

INSIDE LOOK OF Z/OS WORKLOAD MANAGER

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Agenda

Basic
Concepts

Inside
WLM

Reporting

Basic Concepts

- What is workload? why and how to manage?
 - Service definition
 - Classification rules
 - Service Class
 - Performance goals
 - Importance
 - Service Class Period
-

WHAT IS WORKLOAD?

To workload management, “work” is a demand for service, such as a batch job, CICS, DB2, or IMS transaction, a TSO/E logon, or a TSO/E command

All work that runs in the system is classified into workloads.

Workloads and performance goals are defined in service definition.



But Why manage WORKLOAD?



One of the strengths of the mainframe platform in a commercial environment is the ability to run multiple workloads at the same time (with thousands of concurrent transactions) within one z/OS image or across multiple images in a Parallel Sysplex.

These workloads may be of differing importance to the business and have differing needs for system resources. As a result, they will have different priorities when competing system resources.

OK How to manage workload?



The idea of z/OS Workload Manager is to make a contract between the user and the operating system.

The user classifies the work running on the z/OS operating system in distinct service classes and defines goals for them that express the expectation of how the work should perform.

WLM a z/OS component, uses these goal definitions to manage the work across all systems in sysplex.

Overview

The following are the steps to implement goal mode:

- Set up performance objectives
- Set up a service definition from the performance objectives
- Implement the WLM ISPF administrative application
- Allocate the WLM couple data set
- Make available the WLM couple data set to the sysplex
- Install your service definition on the WLM couple data set
- Adjust SMF recording
- Activate your service policy

Service Definition

To setup service definition, identify the workloads, the resource groups, the service classes, the service class periods, and the goals based on performance objectives.

Then define classification rules and one or more service policies. The base service definition contains one or more service policies with constructs:

Service classes

Workloads

Classification rules

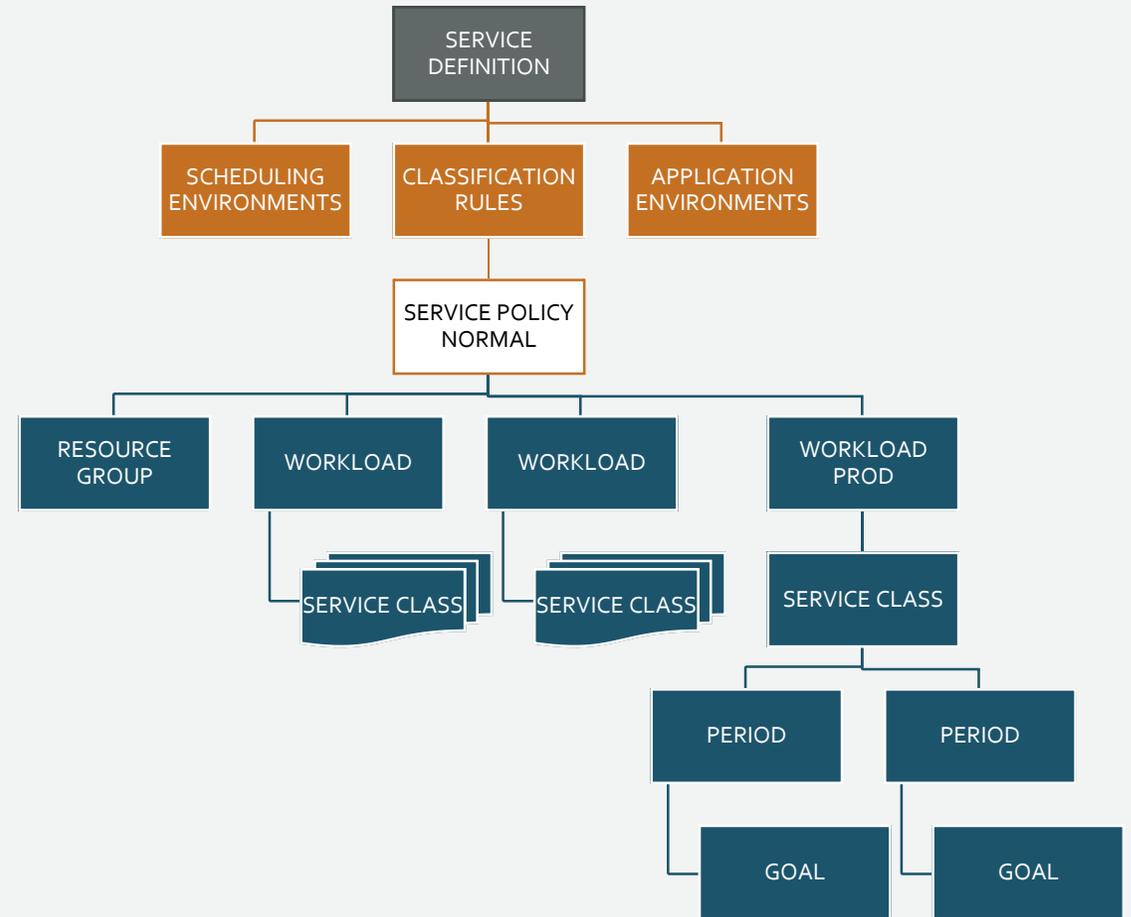
Then define optional service policy constructs:

Report classes

Resource groups

Application environments

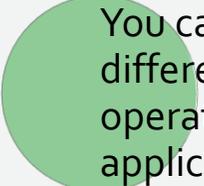
Scheduling environments



SERVICE POLICY



A service policy is a named set of overrides to the goals in the service definition. One or more service policies can be defined.



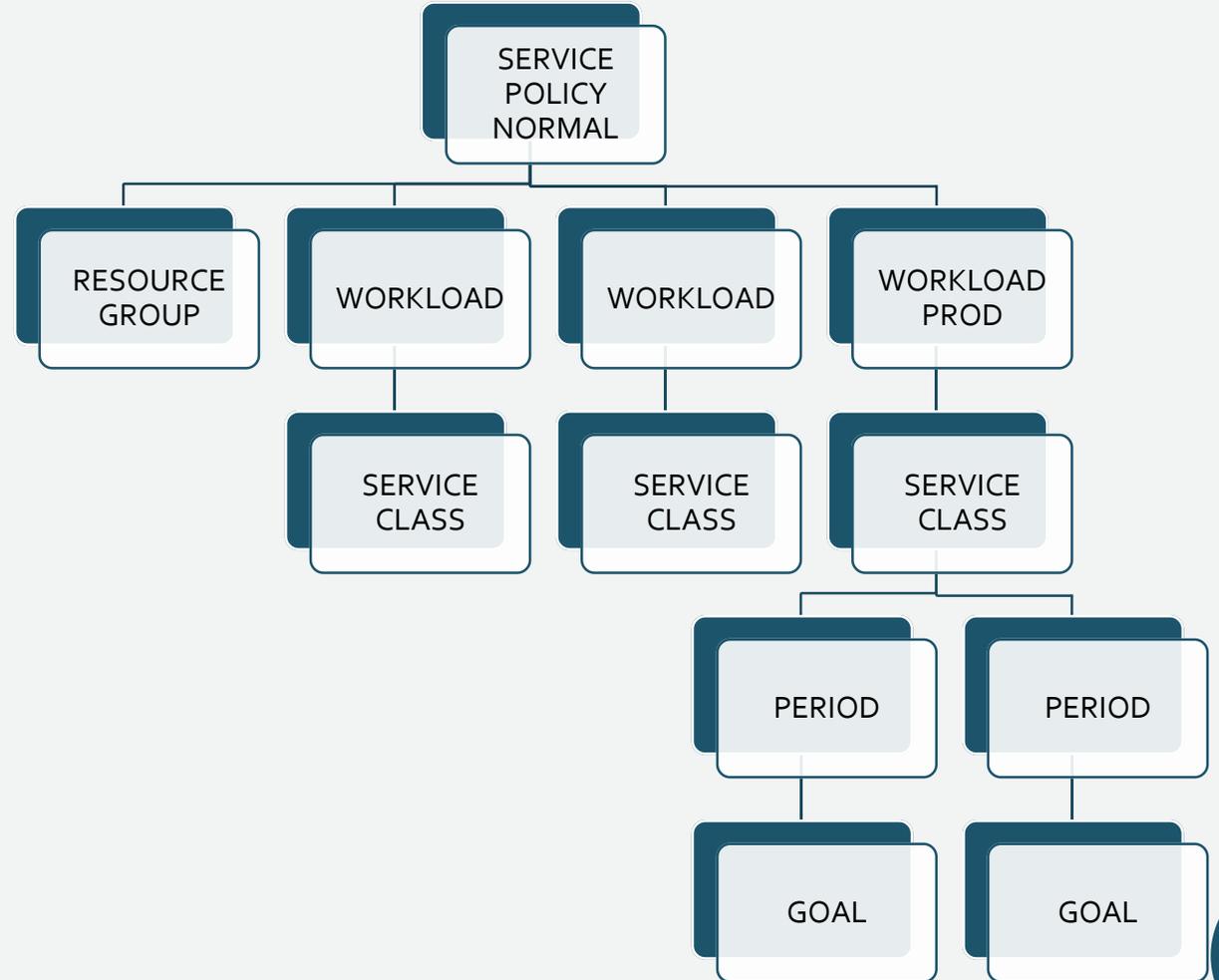
You can have different policies to specify goals intended for different times. Service policies are activated by an operator command, or through the ISPF administrative application utility function.



A policy applies to all of the work running in a sysplex.



To start workload management processing, you must define at least one service policy. You can activate only one policy at a time



Service class

A service class has the following parameters:

- **Importance** Define importance to your business
- **Performance goal** Desired level of service that WLM uses to determine the amount of resource to give to a unit of work
- **Resource Group** (optional) A Resource Group defines:
 - Minimum CPU service required (protection)
 - Maximum CPU service limit (capping)
- **CPU Critical** (optional) Defined for a service class for long-term CPU protection for critical work.
- **Storage Critical** (optional) Defined for a service class to assign long-term storage protection to critical work.

