

DB2 10 Performance Topics
Session Number 2763

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IBM Software

Information On Demand 2011



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Agenda

- Introduction
- Performance migration path
- Catalog Changes
- Statement concentration and literal replacement
- Plan Management
- Virtual Storage
- Logging enhancements
- Insert performance
- Inline Lobs
- Additional non key columns in Unique indexes
- zIIP
- Summary



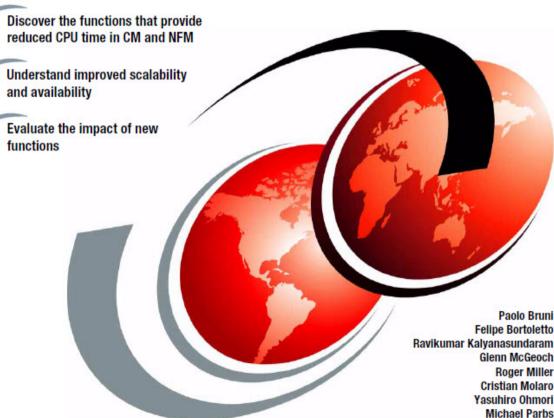


- Chapter 5. Sample workloads
- 🖳 Chapter 6. SQL
- Chapter 7. Application environment
- Chapter 8. Distributed environment
- Chapter 9. Utilities
- Chapter 11. Installation and migration
- 🖽 Chapter 12. Monitoring and Extended Insight
- 🖽 🎜 Appendix A. Recent maintenance
 - Abbreviations and acronyms
- Related publications

 - Back cover



DB2 10 for z/OS Performance Topics



Redbooks

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- IBM Silicon Valley Lab (image from the www)







- A lot about DB2 10 System Performance...

- Conversion Mode
 - Address space, memory changes to 64 bit, some need REBIND
 - DDF High Performance DBATs
 - DB2 9 utility enhancements in CM8
 - Index list prefetch
 - Buffer pool enhancements
- New Function Mode
 - Most utility enhancements
 - SQL Procedure Language performance improvements
 - Workfile spanned records, PBG
 - Query parallelism improvements
- Migrating soon?
 - Information APARs: II14477 (9), II14474 (8)
 - Toleration APARs: PK56922
 - DB2 9 & V8 pre-migration job APAR: PM04968







- A lot about DB2 10 Application Performance...

- Conversion Mode
 - SQL runtime improved efficiency
 - Faster single row retrievals via open / fetch / close chaining
 - Faster inserts
 - Parallel index update at insert
 - Workfile in-memory enhancements
 - Index list prefetch
 - Faster log I/O
 - More/better query parallelism



Requires Rebind

- New Function Mode
 - Efficient caching of dynamic SQL statements with literals
 - SQL Procedure Language performance improvements
 - Hash access path
 - Index include columns
 - Inline LOBs
 - MEMBER CLUSTER for UTS







