



z/TPFDF V1.1

TPF Users Group Fall 2008 SDO z/TPFDF Data Access Service Performance analysis

Name: Aleksandr Krymer
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AIM Enterprise Platform Software
IBM z/Transaction Processing Facility Enterprise Edition 1.1.0

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Agenda

- **Availability**
- **General considerations**
- **Measurements**
- **Request types**
- **Read requests**
- **z/TPFDF Data collection comparison**
- **Analysis**
- **Conclusion**

Availability

- **SDO Access to z/TPFDF Databases is available!**
 - PK60030 and co-requisite PJ32720
 - Client side is available online:
 - <http://www.ibm.com/software/http/tpf/download/ztpfsdo.htm>

General Considerations

- **Request stages:**
 - Client side (Java application)
 - WebSphere MQ
 - Server side (z/TPFDF central database routines)
- **Impact expected**
 - Difference in I/O operations on z/TPFDF – not really!
 - XML parsing on z/TPF – even cheaper than B2B scanner!
 - Network costs
 - Client-side costs (generally negligible)
- **Protective mechanisms are available**
 - Limit the number of ECBs, CPU time and I/Os
 - Limit response size – also places limit on z/TPFDF operations

Measurements

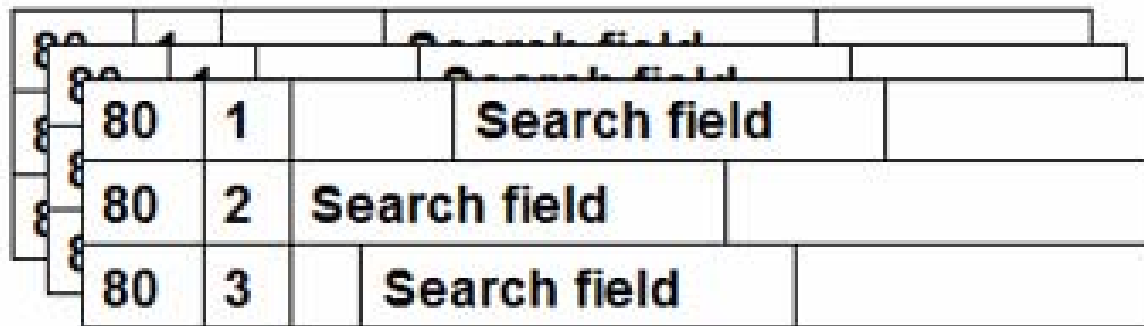
- **z/TPFDF and SDO Java drivers**
 - Running on the same machine, but communicate over the network
 - Java driver is running on Linux, Java 5
 - z/TPFDF driver was not written specifically for this test
- **Use same z/TPFDF databases on VPARS system**
- **10 runs each, roundtrip time measured in milliseconds**
 - Wall clock time
- **z/TPFDF data collection is run separately, thus execution times are not affected**
- **No other activity**

Request types

- **The data can be accessed in**
 - single-message and multiple-message requests
 - single top-level index file
 - single top-level index file and multiple detail subfiles
 - multiple top-level index files

Read requests

- **Multiple top-level index files across multiple interleaves, search by a single field**
 - Records have 3 versions, search field displacement is different for each version

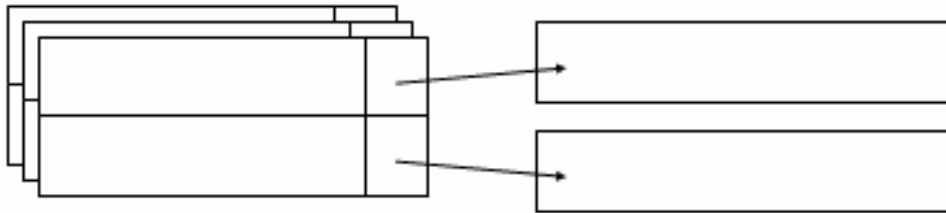


The diagram illustrates three overlapping record versions. Each record is divided into four columns: a key field (80), a version number (1, 2, or 3), a search field, and a remaining field. The search field's starting position (displacement) varies between versions: it starts at the beginning of the record for version 1, is shifted to the right for version 2, and is shifted further to the right for version 3.

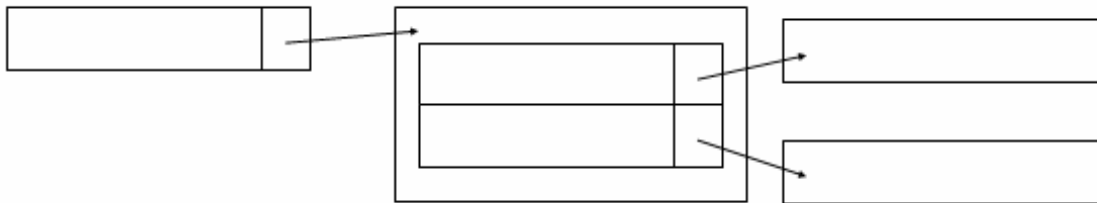
80	1	Search field	
80	2	Search field	
80	3	Search field	

Read requests (cont.)

- **Multiple top-level index files across a single partition, wildcard search on a single field; retrieve multiple detail files 1 level deep**



- **Single top-level index file, single index record, retrieve multiple detail files 2 levels deep**



Read requests (cont.)

- **Average roundtrip times in milliseconds (wall clock):**

#	z/TPFDF	SDO
1	2450	2395
2	388	530
3	6	131

- **Network latency is almost the same in the 2nd and 3rd test cases; negligible in the 1st one**

z/TPFDF data collection comparison

- **The number of PFINDs is identical in all test cases**
- **In all test cases the number of DBREDs is the same or smaller for SDO-based driver**
- **In all test cases the number of DBOPNs/DBCCLSs is the same or smaller for SDO-based driver**
- **The number of DBKEYs can vary in both directions**

Analysis

- **Longer and larger queries hide network latency effect**
 - Delays are similar on medium and short queries
- **Number of z/TPFDF API calls is very similar**
 - SDO driver causes additional filesystem I/Os
- **No significant CPU utilization increase**
 - WebSphere MQ, C++ code, XML parsing (even without B2B parser)

Conclusion

- **Additional cost for z/TPF system – very low to none**
 - Extra I/O – close to none
 - Extra CPU – a little
 - C++ code is discounted
- **Read queries do not have a negative impact on z/TPFDF I/O performance**
 - SDO applications are often as efficient as handcoded z/TPFDF applications
 - See Glenn Katzen's presentation "Application Development using SDO Access to z/TPFDF – Advanced Features" at Application Development Subcommittee for efficient SDO-based z/TPFDF application design
- **The largest impact on throughput is the network**
 - Can be mitigated by placing an application server and z/TPF on the same physical machine or close within the network

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