



IBM Software Group

# The Dynamics Of Monitoring Dynamic SQL With OMEGAMON XE For DB2 PM/PE

**Tivoli** software

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@business on demand.

## Agenda

- A review of dynamic SQL concepts
- Understanding the cost of dynamic SQL
- Performance and availability information available
- OMEGAMON facilities and capabilities
- Using OMEGAMON to gather and analyze Dynamic SQL performance



# What Is Dynamic SQL?

- From an application perspective
  - ▶ Static SQL
    - SQL code hard coded into the application
  - ▶ Dynamic SQL
    - SQL text is provided by the user or generated by the application at execution time
- From a DB2 subsystem perspective
  - ▶ Static SQL
    - SQL that has been pre-compiled into a package or plan
    - May be executed directly by DB2 without additional preparation
  - ▶ Dynamic SQL
    - SQL that has not been bound before execution
    - SQL that must be prepared for execution at run time

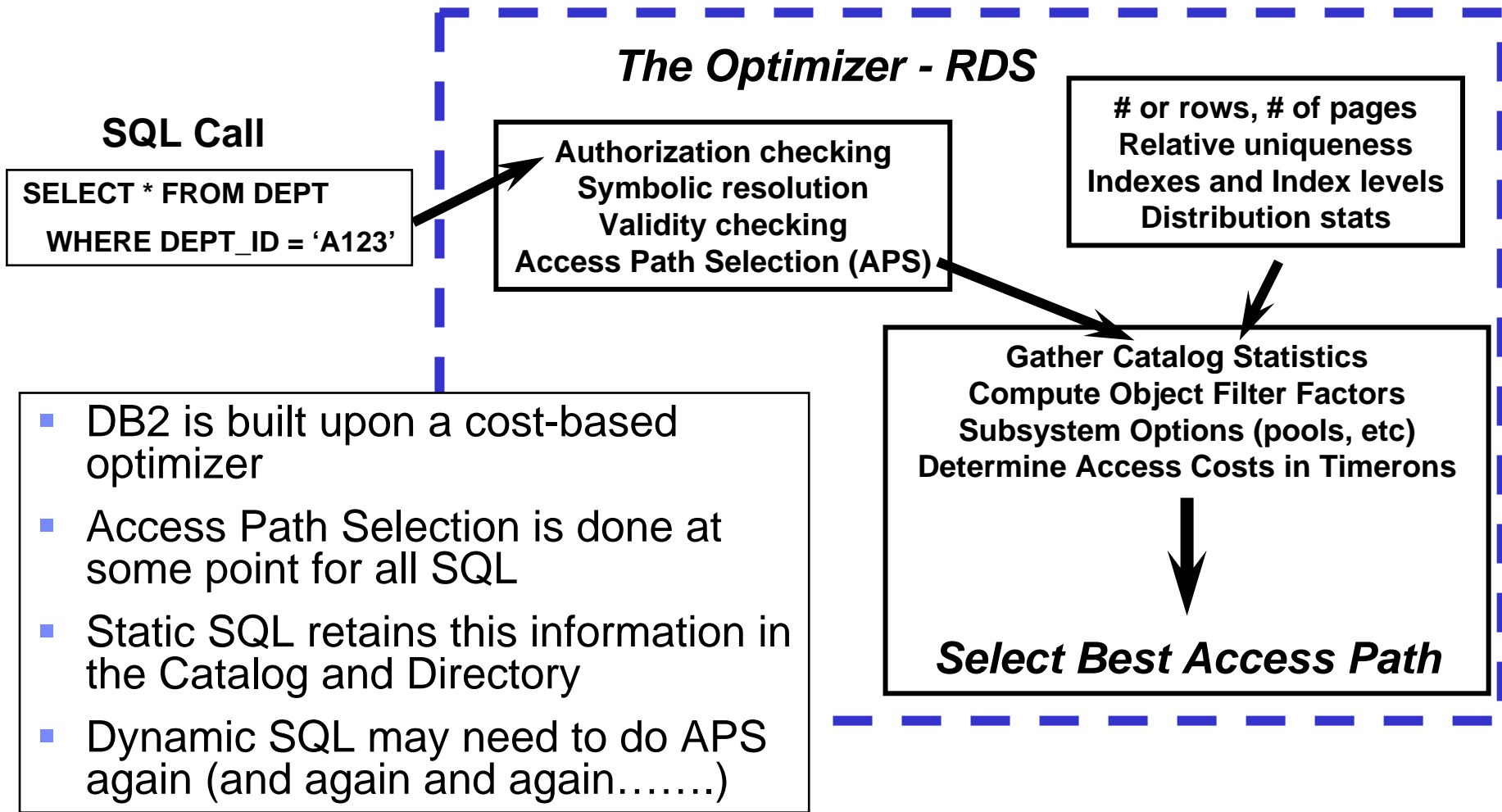


## Why Dynamic SQL?

- Application design and coding requirements
  - ▶ Application flexibility
  - ▶ Complex application requirements with multiple permutations and SQL options
- Application infrastructure requirements and considerations
  - ▶ Many application paradigms may favor dynamic SQL over static SQL
    - Example - WebSphere coding techniques such as JDBC make use of dynamic SQL
  - ▶ Some applications may require dynamic SQL



# Understanding The Costs Of DB2 Access Path Selection (APS)



# What Are The Costs Of Dynamic SQL?

- CPU costs
  - ▶ Cost of performing APS on an ongoing basis
  - ▶ Cost of maintaining and searching SQL cache if enabled
- Subsystem and I/O costs
  - ▶ I/O overhead on the DB2 Catalog for information needed for APS
- Memory costs
  - ▶ Memory required to cache dynamic SQL information and lessen the impact of dynamic SQL
- Analysis costs
  - ▶ Dynamic SQL will typically require somewhat different analysis and management than static SQL



# Dynamic SQL Statement Caching Options

- No caching
  - ▶ Each time a statement is executed it may need to be prepared (depending upon application logic)
- Local dynamic SQL cache only
  - ▶ Local statement cache is allocated in DBM1 for each thread
  - ▶ Bind option KEEP\_DYNAMIC(YES)
  - ▶ Statement information is kept across commits
- Global dynamic SQL cache only
  - ▶ Maintains skeleton copies of prepared SQL to be copied to thread user copies
  - ▶ In DB2 V8 cache is allocated from storage above the 2 GB bar
  - ▶ Activate with CACHEDYN=YES option in zparms
- Full caching
  - ▶ Combination of KEEP\_DYNAMIC(YES) and CACHEDYN=YES



# Types Of Prepares

- Full Prepare
  - ▶ Skeleton copy of the SQL is not in the cache or the cache is not active
  - ▶ Caused by a PREPARE or EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement
- Short Prepare
  - ▶ A skeleton copy of the prepared SQL statement is copied to local storage
- Avoided Prepare
  - ▶ Prepare avoided by using full caching
  - ▶ Prepared statement information is still in thread's local storage
- Implicit Prepare
  - ▶ Due to limits such as MAXKEEPD a Prepare cannot be avoided
  - ▶ DB2 will issue the Prepare on behalf of the application