- DB2 10 "Performance" migration path

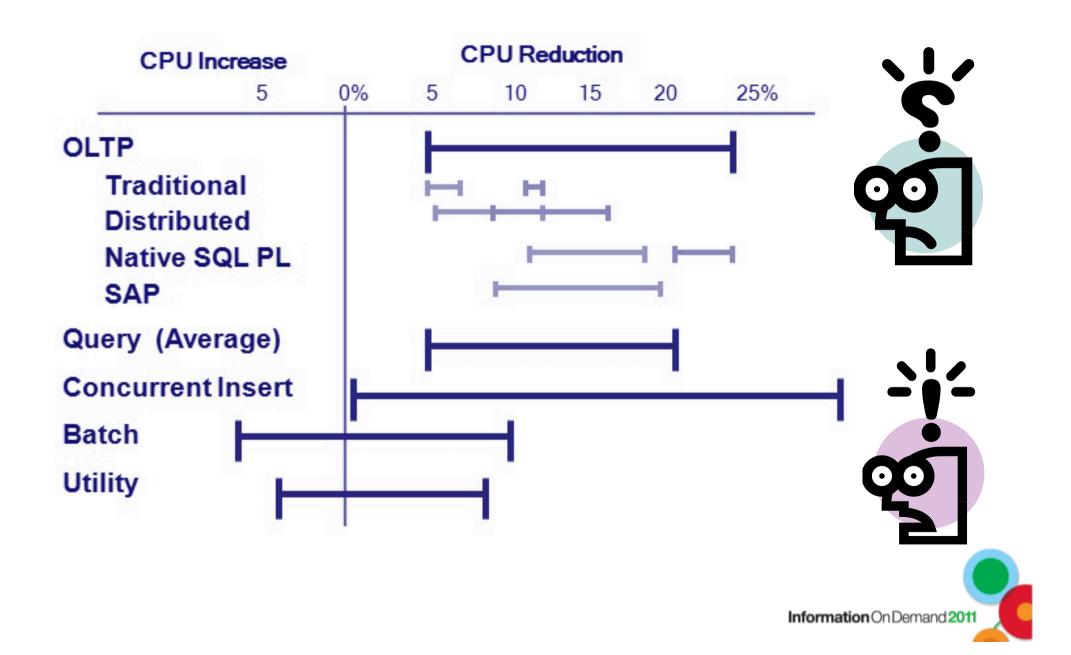
The ideal scenario







- DB2 9 to DB2 10 Migration CPU changes





- DB2 10 Catalog changes

- Biggest catalog restructure since V1.2
- Online REORG enabled for all catalog/directory objects
- Catalog and directory is now SMS and Extended Addressability

```
DEFINE CLUSTER
         ( NAME (DBAT.DSNDBC.DSNDB06.SYSTSFLD.I0001.A001) -
           DATACLAS (DBATDC)
          STORCLAS (DBATSC)
           LINEAR
           RFUSE
           KILOBYTES(2200 2200)
           SHAREOPTIONS(3 3))
      DATA
         ( NAME(DBAT.DSNDBD.DSNDB06.SYSTSFLD.I0001.A001) -
IGD17070I DATA SET DBAT.DSNDBC.DSNDB06.SYSTSFLD.I0001.A001
ALLOCATED SUCCESSFULLY WITH 1 STRIPE(S).
IGD17172I DATA SET DBAT.DSNDBC.DSNDB06.SYSTSFLD.I0001.A001
IS ELIGIBLE FOR EXTENDED ADDRESSABILITY
IDC0508I DATA ALLOCATION STATUS FOR VOLUME DBAT02 IS 0
IDC0181I STORAGECLASS USED IS DBATSC
IDC0181I DATACLASS USED IS DBATDC
IDC0001I FUNCTION COMPLETED, HIGHEST CONDITION CODE WAS 0
```







- DB2 10 Catalog changes

Size

- Partition-by-growth (PBG) catalog / directory table spaces
 - V8/DB2 9 APAR PK80375 adds zparm for SPT01 compression
- SPT01 compression in DB2 10 (no need for opaque zParm)
- New LOB columns to the catalog (not compressed)
 - PM27811 / PM27073: change the in-line length of DSNDB01.SPT01
 - Inline LOBs may be compressed



IMPORTANT: The restructuring and the presence of LOBs imply changes to catalog recovery procedures and new disaster recovery testing

Improved concurrency and reduced contention

- Change to row-level locking
- Indexes instead of links
- DSN1CHKR is no longer required
- Reduces catalog contention dramatically
 - Concurrent DDL processing
 - BIND operations





- DB2 Catalog changes and Performance

- Indexes for the catalog instead of links improves concurrency and makes catalog health checking easier
- BUT: operations that access the DB2 catalog are expected to show a higher CPU utilization
 - Single thread BIND/REBIND shows degraded CPU and ET performance on CM
- BIND will take longer but has less contention
 - You may change existing procedures to go parallel
 - BUT cannot do this until post ENFM



IMPORTANT: Catalog indexes are introduced when you migrate to CM but there is no increased concurrency in this mode

- The dynamic SQL full PREPARE increase in class 2 CPU and elapsed time ranges from 20% to 30% when comparing DB2 9 to DB2 10
 - Extra cost is largely attributed to the utilization of indexes instead of links in the DB2 catalog





