
table may change based on feedback

CPU MF Additional Performance Metrics:

CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU	Eff GHz	Machine Type	LSPR Wkld
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Est Instr Cmplx CPI – Estimated Instruction Complexity CPI

Est Finite CPI - Estimated Finite CPI

Est SCPL1M – Estimated Sourcing Cycles per L1 Miss Per 100 instructions

Eff GHz – Effective Gigahertz

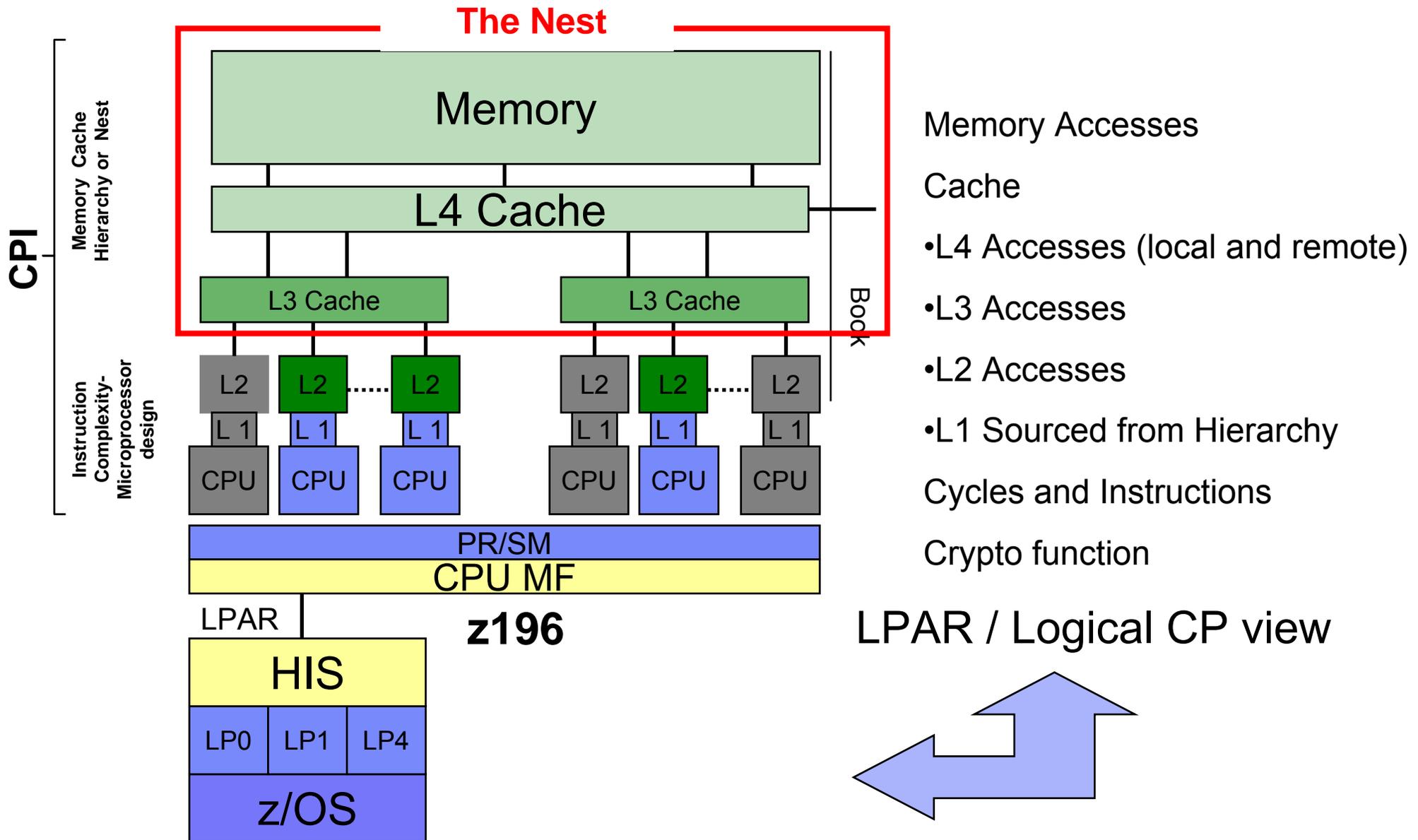
Machine Type – Machine Type (e.g. z10, z196, z114)

LSPR Wkld – LSPR Workload match based on L1MP and RNI

See slide 54 for z196 / z114 Est Finite CPI & Est SCPL1M updates – July 2012



z196 CPU MF Cache / Memory Hierarchy Sourcing



Data Profiles

Profiles

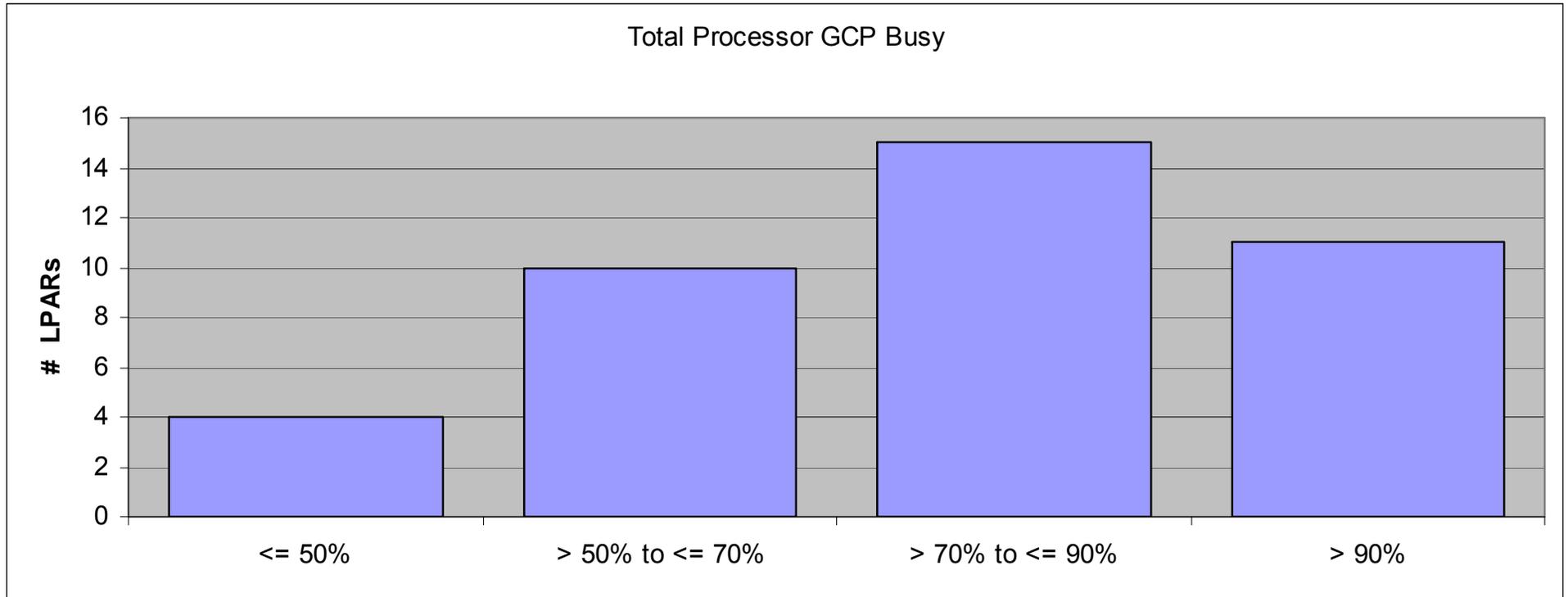
- **40 Total LPARs**
 - 14 z10 ECs / z10 BCs
 - 26 z196s / z114s