Importance



Goal Types

Average Response Time

- **Average Response Time** is the expected amount of time required to complete the work submitted under the service class, in milliseconds, seconds, minutes, and hours.

Percentile Response Time

- **Percentile Response Time** is the percentage of work in that period that should complete within the response time (for example, 80% of transactions ended in 0.5 of a second).

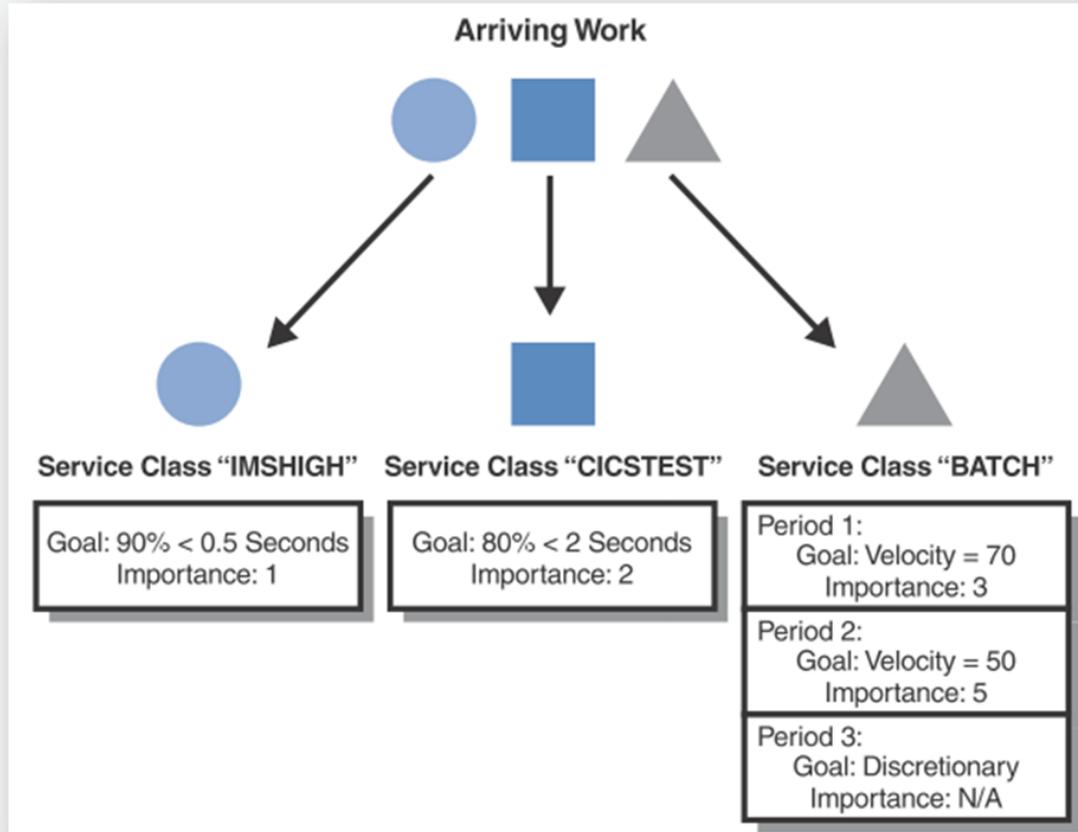
Execution velocity

- Velocity goals define the acceptable amount of delay for work when work is ready to run. Execution velocity goals are intended for work for which response time goals are not appropriate, such as started tasks, or long running batch work.

Discretionary

- Are for low priority work for which you do not have any particular performance goal. Workload management then processes the work using resources not required to meet the goals of other service classes.
-

Service Class Period



A service class is associated to only one workload and it can consist of one or more periods (specified through the DURATION keyword).

Performance periods are available for work that has variable resource requirements and for which your goals change as the work uses more resources.

You specify a goal, an importance, and a duration for a performance period.

Duration is the amount of service that period should consume before going on the next goal. Duration is specified in service units.

You can specify up to eight performance periods.

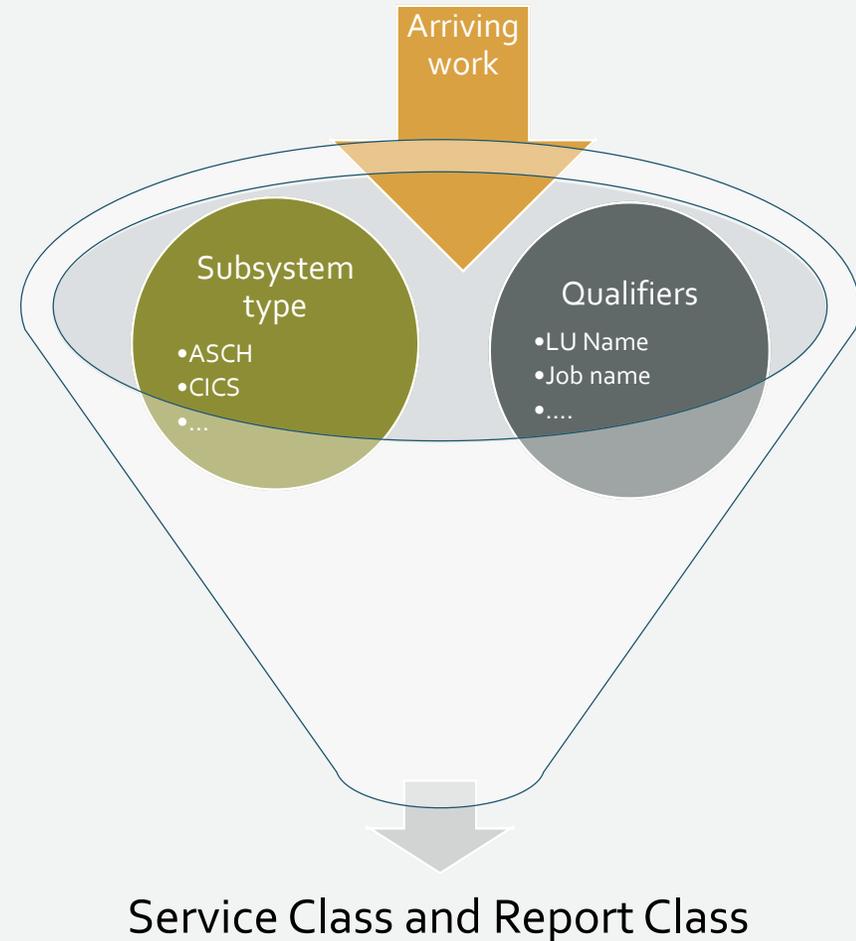
Classification Rules

The classification rules for a subsystem are specified in terms of transaction qualifiers such as job name or transaction class.

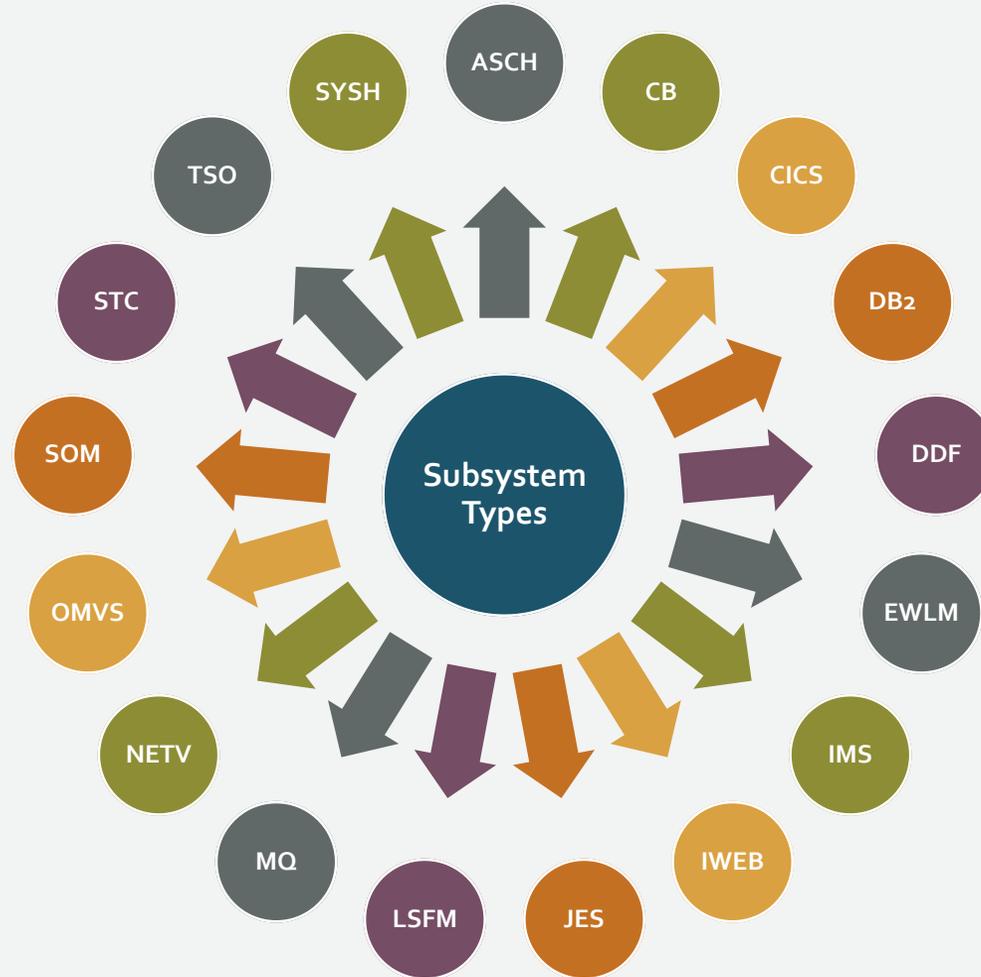
These qualifiers identify groups of transactions that should have the same performance goals and importance.

