BMC System Performance for DB2®
User Guide

Supporting

Version 10.1 of BMC System Performance for DB2

April 2011
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  - system hardware configuration
  - serial numbers
  - related software (database, application, and communication) including type, version, and service pack or maintenance level
- sequence of events leading to the issue
- commands and options that you used
- messages received (and the time and date that you received them)
  - product error messages
  - messages from the operating system, such as file system full
  - messages from related software
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About this book

This book describes the functions of the BMC System Performance for DB2 solution (including detailed information about the Pool Advisor for DB2 component) from BMC Software and provides guidelines for using the solution. The BMC System Performance solution lets you optimize and manage current DB2 performance while planning for future growth and capacity.

BMC System Performance for DB2 integrates the features and functions of Pool Advisor for DB2, OPERTUNE for DB2, MainView for DB2, and the Browse function of CATALOG MANAGER for DB2 into a single product interface. The OPERTUNE for DB2 and MainView for DB2 components have separate documentation sets that describe the functions of those components in detail. The Pool Advisor component and the solution-specific features are described in this book.

Pool Advisor offers the users of DB2 Universal Database a way to obtain accurate, real-time performance information about virtual storage constraint and the following DB2 storage resources:

- buffer pools
- group buffer pools
- EDM pool
- RID pool
- sort pools

Pool Advisor collects and analyzes data from DB2 storage resources and makes recommendations for storage resource allocations, object configurations, and various DB2 parameter settings. In some cases Pool Advisor can automatically manage resources in real time to optimize performance across workload fluctuations.

This book is intended for use by DB2 systems programmers, database administrators, DB2 performance analysts, and operators.

Like most BMC documentation, this book is available in printed and online formats. To request additional printed books or to view online books and notices (such as release notes and technical bulletins), see the Customer Support website at http://www.bmc.com/support. Some product shipments also include the online books on a documentation CD.
The software also offers online Help. To access Help, press F1 from any panel, report, or field.

### Related publications

The following related publications supplement this book and the online Help:

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<td>All</td>
<td>System and SQL Performance for DB2 Installation Guide</td>
<td>provides information you need to prepare for installing the solution, to use the Installation Assistant to customize the Pool Advisor component, and to perform post-installation tasks that prepare the Pool Advisor and OPERTUNE components for use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MainView for DB2</td>
<td>MainView Installation Requirements Guide</td>
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The BMC System Performance documentation set does not include a messages manual. To get an explanation of messages, you need to follow the instructions for the component that issues the message:

- Messages issued by the OPERTUNE component are explained in an appendix of the OPERTUNE for DB2 Reference Manual. This appendix provides an explanation for each message and suggests corrective actions.

- Online Help is available for messages issued by the MainView for DB2 component. The online Help provides an explanation for each message and suggests corrective actions. See the MainView User Guide for complete instructions.

- Messages issued by the common BMC System Performance code and those issued by the Pool Advisor component are documented in online Help. In addition, you can view the documentation for BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor messages by browsing the MSGLIST member of the BBSAMP data set. Both the online Help and the MSGLIST member provide an explanation for each message and suggest corrective actions. The MSGLIST member can also be printed if you prefer hardcopy documentation.

### Conventions

This book uses the following special conventions that are worth noting:

- All syntax, operating system terms, and literal examples are presented in this typeface.
- Variable text is displayed in *italic* text:
  Type HELP commandName on the **Command** line.

- The symbol `=>` connects items in a menu sequence. For example, **Actions => Create Test** instructs you to choose the **Create Test** command from the **Actions** menu.

## Syntax diagrams

Read syntax diagrams from left to right and top to bottom.

The following conventions are used to diagram the syntax of commands and control statements:

- Required items are shown on the main line.
- Optional items are shown below the main line.
- Defaults are shown above the main line.

- If you must choose one item from two or more required items, the items are vertically stacked and the first item in the stack is shown on the main line.

- If you can choose from two or more optional items, the items are vertically stacked and the entire stack (except for the default) is shown below the main line.

- If you can choose more than one item, a recursive arrow is shown above the keyword, value, or stack.

- If multiple values must be separated by a delimiter, the required delimiter is shown on the recursive arrow.

- Actual values and keywords are shown in uppercase letters; variables are shown in lowercase letters.

- Values in uppercase must be typed as shown except where the text indicates that other abbreviations can be used.