- **HiperDispatch**
 - 28 Yes
 - 12 No

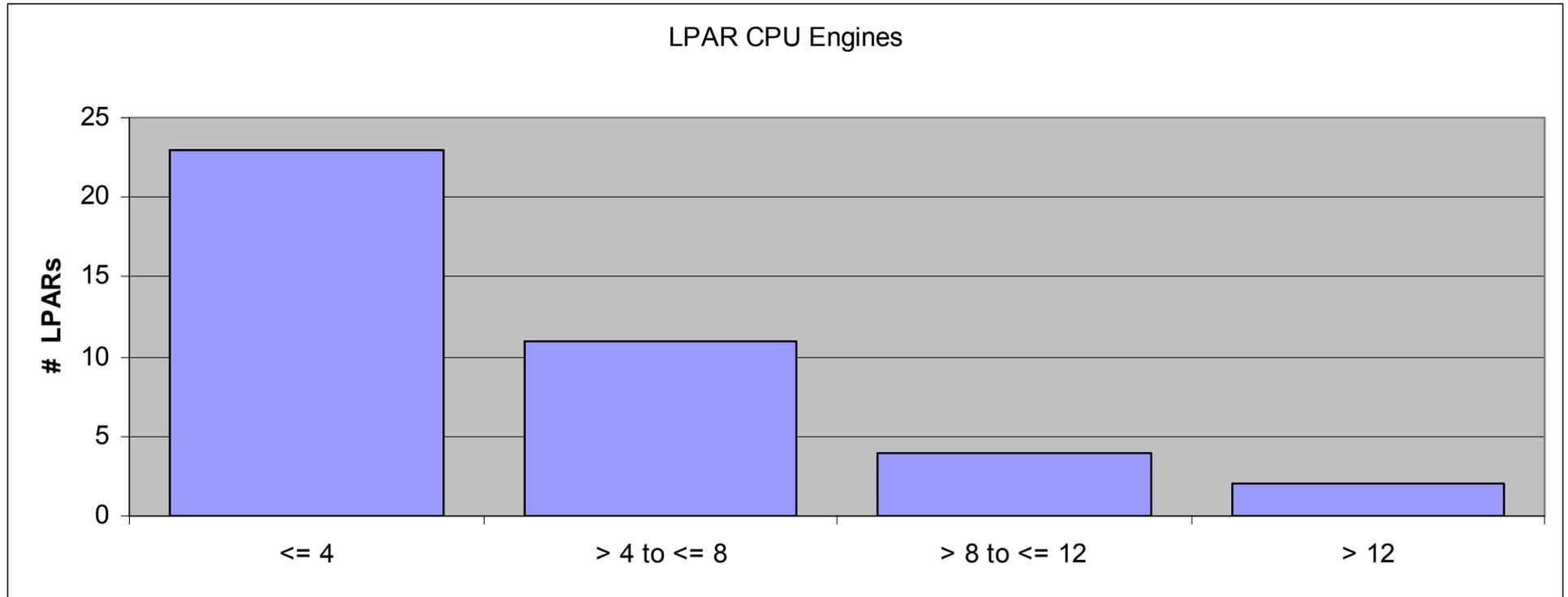
- **33 LPARs utilized zIIPs and/or zAAPs**

