

Automation for IMS: Why It's Needed, Who Benefits, and What Is the Impact?

Duane Wente BMC Software, Inc. Session 16391







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Agenda

- Better database management through automation
- Simple dynamic batch application optimization
- Summary



Need for Automation - Why



- Growing quantity of IMS data
- Fewer IMS experts
- New engineers supporting IMS
 - Windows fluent
 - Green screen avoiders
- Need to capture 46+ years of IMS knowledge and pass it on quickly
- Constant pressure to reduce cost





DBA Requirements – Maintain Database Health

Take care of the databases

Number of databases to manage

Available window to implement changes

Lead time required to implement changes

Lower cost



Taking care of the databases







Fast Path Online Restructure/EP and HALO Minimal outage database change - Availability



The Problem

- Constant pressure to reduce number of outages
- Conflicts with the need to change the database
- Applications want additional availability
- DBA's/Systems want to maintain the change window
- The solution Online Database Change
 - Minimal outage to the application
 - Change capture and apply technology
 - BMP coexistence
 - Resource management



Fast Path Online Restructure/EP and HALO Minimal outage database change - Availability



Online Database Change integration with other BMC technologies

- Fast Path DEDB's, HALDB, and Full-Function
- Integration with other core technology
 - BMC PAUSE
 - Change Capture and Apply technology
 - Application Restart Control for IMS for Suspend/Resume
 - Secondary Index Utilities for index rebuilds
 - DELTA PLUS for control block management





Existing process for managing databases – metrics based

- Track multiple data points
- Correlate these data points
- Collect data
- Analyze data

BLOCK/CI	SUMMAR	Y
TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOCKS (DL/I)	3,150 1	00.0%
COMPLETELY FULL (NO FSE)	777	0.0%
PARTIALLY FULL (1 OR MORE SEGS)	777	24.7%
EMPTY (FORMATTED BUT NO SEGMENTS)	2,287	72.6%
UNUSED (NOT FORMATTED)	84	2.7%
BITMAPS	1	0.0%
VSAM BLOCK 0	1	0.0%
HDAM RAP	SUMMAR	Y
BLOCKS IN ROOT ADDRESSABLE AREA	2,500	
BLOCKS IN OVERFLOW AREA	649	
NUMBER OF RAPS PER BLOCK	2	
RAPS NOT USED	4,755	
RAPS USED	245	
RAPS POINTING OUTSIDE THEIR BLOCK	0	
SPACE USAGE	ANALY	5 1 5
TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOCKS (DL/I)	3,150	
NUMBER OF BLOCKS WITH FREE SPACE	3,148	
NUMBER OF FREE SPACE ELEMENTS	3,148	
NUMBER OF FSE THAT WILL HOLD LARGEST SEG	2,611	
NUMBER OF FSE TOO SMALL FOR SMALLEST SEG	447	
SEGMENT SIZE RANGE FOR THIS DSG	217 TO	531
REE BLOCK FREQUENCY FACTOR (FROM DBD)	20	
REE SPACE PERCENT FACTOR (FROM DBD)	5	
BYTES OF SPACE REPRESENTED BY FSPF	102	
TOTAL BYTES OF SPACE	6,451,200	100.03
SEGMENT PREFIX	145,078	2.23
SEGMENT DATA	882,469	13.78
SEGMENT PAD	3,751	0.12
FREE SPACE USABLE	5,288,670	82.03
FREE SPACE NOT USEABLE	69,364	1.12
SLACK (DL/I & VSAM)	3,148 34,625	0.03
DL/I OVERHEAD		0.5
OM CI OVERHEAD	24,091	





Consider policy based database management

- Lead time required to implement a change
 - Database reorg may need 2 week lead time
 - Database change may need a 4 month lead time
- How frequently do you need to monitor databases
 - DEDB's may need to be monitored every hour
 - Database storing historical data once a week monitoring





Taking care of your databases - Space

- My databases should have at least "x" free space
 - As example all databases should have 20% freespace
- My database VSAM data sets should not be bigger than "Y" GB
 - As example all data sets should be less than 3.5 GB
- My database data sets should not have more than "Z" extents
 - As example all data sets should have less than 50 extents