- If a value in uppercase letters can be shortened, the minimum portion that is required is displayed in larger uppercase letters than the remainder of the word (for example, CANCEL).

- Parentheses must be used as shown.

## Summary of changes

The summary of changes for the current release is available in the release notes (see “What’s New”), and the summaries of changes for all previous releases of the solution are available in online Help.

The latest version of the release notes is available on the web at [http://www.bmc.com/support](http://www.bmc.com/support).

To view a summary of changes online, follow these instructions:

1. Select **Summary of Changes** from the main menu displayed when you begin your product session.

2. Select to view a list of previous change summaries.

3. Select any topic from the displayed selection list for an explanation of the new feature for each previous product release.
You can also reach the current summary of changes by typing `CHANGES` on the `Command` line of any product panel and pressing `Enter`.

Where additions and modifications to the technical content of this book occur, revision bars have been inserted in the margin.
Overview of BMC System Performance for DB2

This chapter introduces you to the BMC System Performance solution for DB2 and contains the following topics:

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Introduction

The BMC System Performance for DB2 solution combines the features and functionality of a number of components to help you increase staff productivity and maintain performance consistency by tuning your DB2 system dynamically and automatically as workloads change.

The BMC System Performance for DB2 solution provides the following benefits:

- improves application performance by providing intelligent real-time management and tuning of DB2 system resources and parameters that can adversely affect performance
- reduces end-user response time
- minimizes costs associated with DB2
- optimizes the use of DB2 storage
- increases staff productivity by providing advisor technology
- avoids system problems and downtime by automatically detecting and correcting system problems
- maintains performance consistency with constantly adjusting application workloads

BMC System Performance for DB2 includes the following components:

- MainView for DB2 (including the CATALOG MANAGER Browse function)
- Pool Advisor
- OPERTUNE

The solution comes with a comprehensive set of reports that lets you monitor all aspects of DB2 from one central report. You can quickly hyperlink from that report to other reports about specific data if an anomalous value is highlighted.

The BMC System Performance report set combines the reporting abilities of the MainView for DB2 and Pool Advisor components with a supplemental set of comprehensive reports on all aspects of DB2.

You can access all BMC System Performance components through a common interface, and you don’t need to know which component to use to solve a problem. When it detects a problem, the solution guides you to the information you need to solve that problem, using the appropriate components to gather the information and make the needed changes.
MainView for DB2 component

The MainView for DB2 component is built to meet growing demands and continuous availability challenges. It enables you to consolidate legacy and new technologies, turning information into the knowledge needed to manage business. It delivers new functionality to satisfy the needs of growing business demands for volume and availability. MainView for DB2 provides a variety of features including full data-sharing support, tuning wizards, customizable displays, multiple displays on one screen, and extended I/O analysis.

MainView for DB2 provides the most comprehensive, user-friendly set of monitoring and management tools that are available for DB2.

OPERTUNE for DB2 component

The OPERTUNE component allows you to modify DB2 subsystems to resolve performance tuning or operations management problems. Using the simple OPERTUNE command syntax, you can change a DB2 ZPARM value dynamically. You can issue the commands by using the OPERTUNE ISPF interface, from a batch job step, or from the console. You can also define a set of ZPARM values to support a specific processing environment and then schedule the set to be issued to DB2 automatically. The schedule can be issued based on time of day and day of the week or on demand.

OPERTUNE performs these changes without bringing the DB2 subsystem down or logging users off the system. A RESET command can restore individual DB2 parameters to their original value or return all DB2 parameters that have been modified by OPERTUNE to their original values.

Pool Advisor component

Pool Advisor provides a fast, accurate means of monitoring DB2 storage resources to help you identify and resolve problems as they occur. Pool Advisor enables you to monitor the performance of DB2 activities in real time and to display data about the performance of the system in a readable, usable format.

Pool Advisor uses an advisor-driven system for retrieving pool-related data from DB2, reporting that data, detecting potential performance-related problems, and recommending actions to prevent those problems. Pool Advisor can operate under native TSO and ISPF.
BMC System Performance architecture

BMC System Performance has the following elements at its core:

- Data Collector
- Report Manager
- advisors

The Data Collector gathers information from DB2 for use by the BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports and for MainView for DB2 thread history. It also sends requests for system parameter modifications to OPERTUNE. The Report Manager is the display mechanism for BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports. OPERTUNE and MainView for DB2 can be accessed directly from the Report Manager. Advisor technology is used by BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor to detect problems and to recommend corrective actions.