# Dynamic SQL Poses Performance Analysis Challenges

- The *DYNAMIC* aspect of dynamic SQL poses additional performance analysis considerations
  - ▶ Dynamic SQL may be more of a moving target
  - ▶ May be more of a challenge to isolate and tune problem SQL
    - Potentially more permutations and combinations of SQL
- Tracing and analysis strategy for dynamic SQL based applications may be different than static SQL based applications
  - ▶ Identification and isolation of problem SQL is still key to problem analysis and tuning
  - ▶ SQL level detail may be important for a monitoring and tuning strategy
  - ▶ SQL level tracing poses challenges
    - Cost of running performance traces
    - Quantity of data gathered
    - Retention and analysis of data



# Gather Information At Multiple Levels Of Detail

**Statistics  
Trace**

***Subsystem level***  
#calls and type by time interval

**Accounting  
Traces**

***Application level***  
#calls and type by application

**Performance  
Traces**

***Detail event level***  
SQL call level detail

————— **Detail & Granularity** —————>

- An effective trace gathering, retention, and analysis strategy is important
- Traces have costs, so used the appropriate tool in the right manner
- Different traces have different levels of granularity



# Dynamic SQL OMEGAMON Performance Information Collection And Retention Strategies

- **Statistics Traces**
  - ▶ Low overhead – low volume
  - ▶ Run on an ongoing basis
  - ▶ Retention – Real time, Near Term History, SMF, snapshot
- **Accounting Traces**
  - ▶ High volume of data
  - ▶ Still relatively low overhead
  - ▶ Important Real time, Near Term History, SMF, snapshot
- **Performance Traces**
  - ▶ Low to relatively high overhead
  - ▶ Potentially high data volumes
    - Run for an interval of time
  - ▶ Retention – SMF not an option – Use the application trace facility (ATF)



# OMEGAMON XE For DB2 PM/PE V4.1

## Major Features & Components

### Real Time Thread Analysis

- ✓ Thread performance
- ✓ Thread Detail
- ✓ Triggers, Procedures, & UDFs

### Real Time – DB2 subsystem

- ✓ Virtual & EDM Pool analysis
  - ✓ Pool performance & snapshot analysis
- ✓ Locking & Logging Analysis
- ✓ Storage Analysis

### Application Trace Facility

- ✓ Detailed performance tracing

### Choice Of Interfaces

- ✓ (TEP, PE GUI, 3270)

### Buffer Pool Analysis (PE only)

### DB2 Connect Monitoring

### Object Analysis

- ✓ I/O & getpage analysis
- ✓ Correlate by object & App

### Locking & Lock Conflicts

### Near-Term Historical

- ✓ Near-term history online

### Historical Analysis

- ✓ Batch reporting
- ✓ XE Tivoli Warehouse
- ✓ Snapshot History
- ✓ Performance Warehouse

### DB2Plex Monitoring View

- ✓ CF structure & lock analysis

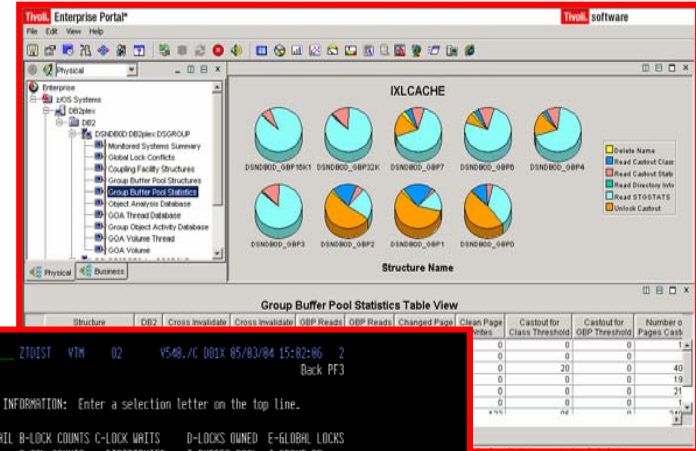
### Automation capabilities

### zIIP Engine utilization



# OMEGAMON DB2 XE For DB2 PM/PE V4.1 Options & Interfaces

- **OMEGAMON XE GUI Interface**
  - ▶ Real time and historical
  - ▶ Automation & alerts
  - ▶ Plex level information (CF, n-way)



## OMEGAMON Classic

- ▶ 3270 Interface command interface
- ▶ Real Time & Historical

```

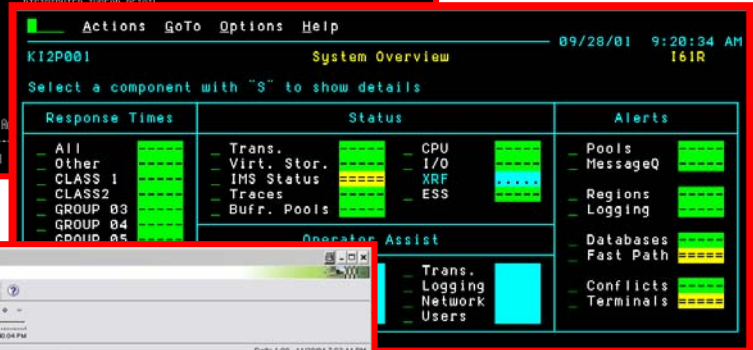
ZTOST VTM 02  V548./C DBX 05/03/04 15:02:06  2
> Help PF1                                Back PF3

> THREAD INFORMATION: Enter a selection letter on the top line.

> A-THREAD DETAIL B-LOCK COUNTS C-LOCK WRITS  D-LOCKS OWNED E-GLOBAL LOCKS
> F-CURRENT SQL G-SQL COUNTS H-DISTRIBUTED I-BUFFER POOL J-GROUP BP
> K-PACKAGES L-RES LIMIT M-PARALLEL TASKS N-UTILITY O-OBJECTS
> P-CANCEL THREAD Q-DB2 CONSOLE R-DBN ACTIVITY S-APPL TRACE T-ENCLAVE
> U-LONG NAMES

.....
STATISTICS: SUPPL ACTN
.....
PLAN
+ Thread: PLAN=WRID
+ Attach: RRSAP
+ Package: MKED
rsm
+ Location: IP A
+N/R: N/R
    
```

- **OMEGAMON CUA**
  - ▶ 3270 interface
  - ▶ Real Time & Historical
  - ▶ Exception alerts



- **PE GUI**
  - ▶ GUI client interface



# OMEGAMON Analysis, Collection, And Tracing Options

- Real Time Analysis
  - ▶ Classic 3270, CUA 3270, PE GUI, Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)
- Historical Analysis
  - ▶ Classic 3270 interface
    - Near Term Historical – last ‘n’ hours of history
    - Application Trace Facility – Performance trace for an interval
  - ▶ CUA 3270 interface
    - Near Term Historical – last ‘n’ hours of history
    - Application Trace Facility – Performance trace for an interval
  - ▶ Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)
    - Tivoli Data Warehouse – snapshot history to the TDW
  - ▶ PE GUI interface
    - Snapshot history
    - Performance Warehouse - PWH