The attributes of incoming work are compared to these qualifiers and, if there is a match, the rule is used to assign a service class to the work.

A subsystem can also have a default class for work that does not match any of the rules



Subsystem Types



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Inside WLM – Step by step

Overview

When work enters, what happens?

How WLM monitors work?

How WLM evaluates work?

How WLM adjust resource?

Other functions – Capping

How WLM manages works ?



A solution for managing workload distribution, workload balancing, and distributing resources to competing workloads

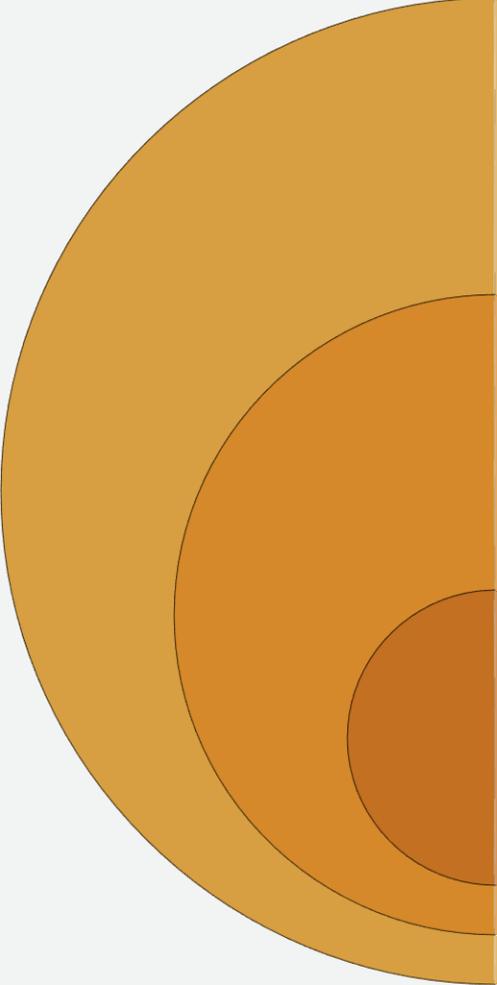


MVS workload management is the combined cooperation of various MVS subsystems (CICS, IMS, DB2, TSO etc)



WLM will constantly monitor the system and adapt processing to meet the goals.

How WLM manages works ?



Workload management algorithms use the service definition information and internal monitoring feedback to check how well they are doing in meeting the goals. The algorithms periodically adjust the allocation of resource as the workload level changes.

Workload management coordinates and shares performance information across the sysplex. How well it manages one system is based on how well the other systems are also doing in meeting the goals. If there is contention for resources, workload management makes the appropriate trade-offs based on the importance of the work and how well the goals are being met

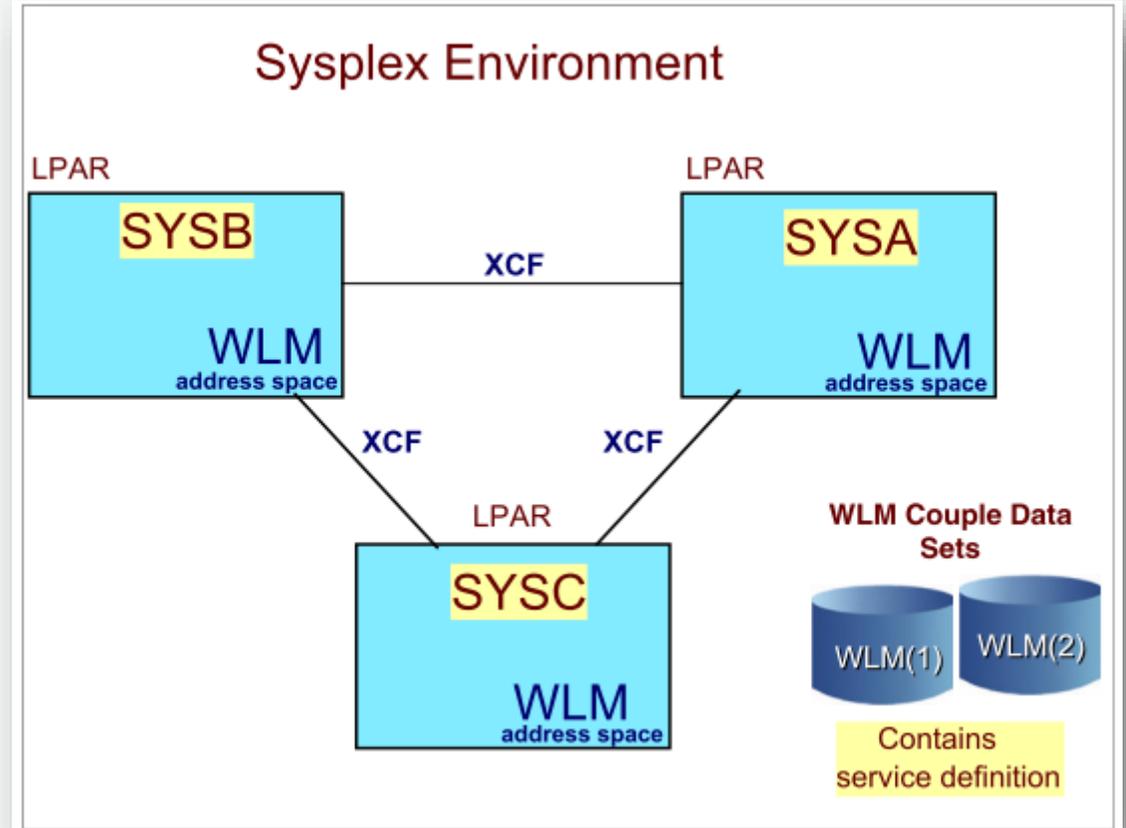
In addition to internal feedback monitoring, workload management keeps track of what is happening in the sysplex in the form of real time performance data collection, and delay monitoring. All this information is available for performance monitors and reporters for integration into detailed reports.

WLM in Sysplex

A **WLM address space** exists in each system in a sysplex. The WLM address spaces communicate with each other using XCF services by joining an XCF group (SYSWLM) as each system joins the sysplex.

A **WLM couple data set** is defined for storing the service definition information.

The **service definition** contains all the information about the installation that is needed for WLM. There is one service definition for the entire sysplex.

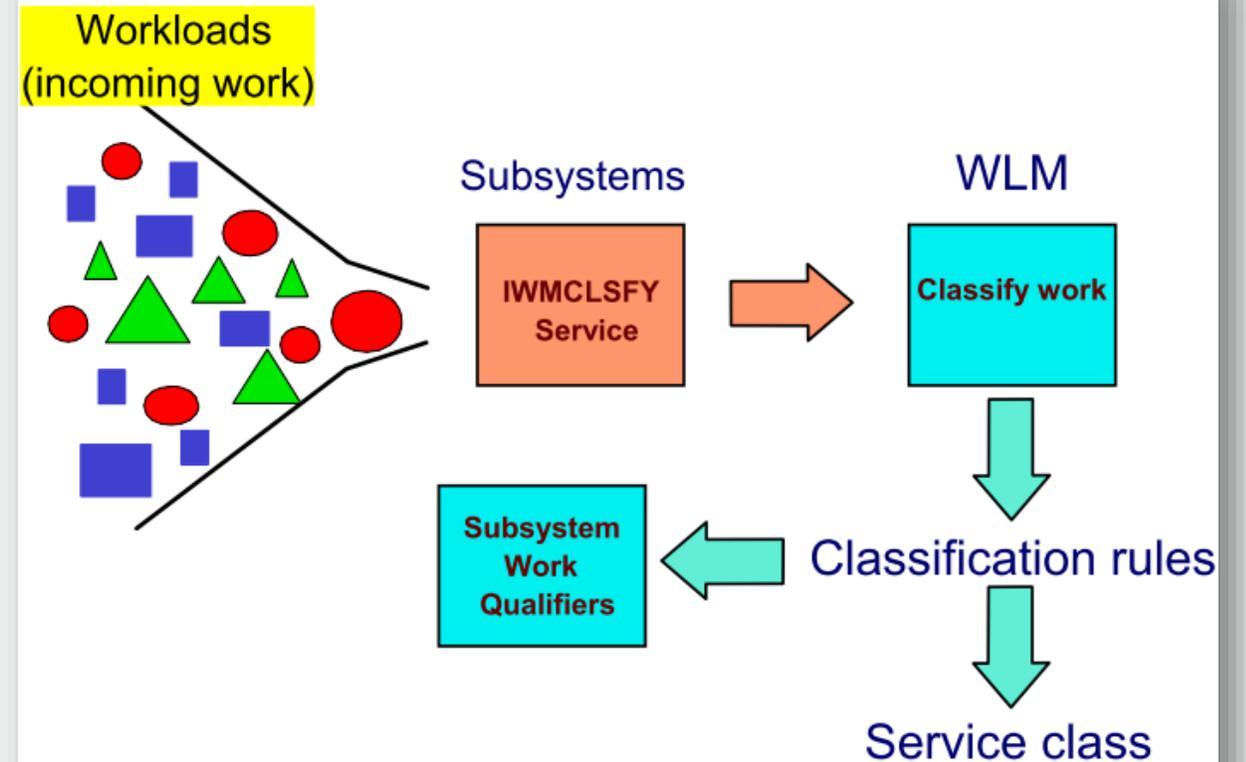


When work enters

When each subsystems transaction manager receives a work request, it issues the IWMCLSFY service to associate an incoming work request with a service class.