Figure 1 illustrates the interaction between major BMC System Performance components.
The OPERTUNE and MainView for DB2 components operate in separate environments. See the *OPERTUNE for DB2 Reference Manual* for more information about the OPERTUNE environment and the *MainView User Guide* for more information about the MainView for DB2 environment.

## Data Collector

The Data Collector provides common access to DB2 performance data for all BMC System Performance users. Each Data Collector can monitor all DB2 subsystems on the same z/OS® image and can support up to 999 concurrent users. In a sysplex environment, Data Collectors can communicate across the sysplex and users can access data from any DB2 being monitored by those Data Collectors. In addition, the Data Collector

- retrieves data from DB2 control blocks
- issues DB2, z/OS, and OPERTUNE commands that are received from BMC System Performance users

Background advisors are the Data Collector component that watch over resource use in DB2 and warn you when potential problems are detected. The advisors can be accessed from BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports.

When the Data Collector is initialized, parameter messages are issued to the SYSTSPRT DD of the DOMPROC. Parameters are used to modify resources when the advisors recommend changes.

## Report Manager

The Report Manager is your interface to BMC System Performance. The Report Manager’s main function is to take the records collected by the Data Collector and generate reports. All common BMC System Performance reports and Pool Advisor reports use the Report Manager for display.

Foreground advisors are a Report Manager mechanism for displaying a text-based explanation of the values found on these reports.

The Report Manager also provides direct links to the OPERTUNE and MainView for DB2 components of BMC System Performance.
Sysplex support

BMC System Performance is designed to run in a sysplex environment. One Data Collector from each z/OS image in the sysplex can be defined in a DOMPLEX group. Each Data Collector can monitor all DB2s on its same z/OS image and all Data Collectors in the DOMPLEX can communicate with each other. As a result, all data from all DB2s across the DOMPLEX is available to all DOMPLEX users. All users can view online reports that contain data from any or all DB2s in the DOMPLEX and commands can be issued to any DB2 in the DOMPLEX.

Figure 2 illustrates sysplex communication in a BMC System Performance DOMPLEX.

Figure 2  Sysplex communication

See the System and SQL Performance for DB2 Administrator Guide for a complete explanation of DOMPLEX option sets.
Advisors

BMC System Performance not only monitors the resources on your system, it can spot potential problems and recommend changes before those potential problems become actual problems. Advisors are the components that serve this purpose.

NOTE
The advisor technology is associated with the common BMC System Performance reports and Pool Advisor reports, but is not used by MainView for DB2 views.

Background advisors

Background advisors are the sentinels that watch over resources and let you know when there is a problem.

Individual component advisors monitor each type of resource at all times. If a problem is detected that can be corrected by a change in some parameter, a recommendation is sent to the system advisor.

System advisor

The system advisor coordinates all recommendations that are received and approves or rejects them, based on its analysis of all requirements and available resources. If the system advisor decides that a recommendation should be honored, it is added to an Action List, from where you can implement it.

NOTE
Whenever an action is executed, a message is written to the SYSTSPRT DD of the DOMPROC.

Report expert advice

In the foreground, each report has expert advice that you can access easily by using hyperlinks or action codes:

The expert advice helps you to interpret the data on the report. Any recommendations that are issued by the system advisor are listed prominently, along with the key values that are used to determine alerts. Links in the expert advice provide more detailed information about conditions in the current interval and general information about the topic of the report.

Variable Repository

The variable repository stores the values for parameter variables. These values are used to modify storage resources when the advisors recommend changes. Initially, BMC System Performance uses default values when changes are recommended, but if you find that the recommended changes based on these default values are no longer appropriate, you can use the variable repository to modify the values. The variable repository consists of a series of easy-to-use panels that list the variables and provide fields for you to type new values from a range of acceptable values. You can access the variable repository by linking on the CONFIG button on BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports.

Shared infrastructure components

SQL Performance also uses the infrastructure components described in Table 1.