Putting it together

OSAM Extents







Taking care of your databases - Performance

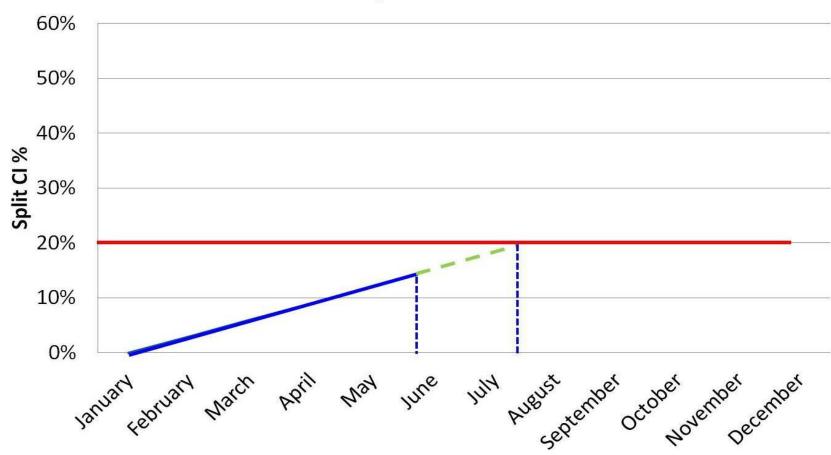
- How many I/Os do you need to retrieve a record
 - As example The growth in I/O should not exceed 20 %
- How many CI/CA splits do I have
 - As example The % of split Cls should not exceed 20 %
- How are my randomizing parameters
 - As example The parameters should be within 20% of optimal





Same Concept for Performance Parameters







Taking care of your databases - Recoverability



- RECONS IMS recovery revolves around these datasets
 - Monitor the health of the RECONs
- My RECONs should have less than "X" % CI/CA splits
 - As example The % of split Cls should not exceed 20 %
- My RECONS should have "Y" % allocated free space
 - As example The allocated free space should be 15 % or more



Taking care of your databases - Recoverability



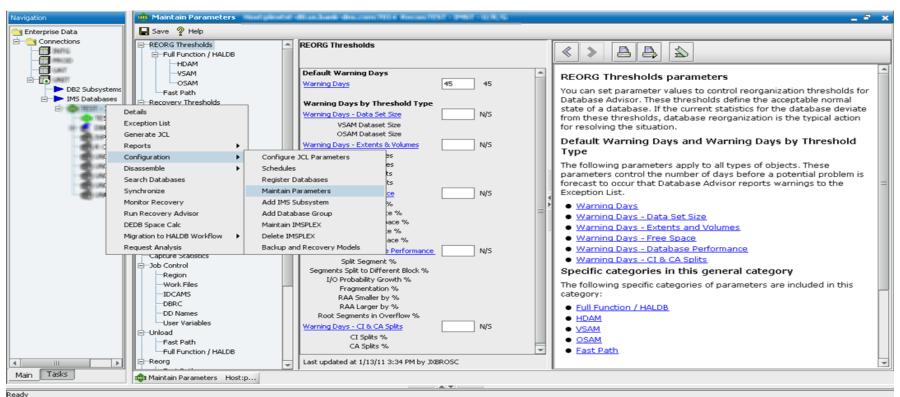
- Recovery Conditions select the conditions to track from the RECON
 - As example database marked as IC needed
- Recovery assets can I perform a successful recovery
 - As example Are all my image copies, change accum datasets and IMS log datasets cataloged?
- Manage the CA & DBDS groups
 - As example Take an image copy when CA dataset size is too large



MAXM Database Advisor for IMS – Database Thresholds and Parameters



- Defaults are best rules of thumb
- Maintained and applied consistently across the environment
- Increases DBA productivity by 70%