# Relevant Information From The Classic Interface Main Menu (ZMENU)

```

_____ ZMENU   VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 03/07/07 14:58:42  2
> Help/News/Index PF1           Exit PF3           PF Keys PF5
> Type a selection letter at the left end of the top line and press ENTER
=====
> OMEGAMON II FOR DB2 CLASSIC INTERFACE -- REALTIME
- S SUMMARY ..... Summary of DB2 activity
- E EXCEPTIONS ..... Current or potential system problems
- T THREAD ACTIVITY ..... Thread activity information
- U THREAD ACTIVITY ..... Thread activity information by package
- L LOCKING CONFLICTS .... Locking conflict information
- R RESOURCE MANAGERS .... Resource manager, other DB2 subsystem information
- A APPLICATION TRACE .... Trace and view application activity
- D DISTRIBUTED DATA .... Distributed database system information
- O OBJECT ANALYSIS ..... Object and Volume Information
- G DB2 CONNECT SERVER ... DB2 Connect/Gateway Information
- C MVS CONSOLE ..... MVS console to issue commands
- B DB2 CONSOLE ..... DB2 console to issue commands
- M MISCELLANEOUS ..... Address space information
- P PROFILE ..... Customize OMEGAMON II
- H HISTORICAL ..... Near-Term History
- I IFCID TRACE ..... Start an IFCID Trace
- V SQL PA REPORTS ..... View SQL PA Reports
- Z OTHER DB2 ..... Redirect monitoring
    
```

**Menu option 'R' to access important subsystem information (Pool, storage, and SQL stats)**

```

_____ ZRMMENU VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 03/07/07 15:02:26  2
> Help PF1           Back PF3
> R.
> Enter a selection letter on the top line.
=====
> RESOURCE MANAGERS AND OTHER DB2 SUBSYSTEM INFORMATION
- A BUFFER MANAGER ..... Buffer Manager Information
- B LOG MANAGER ..... DB2 Log Manager Information
- C EDM POOL ..... EDM Pool Information
- D BIND STATISTICS ..... Bind Statistics
- E SUBSYSTEM MANAGER ..... DB2 Subsystem Support Manager Statistics
- F ACTIVE TRACES ..... Current Trace Activity
- G START-UP OPTIONS..... IRLM and Stored Procedures Start-Up Options
- H DSNZPARM ..... DB2 Installation Parameters
- I LOCK/CLAIM/DRAIN..... Lock Manager/Claim/Drain Statistics
- J SQL/RID POOL/PARALLEL... SQL/RID Pool/Parallelism/Stored Proc. Information
- K OPEN/CLOSE STATISTICS... Dataset Open and Close Statistics
- L DB2 COMMANDS ..... DB2 Command Statistics
- M DB2 Storage ..... Storage Management Pool Summary
    
```

**Menu option 'H' to access Near Term Historical Data**



# DB2 Statistics Information

## Analyzing From The Subsystem Perspective

	INTERVAL
+ Prepare Statistics	QUANTITY
+ -----	-----
+ Copied from Cache	72465
+ No Match	5787
+ Implicit KEEP_DYNAMIC(YES)	0
+ Avoided KEEP_DYNAMIC(YES)	39556
+ Discarded - MAXKEEPD	0
+ Purged - DROP/ALTER/REVOKE	14

	TOTAL QUANTITY	INTERVAL QUANTITY
+ -----	-----	-----
+ SQL Manipulative (DML)	577342	14
+ SELECT	350768	0
+ INSERT	48286	1
+ UPDATE	1010	0
+ DELETE	987670	21
+ OPEN CURSOR	936874	21
+ CLOSE CURSOR	169464K	35
+ FETCH	671014	0
+ PREPARE		

	TOTAL QUANTITY	INTERVAL QUANTITY
+ -----	-----	-----
+ Dynamic Sql (DSC) Reqs	392268	0
+ DSC Loads	19589	0
+ % of DSC Loads into Pool	4.99%	.00%
=====		

- OMEGAMON DB2 Statistics data shows the number and type of SQL calls performed for a given time interval
  - ▶ These counts are for the DB2 subsystem
- Select a desired time interval and generate the report
  - ▶ Note the number of prepares relative to other SQL related activity counts



# OMEGAMON XE For DB2 PM/PE

## Tivoli Enterprise Portal – TEP Interface

Welcome DNET581

**Tivoli Enterprise Portal**

File Edit View Help

View: Physical

EDM Statistics

Description	Total	Delta	Rate
Failures due to EDM Pool Full	0	0	0.0
Database Descriptor (DBD) Reqs	271827	4	0.2
DBD Loads	546	0	0.0
% of DBD Loads from DASD	0	0	0.0
Cursor Table (CT) Reqs	1477	0	0.0
CT Loads	58	0	0.0
% of CT Loads from DASD	4	0	0.0
Package Table (PT) Reqs	244015	4	0.2
PT Loads	709	0	0.0
% of PT Loads from DASD	0	0	0.0
Dynamic Sql (DSC) Reqs	321025	8	0.5
DSC Loads	70583	0	0.0
% of DSC Loads into Pool	22	0	0.0

EDM Utilization

EDM Summary

Time	Interval Time	InUse Pages	InUse Percentage	Database Descriptor Pages	Database Descriptor Percentage	Cursor Table Pages	Cursor Table Percentage	Package Table Pages	Package Table Percentage	Available Pages	Available Percentage	Skeleton Cursor Table Pages
03/07/07 16:54:51	0	763	9.0	667	8.0	18	0.0	78	1.0	7428	91.0	68

**Use the TEP to monitor DB2 subsystem and application performance information**

# OMEGAMON Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP) Situations May Alert On Key Performance Metrics

**Situations for - EDM Pool**

Formula Distribution Expert Advice Action Until

Description

Formula

	Total Percent Dynamic SQL Loads
1	<= 25.0
2	
3	

Click inside a cell of the formula editor to see a description of the attribute for that column and to compose the expression.

Add a condition by clicking **Add conditions** and selecting the situations to embed or attributes you want to include.

Situation Formula Capacity 6%

Sampling interval 0 / 0 : 2 : 0  
ddd hh mm ss

Sound  Enable critical.wav  
Play Edit...

State **Critical**  
 Run at startup

OK Cancel Apply Help

In this example if the DSC load percent is greater than or equal to a certain percentage an alert fires

Alerts may use boolean logic

Alerts may drive automated actions

Actions could be console commands, notifications, etc.