Table 1  Shared infrastructure components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2 Component Services (DBC)</td>
<td>DBC provides a persistent z/OS subsystem address space into which BMC products can dynamically initialize their own product services. Other shared infrastructure components, such as the Data Collector, NGL, BPM, and RTCS require the DBC subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Generation Logger (NGL)</td>
<td>NGL is a logging facility that logs and retrieves data based on application-defined keys and a time span. NGL runs as a service within the DBC subsystem and relies on the Runtime Component System (RTCS) for registry services. APPTUNE requires NGL for archiving trace data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime Component System (RTCS)</td>
<td>RTCS runs as a started task and provides programming services to various BMC mainframe products. RTCS is designed for continuous operation and seldom, if ever, needs to be stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC Product Management (BPM)</td>
<td>The BPM technology separates product (or solution) installation from configuration. Through its online interface, BPM simplifies configuration and deployment by setting default option values for you. (You can change the values, if needed.) BPM panels simplify navigation by allowing you to expand or contract sections as needed. Also, you can link to BPM from within your product or solution, thus maintaining a consistent look and feel, and retaining your changes from version to version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Features of BMC System Performance

BMC System Performance has a number of features to assist you in monitoring DB2 system performance.

BMC System Performance report set

The BMC System Performance report set combines the reporting abilities of the MainView for DB2 and Pool Advisor components with a supplemental set of comprehensive reports on all aspects of DB2.

The primary report displays key values in real time about each active DB2 in the sysplex, plus an overall status. From the primary report, you can branch out to other reports, gathering data from all BMC System Performance components.

The Pool Advisor report set consists of one main report and one or more history reports for each of the following storage resources:

- overall status monitor
- buffer pools
- EDM pool
- dynamic statement cache
- RID pool
- sort pool
- group buffer pools
- total DBM1 virtual storage

The primary reports display key values about storage use in real time for the corresponding topic. History reports display data from previous intervals.

There are also reports to examine all page sets in a selected buffer pool and all objects in a selected page set.

Command log

The command log is a feature of the Pool Advisor component of BMC System Performance.

The Pool Advisor Command Log report lists all commands that have been issued as a result of recommendations approved by the system advisor. Commands are listed in chronological order, with the most recent command listed first.
You can expand the report to display the command response and to see details of the recommendation and the rule that triggered the recommendation.

**Interval**

For most common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports, the data that is reported is collected every minute and accumulates over a 15-minute interval. At the end of 15 minutes, the data for the first five minutes is dropped and the new interval contains data from the previous 10 minutes. Data is added each minute for the next five minutes until the interval again represents data for a 15-minute period. Then the data for the oldest five minutes is dropped again.

The first interval begins when the Data Collector is started or when a DB2 subsystem is subsequently started. The cycle continues to repeat until the DB2 subsystem is cycled or the Data Collector is stopped.

---

**NOTE**

MainView for DB2 views use a 15-minute interval, synchronized to the hour.

**Sorting**

Using the SORT command, you can rearrange the sequence of data in common reports and in lists displayed on common panels. You can specify any columns on selected scrollable panels as primary and secondary sort keys.

For information about the SORT command, see “SORT” on page 176.

**Command interfaces**

The Command Interface panels enable you to issue commands to the Data Collector, DB2, z/OS, and OPERTUNE from within BMC System Performance, and to receive feedback from those commands.

**Session Status**

Session Status reports data about your session’s storage use and information about the common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports that are active under your user ID.

See Chapter 4, “Reporting,” for more information about reporting.
User Options

User Options are used to tailor your BMC System Performance session to your specific needs:

- You can set options that affect various session characteristics:
  - display of panel ID
  - Command line placement
  - cursor placement
  - display of confirmation panels
  - display of function keys
  - screen format (80/132 columns)
  - default scroll amount

- You can set your own defaults for function keys.

For more information about user options, see online Help (type HELP TOPTIONS on the Command line of any common report or panel, and press Enter).

NOTE

The User Options values that you set affect your session only when the common BMC System Performance or Pool Advisor panels and reports are displayed.

Configuration analysis

Configuration analysis is a major feature of the Pool Advisor component of BMC System Performance.

Pool Advisor’s primary purpose is to measure the access of your objects and evaluate the performance of the buffer pools in real time. While Pool Advisor attempts to alert you to problems and recommends pool attribute changes in order to adapt to mismatches, it is usually better to configure the buffer pools more accurately from the start. The configuration advisor is intended to help you do exactly that.