WLM receives this request and then uses the classification rules defined by the installation to classify the new work by assigning a service class.

Each subsystem has its own transaction work qualifiers. The attributes of incoming work are compared to these qualifiers and, if there is a match, the rule is used to assign a service class to the work



How WLM monitors workload?

Every 250 milliseconds.

- In order to enforce goals and to track the performance of a sysplex, WLM samples the states of dispatchable units

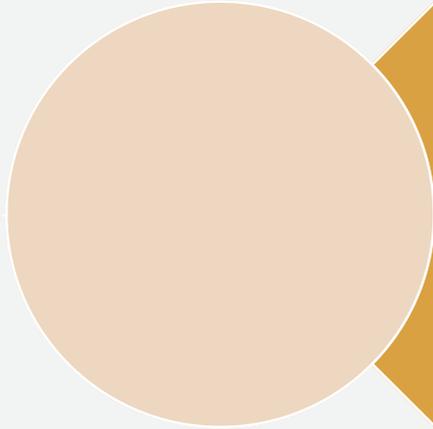
Within each sample, a unit of work can be in one of the following states:

- Using, when using CPU or DASD I/O
- Delayed, when delayed by CPU, storage, or I/O
- Idle, when without work (such as TSO or OMVS without transactions, an initiator without a job, APPC wait, or a server in STIMER wait)
- Unknown, when delayed by a non-tracked WLM resource (such as ENQ or operator) or idle for a reason other than those listed under the idle state above
- Quiesced, when the unit of work is quiesced by the RESET operator command

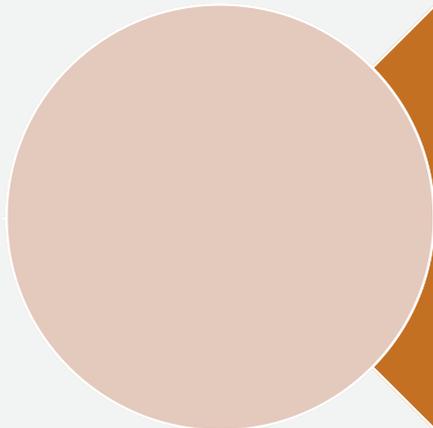
Every 10 seconds

- WLM summarizes the system state information and combines it with measured data like CPU service or transaction end times

How WLM evaluates workloads?



WLM maintains a Performance Index (PI) for each service class period to measure how the actual performance varies from the goal.



Because there are different types of goals, WLM needs to compare how well or how poorly workloads in one service class (SC) perform compared to other workloads. The comparison is possible through the use of the PI. PI is simply a ratio of defined goal to the achieved goal



Were the goals met ?

Meaning of the PI values

PI = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Means that the SC period is exactly meeting its goal.
PI > 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Means that the SC period is missing its goal.
PI < 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Means that the SC period is beating its goal.

Sysplex PIs

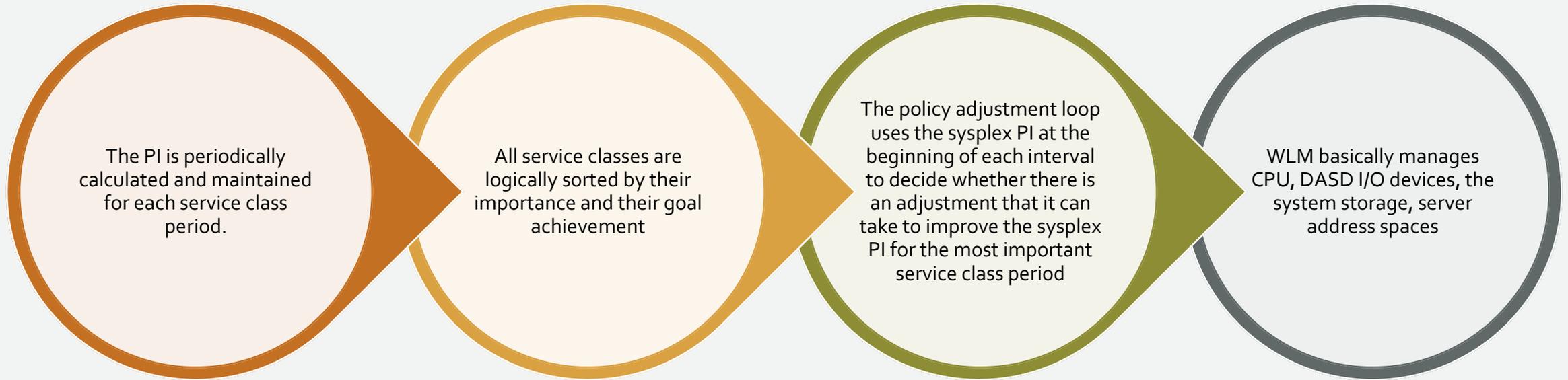
In the sysplex, every SC period can have two types of PIs:

- Local PI - tells how well the work is performing on the local system.
- Sysplex PI - tells us how well the work is performing in the sysplex

PI = Defined goal

Actual goal

How WLM adjusts ?



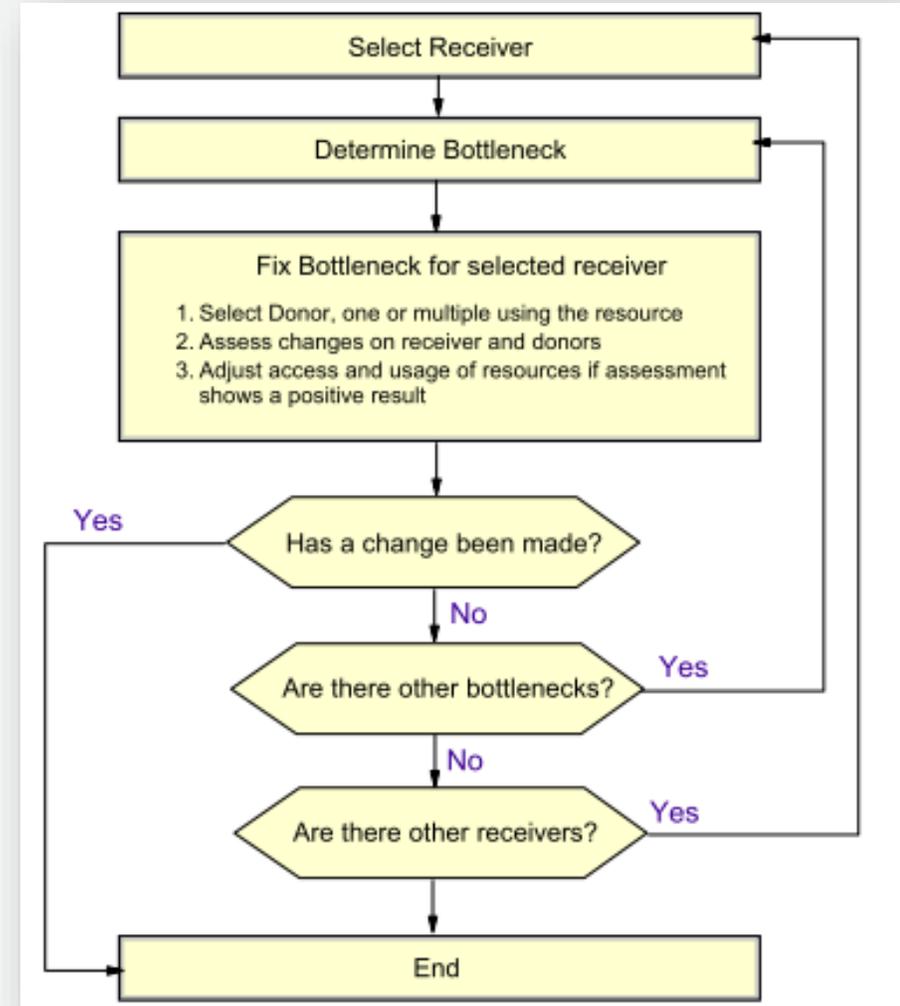
Policy Adjustment Function

All service classes are logically sorted by their importance and their goal achievement.

The first receiver is the service class with the highest importance which does meet its goals and which has the worst PI.

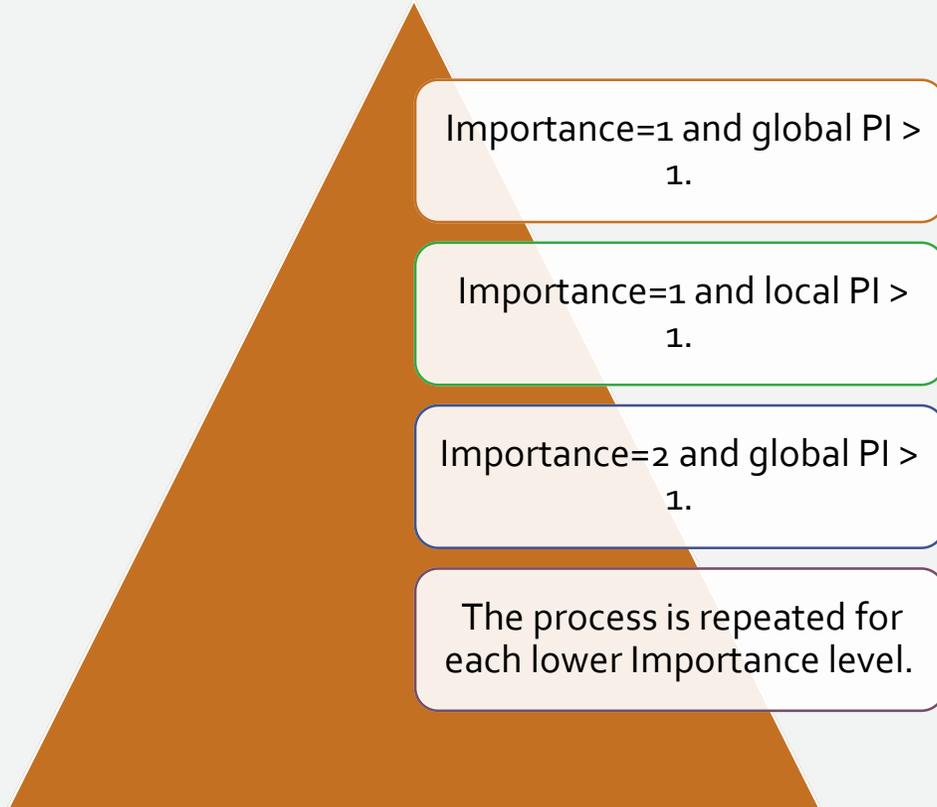
After determining the receiver WLM examines its bottlenecks. The biggest bottleneck is those for which the highest number of delays has been found.

