

Job Watcher Situation: CPU queueing may be less than what is reported by JW

ID: 14

Problem:

CPU queueing was detected during intervals where no CPU used. CPUQ may be overstated in the interval due to an idle task becoming active and JW collecting data just as the task has entered the CPUQ state. It's not possible to tell how much of the interval's time (for a specific job/task) was CPUQ time vs other wait time but the default is to include all the interval time as CPUQ time.

Resolution:

Investigate the QAPYJWSTS file for records with CURWAITBKT = 2 and TDESTATUS = 'I' or use the Detail reports -> Situation details menu to see the intervals and taskcounts where this situation has occurred.

More options:

- 1) Check WLC delay contributions
- 2) Use a smaller interval size to avoid having the average CPU appear too low.
- 3) Review wait counts graphs to determine if there is a high rate of jobs switching in/out of the CPU. After a wait is satisfied, a job will need to find a processor to run on again. Every time this happens, there is a small amount of CPU queue delay. If the jobs are using very little CPU before switching out, then CPU queue can be higher than dispatched CPU.
- 4) There may be a lack of CPUs to dispatch to or too many jobs many jobs trying to dispatch and run at the same time.