Customer Data from 2012
Completed June 2012

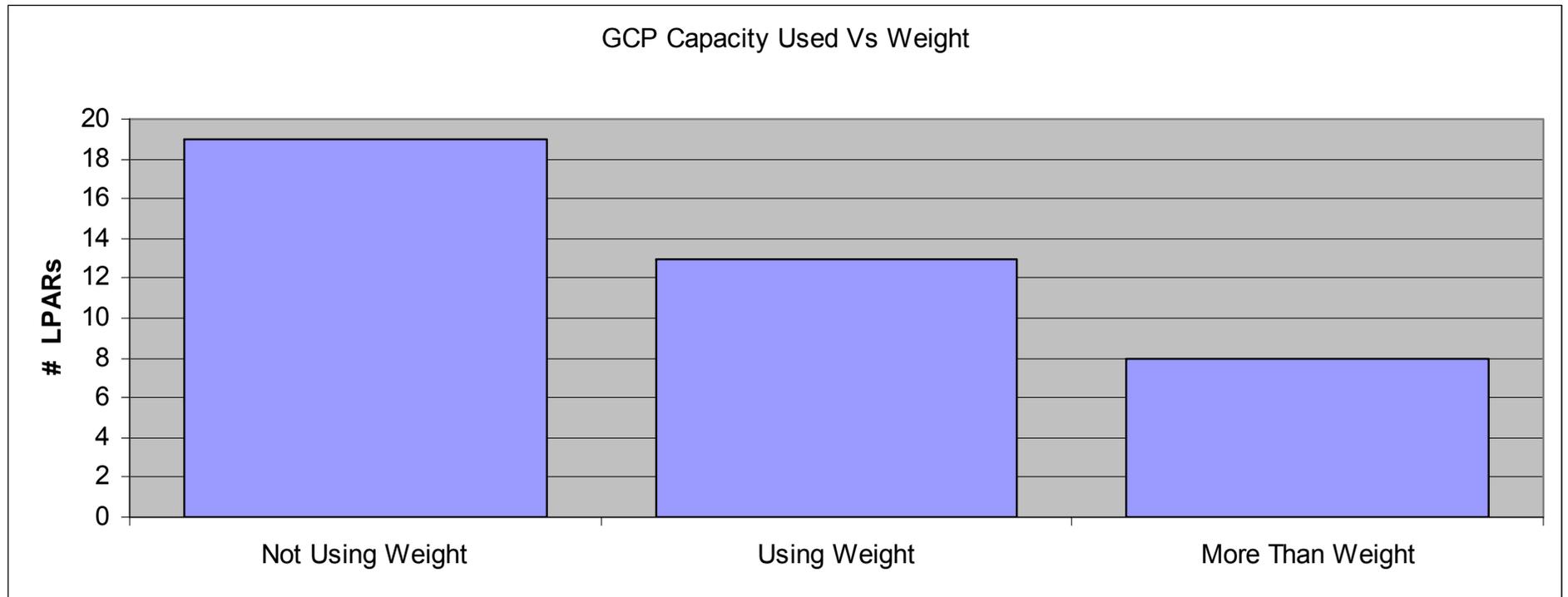
Total Processor GCP Busy



LPAR CPU Engines Distribution

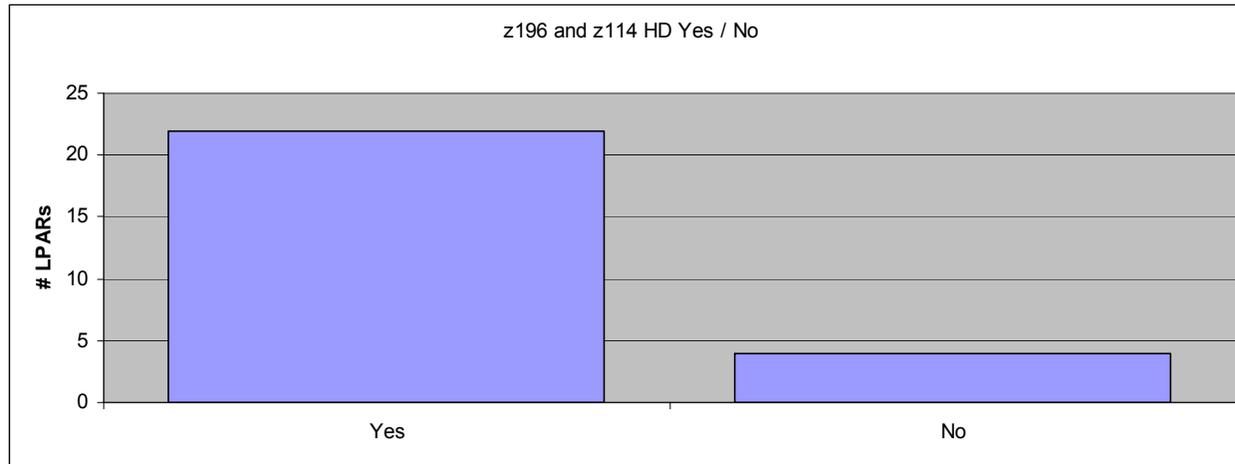
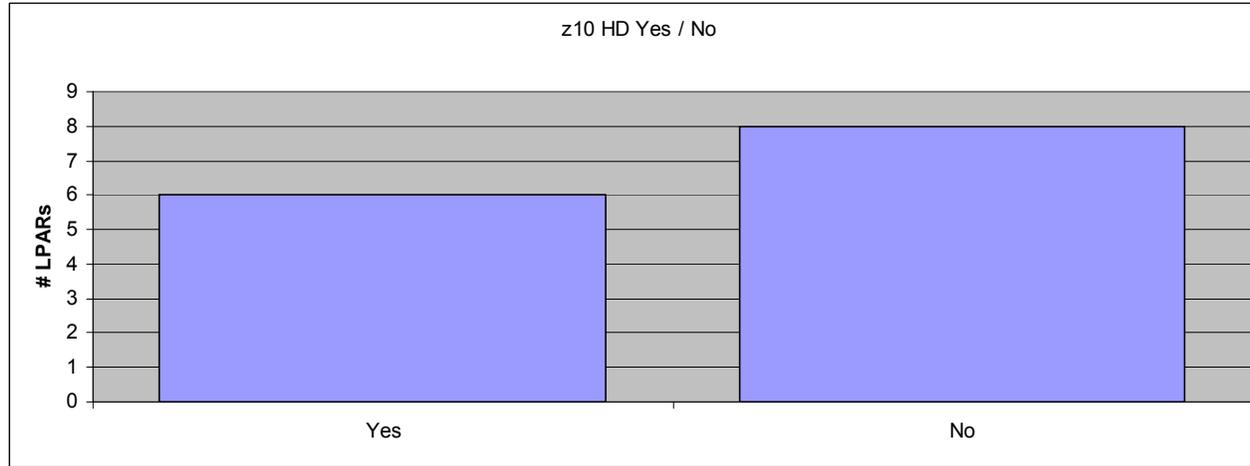


GCP Capacity Used Vs Weight



Not Using Weight GCP Eng \leq -.5 Weight
 Using Weight GCP Eng $>$ -.5 and $<$ +.5 Weight
 More Than Weight GCP Eng \geq +.5 Weight