The configuration advisor calculates a compatibility score that represents the overall fitness of the current configuration for the measured attributes of the page sets. You can then submit an analysis request that will evaluate the mix of pools and objects and recommend changes to the assignment of objects to pools and the attributes of the pools, such as size, type, and operating steal and write thresholds. You have the option to accept and implement those changes or modify and resubmit the analysis request.
Using this iterative and interactive approach, you can reach a configuration that meets the needs of your objects, while fitting within acceptable limits of complexity and resource use.

**BMC System Performance administration**

Profiles are the BMC System Performance tool used to control access to BMC System Performance and (through BMC System Performance) to DB2. They are also used to set default values for subsystem-wide activities. Administrative functions are available only to users with administration authority (granted in the User Profile).

**User Profiles**

Each BMC System Performance user is identified by a *User Profile*, which restricts access to BMC System Performance functions and access for monitoring DB2. In addition, the User Profile is used to set defaults for display characteristics and function keys.

Individual profiles can be created and tailored to individual needs, or profile characteristics can be shared by many users by creating a Master Profile. The BMC System Performance administrator can grant users the ability to change their own profiles or restrict their access to portions of the profile.

**DOMPLEX option sets**

In SQL Performance, the collection of data, the summarization of data, and the filtering of data are specific to DB2. Each DB2 subsystem that can be monitored is defined in a *DOMPLEX option set*. It also defines the DB2 subsystems to be monitored and the LOGFILEs used by the DOMPLEX. The collection, summarization, and filtering options set in the DOMPLEX option set apply to all programs and plans that are run on the DB2 subsystem.

DOMPLEX parameters also include a set of values that determine how Pool Advisor is configured. You can modify these values to suit the needs of your site. These options allow you to specify the following operating characteristics:

- whether users are allowed to issue commands to DB2 and MVS from Pool Advisor
- whether Pool Advisor uses the DB2 user authorization table (SYSUSERAUTH) to enforce security for DB2 commands and traces
■ whether hiperspace is used to stage records during the report-viewing process
■ the style of date displayed on panels where the date occurs
■ the symbol used to the left of the fractional portion of a number with decimal places

For a complete explanation of all common administrative functions, see the System and SQL Performance for DB2 Administrator Guide.

BMC System Performance security

Because many BMC System Performance functions can affect DB2 performance, a number of security mechanisms are provided to the BMC System Performance administrator to control access to these functions.

Access to BMC System Performance is controlled via RACF (or another z/OS security system that uses the RACF interface).

Authority to issue DB2 commands is controlled by
■ options in the User Profile
■ the DB2 catalog tables, if the value for the Enforce security via DB2 authorization table global option is Y (Yes)
■ a BMC System Performance exit that allows you to specify a DB2 primary authorization ID that differs from the BMC System Performance user ID
■ the DB2 DSN3@ATH secondary authorization exit

Other authorizations are controlled by options in the User Profile:
■ access to DB2 for monitoring
■ access to Data Collectors
■ Data Collector, z/OS, DB2, and OPERTUNE, command authority

For more information about security, see the System and SQL Performance for DB2 Installation Guide.
At times you might encounter problems using BMC System Performance that require you to contact BMC Software Customer Support for assistance. Before calling your BMC Software customer support representatives, you can gather information that will help them to diagnose and resolve your problem as quickly as possible.

The following checklist of information is useful in problem determination. Not all items will apply in every situation, but if you check this list before calling and provide as much information as you can when you call, your representative will be able to help you more effectively.

1. What was the sequence of events that resulted in this error?
2. Have you had the same problem before? How often?
3. Which messages were issued to the terminal?
4. Make a copy of the system log containing messages, registers, module names, and so on, at the time of the problem.
5. What version and maintenance levels are you using of the following products:
   - BMC System Performance for DB2
   - SQL Performance for DB2
   - APPTUNE for DB2
   - Pool Advisor for DB2
   - SQL Explorer for DB2
   - MainView for DB2
   - MainView for DB2 – Data Collector
   - DB2
   - z/OS
   - DFP/DFSMS
   - CICS
   - security package
6. Save the batch job output from any job that fails.
7. Save the dump if there is one.
8. Make a copy of the Maintenance panel (DOMEZAPT), which lists any SUPERZAPs that have been applied (option 6 on the Administration menu).
You can contact BMC by calling BMC Software Customer Support in North America or by contacting a BMC Software international support center outside of North America.