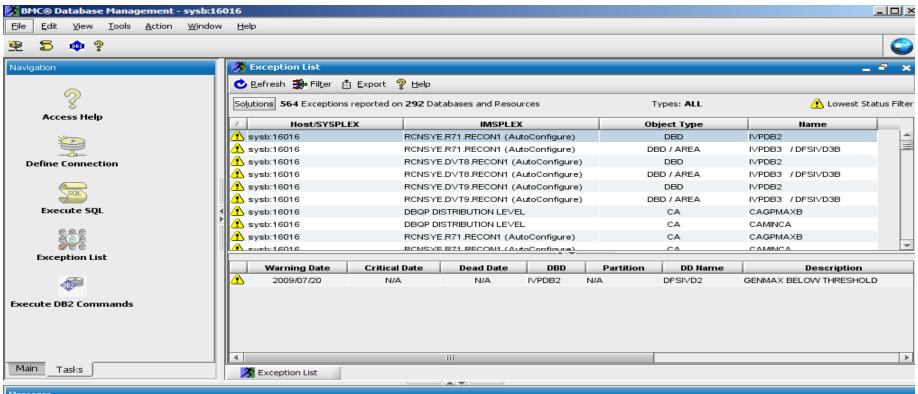




MAXM Database Advisor for IMS – Database Exceptions are the DBA's Work List



- When exceptions exist that becomes the DBA's priority work list
- These are the correlated exceptions
- Increases DBA effectiveness by 50%

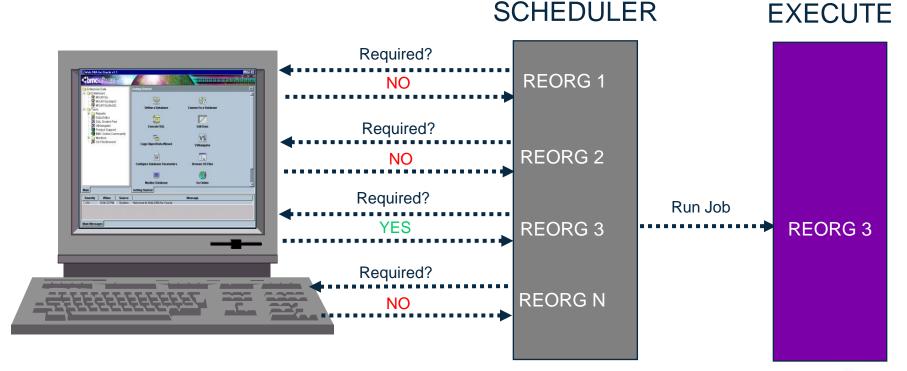




MAXM Database Advisor for IMS – Lower Cost - Conditional Reorganization



- The Problem Database reorganizations that do not need to run
- The Solution Conditional Reorganization
 - Run time decision as to whether a database needs reorganization
 - No changes to Scheduler or JCL



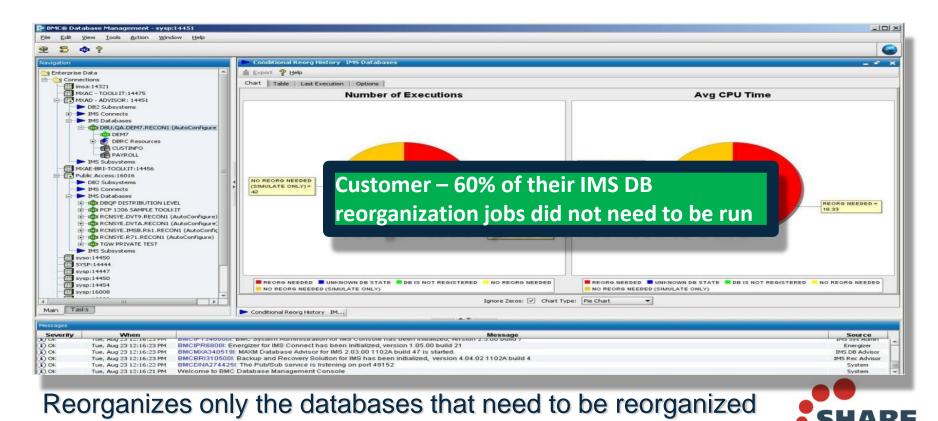
Reorganizes only the databases that need to be reorganized



MAXM Database Advisor for IMS – Lower Cost - Conditional Reorganization



- Validation Everyone wants to know the benefit
- Simulation Based on collected statistics
 - If you are doing weekly scheduled reorgs

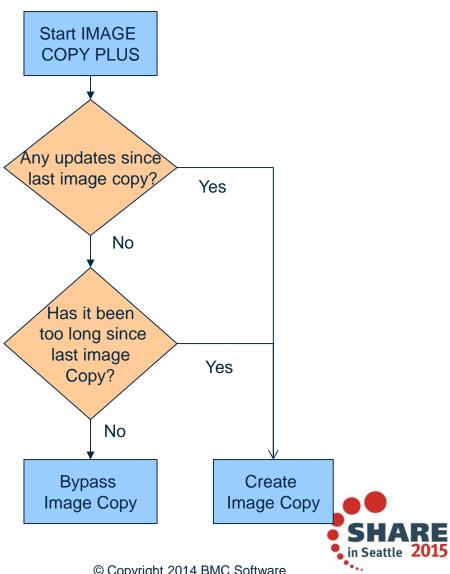


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Lower Cost- Conditional Image Copy