HD=Yes / No Distribution



▪z196

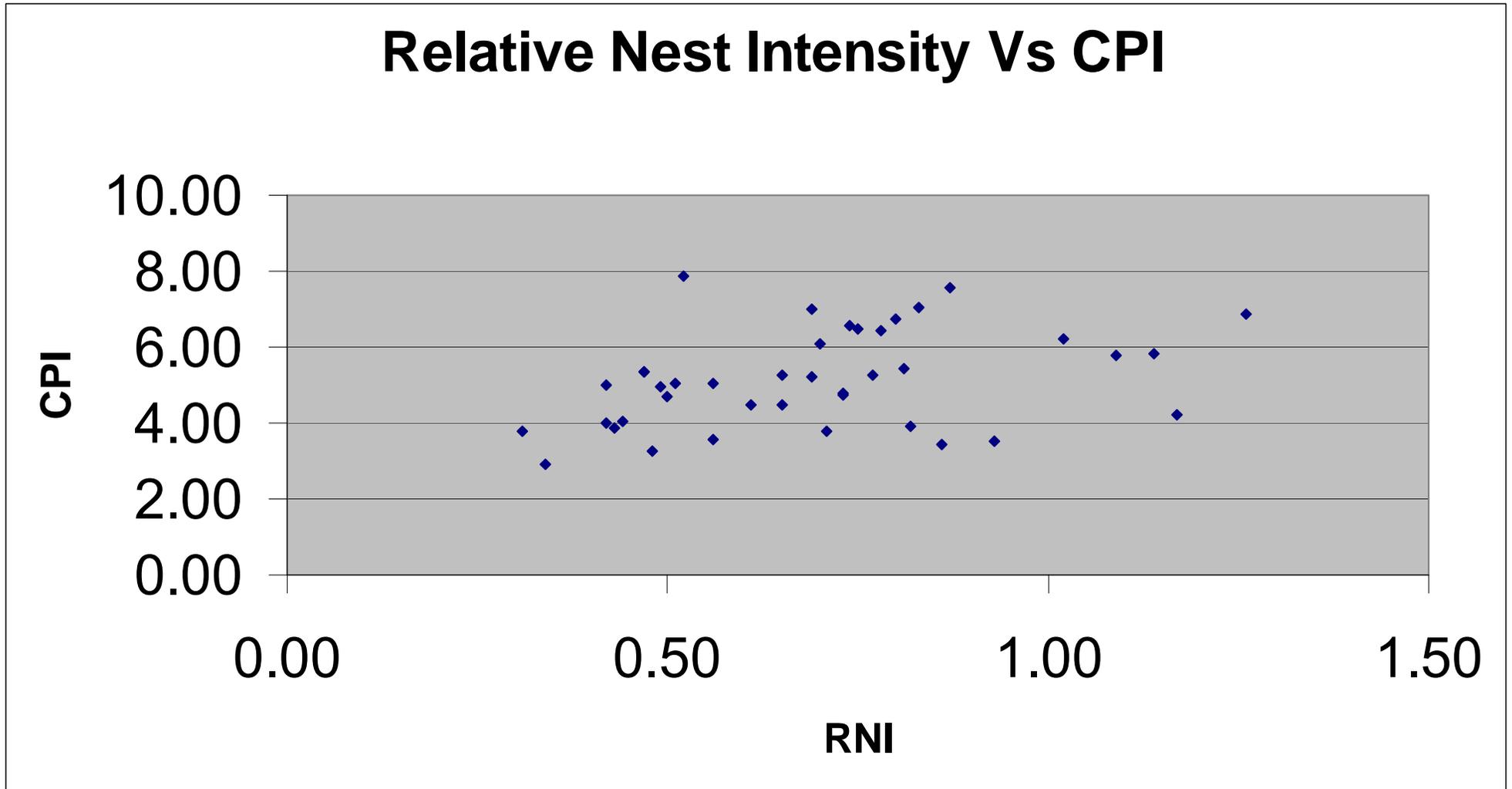
- HD=YES is even more important on z196, ensure HD=YES, 0-11% for 1 Book z196
 - See “Planning Considerations for HiperDispatch Mode **Version 2**” **WP101229**
- <http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atsmastr.nsf/WebIndex/WP101229>

CPU MF Averages – Technology Differences

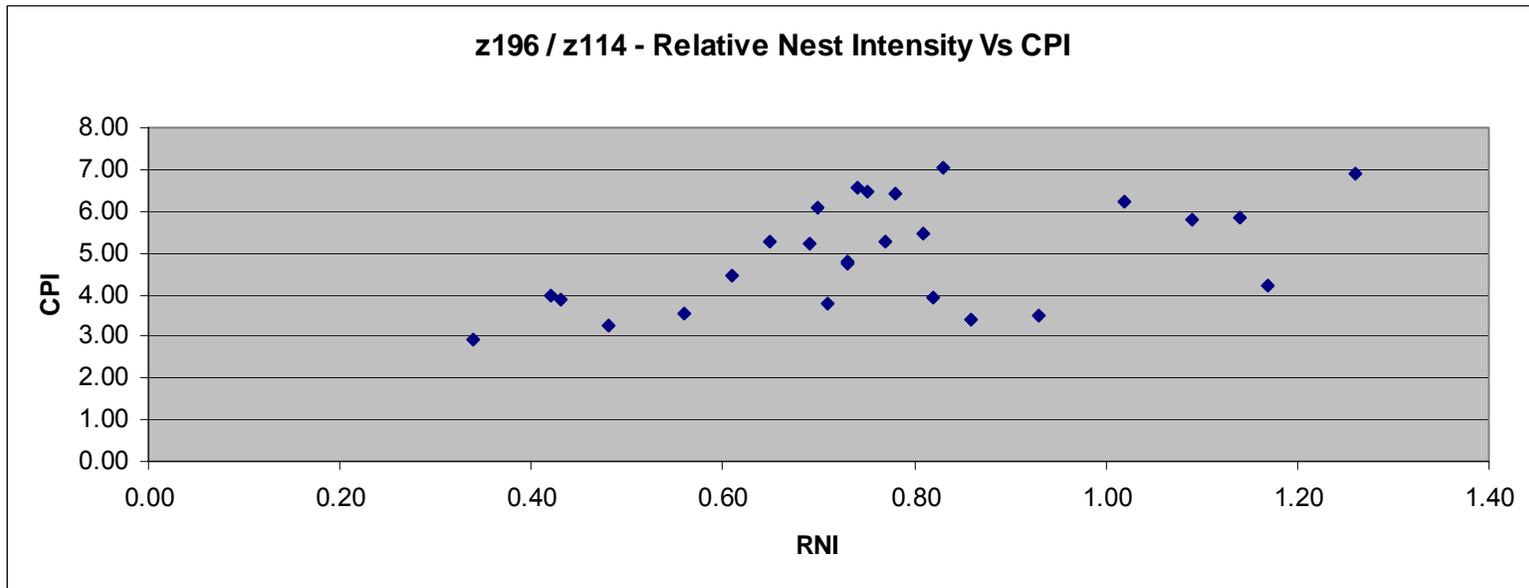
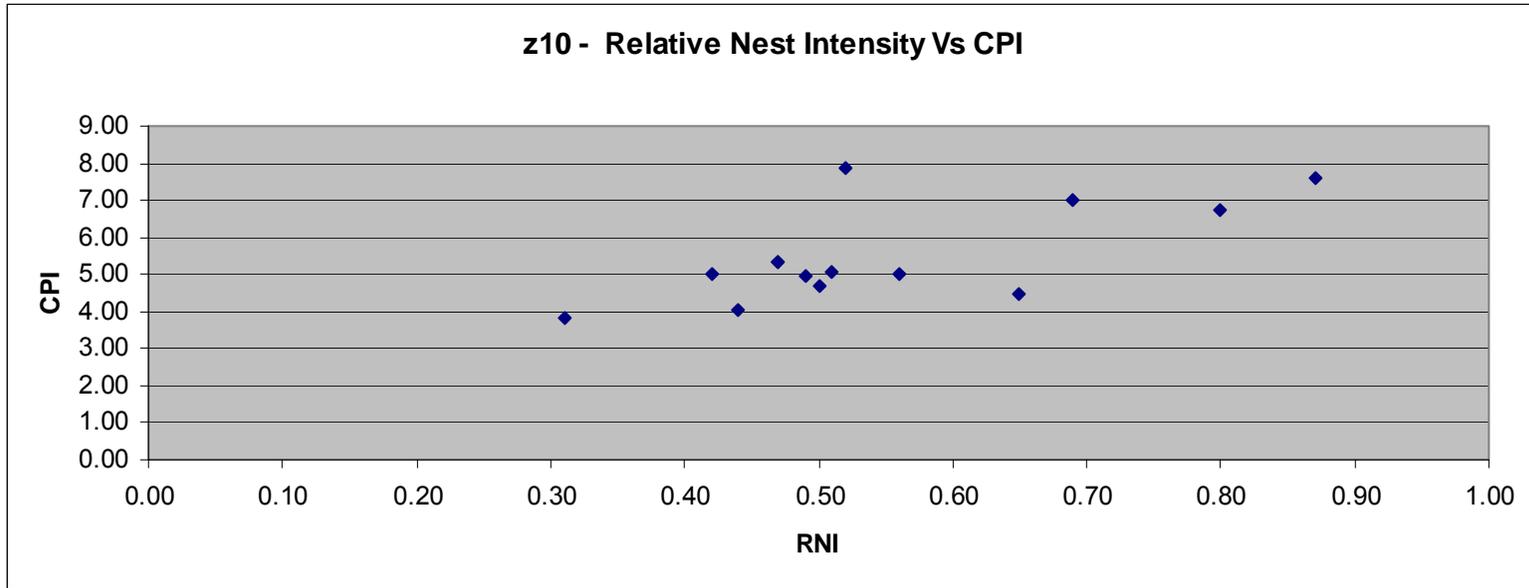
	CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU
z10	5.50	22.7	2.98	2.52	68	3.6	74.9	0.0	20.1	0.4	4.5	0.55	467.1
z196 / z114	4.96	35.5	2.55	2.41	63	3.8	60.8	23.8	11.3	0.7	3.4	0.77	425.4