From anywhere in the world, you can contact BMC Software on the World Wide Web or by e-mail:

- Internet address: [www.bmc.com](http://www.bmc.com)
- E-mail address: [customer_support@bmc.com](mailto:customer_support@bmc.com*)
  
  * In the subject line, enter **SupID:yourSupportContractID**, such as SupID:12345.
Getting started with BMC System Performance

This chapter provides general information about panel layouts, navigation, and logging on. The following topics are covered:

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Logging on

As part of the BMC System Performance installation, one of the following logon mechanisms is created:

- a menu option
- a CLIST

Select the ISPF menu option or execute the CLIST to log on to BMC System Performance. Contact your product administrator for the proper procedure to use at your site.

When you log on, the BMC System Performance logo panel (Figure 3 on page 40) is displayed briefly while the product initializes, followed by the BMC System Performance main menu (Figure 6 on page 46).
If you are using multiple System and SQL Performance for DB2 products, a common main menu is displayed (for more information, see Appendix B, “Using multiple System and SQL Performance products”).

Figure 3  BMC System Performance logo panel

Navigation

The BMC System Performance interface has been designed for quick and easy navigation through the solution’s panels and reports. After you familiarize yourself with BMC System Performance, you should be able to navigate through the solution with little or no supporting documentation.

Navigation through BMC System Performance reports and advisors resembles navigation in a web browser. Text and values that are hyperlinks are underscored. If your mouse button can be programmed to the function of the Enter key, you can navigate by clicking on hyperlinks. Otherwise, you need only to move the cursor to a hyperlink and press Enter.

Action codes are also used to navigate between common reports and advice. Action codes are listed in each common report header. To use an action code, type the one-letter code on the plus sign (+) at the left of a line of data, and press Enter. Another report or expert advice containing related data is displayed.
You can use the SHOWCMDS command at any time from any common panel or report to display all commands (including navigational commands) that can be issued from that panel or report. See the online Help for more information about SHOWCMDS (type HELP SHOWCMDS on the Command line and press Enter).

**NOTE**

As you navigate in BMC System Performance, you will cross over to Pool Advisor panels and reports, OPERTUNE panels, or MainView for DB2 views. Navigation in Pool Advisor is identical to navigation in BMC System Performance common panels and reports. Navigation in the OPERTUNE and MainView for DB2 components, is governed by those components. See the component documentation for navigation conventions.

## Panel layout

**Figure 4** shows the attributes shared by common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor panels. See the *Using MainView* manual for a description of MainView for DB2 panels.

**Figure 4**   **BMC System Performance panels**
The following elements comprise the panel layout:

**panel ID**

The panel ID is displayed in the upper left corner of each panel. Display of the panel ID is optional. The default value (ON or OFF) is set in the User Profile or in User Options. You can use the PANELID command to suspend the default temporarily.

**environment identifier**

The environment identifier is displayed to the right of the panel ID, separated from it by a slash (/). Possible values are:

- I (when operating under ISPF)
- P (when operating under native TSO)

**panel description**

A description is displayed in the center of the top line of each common panel.

**time or line count indicator**

On non-scrollable panels, the time is displayed in the upper right corner in the format `hh:mm:ss`, where

- `hh` is hours in the range 00–23
- `mm` is minutes in the range 00–59
- `ss` is seconds in the range 00–59

On scrollable panels, the current line number and the total number of lines is displayed in the format `LINE mnn OF mnn`.