- The Problem -
 - Am I taking too many batch image copies
 - Can I save money without changing the scheduler
- The Solution
 - Conditional Image Copy



Policy based database management - Summary



- You decide what you need
 - Lead time
 - Monitoring frequency
 - Database Thresholds
- You are presented with a list of objects that violate the policy
 - Smaller number of databases that you need to worry about
 - Enough lead time to implement your changes
- MAXM Database Advisor is a tool that automates this process to ensure:
 - You can manage your databases proactively
 - No database falls through the crack



Application Program Tuning



- Peak usage occurs more and more during batch windows
 - Mobile devices are driving different usage patterns
 - Research shows that the time of day of peak usage has changed
- Volume of data is increasing
 - Amount of data in IMS continues to grow
- You need to improve throughput
 - The time available to process the data is shrinking
 - The amount of data to process is increasing



Requirements for potential solutions



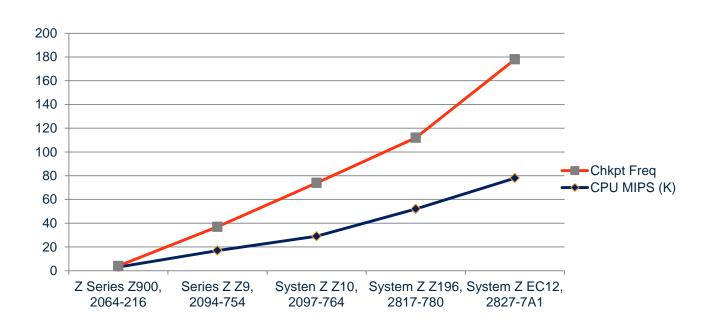
- Changing application programs might not be feasible
 - People familiar with the applications might not be available
- The solution needs to be scalable lots of application programs
 - Policy based deployment e.g. Optimize all jobs starting with PAY*
- JCL changes will probably be frowned on
 - Dynamic implementation of improvements



Hidden BMP Overhead Costs



- CPU MIPS rates Increase
- Checkpoint intervals decrease
- Excessive checkpoints adds to overhead costs



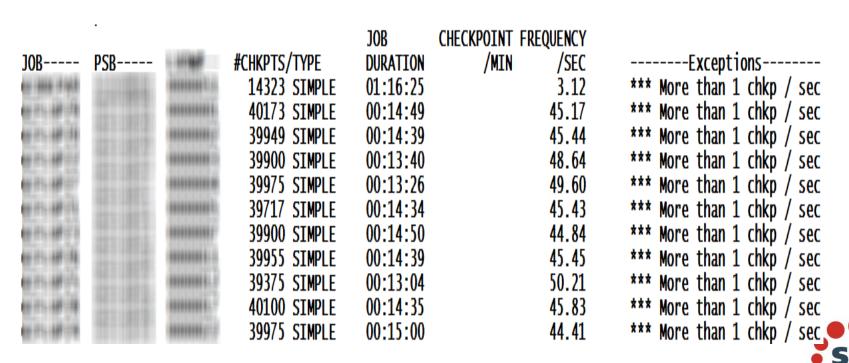


Log Analyzer for IMS Problem Visibility



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- BMP's run to completion
 - Out of Sight, Out of Mind
- BMP's run in the same time frame
- I don't want to change the application