# OMEGAMON Provides Real Time, Snapshot, And Historical Data

```

_____ ZEDMP    VTM    O2    V410./I DSN 03/07/07 15:09:38  2
>      Help PF1      Back PF3      Up PF7      Down PF8
> A-EDM POOL SNAPSHOT                                H-HISTORICAL
=====
>
EDM POOL INFORMATION
EDMP
+ Collection Interval: REALTIME
+ Report Interval: 1 sec
+
+ Pool Usage  Pages  Pct
+ -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
+ .....
+ STMT cache:
+ In Use      21217  19% |-----> . . . . .
+ Free        89378  81% |-----> . . . . .
+ Total      110595 100% |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
+
+
+ TOTAL  INTERVAL  /SECOND  /THREAD  /COMMIT
+ QUANTITY QUANTITY ( 1) ( 0) ( 9)
+ -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
+
+ Dynamic Sql (DSC) Reqs      91739      0      .00      .00      .00
+ DSC Loads                    7741      0      .00      .00      .00
+ % of DSC Loads into Pool    8.44%     .00%     n/c     n/c     n/c
    
```

Select option 'A' for pool snapshot data. Select option 'H' for Near Term History data

Portions of the EDMP major command relevant to the SQL cache



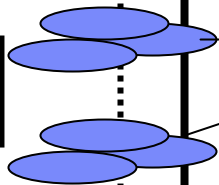
# OMEGAMON XE For DB2 PM/PE

## Near Term Historical Data Gathering And Usage

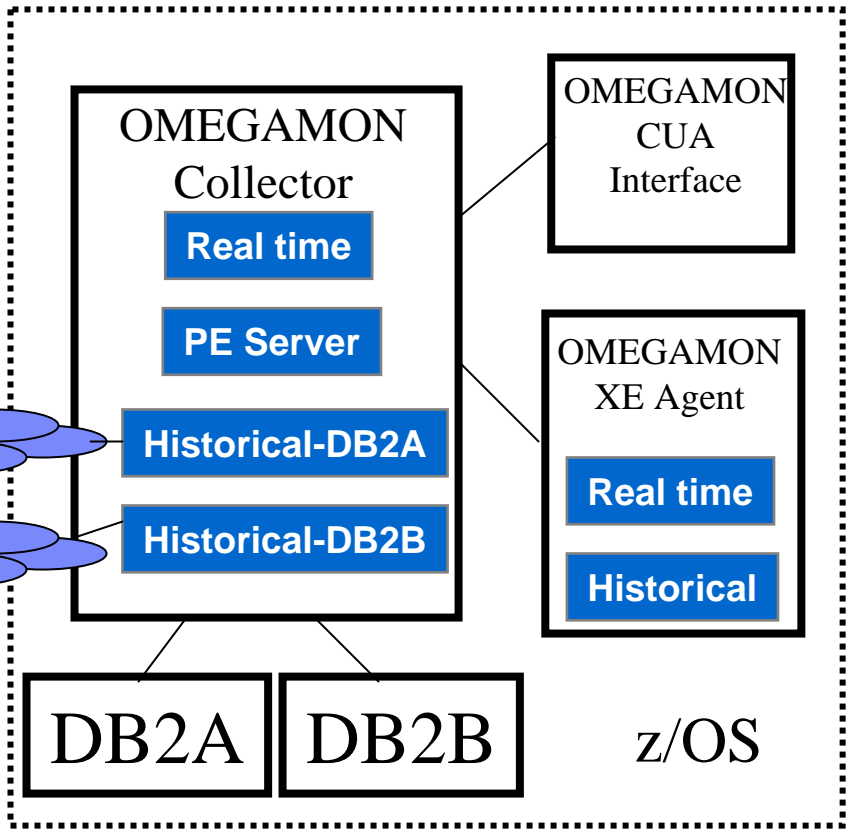
Accounting, Statistics,  
Performance, Audit

**OMEGAMON 3270  
Interface**

VSAM



**Near term historical is stored in VSAM files allocated to the OMEGAMON collector address space. History is accessible through the classic or CUA interfaces.**



# Near Term Historical Provides Ease Of Collection And Access – Most Recent ‘N’ Hours Of Data

```

_____ ZHEDS   VTM   O2   V410./I DSNA 03/07/07 15:14:52   2
>   Help PF1   Back PF3   Up PF7   Down PF8   Zoom PF11
> H.A.F
>
>           Enter a selection letter on the top line.
>
> A-SUBSYSTEM SUPPORT   B-BIND   C-BUFFER POOL   D-GROUP BP
> E-DISTRIBUTED DATABASE *-EDM POOL   G-LOG MANAGER   H-OPEN/CLOSE
> I-SQL/RID/PARALLEL/PROC J-LOCK/CLAIM/DRAIN K-GLOBAL LOCK   L-DB2 COMMANDS
> O-OPTIONS
=====
>           EDM POOL STATISTICS SUMMARY BY REPORT INTERVAL
HEDS
+ Collection Interval: 15 min   Start:
+ Report Interval: 15 min   Combine Level: NONE   End: 03/07 15:14
+
+           Pages   DBD   DBD   CT   CT   PT   PT   DSC   DSC
+ Interval   in Use%  Pages  Load%  Pages  Load%  Pages  Load%  Pages  Load%
+ -----
+ 03/07 15:14   9%   667   .00%   18   .00%   78   .00%  10205  2.73%
+ 03/07 15:00   9%   667   .00%   18   .00%   78   .00%  10205  5.51%
+ 03/07 14:45   9%   667   .00%   16   .00%   78   .00%  10206  3.91%
+ 03/07 14:30   9%   667   .00%   16   .00%   78   .00%  10206  5.56%
+ 03/07 14:15   9%   667   .00%   16   .00%   78   .00%  10207  2.75%
    
```