Then WLM searches one or multiple donors which also use the resource.

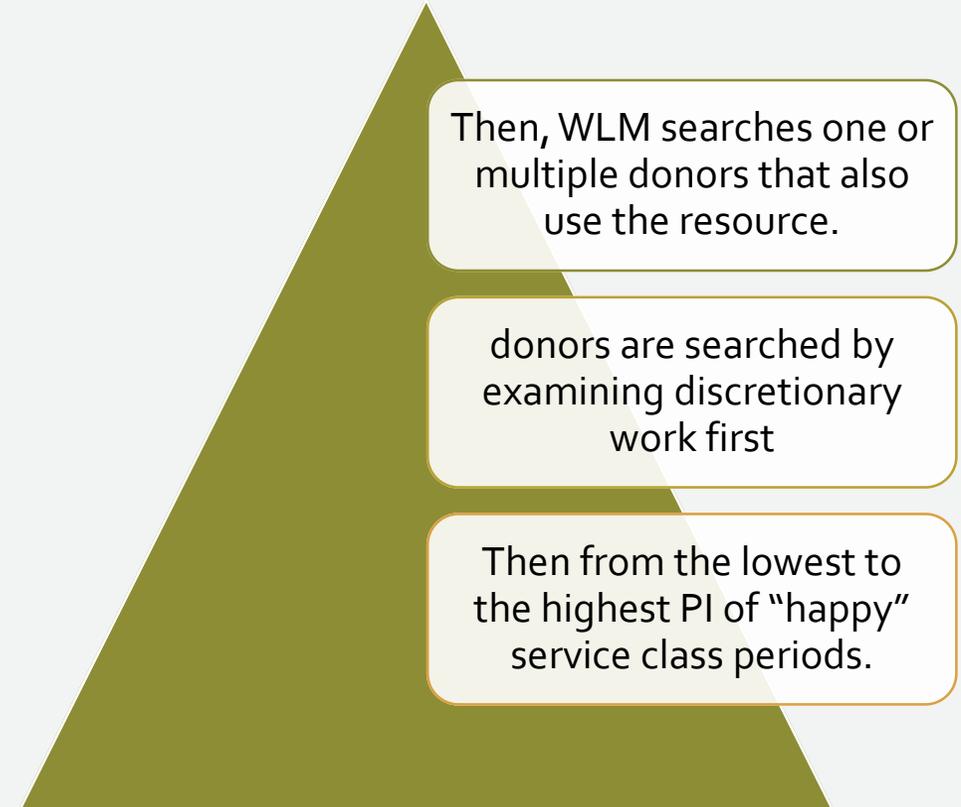


Side by Side

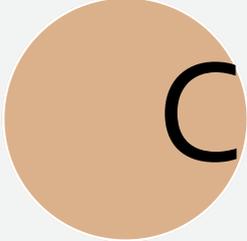
Receiver



Donor(s)



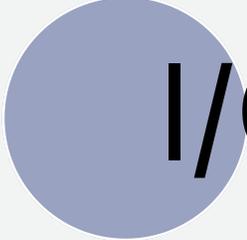
Resource Adjustment Functions



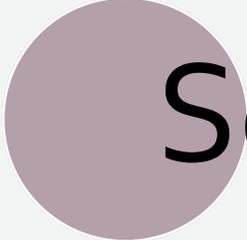
CPU



Storage



I/O



Server Address Space

CPU Resources Adjusting

255	• SYSTEM
254	• SYSSTC, SYSSTC1-5
253 - 249	• Reserved
248	• Small consumer
247 - 203	• Dynamically Managed Dispatch Priorities
202	• Not used
201 - 192	• Discretionary
191	• Quiesce

Access to the CPU is controlled through Dispatch Priorities. The dispatcher maintains a queue of ready work units which is sorted in priority order.

The interesting range is from 203 to 247. WLM assigns these dispatch priorities to the user defined service classes which have a goal. The assignment is based on the CPU consumption, CPU demand and goal achievement of the work.

In the previous slides we saw that WLM determines through the performance index which service classes meet and which miss their goals. In the next step WLM start to look for a receiver by starting with the most important service class with the worst PI. Then it determines the resource for which an adjustment is required.

For CPU, the service class with high number of CPU delays. Now WLM looks for donors. Based on the captured data WLM knows how much CPU is consumed by each service class and how much CPU is consumed by all work at the same dispatch priority.

WLM logically moves the service class to higher dispatch priority

Storage Resource Adjustment

4 types of storage targets

Protective Processor

A storage target to protect a target number of pages in processor storage

Restrictive Processor

A storage target to preferentially migrate pages to AUX, if the current working set in processor storage is above this target

Protective Central

A storage target to protect a target number of pages in central storage.

Restrictive Central

A storage target to preferentially steal pages from central storage if the current working set in central storage is above this target

There are multiple algorithms which go hand in hand to assure that the pages which are needed by the work is in the central storage of the system.

Restrictive storage targets tell the real storage manager an upper limit of pages which can be kept in central storage for work and a protective storage target tells it that a certain amount of pages should always be available.

If the system gets more and more constraint it is possible to swap work out of storage so that the remaining work can make better use of it

These mechanisms, named the Multi Programming Level, control from a higher view point how many address spaces of each service class are allowed to be instorage at every given point in time.

Storage protection in WLM

STORAGE CRITICAL is an attribute for an address space or for the classification rules for CICS and IMS to help be protected against page stealing.

Server Address Spaces Adjustment



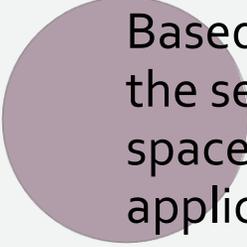
WLM also manages server address spaces for applications based on the number of executed units of work.



The subsystems can use a set of programming interfaces to inform WLM about incoming work.



In addition WLM supports a so called application environment which tells it how to start the server address spaces.



Based on the incoming work requests and goal definitions of the service classes WLM starts and stops the server address spaces and optimizes the use of system resources for these applications.

I/O Resource Adjustment

Priority settings by type of work

FF	System work
FE	Importance 1 and 2 missing goals
FD	Importance 1 and 2 missing goals
F9-FC	Meeting goals - adjusted by ratio of connect time to elapsed time
F8	Discretionary

For the I/O subsystem WLM supports a set of priorities for the access to DASD devices and for the channel subsystem itself.

For DASD devices it is important to find out which service classes use the same set of volumes in order to assign meaningful priorities. In case the captured data tells WLM that a service class encounters many I/O delays the first step is to identify other service classes which use the same DASDs.

Between those it is now possible to set I/O priorities based on the importance, goal definitions and I/O demand of the work. Another possibility becomes available with the exploitation of Parallel Access Volumes

To manage I/O priorities, information is needed about the delays of each DASD device. When WLM wants to increase a service class period I/O priority, it does it with donor/receiver logic

Capping and WLM

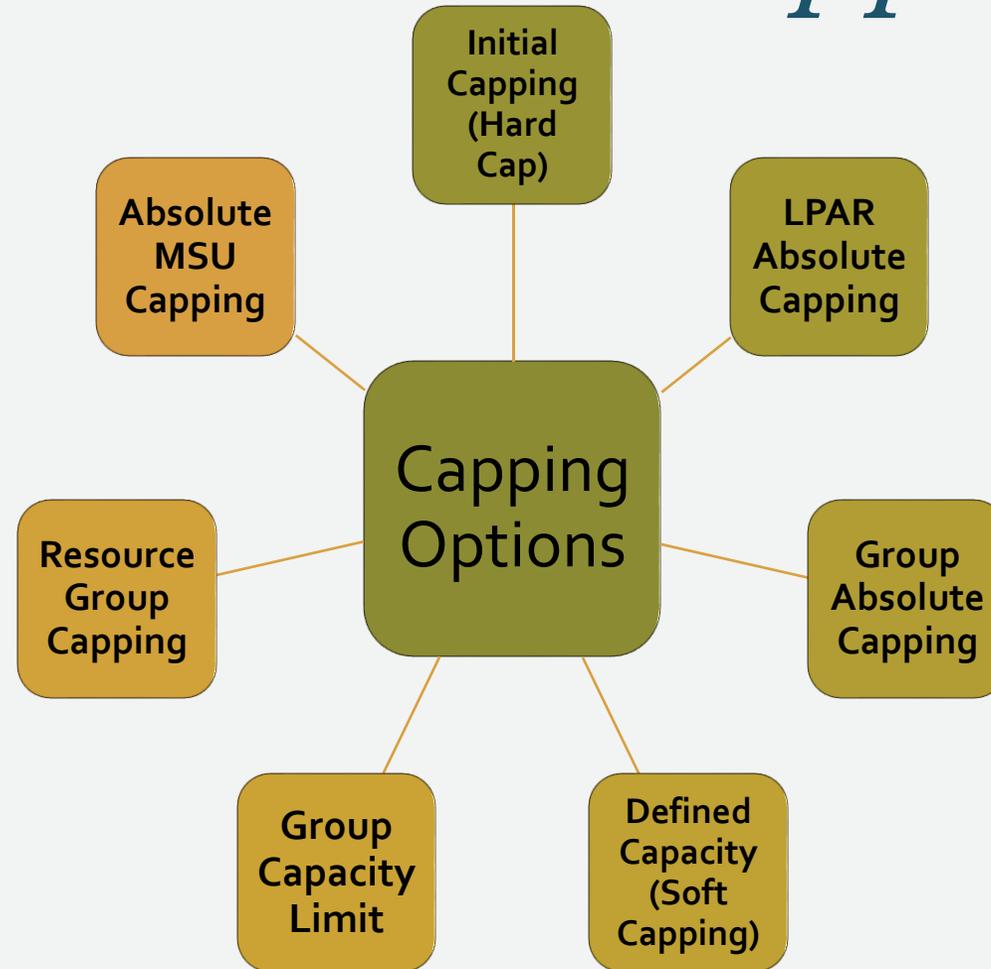
Capping controls the amount of CPU consumption by an IBM z System logical partition LPAR.