Application Restart Control for IMS Application Programs - Checkpoint Pacing



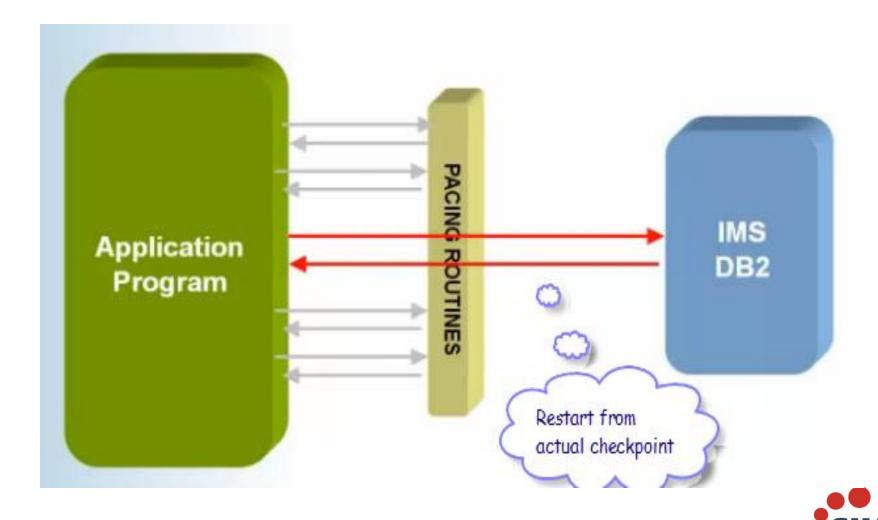
- The Problem IMS checkpoint processing
 - Required, necessary evil
 - Extremely expensive 100% overhead
 - Removing excessive checkpoint activity can provide significant run time improvements
- The Solution Checkpoint Pacing functionality
 - CPU Reduction removes unnecessary checkpoints
 - Elapsed time Reduction allow increased throughput of data
 - Policy based deployment



Application Restart Control for IMS Conceptually Checkpoint Pacing



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Application Restart Control for IMS BMP Deadlock Reduction



- The Problem
 - BMP jobs abending with U0777
 - Issues with scheduler restart
- The solution Application Restart Control for IMS
 - Implement a reattach solution
 - No scheduler requirements
 - Does not terminate the BMP, but delays reattach until most conflicts are circumvented
 - Operational savings
 - FTE Savings

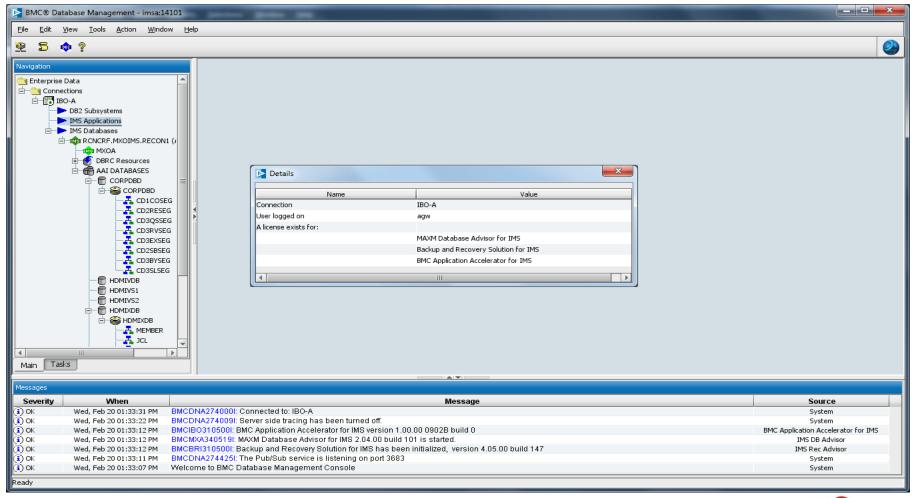




- The Problem
 - DL/I Batch jobs usually run with a one size fits all buffer definition
 - It is not customized to volume of data
 - It is not customized to individual job call patterns
- The solution Application Accelerator for IMS
 - DLI, DBB, and BMP optimization
 - Implement dynamic buffer tuning based on call volume and call pattern
 - Implement OSAM sequential buffering
 - Implement enhanced I/O techniques where possible
 - Policy based deployment
 - Delivers significant CPU and elapsed time savings