CPU MF Metrics do not imply “goodness” or “badness”

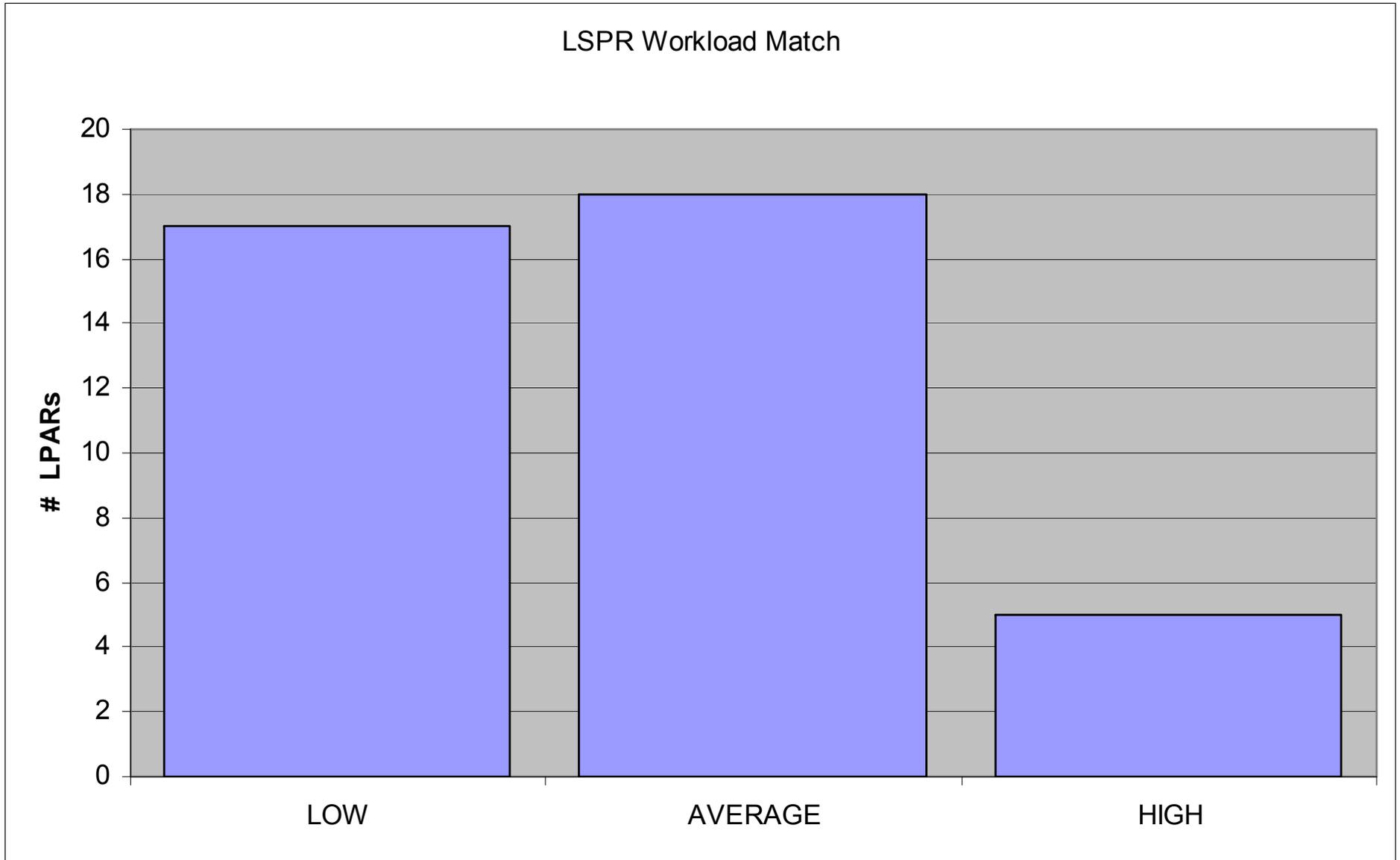
Data Profiles – RNI Vs CPI



Data Profiles – RNI Vs CPI



LSPR Workload Match



Data Profiles z10 and z196 / z114

SYSID	CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU	Eff GHz	Machine Type	LSPR Wkld	Machine Model	HW Model	HD ?	CEC GCP Eng	LPAR Log GCP Eng	LPAR GCP Weight	Total Processor GCP %
3	4.99	10.5	2.89	2.10	56	3.8	80.7	0.0	15.6	0.2	3.5	0.42	180.6	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	604 E40	Yes	4	4	44.9%	72.6
24	4.06	na	2.89	1.17	58	2.0	76.1	0.0	20.9	0.1	3.0	0.44	53.3	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	706 E26	Yes	6	5	1.5%	82.3
10	4.71	16.1	2.32	2.39	71	3.4	80.2	0.0	12.3	3.5	3.9	0.50	2335.6	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	719 E40	Yes	19	17	94.0%	83.1
7	5.05	19.1	2.71	2.34	63	3.7	77.2	0.0	18.4	0.0	4.4	0.51	280.1	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	504 E12	Yes	4	4	66.0%	96.8
1	7.86	33.0	4.03	3.82	68	5.7	69.6	0.0	27.0	0.1	3.3	0.52	362.1	3.2	Z10	LOW	2097	607 E26	Yes	7	6	100.0%	49.8
36	7.02	21.2	2.99	4.03	89	4.5	71.3	0.0	20.7	2.3	5.7	0.69	575.6	4.4	Z10	AVG	2097	716 E40	Yes	16	8	39.0%	57.6
30	3.80	na	2.71	1.08	48	2.3	82.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	1.9	0.31	442.7	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	505 E12	No	5	5	DED	91.6
4	5.33	24.2	3.01	2.32	58	4.0	76.1	0.0	20.4	0.0	3.5	0.47	473.2	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	505 E12	No	5	5	91.0%	90.9
29	5.36	na	3.01	2.36	58	4.0	77.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	3.7	0.47	272.4	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	505 E12	No	5	4	86.0%	55.6
8	4.97	na	2.87	2.10	61	3.5	80.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	4.5	0.49	125.4	2.1	Z10	LOW	2098	U02 E10	No	2	2	72.7%	60.5
13	5.03	na	2.76	2.27	63	3.6	78.2	0.0	16.6	0.0	5.2	0.56	50.5	2.4	Z10	LOW	2098	V01 E10	No	1	1	73.1%	91.3
12	4.49	6.1	2.75	1.74	69	2.5	66.3	0.0	28.9	0.0	4.9	0.65	351.0	4.4	Z10	LOW	2097	504 E12	No	4	4	70.0%	91.1
23	6.76	na	3.20	3.56	94	3.8	67.2	0.0	25.4	0.1	7.3	0.80	884.7	4.4	Z10	AVG	2097	709 E26	No	9	8	100.0%	84.6
18	7.58	51.3	3.52	4.06	95	4.3	66.7	0.0	25.1	0.0	8.2	0.87	151.7	4.4	Z10	AVG	2097	504 E12	No	4	3	23.5%	93.6
z10 Avg	5.50	22.7	2.98	2.52	68	3.6	74.9	0.0	20.1	0.4	4.5	0.55	467.1							7	5	66.3%	78.7

SYSID	CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU	Eff GHz	Machine Type	LSPR Wkld	Machine Model	HW Model	HD ?	CEC GCP Eng	LPAR Log GCP Eng	LPAR GCP Weight	Total Processor GCP %
34	3.98	40.7	2.36	1.62	46	3.6	72.1	19.5	6.3	0.7	1.4	0.42	1.8	3.8	Z114	LOW	2818	Z03 M10	Yes	3	3	14.3%	3.6
40	3.55	na	2.07	1.48	50	2.9	68.8	19.8	7.9	1.4	2.1	0.56	1302.4	5.2	Z196	LOW	2817	716 M66	Yes	16	15	77.0%	76.1
31	4.47	na	2.31	2.16	51	4.2	53.4	32.5	11.8	0.6	1.6	0.61	337.0	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	704 M32	Yes	4	4	90.0%	77.0
37	5.26	45.3	2.74	2.51	51	4.9	62.7	23.2	11.5	0.0	2.7	0.65	106.1	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	504 M15	Yes	4	3	39.4%	51.7