In this context, CPU here is general purpose CPU and not a specialty processors like z Integrated Information Processor (zIIP), Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL) or Internal Coupling Facility (ICF)

When capping occurs, the workload currently running on the LPAR is delayed. If the WLM policy is set appropriately, the WLM will run the most critical work and delays the low-importance work

One of the reasons for capping is to control cost

Capping Options



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Reporting



What goals for the work?

Goals met?

What's response time?

Any bottlenecks?

Execution velocity by report class

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PRODUCED BY CMF ANALYZER (6.0.00 RSL 1604 ) WORKLOAD MANAGER GOAL MODE REPORT (DETAIL) RPTSEQ 5 PAG
BMC SOFTWARE, INC. BMC SOFTWARE, INC. REPORT DATE: 09
SHFT INTERVAL HOUSTON, TX. SYSTEM ID: SJSD
ACTL 09 AUG 17 18.30.00 09 AUG 17 18.45.00

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/63/3,584/0.25
-----
POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy -----ACTIVATED: 25JUL2017 14:57:12 - INSTALLED: 25JUL2017 14:57:06 ID
WORKLOAD: -----REPORT CLASS: MAINVIEW --- Mainview related -----
PERIOD: 1 HETEROGENEOUS REPORT CLASS
-TRANSACTIONS- TRANS. TIME HHH.MM.SS.TTT --DASD I/O-- ---SERVICE UNITS--- -SERVICE SECONDS- -----APPL%-----
AVG 4.98 ACTUAL 0.000 RATE 2.3 CPU 469,024 CPU 13.0 CP% 0.5 AVG
MPL 4.98 EXECUTION 0.000 RESP 0.2 SRB 7,551 SRB 0.2 TOTAL
ENDED 0 QUEUED 0.000 CONN 0.1 I/O 2,136 RCT 0.0 CENTR
END/SEC 0.00 R/S AFFINITY 0.000 DISC 0.0 MEM 0 I/O INT 0.0 SHARE
#SWAPS 0 INELIGIBLE 0.000 PEND 0.1 TOTAL 478,711 HS SERV 0.0 --PAG
EXECUTD 0 CONVERSION 0.000 IOSQ 0.0 SU/SEC 532 ZAAPONCP 0.0 ZAAPONCP% 0.0 SINGL
AVG ENC 0 STD DEV 0.000 ABSRPTN 106.7 ZAAP 0.0 ZAAP% 0.0 BLOCK
REM ENC 0 TRX SRV 106.7 ZIIPonCP 0.0 ZIIPonCP% 0.0 SHARE
MS ENC 0 -----PROMOTED----- ZIIP 4.1 ZIIP% 0.5 HSP
BLKWL 0.0 HSP M
ENQUE 0.0
RSRCE 0.0
LOCK 0.3
SPVSR 0.0

TRANSACTION APPL%: TOTAL: CP 1.02 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0.45
MOBILE: CP 0 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0

SERVICE CLASSES SERVED: N/A
GOAL: EXECUTION VELOCITY: 30.0
EXECUTION VELOCITY MIGRATION: I/O MGMT 20.7 INIT MGMT 20.7

-- RESPONSE TIME -- EX PERF AVG ----- USING % ----- EXECUTION DELAYS % ----- %DLY % % -CRYPTO
HH.MM.SS.TTT PCT VEL INDX # AS CPU ZAAP ZIIP I/O TOTAL CPU UNKN IDLE QUIE USG D
*ALL 20.7 1.4 6.0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.5 0.5 16.6 82.8 0 0
  
```

Service class period with an execution velocity

```

PRODUCED BY CMF ANALYZER (6.0.00 RSL 1604 ) WORKLOAD MANAGER GOAL MODE REPORT (DETAIL) RPTSEQ 5 PAG
BMC SOFTWARE, INC. BMC SOFTWARE, INC. REPORT DATE: 09
SHFT INTERVAL HOUSTON, TX. SYSTEM ID: SJSJ
ACTL 09 AUG 17 18.30.00 09 AUG 17 18.45.00

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/63/3,584/0.25
-----
- POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy ----- ACTIVATED: 25JUL2017 14:57:12 - INSTALLED: 25JUL2017 14:57:06 ID
----- WORKLOAD: STC ----- STC Workload ----- SERVICE CLASS: STCPAS ----- PAS STC's -----
PERIOD: 1 IMPORTANCE: 3 RESOURCE GROUP: PASSTC (MV PAS(es) - MIN CAP)
-TRANSACTIONS- TRANS. TIME HHH.MM.SS.TTT --DASD I/O-- ---SERVICE UNITS--- -SERVICE SECONDS- -----APPL%-----
AVG 1.72 ACTUAL 0.000 RATE 2.5 CPU 463,694 CPU 12.9 CP% 0.4 AVG
MPL 1.72 EXECUTION 0.000 RESP 0.2 SRB 4,460 SRB 0.1 TOTAL
ENDED 0 QUEUED 0.000 CONN 0.1 I/O 2,175 RCT 0.1 CENTR
END/SEC 0.00 R/S AFFINITY 0.000 DISC 0.0 MEM 0 I/O INT 0.0 SHARE
#SWAPS 180 INELIGIBLE 0.000 PEND 0.1 TOTAL 470,329 HS SERV 0.0 --PAG
EXECUTD 0 CONVERSION 0.000 IOSQ 0.0 SU/SEC 523 ZAAPonCP 0.0 ZAAPonCP% 0.0 SINGL
AVG ENC 0 STD DEV 0.000 ABSRPTN 304.4 ZAAP 0.0 ZAAP% 0.0 BLOCK
REM ENC 0 TRX SRV 304.4 ZIIPonCP 0.0 ZIIPonCP% 0.0 SHARE
MS ENC 0 ZIIP 4.1 ZIIP% 0.5 HSP
-----PROMOTED----- HSP M
BLKWL 0.0
ENQUE 0.0
RSRCE 0.0
LOCK 0.3
SPVSR 0.0

TRANSACTION APPL%: TOTAL: CP 0.99 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0.45
MOBILE: CP 0 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0

SERVICE CLASSES SERVED: NONE
GOAL: EXECUTION VELOCITY: 30.0
EXECUTION VELOCITY MIGRATION: I/O MGMT 56.5 INIT MGMT 56.5
-- RESPONSE TIME -- EX PERF AVG ----- USING % ----- EXECUTION DELAYS % ----- %DLY % % -CRYPTO
HH.MM.SS.TTT PCT VEL INDX # AS CPU ZAAP ZIIP I/O TOTAL CPU UNKN IDLE QUIE USG D
*ALL 56.5 0.5 3.0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.2 0.2 33.2 66.4 0 0

```

Percentile Response time goal example

```

PRODUCED BY CMF ANALYZER (6.0.00 RSL 1604 ) WORKLOAD MANAGER GOAL MODE REPORT (DETAIL) RPTSEQ 5 PAG
BMC SOFTWARE, INC. BMC SOFTWARE, INC. REPORT DATE: 09
SHFT INTERVAL HOUSTON, TX. SYSTEM ID: SJSD
ACTL 09 AUG 17 18.30.00 09 AUG 17 18.45.00

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/63/3,584/0.25
-----
POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy ---ACTIVATED: 25JUL2017 14:57:12 - INSTALLED: 25JUL2017 14:57:06 ID
WORKLOAD: OMYS ----- Open MVS Workload ----- SERVICE CLASS: WEBMED ----- CB/WEB Medium -----
PERIOD: 1 IMPORTANCE: 4 RESOURCE GROUP: ---
-TRANSACTIONS- TRANS. TIME HHH.MM.SS.TTT --DASD I/O-- ---SERVICE UNITS--- -SERVICE SECONDS- ----APPL%-----
AVG 1.00 ACTUAL 0.033 RATE 0.0 CPU 22,660 CPU 0.6 CP% 0.0 AVG
MPL 1.00 EXECUTION 0.000 RESP 0.0 SRB 0 SRB 0.0 TOTAL
ENDED 848 QUEUED 0.032 CONN 0.0 I/O 0 RCT 0.0 CENTR
END/SEC 0.94 R/S AFFINITY 0.000 DISC 0.0 MEM 0 I/O INT 0.0 SHARE
#SWAPS 0 INELIGIBLE 0.000 PEND 0.0 TOTAL 22,660 HS SERV 0.0 --PAG
EXECUTD 0 CONVERSION 0.000 IOSQ 0.0 SU/SEC 25 ZAAPonCP 0.0 ZAAPonCP% 0.0 SINGL
AVG ENC 1.00 STD DEV 0.464 ABSRPTN 25.2 ZAAP 0.0 ZAAP% 0.0 BLOCK
REM ENC 0 TRX SRV 25.2 ZIIPonCP 0.0 ZIIPonCP% 0.0 SHARE
MS ENC 0 ZIIP 0.2 ZIIP% 0.0 HSP
-----PROMOTED----- HSP M
BLKWL 0.0
ENQUE 0.0
RSRCE 0.0
LOCK 0.0
SPVSR 0.0