Select an interval and press F11 to drill down for time interval detail



# PE GUI Provides Real Time Information And Snapshot History

**Snapshot history control**

**View Dynamic SQL statements**

**View SQL cache statistics**

**EDM Pool Statistics Table:**

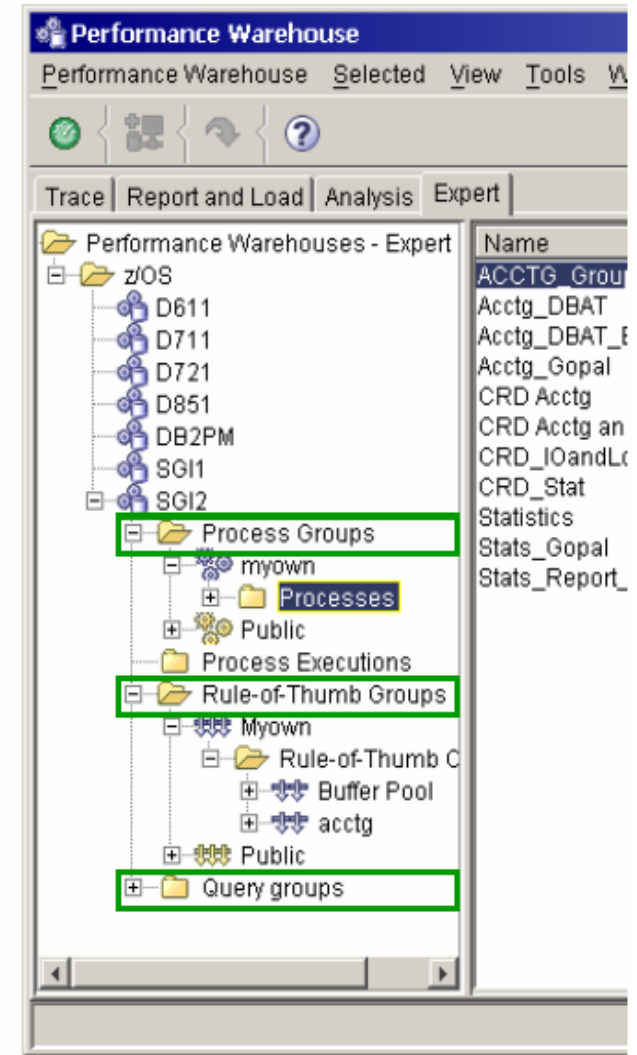
Held by SKPTS	3,751	CT requests	7,554
Held by PTS	584	CT not in EDM pool	140
Free Pages	30,674	CT hit ratio (%)	98.1
Pages in use (%)	13.3	PT requests	5,575,348
Non stealable pages in use (%)	1.88	PT not in EDM pool	1,735
Failures due to EDM pool full	0	PT hit ratio (%)	100.0
		Pages for Dynamic SQL Cache	1,492
		Pages in EDM pool dataspace	110,595
		Free pages in dataspace free chain	109,103
		Failures due to dataspace full	0

**Page distribution in EDM pool**

# Using PE GUI - Performance Warehouse – PWH

## Performance Analysis Collection, Retention, Reporting

- Infrastructure around the Performance Database tables
- The PE server component supports to control processes
  - Automatic creation and maintenance of the DB2 tables
    - Internal DB2 tables for process control
    - Performance DB2 tables for saving performance counters for subsequent analysis
- To run PM Reports on the host configured and started from GUI with display of the report at the GUI
- To build and schedule processes to collect, to prepare and to load DB2 performance data (DB2 event trace data) into the Performance Database
- Provides analysis support
  - Standard Rule of Thumb (ROT)
  - Standard SQL queries
  - Provides the capability to adapt and define customer own ROT and queries



# Looking At DB2 Accounting Trace Information

- Review accounting data to understand what the applications are doing
  - ▶ # of SQL calls, type of SQL calls, duration of SQL In-DB2 activity,
  - ▶ DB2 SQL waits – I/O, lock/latch waits, and other waits
  - ▶ Stored Procedure activity, number of calls, SP scheduling delays
  - ▶ Thread level buffer stats
  - ▶ In-DB2 times, In-DB2 CPU times
  - ▶ Application level prepare and cache statistics
- Accounting traces are the starting point for performance analysis from the application perspective
  - ▶ Use Accounting data to isolate potential problem applications
- Look at number and type of prepares relative to overall SQL activity
  - ▶ Use counts to determine relative cost of dynamic SQL





# PLAN Major Command Shows Thread Detail With Options To Show Relevant Detail

Select letter commands to see the relevant thread information

```

_____ ZTDTL   VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 03/07/07 15:
> Help PF1
>          THREAD INFORMATION: Enter a selection letter on the top line.
> *-THREAD DETAIL B-LOCK COUNTS C-LOCK WAITS   D-LOCKS OWNED E-GLOBAL LOCKS
> F-CURRENT SQL   G-SQL COUNTS H-DISTRIBUTED   I-BUFFER POOL J-GROUP BP
> K-PACKAGES      L-RES LIMIT  M-PARALLEL TASKS N-UTILITY     O-OBJECTS
> P-CANCEL THREAD Q-DB2 CONSOLE R-DSN ACTIVITY  S-APPL TRACE   T-ENCLAVE
> U-LONG NAMES

=====
>
          THREAD DETAIL

PLAN
+ Thread: Plan=DISTSERV Connid=SERVER Corrid=DB2JCC_APPLI Authid=DNET305
+ Dist  : Type=DATABASE ACCESS, Luwid=G9A4AE78.G8EF.C0424ACA09F9=2272
+ Location : NDCDB201
act
+ Thread Activity                               User Defined Functions
+ -----
+ DB2 Status          =   WAIT-REMREQ   TCB Time (SQL)      = 00:00:00.000
+ MVS Status          =                               Wait for TCB Time   = 00:00:00.000
+ Total Elapsed Time  = 10:11:02.351   Elapsed Time        = 00:00:00.000
+ CP CPU Utilization  =                   00.0%   Elapsed Time (SQL)  = 00:00:00.000
    
```



# Examples Of Relevant DB2 Accounting Trace Data

```

+ Thread: Plan=DSNESP RR Connid=TSO Corrid=DN ET581 Authid=DN ET581
+ Attach: TSO DB2=DSNC MVS=MVSA
+ Time : Start=02/22/2007 21:04:12.116581 End=02/22/2007 21:04:15.186702
act
+ Termination Status = DEALLOC Commits = 2
+ Total Elapsed Time = 00:00:03.070 Aborts = 0
+ Total CP CPU Time = 00:00:00.021 Parallel Tasks = 0
+ Total Stored Proc CPU = 00:00:00.000
+ Stored Proc Wait = 00:00:00.000 Stored Proc Wait Cnt = 0
+
+ In-DB2 Times Total
+ -----
+ Elapsed Time 00:00:00.018
+ CP CPU Time 00:00:00.012
+ Stored Procedure CPU Time 00:00:00.000

```

**In-DB2 CPU time for the application**

```

+ Thread: Plan=DSNESP RR Connid=TSO Corrid=DN ET581 Authid=DN ET581
+ Attach: TSO DB2=DSNC MVS=MVSA
+ Time : Start=02/22/2007 21:04:12.116581 End=02/22/2007 21:04:15.186702
sqls
+ Commit = 2 Abort = 0 Select = 0
+ Open Cursor = 1 Close Cursor = 1 Fetch = 250
+ Insert = 0 Delete = 0 Update = 0
+ Describe = 0 Lock Table = 0 Prepare = 1
+ Grant = 0 Revoke = 0 Set Rules = 0
+ Increm Bind = 0 Label/Comm On = 0 Set SQLID = 0
+ Set Host Var = 0 Set Connection =
+ Connect Type 1 = 0 Connect Type 2 =
+ Rename Table = 0 Hold Locator =
+ Release = 0 Assoc Locator =

```

**Counts of cache hits and misses**

**Counts of SQL calls including prepares**

```

+ Prepare Statistics:
+ Copied from Cache = 0 Implicit - KEEP DYNAMIC(YES) = 0
+ No Match = 1 Avoided - KEEP DYNAMIC(YES) = 0
+ Discarded - MAXKEEPD = 0 Purged - DROP/ALTER/REVOKE = 0
+

```

- Use accounting data to determine the impact of dynamic SQL on the application time line