6	5.21	47.2	3.27	1.94	55	3.5	66.7	21.1	8.4	0.5	3.4	0.69	594.9	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	734 M80	Yes	34	32	42.5%	33.4
27	6.08	na	2.88	3.20	57	5.6	55.0	29.8	12.0	0.8	2.4	0.70	332.9	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	704 M32	Yes	4	4	96.6%	76.5
9	3.80	na	2.44	1.36	63	2.2	63.1	20.0	13.2	0.9	2.8	0.71	421.4	5.2	Z196	LOW	2817	510 M32	Yes	10	6	45.0%	73.1
17	4.77	52.0	2.43	2.34	58	4.0	69.2	17.4	5.7	4.9	2.9	0.73	467.2	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	716 M32	Yes	16	8	25.2%	69.6
28	4.74	na	2.77	1.97	59	3.4	55.5	31.1	10.3	0.2	3.0	0.73	74.6	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	604 M32	Yes	4	2	16.3%	92.1
20	6.57	50.6	3.19	3.38	60	5.7	58.0	26.9	11.7	0.3	3.1	0.74	691.2	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	709 M49	Yes	9	9	69.9%	96.2
11	6.49	19.7	3.17	3.32	64	5.2	60.9	23.9	11.4	0.4	3.3	0.75	876.9	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	720 M80	Yes	20	19	78.0%	49.9
39	5.26	na	2.25	3.01	63	4.8	69.0	19.0	6.0	2.1	3.9	0.77	932.8	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	724 M49	Yes	24	24	46.0%	78.8
2	6.42	24.0	2.87	3.55	65	5.5	54.5	30.1	11.7	0.5	3.2	0.78	579.4	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	610 M49	Yes	10	8	59.8%	63.7
35	5.45	na	3.69	1.76	63	2.8	63.6	18.4	13.1	1.3	3.6	0.81	244.9	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	707 M32	Yes	7	7	43.0%	99.9
22	3.92	49.9	2.41	1.51	63	2.4	65.9	20.3	9.2	0.1	4.5	0.82	592.2	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	711 M32	Yes	11	9	60.0%	68.3
5	3.42	0.5	2.15	1.27	71	1.8	59.6	25.2	10.4	0.5	4.3	0.86	447.4	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	710 M49	Yes	10	6	37.8%	68.2
21	3.51	na	2.10	1.40	72	2.0	43.7	37.9	14.6	0.0	3.8	0.93	164.9	3.4	Z196	AVG	2817	607 M15	Yes	7	3	16.0%	73.8
16	6.23	na	2.61	3.62	76	4.8	64.0	22.4	7.0	0.4	6.3	1.02	253.0	5.2	Z196	HIGH	2817	714 M66	Yes	14	6	25.6%	61.8
33	5.80	19.9	1.81	3.98	83	4.8	41.8	31.5	22.1	0.3	4.4	1.09	216.5	5.2	Z196	HIGH	2817	714 M49	Yes	14	13	54.3%	71.8
38	5.83	na	2.11	3.72	93	4.0	48.8	19.0	25.5	2.3	4.3	1.14	390.1	5.2	Z196	HIGH	2817	710 M32	Yes	10	7	32.5%	58.1
14	4.23	na	2.25	1.98	91	2.2	52.7	26.2	14.5	0.2	6.4	1.17	49.5	5.2	Z196	AVG	2817	612 M32	Yes	12	3	5.6%	74.1
15	6.88	40.8	2.71	4.16	95	4.4	52.6	27.9	11.9	0.2	7.4	1.26	412.7	5.2	Z196	HIGH	2817	711 M49	Yes	11	8	36.7%	78.6
25	2.90	na	2.04	0.86	33	2.6	76.7	18.6	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.34	190.3	5.2	Z196	LOW	2817	704 M15	No	4	3	17.8%	82.9
32	3.86	na	2.39	1.47	37	4.0	78.8	12.8	6.0	0.4	1.9	0.43	125.8	5.2	Z196	LOW	2817	707 M32	No	7	2	9.5%	74.6
26	3.25	na	2.63	0.63	52	1.2	69.9	16.4	12.1	0.0	1.5	0.48	351.1	0.9	Z114	LOW	2818	M03 M05	No	3	3	93.2%	99.5
19	7.04	36.2	2.66	4.38	69	6.4	53.5	27.8	15.0	0.4	3.3	0.83	903.2	5.2	Z196	HIGH	2817	511 M32	No	11	11	84.4%	94.8
z196 / z114 Avg	4.96	35.5	2.55	2.41	63	3.8	60.8	23.8	11.3	0.7	3.4	0.77	425.4							11	8	46.8%	71.1