- DB2 10 Literal replacement

- Dynamic SQL with literals can be re-used in the DSC
- Literals replaced with &



EXAMPLE:

WHERE ACCOUNT_NUMBER = 123

Becomes:

WHERE ACCOUNT_NUMBER = &

• How to enable:

- CONCENTRATE STATEMENTS WITH LITERALS in the PREPARE ATTRIBUTES clause
- Or set LITERALREPLACEMENT in the ODBC initialization file
- Or set the keyword enableLiteralReplacement='YES' in the JCC Driver





- DB2 10 Literal replacement

• Accounting report:



DYNAMIC SQL STMT	TOTAL
REOPTIMIZATION	0
NOT FOUND IN CACHE	4
FOUND IN CACHE	1
IMPLICIT PREPARES	0
PREPARES AVOIDED	0
CACHE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	0
_PRFP_STMT_PURGED	0
CSWL - STMTS PARSED	5
CSWL - LITS REPLACED	3
CSWL - MATCHES FOUND	1
CSWL - DUPLS CRETED	0

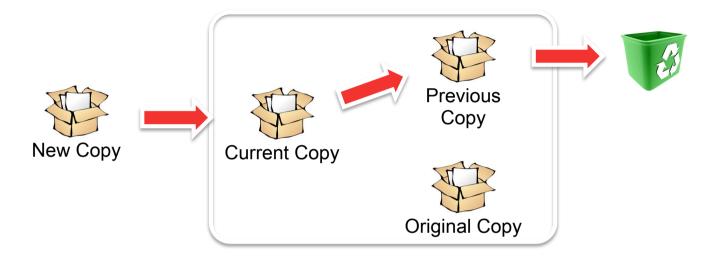
- Performance
 - Using parameter markers may still provide best performance
 - Biggest performance gain for repeated SQL with different literals



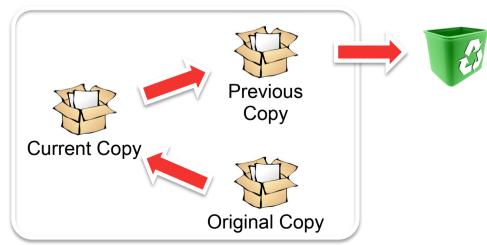


- Plan Management - EXTENDED

REBIND ... PLANMGMT(EXTENDED)



REBIND ... SWITCH(ORIGINAL)





- DB2 10 and Plan Management

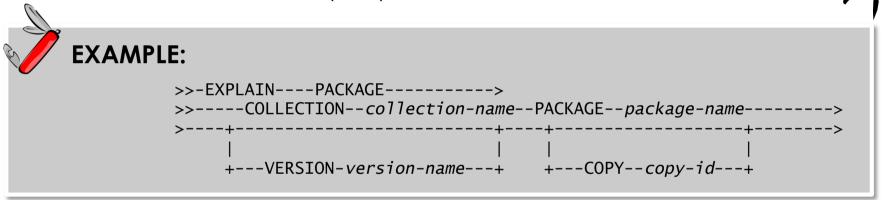
- EXTENDED is now the DEFAULT in DB2 10
- Monitor DAS utilization by SPT01
- APAR PM09354 Support DBPROTOCOL change
 - FIX REBIND PACKAGE TO ALLOW CHANGING CERTAIN BIND OPTIONS WHEN PLANMGMT(BASIC|EXTENDED) IS SPECIFIED
- SYSIBM.SYSPACKCOPY
 - SYSPACKAGE like metadata for any previous or original package copies
 - No longer need to SWITCH to see information on inactive copies
- Watch out for PM25679: ACCESS PATH ENHANCEMENT
 - BIND option APREUSE to allow a package to reuse access paths
 - BIND option APCOMPARE to specify what actions to take if access paths change

Afraid of REBIND? Google "Escaping the REBIND blues in DB2 9 for z/OS"