# Near Term History Collects Accounting And Optionally Dynamic SQL Call Information

```

_____ ZHAGPL  VIM    O2      V410./I DSNA 03/07/07 16:03:17  3
> Help PF1      Back PF3      Up PF7      Down PF8      Zoom PF11
>
>
>      Enter a selection letter on the top line.
>
> *--BY PLAN      B-BY AUTHID      C-BY PLAN,AUTHID      D-BY AUTHID,PLAN
> O-OPTIONS
=====
>      THREAD HISTORY BY PLAN
HAGP
+ Report Interval: 15 mins      Start:
+ Report Filtered: NO          End:
plan
+
+      DLk/  In-DB2  In-DB2
+ Plan  Thrds Commit Abrt  DML  TOut  Elap Tm CPU Tm
+ -----
+ DISTSERV  37      37      0      82      0      .2      .04
+ DEMOTHD   1       0       3       37      0      .0      .00
=====
    
```

**F11 zoom to see thread detail**

```

_____ ZHTCALL  VIM    O2      V410./I DSNC 02/13/07  8:45:55  2
> Help PF1      Back PF3      Up PF7      Down PF8
>
>      THREAD HISTORY: Enter a selection letter on the top line.
> A-THREAD DETAIL B-LOCK COUNTS  C-LOCK WAITS  D-GLOBAL LOCKS  E-SORT/SCAN
> *-DYNAMIC SQL   G-SQL COUNTS  H-DISTRIBUTED  I-BUFFER POOL  J-GROUP BP
> K-PACKAGE SUMMARY L-RES LIMIT  M-PARALLEL TASKS N-SQL PA
=====
>      THREAD HISTORY DYNAMIC SQL CALLS
HPLN
+ Thread: Plan=DEMOTHD Connid=RRSAF Corrid=DEMO.ADMI Authid=DEMOID
+ Attach: RRSAF          DB2=DSNC          MVS=MVSA
+ Time : Start=02/13/2007 07:18:55.917137 End=02/13/2007 07:43:55.290594
call
+
: Select Call=NEXT      (FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PREV/+nnnnn/-nnnnn/Snnnnn)
+
+      SQL Statement      ( 2 of 5)
+
+ SELECT COUNT(*)
+ FROM "DEMO".IBMQREP_SENDQUEUES
+ WHERE STATE_INFO LIKE '%ASN_____E%'
    
```

**SQL text stored in NTH**

# Near Term History Collection Options

```

_____ ZH2IN   VTM   O2   V410./I DSNA 03/07/07 16:10:47  2
>   Help PF1           Back PF3           Up PF7           Down PF8
> H.C.A
>   NEAR-TERM HISTORY INFORMATION: Enter a selection letter on the top line.

> *-COLLECTION OPTIONS           B-RECORD INFORMATION           C-DATASET STATUS
=====
=
>           NEAR-TERM HISTORY DATA COLLECTION OPTIONS
COPT
+           H2 Collection Options
+
+ DB2sys      = DSNA           Writeoption   = VSAM           Interval      = 15
+ Archivejcl  = ARCVDSNA      Tracebufsz   = 300K          Ifireadtime   = 010000
+ Maxhours    = 24            Suspcoll     = Yes           PostPCT       = 70
+ Destination = None
+
+ Statistics  = Yes           Dsnzparm     = Yes
+ Auditing    = (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 )
+ Accounting  = (1 2 3 7 8 ) Sort      = Yes           Lock Contention = Yes
+                               Scan      = Yes           Lock Suspension = Yes
+                               Dynamic SQL = Yes           Negative SQL    = Yes
+
+ H2 Data Sets :
+           DEMO.DEMOMVS.DSNA.RKD2VS01

```

**Dynamic option enables collection of dynamic SQL text in NTH**



# Problem Isolation Using Performance Traces

## The Most Detailed Level Of DB2 Tracing

- Accounting traces can be used to isolate performance issues down to the plan/dbrm/package level
- With dynamic SQL applications there may be more permutations and combinations of SQL
  - ▶ Tracing may be needed to capture SQL call information for analysis
- Use Performance traces to isolate down to the SQL statement level and view detail activity within the statement level
- Use performance traces judiciously
  - ▶ Concerns include:
    - Trace overhead
    - Quantity of data generated
    - Retention and post-processing of the data



# Application Trace Facility - ATF

```

_____ ZATRQ   VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 03/07/07 16:23:21  2
>      Help PF1                               Back PF3
> *-SPECIFY TRACE   B-VIEW TRACE   C-STOP TRACE   D-SELECT DSN
> E-VIEW DATASET   F-STOP VIEW    G-CREATE VSAM LDS
=====
>
          SPECIFY APPLICATION TRACE
ATRQ
+ Type DB2 Plan name to be traced. Also, provide additional optional
+ selection information to limit trace output. To save trace records
+ for later viewing you must specify a data set name for DSN
+
:      DSN= _____ Data set name
:      TIME= 005      Number of mins to trace (001-060)
:      PLANNAME= DSNESPRR Plan name or ALL for all active threads
:      AUTHID= _____ DB2 authorization identifier
:      TSOUSER= _____ TSO USERID (TSO foreground app)
:      JOBNAME= _____ Jobname (TSO batch app)
:      CICSSTRAN= _____ CICS trans id
:      CICSCONN= _____ CICS connection id)
:      PSBNAME= _____ IMS PSB name
:      IMSID= _____ IMS ID of the IMS region
:      LOCKDATA= Y      Collect DB2 lock trace recs? (Y/N)
:      SCANDATA= Y      Collect DB2 scan trace recs? (Y/N)
:      SQLDATA= Y      Collect DB2 sql trace recs? (Y/N)
:      THRDATA= Y      Collect DB2 thread trace recs? (Y/N)
:      CONNDATA= Y      Collect DB2 connect trace recs? (Y/N)
:      SMF= N      Write trace data to SMF? (Y/N)
:      GTF= N      Write trace data to GTF? (Y/N)
:      MEMSIZE= 02      Collection workarea memory size (01-04 meg)

```

**ATF allows for performance tracing for a specified interval**

**Collection is to a VSAM file or OMEGAMON memory**

**Trace analysis may be done interactively within OMEGAMON**



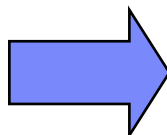
# Using The Application Trace Facility

```

_____ ZATRQ   VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 03/07/07 16:23:21  2
>      Help PF1                               Back PF3
> *--SPECIFY TRACE   B-VIEW TRACE   C-STOP TRACE   D-SELECT DSN
> E-VIEW DATASET   F-STOP VIEW   G-CREATE VSAM LDS
=====
>      SPECIFY APPLICATION TRACE

ATRQ
+ Type DB2 Plan name to be traced. Also, provide additional optional
+ selection information to limit trace output. To save trace records
+ for later viewing you must specify a data set name for DSN
+
:      DSN= _____ Data set name
:
:      TIME= 005   Number of mins to trace (001-060)
:
:      PLANNAME= DSNESPRR Plan name or ALL for all active threads
:
:      AUTHID= DNET581_ DB2 authorization identifier
:
:      TSouser= _____ TSO USERID (TSO foreground app)
:
:      JOBNAME= _____ Jobname (TSO batch app)
:
:      CICSSTRAN= _____ CICS trans id
:
:      CICSCONN= _____ CICS connection id)
:
:      PSBNAME= _____ IMS PSB name
:
:      IMSID= _____ IMS ID of the IMS region
:
:      LOCKDATA= Y   Collect DB2 lock trace recs? (Y/N)
:
:      SCANDATA= Y   Collect DB2 scan trace recs? (Y/N)
:
:      SQLDATA= Y   Collect DB2 sql trace recs? (Y/N)
:
:      THRDdata= Y   Collect DB2 thread trace recs? (Y/N)
:
:      CONNDATA= Y   Collect DB2 connect trace recs? (Y/N)
:
:      SMF= N   Write trace data to SMF? (Y/N)
:
:      GTF= N   Write trace data to GTF? (Y/N)
:
:      MEMSIZE= 02   Collection workarea memory size (01-04 meg)
    
```