HiperDispatch Considerations

HiperDispatch Considerations

Adjusting Weight to increase Vertical Highs

- z196 710, Processor GCP Busy 58.1%, LPAR: 7 Logicals, 32.5% Weight
 - Results in 2 VHs, 2 VMs, and 3 VLs
 - Using more GCP than weight, 390.1 LPAR CPU Vs 325 weight (> .5 Engine more)
 - Data shows 2 VMs with lower L3Ps and higher RNIs than 2 VHs

- Consider assigning more weight from 32.5% to 35.1% to get additional VH
 - Processor Capacity is available
 - Fine tuning to increase L3P for Vertical High (thus lower RNI and Lower CPI)

CP ID Summary - SMF 113s

CP ID Summary - SMF 113s														SMF 70s		
CPID	CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU	PARKED	SHARE	%
0	6.14	0.0	2.09	4.04	95	4.3	47.1	20.4	25.5	2.4	4.6	1.19	87.7	0.0	100.0	HIGH
1	6.73	0.0	2.44	4.30	83	5.2	50.9	21.9	21.2	2.6	3.4	0.99	77.5	0.0	100.0	HIGH
2	6.26	0.0	2.03	4.23	101	4.2	46.4	17.4	29.3	2.4	4.6	1.22	80.8	0.0	62.5	MED
3	6.21	0.0	2.04	4.17	101	4.2	46.6	17.3	29.1	2.3	4.6	1.22	78.6	0.0	62.5	MED
4	5.59	0.0	2.34	3.25	90	3.6	49.5	19.3	25.0	2.0	4.1	1.10	21.6	74.4	0.0	LOW
5	5.62	0.0	2.35	3.26	88	3.7	49.0	19.7	25.5	1.9	3.9	1.08	17.4	79.3	0.0	LOW
6	5.50	0.0	2.37	3.13	84	3.7	50.6	19.7	24.1	1.8	3.7	1.03	14.3	83.0	0.0	LOW

HiperDispatch Considerations

- **z196 HiperDispatch=NO** specified for 4 LPARs
- **z196 Objective - keep VH Polarity Processors on same chip**
 - Source PU from On Chip L3 Cache
 - HD=YES is assumed LSPR / zPCR
- **L3 Off Chip and Off Book sourced from respective L4s**
 - CPU MF provides a measurement of this activity
- **Example from LPAR with HD=NO**
 - Opportunity cost: L4 Local sourcing that could have been resolved from L3

CPID	CPI	Prb State	Est Instr Cmplx CPI	Est Finite CPI	Est SCPL1M	L1MP	L15P / L2P	L3P	<== L4LP that could have been L3P if HD=YES	L2LP / L4LP	L2RP / L4RP	MEMP	Rel Nest Intensity	LPARCPU
0	7.40	35.0	2.89	4.51	69	6.5	51.5	28.8	5.9	16.4	0.3	3.0	0.82	82.3
1	7.39	35.1	2.89	4.50	69	6.5	51.6	28.8	5.9	16.3	0.3	3.0	0.82	81.5
2	7.38	35.0	2.88	4.50	69	6.5	51.5	28.9	5.9	16.3	0.3	3.0	0.82	80.5
3	7.38	35.1	2.88	4.50	69	6.5	51.5	28.9	5.9	16.3	0.3	3.0	0.82	79.4
4	7.37	35.0	2.88	4.49	69	6.5	51.7	28.9	5.8	16.1	0.3	3.0	0.82	78.2
5	7.37	35.0	2.88	4.49	69	6.5	51.6	29.0	5.8	16.1	0.3	3.0	0.82	77.2
6	7.38	35.0	2.88	4.50	69	6.5	51.6	29.0	5.8	16.1	0.3	3.0	0.82	76.0
7	7.38	34.9	2.88	4.50	69	6.5	51.5	29.0	5.8	16.2	0.3	3.0	0.82	74.8
8	7.42	34.9	2.87	4.55	70	6.5	51.4	28.1	6.4	17.1	0.3	3.0	0.83	73.7
9	7.64	33.1	2.99	4.66	67	7.0	52.8	27.6	6.2	16.4	0.3	2.8	0.79	72.7
10	7.76	31.7	3.05	4.70	65	7.2	53.7	27.1	6.1	16.2	0.3	2.7	0.77	72.0

Summary

- **CPU MF Counters provide better information for more successful capacity planning**
- **Same data used to validate the LSPR workloads can now be obtained from production systems**
- **CPU MF Counters can also be useful for performance analysis**
- **Enable CPU MF Counters Today!**
 - Continuously collect SMF 113s for your production systems

References and Feedback

- **CPU MF Webinar Replays and Presentations**
 - <http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atmastr.nsf/WebIndex/PRS4922>

- **Additional z/OS CPU MF information**
 - <http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atmastr.nsf/WebIndex/TC000066>

- **How to Collect CPU Measurement Facility data for z/VM**
 - <http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atmastr.nsf/WebIndex/TD105949>

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Back Up

Formulas – z10

Workload Characterization
L1 Sourcing from cache/memory hierarchy

Metric	Calculation – note all fields are <i>deltas</i> between intervals
CPI	$B0 / B1$
PRBSTATE	$(P33 / B1) * 100$
L1MP	$((B2+B4) / B1) * 100$
L15P	$((E128+E129) / (B2+B4)) * 100$
L2LP	$((E130+E131) / (B2+B4)) * 100$
L2RP	$((E132+E133) / (B2+B4)) * 100$
MEMP	$((E134+E135) + (B2+B4-E128-E129-E130-E131-E132-E133-E134-E135)) / (B2+B4)) * 100$
LPARCPU	$(((1/CPSP/1,000,000) * B0) / Interval\ in\ Seconds) * 100$

CPI – Cycles per Instruction

PRBSTATE - % Problem State

L1MP – Level 1 Miss Per 100 instructions

L15P – % sourced from L1.5 cache

L2LP – % sourced from Level 2 Local cache (on same book)