- More DB2 10 Plan Management Enhancements

- EXPLAIN PACKAGE
 - Extract <u>in use</u> PLAN_TABLE information for packages
 - Useful if PLAN_TABLE information is missing
 - Useful if not BIND EXPLAIN(YES)



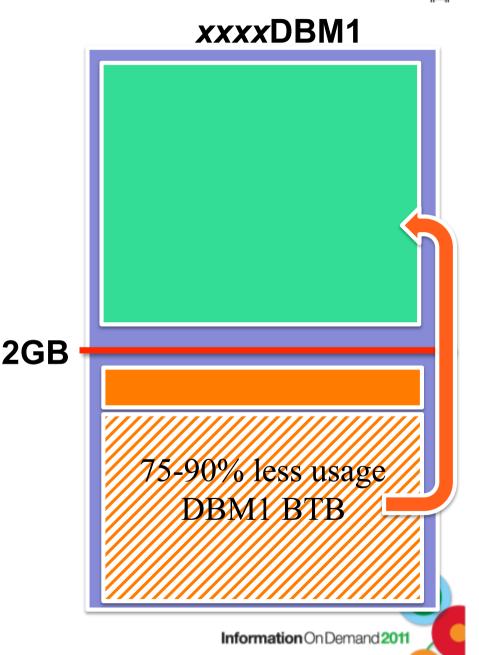
- COPY-ID can be 'CURRENT', 'PREVIOUS', 'ORIGINAL'
- Bind package EXPLAIN(ONLY)
 - Populates EXPLAIN tables but does not create a package
 - The existing package is not dropped or replaced, even if ACTION(REPLACE) is specified





BM.O.

- DBM1 below 2GB
 - 75-90% less usage in DB2 10 compared to DB2 9
- Larger number of threads
 - Possible data sharing member consolidation
- Improve CPU with storage
 - More RELEASE(DEALLOCATE)
 - Larger MAXKEEPD values for KEEPDYNAMIC=YES
- Should I still monitor virtual storage?