- Performance traces allow for analysis to the SQL call
- Provides granularity to see SQL call level detail and see the impact of dynamic SQL on the application
- ATF provides an SQL index overview



+ Planname=DSNESPRR Connid=TSO Corrid=DNET581 Authid=DNET581													
+													
Call Type	Stm#	Program	Count	InDB2	Time	MRet	Rws	Pc	Rws	DM	Rws	RD	
+ -----													
PREPARE	116	DSNESM68	1	00:00.00251		0	3		1		0		
OPEN CURSOR	190	DSNESM68	1	00:00.00005		0	0		0		0		
FETCH	183	DSNESM68	250	00:00.00694		0	0		0		0		
CLOSE CURSOR	197	DSNESM68	1	00:00.00002		0	499		249		250		
=====													

# A Performance Trace Example

## Understanding The Cost Of A Full Prepare

```

>
      APPLICATION TRACE SQL DETAIL
ATD1
+ Planname=DSNESP RR   Connid=TSO           Corrid=ADCDA           Authid=ADCDA
+
+ : Control=NEXT      (Valid options are FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PREV/+nnnnn/-nnnnn/Snnnnn)
+ Current=000001     Total Number of SQL Calls=000253
+
+ Start Time   Progname   SQL Call           Stmt# Retcode   InDB2 Time   InDB2 CPU
+ -----
+ 21:14:24.252 DSNESM68   PREPARE           00000      0   00:02.39784   .05615
+
+ Data Rows   Rows   Rows   Rows   Rows   Rows   Rows   Rows   Pages   Pages
+ Type Proces Looked Qual/DM Qual/RD Update Insert Delete De/Ref Scand Sc/Ref
+ -----
+ INDX        6     2     0     0     0     0     0     0     10     0
+ DATA       1     1     0     0     0     0     0     0     1     0

```

**Example  
CPU cost of a full  
Prepare**

**\*Note – Measure  
on your system,  
mileage will vary**

**Note scan activity  
on Catalog for  
APS information**

- Use performance trace data to analyze and understand detailed SQL call activity
- In this example tracing may be used to assess the cost of a prepare
  - This may be used for later analysis





# The Cost Of A Short Prepare

## Same Statement - Big Difference In The Prepare CPU Cost

```

>
>          APPLICATION TRACE SQL DETAIL
> ATD1
+ Planname=DSNESPRR   Connid=TSO           Corrid=ADCDA           Authid=ADCDA
+
+ Control=NEXT      (Valid options are FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PREV/+nnnnn/-nnnnn/Snnnnn)
+ Current=000001   Total Number of SQL Calls=000253
+
+ Start Time      Procname  SQL Call              Stmt# Retcode   InDB2 Time   InDB2 CPU
+ -----
+ 21:16:57.144   DSNESM68  PREPARE              59739      0   00:00.00094   .00085
+
+ Data Rows      Rows      Rows      Rows      Rows      Rows      Rows      Rows      Pages      Pages
+ Type Proces  Looked  Qual/DM  Qual/RD  Update  Insert  Delete  De/Ref  Scand  Sc/Ref
+ -----
+
+          (No Data Activity Located For This Call)
+
+

```

**Example  
CPU cost of a  
short Prepare**

**\*Note – Measure  
on your system,  
mileage will vary**

**Note no scan  
activity on  
Catalog for the  
short Prepare**

- In this example the full Prepare is 66 times more expensive than the short Prepare
- Trace and analyze on your system to understand the cost of Prepare



# Additional Analysis And Collection Options

## DSC Cache Snapshot Analysis

- Useful to trace and analyze activity in the EDM SQL cache
- Provides a mechanism to view dynamic SQL activity in the SQL cache with statement level information in a lower overhead manner
- Shows SQL level counts and execution times
- Position cursor and F11 zoom to see SQL detail

```

_____ ZEDDT   VTM   O2           V410./I DSN 02/13/07  8:39:04  2
> Help PF1   Back PF3   Up PF7   Down PF8   Sort PF10   Zoom PF11
>
>      A=DYNAMIC SQL CACHE BY AUTHID                      B=*
=====
>
>      DYNAMIC SQL CACHE STATISTICS
>
>      place an 'a' before the EDDT command to get average for times and counts
>
EDDT
+ *
+ Times      CPU      Elapsed      Wait      Get-      Sync      Sync
+ Exec.      Time      Time      Time      Pages      Reads      Writes
+ -----
+ 12093  00:00:00.965  00:00:01.224  00:00:00.000  12093      0      0
+ 12093  00:00:00.722  00:00:01.244  00:00:00.000  12093      0      0
+ 8062   00:00:00.482  00:00:00.545  00:00:00.000  8062      0      0
+ 8062   00:00:01.437  00:00:02.497  00:00:00.045  0         5      0
+ 4031   00:00:00.211  00:00:00.357  00:00:00.000  4031      0      0
+ 4031   00:00:00.472  00:00:00.799  00:00:00.065  0         5      0
+ 2421   00:00:00.238  00:00:00.400  00:00:00.124  4844     16      0
+ 2017   00:00:00.233  00:00:00.264  00:00:00.000  7670      0      0
+ 1793   00:00:00.359  00:00:00.557  00:00:00.000  5379      0      0
+ 1793   00:00:00.353  00:00:00.508  00:00:00.001  3586      1      0