TRANSACTION APPL%: TOTAL: CP 0.05 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0.02
MOBILE: CP 0 ZAAP/ZIIPonCP 0 ZAAP/ZIIP 0

SERVICE CLASSES SERVED: NONE

SUBSYSTEM RESP ---ACTIVE--- READY IDLE --- RESOURCE MANAGER STATES % ---
TYPE PHA TIME % SUB APPL TOTAL DELAYS -----
*ALL 0 0 0 0 0 0.0
CB BTE 0 0 0 0 0 0.0
CB EXE 0 0 0 0 0 0.0

SUBSYS --- DELAY NAMES -----
CB CB01 - RRS CB02 - IIO P CONN/RESP CB03 - GETADDRINFO/LCOM CB04 - CONNECTO
CB05 - SR WAIT CR FUNC CB06 - SR OUTBOUND IIO P

GOAL: 40.0 PERCENTILE RESPONSE TIME WITHIN 00.03.00.000 (HH.MM.SS.TTT)

-- RESPONSE TIME -- EX PERF AVG ----- USING % ----- EXECUTION DELAYS % ----- %DLY % % -CRYPTO
HH.MM.SS.TTT PCT VEL INDX # AS CPU ZAAP ZIIP I/O TOTAL UNKN IDLE QUIE USG D
*ALL 100 0.0 0.5 1.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 100 0 0 0
  
```

Overview by Sysplex

```
09AUG2017 17:53:09 ----- MAINVIEW WINDOW INTERFACE (V6.1.01) -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
  H1 =WMSPLXZ===== (ALL=====*) 09AUG2017==17:52=112M==MVMVS====D====2
C Sysplex  Sys V Perf Service  Install    Install  Active  Activate  Activate
- Name---- Cnt F  Indx Defn.      Date----- Time---- Policy-- Date----- Time----
BBPLEX01   8 C  6.69 BBPLEX01 25JUL2017 14:57:06 BBPLEX01 25JUL2017 14:57:13
TOMCFCC    8 C  2.83 BBPLEX01 28MAY2014 08:08:36 BBPLEX01 28MAY2014 08:08:45
```



- Redbooks (Now on mobile as App)
 - ABCs of z/OS System Programming
 - System Programmer's Guide to: Workload Manager
- www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter
- Workload Manager—Interpreting New WLM Measurements by Peter Enrico
- Workload Manager How it Works And How To Use It by Robert Vaupel

References...

*BACKUP
REFERENCE
SLIDES*



DISPLAY WLM COMMAND

Example 1:
To display
the name of
the active
service
policy,
enter: D
WLM

- The system responds with:

```
IWM025I 17.40.54 WLM DISPLAY 913
ACTIVE WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT SERVICE POLICY NAME: WEEKDAY
ACTIVATED: 2009/08/12 AT: 12:55:57 BY: USER01 FROM: SYS2
DESCRIPTION: Weekday policy with ResGrp
RELATED SERVICE DEFINITION NAME: COEFFS
INSTALLED: 2009/08/12 AT: 12:55:51 BY: IBMUSER FROM: SYS2
WLM VERSION LEVEL: LEVEL025
WLM FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL: LEVEL025
WLM CDS FORMAT LEVEL: FORMAT 3
STRUCTURE SYSZWLM_WORKUNIT STATUS: CONNECTED
STRUCTURE SYSZWLM_EBAE2097 STATUS: CONNECTED
STATE OF GUEST PLATFORM MANAGEMENT PROVIDER (GPMP): CONNECTED
```

DISPLAY WLM COMMAND

To display status information associated with system WLTEAM9, enter:

• D WLM,SYSTEM=wlteam9

To display status information associated with all systems in the sysplex, enter:

• D WLM,SYSTEMS

To display the status of the application environment named DB2PAY, enter:

• D WLM,APPLENV=db2pay

To display status of all application environments, enter:

• D WLM,APPLENV=*

To display status of the scheduling environment DB2LATE, enter:

• D WLM,SCHENV=DB2LATE

To display status of all scheduling environments in a sysplex beginning with the string 'DB2', enter:

• D WLM,SCHENV=DB2*

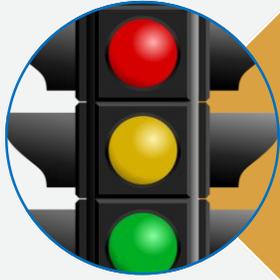
To display status of all resources on all systems in a sysplex, enter:

• D WLM,RESOURCE=*,SYSTEMS

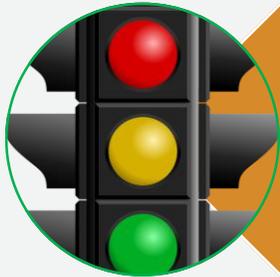
Subsystem types explained

ASCH	APPC transaction programs
CB	Component Broker client object method requests
CICS	CICS transactions
DB2	DB2 quires
DDF	DB2 distributed data facility work requests.
EWLM	EWLM transaction
IMS	IMS requests
IWEB	requests from the Web that are serviced by the Internet Connection Server (ICS), Domino® Go Webserver, or IBM HTTP Server for z/OS
JES	JES2 or JES3 initiates
LSFM	all work from LAN Server for MVS
MQ	MQSeries Workflow work
NETV	NetView network management subtasks
OMVS	work processed in z/OS UNIX System Services
SOM	SOM client object class binding requests
STC	work initiated by the START and MOUNT commands
TSO	all commands issued from foreground TSO sessions
SYSH	Identifies non-z/OS partitions

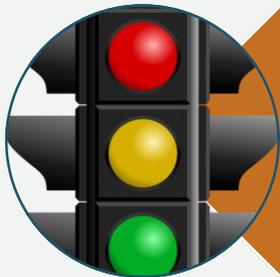
Classification Rules



Classification rules determine how to assign incoming work to a service class and report class based on work qualifiers.



A work qualifier is what identifies a work request to the system. **The first qualifier is the subsystem type** that receives the work request.



Classification rules are defined using WLM application.

Service class



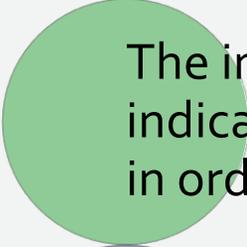
Service Class

- Classifies the work into distinct classes called service classes
- The user associates a goal with each class; the goal determines how much service the work in the class is able to receive.
- Next, define importance work. In the case where several service classes do not achieve their target goals, the importance helps WLM decide which service class it should help get resources.

Importance



Each service class is associated to an Importance level that specifies how important it is to your business.



The importance defines how work is treated by the WLM. It indicates which service class period should receive resources in order to achieve the target goal.



The absolute value specified is meaningless. What matters is the relative value. Importance is ignored when you are meeting your goals.



Discretionary work has implicitly no importance. SYSTEM and SYSSTC work are considered the highest importance works because of their top dispatching priority.

Resource Group



The Resource Group (RG) definition describes the amount of CPU capacity available to work associated to a specific service class.



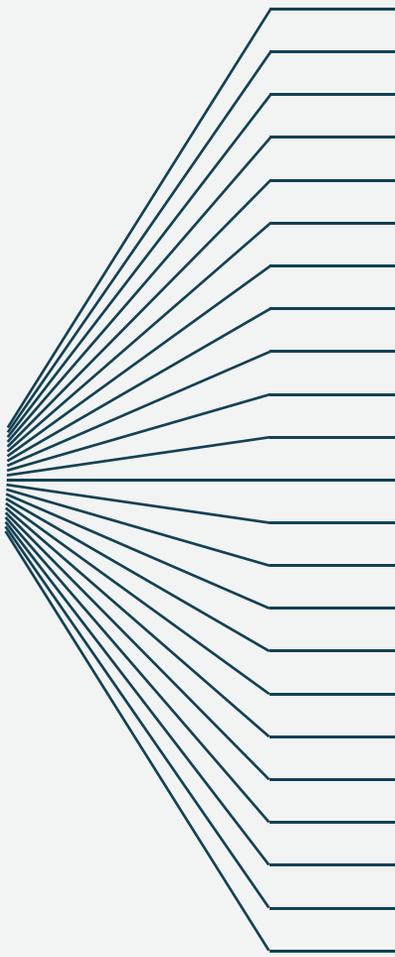
With RG:

- Limit (capping) the amount of CPU capacity available to the service classes.
- Guarantee some minimum CPU capacity to the service classes when work in the group is missing its goals.

Subsystem Type Qualifiers



Qualifiers



- Accounting Information
- Collection Name
- Connection type
- Correlation info
- EWLM Service class
- EWLM Transaction class
- LU Name
- Netid
- Package Name
- Perform
- Plan Name
- Priority
- Procedure Name
- Process Name
- Scheduling Env Name
- Subsystem Collection Name
- Subsystem Instance
- Subsystem Parameter
- Sysplex Name
- System Name
- Transaction/Job Class
- Transaction/Job Name
- Userid

Workload Manager Goal Mode Report

PRODUCED BY CMF ANALYZER (6.0.00 RSU 1408) WORKLOAD MANAGER GOAL MODE REPORT (DETAIL)
 BMC SOFTWARE, INC. BMC SOFTWARE, INC.
 ACTL 14 MAY 14 23.04.21 15 MAY 14 02.00.00 HOUSTON, TX.

RPTSEQ 3 PAGE 9
 REPORT DATE: DD MMM YY 4.23
 SYSTEM ID: SJSD Z 2.01.0

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/720/42.2K/2.93

RPTCLASS SUMMARY

- POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy -----ACTIVATED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:37 - INSTALLED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:27 ID: CSTCXN -
 ----- WORKLOAD: ----- REPORT CLASS: BATCH ----- BATCH Report Class -----

PERIOD: *ALL

-TRANSACTIONS-	TRANS. TIME	HHH.MM.SS.TTT	--DASD I/O--	---SERVICE UNITS---	-SERVICE SECONDS-	-----APPL%-----	-----STORAGE-----
AVG	0.07	ACTUAL 16.52.297	RATE 3.4	CPU 601,479	CPU 19.7	CP% 0.2	AVG 1,119.7
MPL	0.07	EXECUTION 19.686	RESP 0.9	SRB 88,672	SRB 2.9		TOTAL 76.9
ENDED	51	QUEUED 1.32.439	CONN 0.8	I/O 159,285	RCT 0.0		CENTRAL 76.9
END/SEC	0.00	R/S AFFINITY 0.000	DISC 0.1	MEM 0	I/O INT 0.3		SHARED 0.2
#SWAPS	0	INELIGIBLE 15.00.171	PEND 0.0	TOTAL 849,436	HS SERV 0.0		--PAGE-IN RATES--
EXECUTD	0	CONVERSION 0.904	IOSQ 0.0	SU/SEC 81	ZAAPonCP 0.0	ZAAPonCP% 0.0	SINGLE 0.0
AVG ENC	0	STD DEV 1.56.53.804		ABSRPTN 1174.1	ZAAP 0.0	ZAAP% 0.0	BLOCK 0.0
REM ENC	0			TRX SRV 1174.1	ZIIPonCP 0.0	ZIIPonCP% 0.0	SHARED 0.0
MS ENC	0				ZIIP 0.0	ZIIP% 0.0	HSP 0.0

Workload Manager Goal Mode Report

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 ACTL 14 MAY 14 23.04.21 15 MAY 14 02.00.00 HOUSTON, TX.

RPTSEQ 3 PAGE 87
 REPORT DATE: DD MMM YY 4.23
 SYSTEM ID: SJSJ Z 2.01.0

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/720/42.2K/2.93