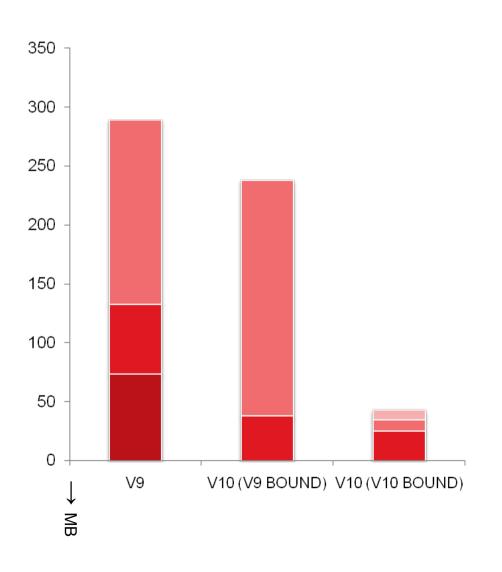


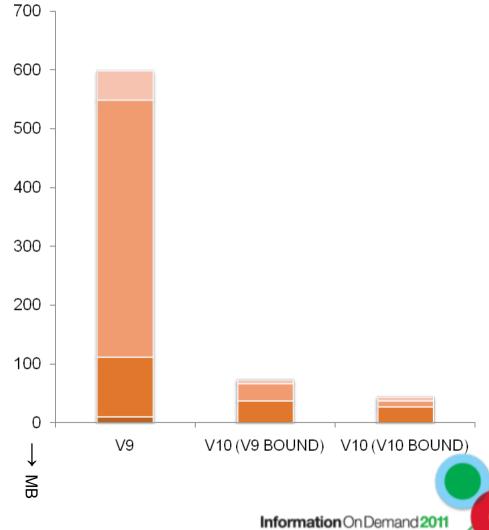


- Sample SQL workloads and DBM1 BTB

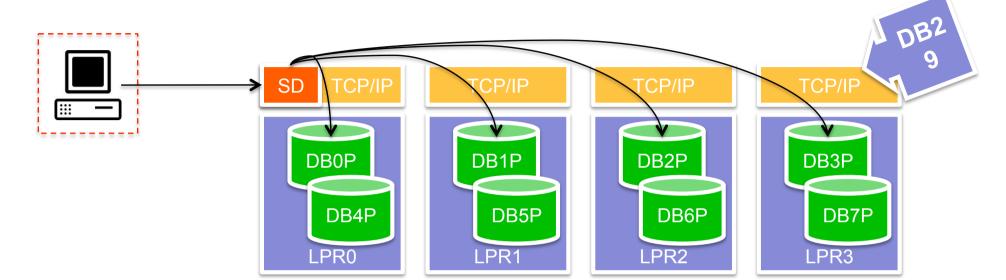


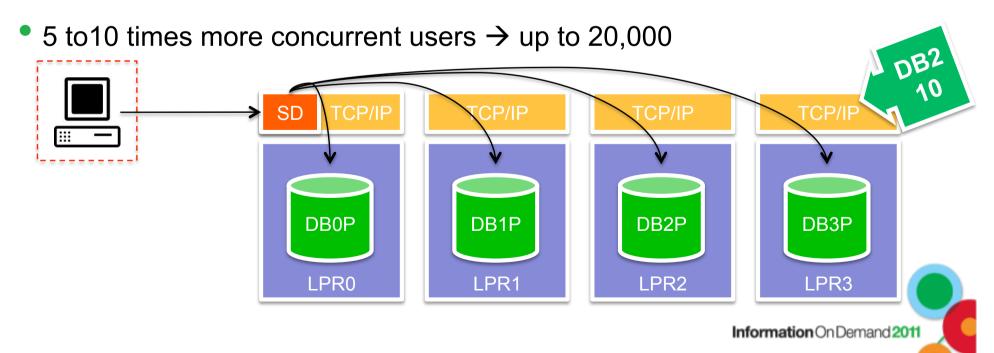
DBM1 BTB Storage - DYNAMIC





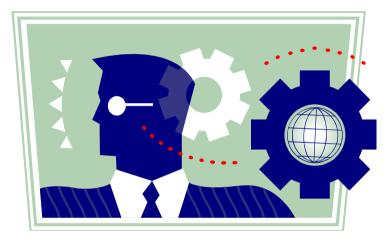
- DB2 Subsystem colocation → CONSOLIDATION





DB2 10 DS member consolidation

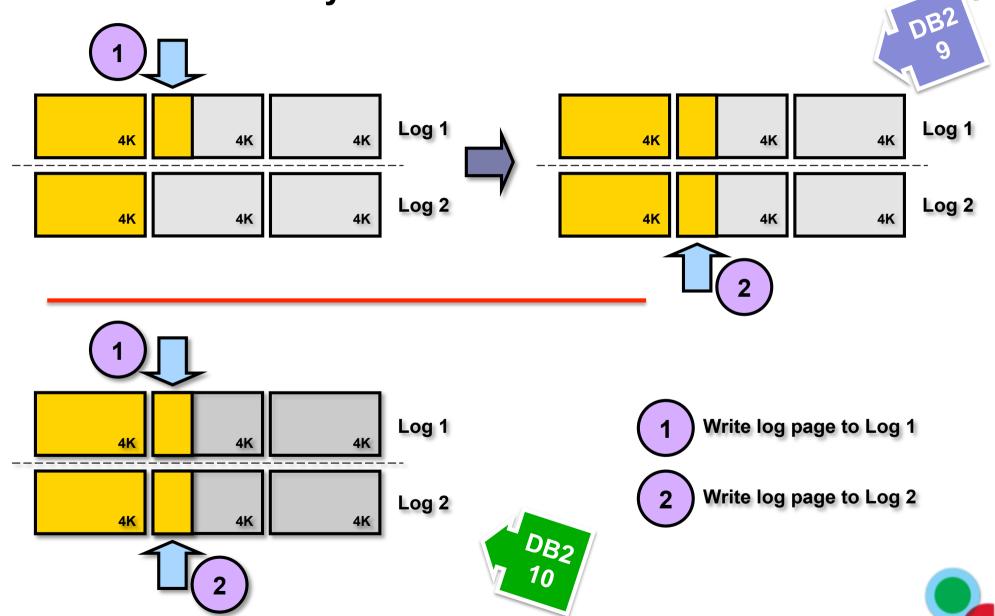
- Virtual storage can limit the number of concurrent threads for a single member or subsystem to a few hundred threads
- Virtual storage is the most common constraint