```

# Use DSC Cache Analysis To See SQL Text Detail

```

_____ ZEDD3   VTM   O2   V410./I DSN 02/13/07  8:37:48  2
> Help PF1      Back PF3      Up PF7      Down PF8
> A-SQL PA
=====
>
>          EDM SNAPSHOT DYNAMIC SQL CACHE STATISTICS
>  statistics require that monitor class 1 and ifcid 318 be started
EDD3
+          Authorization Id: DEMOID
+
+  UPDATE "DEMO".IBMSNAP_REGISTER SET SYNCHTIME = ? WHERE DEMO _RECORD =
+  'Y' AND SYNCHTIME < ?
+
+  Times Executed          1791  Synchronous Buffer Reads          0
+  Getpages                 5373  Rows Examined                      0
+  Rows Processed          1791  Sorts Performed                    0
+  Index Scans              1791  Tablespace Scans                   0
+  Parallel Groups Created      0  Synchronous Writes                 0
+  Elapsed Time             00:00:00.556  CPU Time                          00:00:00.358
+  Wait for Synch I/O       00:00:00.000  Wait for Lock/Latch                00:00:00.000
+  Synch Exec Switch        00:00:00.000  Wait for Global Locks               00:00:00.000
+  Wait Othr Thread Read    00:00:00.000  Wait Othr Thread Write              00:00:00.000
+  Isolation Bind           UR      Currentdata Bind                    N
+  Dynamic rules Bind       R      Current Degree                      1
+  Current Rules            D      Current Precision                    N

```

**EDM snapshot shows SQL text and performance information**

## SQL And Thread Options Impact DB2 Storage Utilization OMEGAMON Provides Storage Utilization Information

+ Total variable storage (MB)	= 104.902
+ Total agent local storage (MB)	= 60.906
+ Total agent system storage (MB)	= 29.664
+ Prefetch engines	= 18
+ Deferred write engines	= 250
+ Castout engines	= 0
+ GBP write engines	= 0
+ P-Lock/notify exit engines	= 0
+ RID pool storage (MB)	= .348
+ Pipe manager sub pool storage (MB)	= .941
+ Local dynamic stmt cache cntl blks (MB)	= 5.891
+ Thread copies of cached sql statements (MB)	= 15.703
+ In use storage (MB)	= .296
+ Statements count	= 40
+ High water mark for allocated stmts (MB)	= .296
+ Statement count at high water mark	= 40
+ Date at high water mark	= 2007-02-22 21:48:37

- OMEGAMON IFCID 225 storage displays provides storage utilization information in the DBM1 address space
- When determining an optimization strategy for dynamic SQL these numbers should be reviewed to understand the impact of the settings on overall DB2 storage usage



# Forging An OMEGAMON DB2 Dynamic SQL Analysis Strategy

- Gather data, measure and establish a baseline
  - ▶ Gather Statistics data to determine
    - The number of prepares, types of prepares, cache activity counts, the relative amount of dynamic SQL on the subsystem
  - ▶ Gather Accounting data for key applications to determine
    - The number of prepares, types of prepares, cache activity counts
  - ▶ Use the data to establish a baseline starting point for analysis
- Use the Logical Tuning Methodology
  - ▶ Try calculating the relative cost of dynamic SQL
    - The cost as reflected on the subsystem
    - The cost as reflected on critical applications
  - ▶ Understand the application time line for key applications
  - ▶ Ask the question
    - “Is dynamic SQL an issue?” – If yes, how much?



# Forging A Dynamic SQL Analysis Strategy - continued

- Determine a trace collection and retention strategy
  - ▶ Statistics traces – ongoing – SMF, NTH, Snapshot, PWH
  - ▶ Accounting traces – ongoing - SMF, NTH, Snapshot, PWH
  - ▶ Performance traces – determine based upon analysis needs versus cost of collection, retention, and analysis
- Exploit the facilities provided by OMEGAMON XE For DB2 PM/PE
  - ▶ Classic Interface
    - Thread detail, subsystem detail, Near Term Historical, Application Trace Facility (ATF)
  - ▶ PE GUI
    - Thread detail, subsystem detail, snapshot history, Performance Warehouse (PWH)
  - ▶ Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)
    - High level analysis, alerting, automation
    - Tivoli Data Warehouse history



# Additional Monitoring Tools And Options

## DB2 QUERY MONITOR

### SQL Monitor

- Static / Dynamic SQL
  - Monitoring Profile – determine what to capture
  - Exception processing
  - History
  - Auxiliary Functions
    - ▶ Capture negative return codes
    - ▶ Capture DB2 commands
    - ▶ Host Variables
- ✓ ISPF and GUI interfaces
  - ✓ Supports DB2 z/OS
  - ✓ Exploits DB2 V9
  - ✓ Interfaces with
    - DB2 SQL Performance Analyzer
    - OMEGAMON



# DB2 SQL PERFORMANCE ANALYZER

## Enhanced Explain

- Forecasts SQL performance
  - ▶ Response times
  - ▶ CPU times
  - ▶ I/O counts
  - ▶ Cost of query
- Reports
- Preemptive governor
- Easy Explain
- What If Analysis

- ✓ ISPF and batch interfaces
- ✓ Supports DB2 z/OS
- ✓ Exploits DB2 V8
- ✓ Integrates with
  - DB2 Query Monitor
  - DB2 Path Checker
  - OMEGAMON





# SQL Performance Analyzer

## Integration With OMEGAMON Classic Interface

```

_____ ZSQL      VTM      O2      V410./I DSN 03/08/07  7:54:41  2
> Help PF1                               Back PF3

>          THREAD INFORMATION:  Enter a selection letter on the top line.

> A-THREAD DETAIL B-LOCK COUNTS C-LOCK WAITS      D-LOCKS OWNED  E-GLOBAL LOCKS
> *-CURRENT SQL   G-SQL COUNTS  H-DISTRIBUTED    I-BUFFER POOL  J-GROUP BP
> K-PACKAGES      L-RES LIMIT   M-PARALLEL TASKS N-UTILITY    O-OBJECTS
> P-CANCEL THREAD Q-DB2 CONSOLE R-DSN ACTIVITY  S-APPL TRACE   T-ENCLAVE
> U-LONG NAMES    V-SQL PA
=====
>          SQL CALL BEING EXECUTED
PLAN
+ Thread: Plan=DSNESPRR Connid=SERVER Corrid=JAVAW.EXE Authid=DEMO
+ Dist  : Type=DATABASE ACCESS, Luwid=G941FEF1.BB05.070307143745=40870
call
+      SQL call is active, call information is as follows :

```

Issue command  
from classic  
interface to  
execute SQL PA

```

_____ ZSQPO00 VTM      O2      V410./I DSN 03/08/07  7:52:49  2
> Help PF1                               Back PF3          Up PF7          Down PF8
>
>          SQL PA Analysis: EXPLAIN Output
>
> *-EXPLAIN      B-QLIMIT      C-QTRACE      D-SYSPRINT    E-ANLSQL      F-JOBERR
>
=====
SQPO
> Report=000113 Plan=DSNESPRR Package=**NONE** Date=2006-09-21 Time=09.50.40
09:50:43.053          SQL Performance Analyzer          Version 3.1.
09-21-2006           Enhanced Explain Report          Level 3N-310

          SQL PA Parameters

(ANLPARM)
REPORTS ALL
SHOWALT YES
DELIMIT NONE
VIADRDA +OFF+
USEPLAN +OFF+

```

## Summary

- Dynamic SQL is being used more and more pervasively in many applications
- Dynamic SQL poses its own unique performance considerations and challenges
- Take advantage of the facilities of OMEGAMON to monitor, manage, and tune dynamic SQL