```

----- WORKLOAD SUMMARY -----
- POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy -----ACTIVATED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:37 - INSTALLED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:27 ID: CSTCXN -
----- WORKLOAD: TSO ----- TSO Workload ----- SERVICE CLASS: *ALL ----- All Service Classes -----
PERIOD: *ALL IMPORTANCE: - RESOURCE GROUP: TSOLOW (Low Service (Resource CAP))
-TRANSACTIONS- TRANS. TIME HHH.MM.SS.TTT --DASD I/O-- ---SERVICE UNITS--- -SERVICE SECONDS- -----APPL%----- -----STORAGE-----
AVG 0.01 ACTUAL 0.095 RATE 1.6 CPU 263,263 CPU 8.6 CP% 0.1 AVG 1,484.2
MPL 0.01 EXECUTION 0.090 RESP 0.5 SRB 7,094 SRB 0.2 TOTAL 14.6
ENDED 1,057 QUEUED 0.005 CONN 0.3 I/O 10,837 RCT 0.5 CENTRAL 14.6
END/SEC 0.10 R/S AFFINITY 0.000 DISC 0.1 MEM 0 I/O INT 0.1 SHARED 0.0
#SWAPS 1,055 INELIGIBLE 0.000 PEND 0.1 TOTAL 281,194 HS SERV 0.0 --PAGE-IN RATES--
EXECUTD 0 CONVERSION 0.000 IOSQ 0.0 SU/SEC 27 ZAAPonCP 0.0 ZAAPonCP% 0.0 SINGLE 4.5
AVG ENC 0 STD DEV 0.649 ABSRPTN 2713.8 ZAAP 0.0 ZAAP% 0.0 BLOCK 0.0
REM ENC 0 TRX SRV 2701.1 ZIIPonCP 0.0 ZIIPonCP% 0.0 SHARED 0.0
MS ENC 0 ZIIP 0.0 ZIIP% 0.0 HSP 0.0
-----PROMOTED----- HSP MISS 0.0
BLKWL 0.0
ENQUE 0.0
RSRCE 0.0
LOCK 0.3
SPVSR 0.0
  
```

SERVICE CLASSES SERVED: N/A

GOAL: N/A

-- RESPONSE TIME --	EX	PERF	AVG	----- USING % -----				----- EXECUTION DELAYS % -----			%DLY %	%	-CRYPTO%-	-RESCNT%-			
HH.MM.SS.TTT PCT	VEL	INDX	# AS	CPU	ZAAP	ZIIP	I/O	TOTAL			UNKN	IDLE	QUIE	USG	DLY	USG	DLY
*ALL	29.3	---	4.3	0	0	0	0	0			0.1	99.8	0	0	0	0	0

Workload Manager Goal Mode Report

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PRODUCED BY CMF ANALYZER (6.0.00 RSU 1408 ) WORKLOAD MANAGER GOAL MODE REPORT (DETAIL)
BMC SOFTWARE, INC. BMC SOFTWARE, INC.
ACTL 14 MAY 14 23.04.21 15 MAY 14 02.00.00 HOUSTON, TX.
RPTSEQ 3 PAGE 88
REPORT DATE: DD MMM YY 4.23
SYSTEM ID: SJSJ Z 2.01.0
  
```

BASED ON REC TYPE/# RECS/# SAMPLES/REC HOURS: 72-3/720/42.2K/2.93

POLICY SUMMARY

- POLICY: BBPLEX01 - BMC Software Service Policy ----ACTIVATED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:37 - INSTALLED: 08MAYYYYY 17:53:27 ID: CSTCXN -
 ---- WORKLOAD: *ALL ----- All Workloads ----- SERVICE CLASS: *ALL ----- All Service Classes -----
 PERIOD: *ALL IMPORTANCE: - RESOURCE GROUP: ---

-TRANSACTIONS-		TRANS. TIME	HHH.MM.SS.TTT	--DASD	I/O--	---SERVICE UNITS---		-SERVICE	SECONDS-	----APPL%----		-----STORAGE-----	
AVG	292.75	ACTUAL	13.793	RATE	323.5	CPU	112,460,229	CPU	3,690.1	CP%	28.2	AVG	12,639.6
MPL	292.75	EXECUTION	4.724	RESP	1.0	SRB	9,484,852	SRB	311.2			TOTAL	3.700E+06
ENDED	9,395	QUEUED	0.535	CONN	0.5	I/O	11,179,213	RCT	4.2			CENTRAL	3.700E+06
END/SEC	0.89	R/S AFFINITY	0.000	DISC	0.1	MEM	0	I/O INT	35.0			SHARED	5,993.2
#SWAPS	8,582	INELIGIBLE	4.886	PEND	0.3	TOTAL	133,124,294	HS SERV	0.0			--PAGE-IN RATES--	
EXECUTD	0	CONVERSION	0.009	IOSQ	0.1	SU/SEC	12,632	ZAAPonCP	0.3	ZAAPonCP%	0.0	SINGLE	0.0
AVG ENC	4.88	STD DEV	8.54.625			ABSRPTN	43.1	ZAAP	118.4	ZAAP%	1.1	BLOCK	0.0
REM ENC	0					TRX SRV	43.1	ZIIPonCP	2.4	ZIIPonCP%	0.0	SHARED	0.0
MS ENC	0							ZIIP	336.8	ZIIP%	3.2	HSP	0.0
								---PROMOTED---				HSP MISS	0.0
								BLKWL	0.0				
								ENQUE	0.1				
								RSRCE	0.0				
								LOCK	62.6				
								SPVSR	0.0				

SERVICE CLASSES SERVED: N/A

SUBSYSTEM		RESP	RESOURCE MANAGER STATES %										-CONTINUATION-				
TYPE	PHA	TIME %	--ACTIVE--	READY	IDLE	DELAYS					LOC			REM	SPLX		
			SUB	APPL	TOTAL	DIST	UNKN	TIMR	PROD	CONV	I/O	LOCK	LSES				
*ALL		5,029.0	123	0	0	15.2	162.0	77.2	75.9	7.1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB	BTE	0.2	22.8	0	0	0	77.2	77.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB	EXE	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CICS	BTE	5,028.9	0	0	0	15.2	84.8	0	75.9	7.1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
CICS	EXE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GOAL: N/A

-- RESPONSE TIME --		EX	PERF	AVG	---- USING % ----				----- EXECUTION DELAYS % -----			%DLY %	%	-CRYPTO%	-RESCNT%		
HH.MM.SS.TTT	PCT	VEL	INDX	# AS	CPU	ZAAP	ZIIP	I/O	TOTAL	CPU	UNKN	IDLE	QUIE	USG	DLY	USG	DLY
*ALL	00.00.13.794	12.5	---	415.4	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.5	29.3	69.9	0	0	0	0	0
SJSJ	00.00.13.794	12.5	---	415.4	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.5	29.3	69.9	0	0	0	0	0

TRANSACTION RESPONSE TIME DISTRIBUTION (MSEC = MILLISECONDS SECS = SECONDS MINS = MINUTES HRS = HOURS)

PERCENTAGE OF GOAL	-----50-----	-----60-----	-----70-----	-----80-----	-----90-----	-----100-----	-----110-----	-----120-----	-----130-----	-----140-----	-----150-----	-----200-----	-----400-----	----->400
RESP TIME (SECS)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	4.0	>4.0
% IN BUCKET	82.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	3.1	3.2
% CUMULATIVE	82.3	82.4	83.9	83.9	84.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.1	85.7	85.9	86.4	89.5	92.7
# IN BUCKET	7,733	10	135	3	8	95	0	5	6	59	18	44	295	297
# CUMULATIVE	7,733	7,743	7,878	7,881	7,889	7,984	7,984	7,989	7,995	8,054	8,072	8,116	8,411	8,708