If the panel is scrollable, the scroll amount (in the format `Scroll ===>___`) is also displayed at the end of the Command line. Each time you begin a BMC System Performance session, the default scroll amount is retrieved from your User Profile and displayed here. You can change the scroll amount at any time, and the new value will remain in effect until you either change it again or end your session. Valid values are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>Data is scrolled one full page at a time. A full page varies in size, depending on the number of scrollable lines on the panel or report. For example, if there are 10 scrollable lines on the panel, data is scrolled 10 lines at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALF</td>
<td>Data is scrolled a half page at a time. A half page varies in size, depending on the number of scrollable lines on the panel or report. For example, if there are 12 scrollable lines on the panel, data is scrolled 6 lines at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>The position of the cursor determines the number of lines that are scrolled. When scrolling down, position the cursor on the line to be displayed at the top of the scrollable area and press F8. When scrolling up, place the cursor on the line to be displayed at the bottom of the scrollable area and press F7. If CSR is specified and the scrolling keys are used when the cursor is not positioned on a scrollable portion of the panel, scrolling defaults to PAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP</td>
<td>Data is scrolled one repeating group at a time. The first line of the next repeating group is displayed on the first line of the scrollable area. This value is valid only when viewing reports with repeating groups. If this value is specified, and there are no repeating groups on the panel, scrolling defaults to PAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mnnn</td>
<td>Data is scrolled <code>mnnn</code> lines at a time, where <code>mnnn</code> is any number in the range 1 to 9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Command line  The Command line can be displayed directly beneath the panel ID and description or at the bottom of the panel directly above the function keys. The default value for the position of the Command line is set in the User Profile.

function keys  The function keys are displayed on the bottom two lines of the panel. Display of function keys is controlled by a parameter in the User Profile. The default values for each key can also be modified in the User Profile. The following defaults are shipped with BMC System Performance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td>F13</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Split</td>
<td>F14</td>
<td>Keys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>F15</td>
<td>End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>Sort A (ascending)</td>
<td>F16</td>
<td>Terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>Sort D (descending)</td>
<td>F17</td>
<td>Rfind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6</td>
<td>Showcmds</td>
<td>F18</td>
<td>Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>F19</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F8</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>F20</td>
<td>Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F9</td>
<td>Swap</td>
<td>F21</td>
<td>Expand All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F10</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>F22</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F11</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>F23</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F12</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>F24</td>
<td>Retrieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can find descriptions of all BMC System Performance commands in Appendix C, “BMC System Performance commands.”

You can also find descriptions of all BMC System Performance commands in online Help:

- Type HELP commandName on the Command line of any common panel or report, and press Enter for help for a specific command.

- Type HELP COMMANDS on the Command line of any common panel or report, and press Enter for a selection list of commands.

messages  BMC System Performance messages are displayed directly below the Command line when the Command line is displayed at the top of the panel and directly above the Command line when the Command line is displayed at the bottom of the panel.
Figure 5 shows the common elements that are shared by BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports. See the Using MainView manual for a description of MainView for DB2 views.

Figure 5  Common report elements

The following elements comprise the report layout:

- **report name**: The name (report ID) of the report.
- **report description**: A description of the report.
- **date**: The current date in either the USA/ISO format (mm/dd) or European format (dd/mm), where
  - mm is month in the range 01 to 12 and
  - dd is day in the range 01 to 31.
- **time**: The current time in the format hh:mm:ss, where
  - hh is hours in the range 00–23
  - mm is minutes in the range 00–59
  - ss is seconds in the range 00–59
buttons  Navigational aids for quick access to the following features:

- HELP—displays online Help for the current report
- ADVISOR/NOTES/WARNING/ALERT—takes you to the background advisors
- CONFIG—displays the configuration dialog where you can set thresholds for problem determination or refresh object names from the DB2 catalog

Move the cursor to the button, and press Enter.

actions  Action codes that are used to expand the data on the report to display additional details or to navigate to other reports. Type the corresponding action code over the plus sign (+) beside the relevant object, and press Enter.
BMC System Performance main menu

The BMC System Performance for DB2 main menu (Figure 6) provides access to the major functions of BMC System Performance.

Figure 6  BMC System Performance for DB2 main menu (SPDESEL1)

The main menu contains the following options:

D. Use System Performance to access the Sysplex Status Monitor report—the starting point for all System Performance reporting.

1. Use DOMPLEXes to select a DOMPLEX for monitoring DB2 or to change from one active DOMPLEX to another.

2. Use User Options to view and modify the options used to tailor your session to your needs.

3. Use Administration to view and modify profiles and global parameters.

**NOTE**

This option is displayed on your menu only if you have administration authority.
H. Use **Help** to learn about the online Help facility, to see an overview of BMC System Performance, and to explore online Help topics.

**NOTE**
The Help option applies to the online Help system used only by Pool Advisor and the common BMC System Performance panels and reports.

Y. Use **Summary of Changes** to see a list of new features and functions in the previous product releases.

Z. Use **About System Performance for DB2** to view copyright and trademark information about BMC System Performance and to obtain Internet and e-mail addresses for BMC Software Sales and Customer Support.