- 5 to 10 times more concurrent users → up to 20,000
- Rule of thumb:
 - Save ½% CPU for each member reduced
 - More saving on real storage



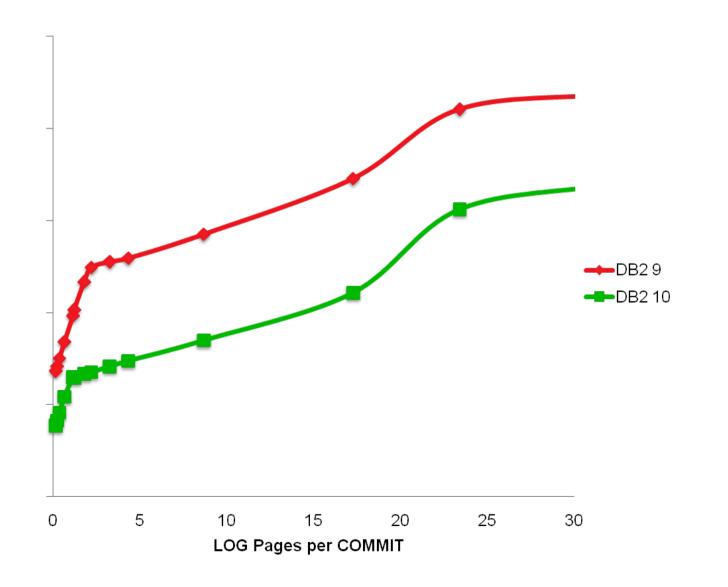
- DB2 COMMIT & synchronous writes



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- DB2 10 Logging suspension time









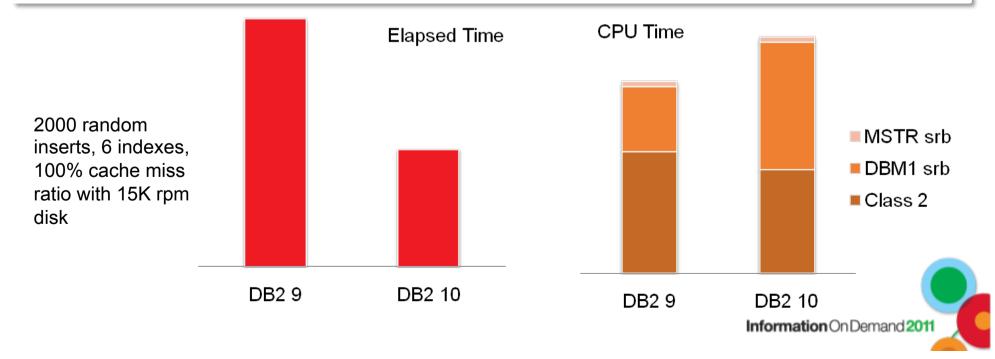
- Insert Index I/O Parallelism



- DB2 9
 - Inserts into indexes are done serially, one at the time
- DB2 10
 - Insert into multiple indexes on the same table done in parallel
 - Overlaps the synchronous I/O wait time for indexes on the same table
 - Significantly improves the performance of I/O bound insert workloads



IMPORTANT: Overall CPU increases, but the DBM1 SRB time is zIIP eligible





- Additional Non-key Columns in a Unique Index

DB2 9 definition

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX i1 ON t1(c1);