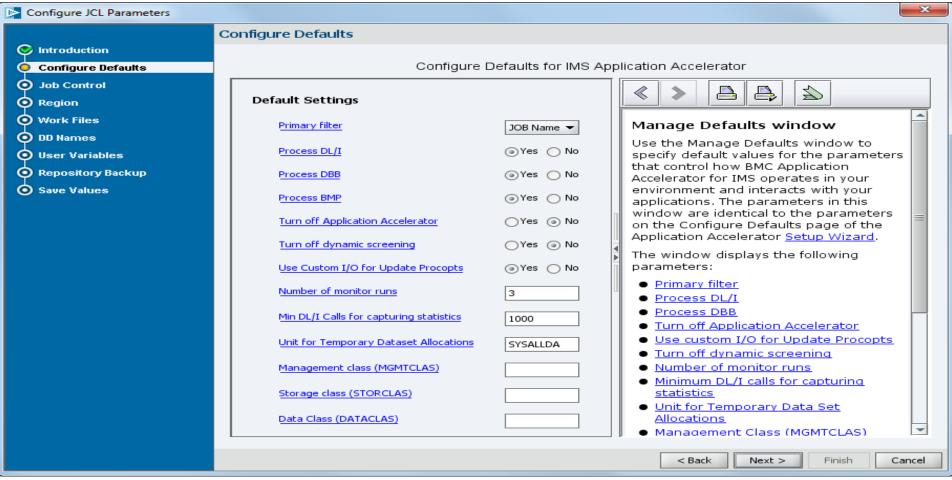






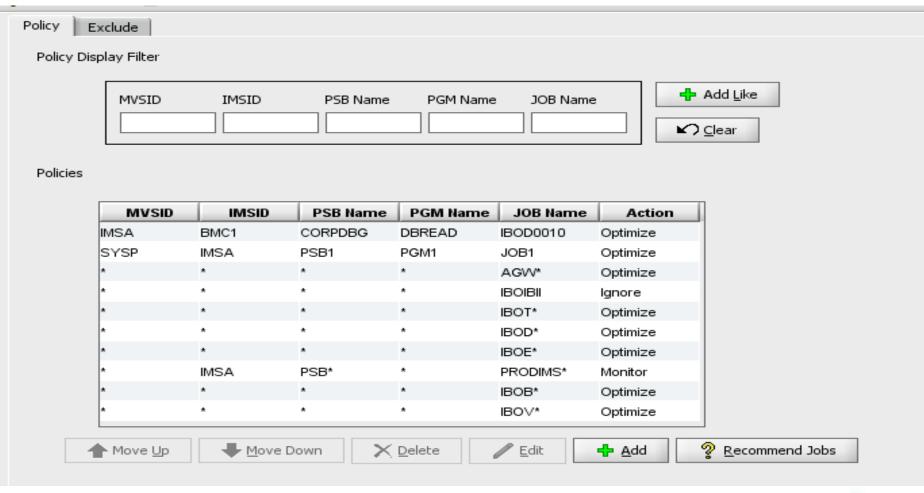






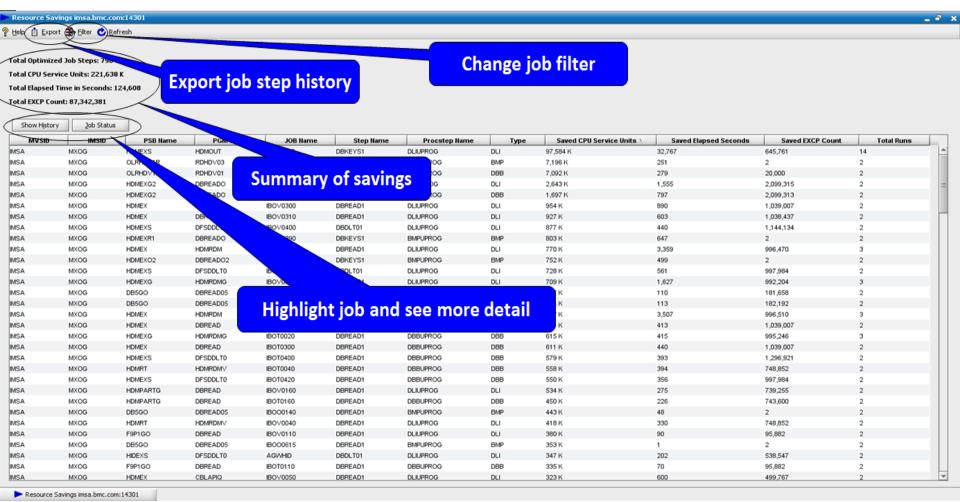
















Summary

- Why? Use policy based database management
 - Consistent no matter how many databases
 - Effective "the right work at the right time"
- Who? DBA's, Applications
- What?
 - Fast Path Online Restructure/EP and HALO for Online Change
 - MAXM Database Advisor for IMS for Database and Recovery Management,
 - Application Restart Control for IMS and Application Accelerator for IMS Batch Optimization





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