L2RP – % sourced from Level 2 Remote cache (on different book)

MEMP - % sourced from Memory

LPARCPU - APPL% (GCPs, zAAPs, zIIPs) captured and uncaptured

B* - Basic Counter Set - Counter Number

P* - Problem-State Counter Set - Counter Number

See “The Set-Program-Parameter and CPU-Measurement Facilities”
SA23-2260-0 for full description

E* - Extended Counters - Counter Number

See “IBM The CPU-Measurement Facility Extended Counters Definition
for z10” SA23-2261-0/1 for full description

CPSP - SMF113_2_CPSP “CPU Speed”

Formulas – z10 Additional

Metric	Calculation – <i>note all fields are deltas between intervals</i>
Est Instr Cmplx CPI	CPI – Estimated Finite CPI
Est Finite CPI	$((B3+B5) / B1) * .84$
Est SCPL1M	$((B3+B5) / (B2+B4)) * .84$
Rel Nest Intensity	$(1.0*L2LP + 2.4*L2RP + 7.5*MEMP) / 100$
Eff GHz	CPSP / 1000

Note these Formulas may change in the future

Est Instr Cmplx CPI – Estimated Instruction Complexity CPI (infinite L1)

Est Finite CPI – Estimated CPI from Finite cache/memory

Est SCPL1M – Estimated Sourcing Cycles per Level 1 Miss

Rel Nest Intensity – Reflects distribution and latency of sourcing from shared caches and memory

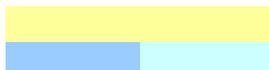
Eff GHz – Effective gigahertz for GCPs, cycles per nanosecond

B* - Basic Counter Set - Counter Number

P* - Problem-State Counter Set - Counter Number

See “The Set-Program-Parameter and CPU-Measurement Facilities”
SA23-2260-0 for full description

CPSP - SMF113_2_CPSP “CPU Speed”


 Workload Characterization
 L1 Sourcing from cache/memory hierarchy



Formulas – z196

Workload Characterization
L1 Sourcing from cache/memory hierarchy

Metric	Calculation – <i>note all fields are deltas between intervals</i>	
CPI	$B0 / B1$	
PRBSTATE	$(P33 / B1) * 100$	
L1MP	$((B2+B4) / B1) * 100$	
L2P	$((E128+E129) / (B2+B4)) * 100$	
L3P	$((E150+E153) / (B2+B4)) * 100$	
L4LP	$((E135+E136+E152+E155) / (B2+B4)) * 100$	L3 off chip in local L4
L4RP	$((E138+E139+E134+E143) / (B2+B4)) * 100$	L3 off book in remote L4
MEMP	$((E141+E142) + (B2+B4-E128-E129-E150-E153-E135-E136-E152-E155-E138-E139-E134-E143-E141-E142)) / (B2+B4)) * 100$	
LPARCPU	$(((1/CPSP/1,000,000) * B0) / \text{Interval in Seconds}) * 100$	

CPI – Cycles per Instruction

Prb State - % Problem State

L1MP – Level 1 Miss Per 100 instructions

L2P – % sourced from Level 2 cache

L3P – % sourced from Level 3 on same Chip cache

L4LP – % sourced from Level 4 Local cache (on same book)

L4RP – % sourced from Level 4 Remote cache (on different book)

MEMP - % sourced from Memory

LPARCPU - APPL% (GCPs, zAAPs, zIIPs) captured and uncaptured

B* - Basic Counter Set - Counter Number

P* - Problem-State Counter Set - Counter Number

See “The Set-Program-Parameter and CPU-Measurement Facilities” SA23-2260-0 for full description

E* - Extended Counters - Counter Number

See “The CPU-Measurement Facility Extended Counters Definition for z10 and z196” SA23-2261-01 for full description

CPSP - SMF113_2_CPSP “CPU Speed”

Formulas – z196 Additional

Metric	Calculation – <i>note all fields are deltas between intervals</i>
Est Instr Cmplx CPI	CPI – Estimated Finite CPI
Est Finite CPI	$((B3+B5) / B1) * (.59 + (0.1*RNI))$ updated *
Est SCPL1M	$((B3+B5) / (B2+B4)) * (.59 + (0.1*RNI))$ updated *
Rel Nest Intensity	$1.67*(0.4*L3P + 1.0*L4LP + 2.4*L4RP + 7.5*MEMP) / 100$ updated *
Eff GHz	CPSP / 1000

Note these Formulas may change in the future

* Updated July 2012

Est Instr Cmplx CPI – Estimated Instruction Complexity CPI (infinite L1)

Est Finite CPI – Estimated CPI from Finite cache/memory

Est SCPL1M – Estimated Sourcing Cycles per Level 1 Miss

Rel Nest Intensity – Reflects distribution and latency of sourcing from shared caches and memory

Eff GHz – Effective gigahertz for GCPs, cycles per nanosecond

B* - Basic Counter Set - Counter Number

P* - Problem-State Counter Set - Counter Number

See “The Set-Program-Parameter and CPU-Measurement Facilities”
SA23-2260-0 for full description

CPSP - SMF113_2_CPSP “CPU Speed”

Workload Characterization

L1 Sourcing from cache/memory hierarchy

Formulas – Additional TLB

Metric – z10	Calculation – <i>note all fields are deltas between intervals</i>
Est. TLB1 CPU Miss % of Total CPU	$((E145+E146) / B0) * 100 * .31 *$
Estimated TLB1 Cycles per TLB Miss	$(E145+E146) / (E138+E139) * .31 *$
PTE % of all TLB1 Misses	$(E140 / (E138+E139)) * 100$

Metric – z196	Calculation – <i>note all fields are deltas between intervals</i>
Est. TLB1 CPU Miss % of Total CPU	$((E130+E131) / B0) * 100 * .47 *$
Estimated TLB1 Cycles per TLB Miss	$(E130+E131) / (E144+E145) * .47 *$
PTE % of all TLB1 Misses	$(E146 / (E144+E145)) * 100$

Note these Formulas may change in the future

* Updated March 2012

Est. TLB1 CPU Miss % of Total CPU - Estimated TLB CPU % of Total CPU

Estimated TLB1 Cycles per TLB Miss – Estimated Cycles per TLB Miss

PTE % of all TLB1 Misses – Page Table Entry % misses

B* - Basic Counter Set - Counter Number

See “The Set-Program-Parameter and CPU-Measurement Facilities” SA23-2260-0 for full description

E* - Extended Counters - Counter Number

See “IBM The CPU-Measurement Facility Extended Counters Definition for z10” SA23-2261-0 for full description or “The CPU-Measurement Facility Extended Counters Definition for z10 and z196” SA23-2261-01 for full description