CREATE INDEX i2 ON t1(c1,c2,c3);
```

Possible DB2 10 definition

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX i1 ON t1(c1) INCLUDE (c2,c3)
```

or

```
ALTER INDEX i1 ADD INCLUDE (c2,c3)
```

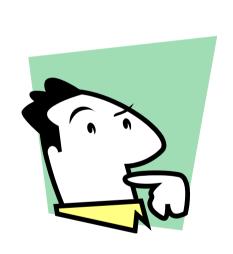
- Some restrictions apply:
 - INCLUDE columns are not allowed in non-unique indexes
 - Indexes on Expression will not support INCLUDE columns

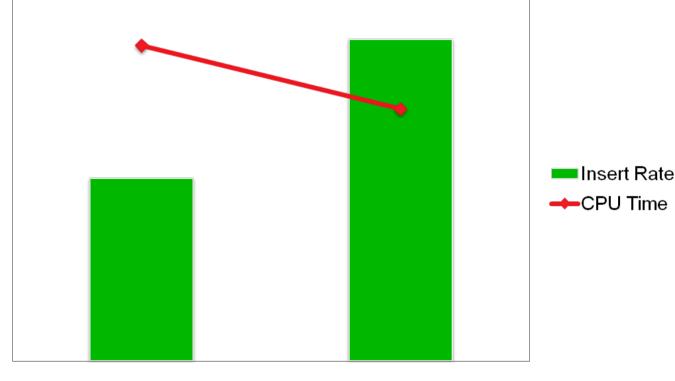


- Insert Performance with INCLUDE index

- Potential performance improvement by reduction of number of indexes
- Check RTS and LASTUSED for deciding what INDEX to drop

Be careful with STATS collector INDEXES





Base - 8 IX

INCLUDE - 4 IX



- DB2 10 and zIIP





IMPORTANT: DB2 10 EXTENDS the scope of the zIIP eligible workload

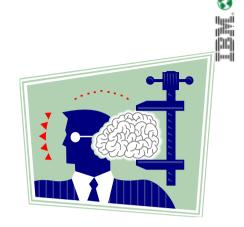
- 100% of prefetch and deferred write engines
 - Significant with index compression and Insert index I/O parallelism
- RUNSTATS
 - With no additional parameters up to 99% of zIIP eligibility
 - With more complex statistics, like frequency statistics, less offload
- In z/OS V1R11 DFSORT allows additional zIIP redirect for DB2 utilities
 - Included with DB2 10
 - PK85889: UTILITY FUNCTION ENHANCEMENT for DB2 V8-9
- zAAP on zIIP?



- More DB2 10 and zIIP

- Parsing process of XML Schema validation
 - 100% of new validation parser is eligible
 - Offload to zIIP, zAAP, or zAAP on zIIP
 - Retro fit into DB2 9 via PK90032 and PK90040
- zIIP eligibility for DRDA workloads increased from 53% to 60%
 - Extended to DB2 V8 and DB2 9 via PM12256: DRDA PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT USING TCP/IP
 - Recommended: PM28626: CORRECTION OF DRDA USING TCP/IP EXECUTION VARIATION AND HANDLING OF ENCLAVE CONTROL STRUCTURE ANOMALIES

SYSTEM	CPUZIPTM	CPUTM	zIIP Ratio	SERVICE U	SU / TXN
PR01	75.21	46.64	61.72%	21761495	192579.60
PR02	65.12	54.39	54.49%	21904159	199128.72







- DB2 10 INSERT Performance improvements

- DB2 10 CM
 - Space search improvement
 - Index I/O parallelism
 - Log latch contention reduction and faster commit process
 - Additional index look aside
- DB2 10 NFM
 - INCLUDE index
 - Support Member Cluster in UTS
 - Complete LRSN spin avoidance
- Universal Table Space & Member Cluster
 - Remove hot spots in concurrent sequential insert in data sharing
 - Assigns a set of pages and associated space map page to each member
 - It does not maintain data cluster during the INSERT
 - Data cluster needs to be restored via REORG

EXAMPLE: ALTER TABLESPACE TSP1 MEMBER CLUSTER YES/NO;



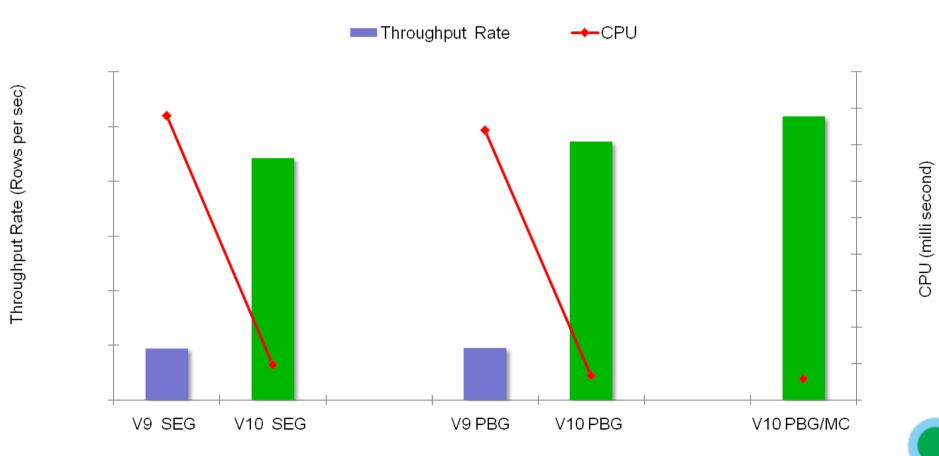


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- DB2 10 INSERT Performance Improvement

- Sequential key insert into 3 tables from JDBC
- > 200 clients in a two way Data Sharing system

Sequential Insert Performance



- Inline LOBs (NFM)

Inline LOB

- A LOB resides completely in the base table along with other non-LOB columns
- A LOB resides partially in the base table along with other non-LOB columns and partially in the LOB table space

Benefits

- Small LOBs can be saved in the base table with non-LOB columns and achieve similar performance
- In-lined piece of LOB can be indexed via index on expression
- Can COMPRESS in-line part of the LOB
- LOAD and UNLOAD utility are able to load and unload the complete LOB along with other non-LOB columns

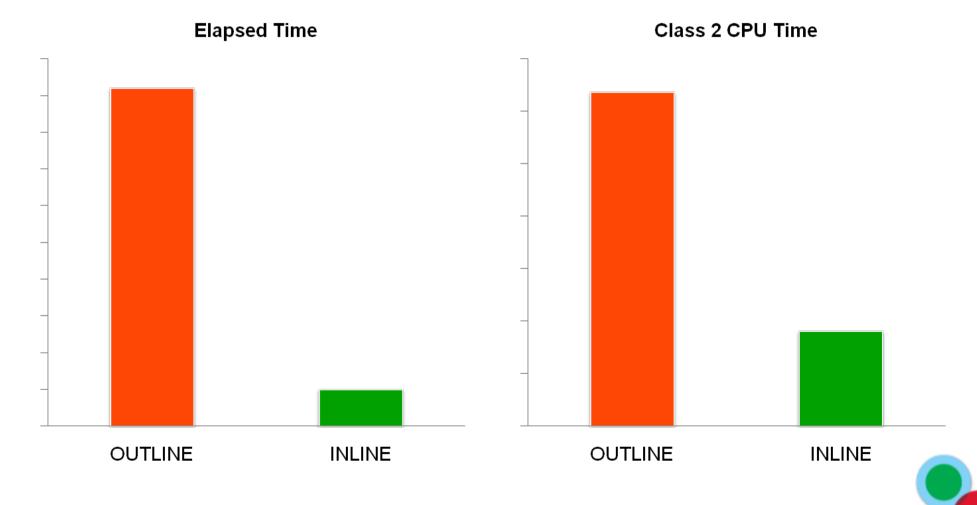


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- Sequential Inserts with small LOBs

- Insert 10,000 x 200 byte LOBs
- 20000 Inserts/Commit



- Summary



- A lot of excellent work has been done to optimize and improve DB2 10 performance
- Key concept:
 - Many performance improvements in CM
- DB2 10 is inevitable...
 - It is good to know that a good DB2 release is waiting for you
- How much will you save with DB2 10?
 - This may be the wrong question
 - It depends...







THANKS!

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