X. Use **Exit** to terminate your session.

The main menu that is displayed depends on the DB2 System and SQL Performance products and solutions that are installed and active at your site. The main menu that is shown in Figure 6 is displayed when BMC System Performance for DB2 is the only product or solution installed. If multiple products or solutions are installed, the main menu displayed will reflect the active product mix. **Figure 66 on page 134** is an example of the main menu displayed when both System and SQL Performance solutions for DB2 are installed.

### Online Assistance

Wherever you go in BMC System Performance, online assistance is only a hyperlink or keystroke away. Every common BMC System Performance and panel, report, and field has traditional, context-sensitive online Help that is available by pressing F1 (Help). But BMC System Performance goes a step further by providing online tuning assistance that is based on the current status of your system (by hyperlinking to advice).

### Online Help

Online Help works differently in each BMC System Performance component. See the following books for information about using online Help in the BMC System Performance components:

- **MainView User Guide**
- **OPERTUNE for DB2 Reference Manual**
The common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor panels and reports use the same online Help system.

*Online Help* for reports and panels provides a basic explanation of the report or panel, the hyperlinks and action codes that can be used, and static descriptions of the values in the report or panel fields.

You can access online Help from the BMC System Performance main menu to get either an explanation of how to use online Help or an overview of the solution.

The overview also includes lists of the following major help topics:

- commands
- messages
- reports
- panels
- tutorial topics

Each major topic branches to additional items that provide more detail.

BMC System Performance online Help is context-sensitive. Move the cursor to a text, input, or output area of any panel or report and press **F1** for help that is specific to that field, panel or report.

You can also use the HELP command from any panel or report to get help on any topic you specify. See “HELP” on page 158 for a complete explanation of the HELP command.

**Expert advice**

Expert advice is available from solution-specific and Pool Advisor reports.

*Expert advice* explains the values on the report in the context of current storage and system constraints. And, based on current conditions, recommendations for changes in your configuration are listed, when necessary.

Hyperlinks and action codes are available on all BMC System Performance reports for access to advice.
Using advisors

This chapter describes the types of advisors that provide tuning advice from BMC System Performance. It also describes the background operation of advisors. The following topics are covered:

Introduction ......................................................... 49
Report advice ....................................................... 50
Background advisors .............................................. 53
The ADVISOR button .............................................. 55
Example of an alert ................................................. 56
Storage management mode ...................................... 59
Pending Action List ............................................... 61
Displaying a rule ................................................... 62
Executing a rule ..................................................... 63
Acknowledging a recommendation ............................. 65
Changing the status of rules ...................................... 66

Introduction

Advisors are at the center of BMC System Performance. In the background, advisors are continually monitoring your system resources, calculating the optimum configuration for each resource, and recommending changes when necessary to ensure the best possible performance of your applications.

In the foreground, advisors are never more than a click or a keystroke away. From any common BMC System Performance or Pool Advisor report, you can display an explanation of the current statistics on the report—an explanation that is tailored to the conditions at the current time. If a problem exists on any DB2 subsystem being monitored, you are notified instantly and, within a few keystrokes, you can see the action that is recommended to correct the problem.
Report advice helps you to understand the data that is on reports and alerts you to problems that are related to that data. Each Pool Advisor and most BMC System Performance reports have expert advice that can be reached from the report by means of hyperlinks or action codes.

The advice displayed depends on the conditions that exist at the time it is displayed. Any outstanding recommendations are displayed prominently along with the key values that determine the need for action. Links are provided to additional information about conditions in the current interval and to general information about the topic of the report.

Figure 7 shows a number of possible paragraphs. The paragraph (if any) that is displayed depends on the severity of the condition that triggers the paragraph.

NOTE
Advisor technology is used only by the common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports. The information in this chapter does not apply while you are examining MainView for DB2 views.
Figure 8 is an example of the expert advice for the Buffer Pools status Monitor report. Values that are underscored are hyperlinks to more related information. Values that are bold indicate variables that will change as conditions change.

**Figure 8  Example of expert advice**

![Figure 8](image)

The advice in Figure 8 recommends an increase in the size of the buffer pool. If you link on the recommendation, a complete explanation of the recommendation is displayed (Figure 9 on page 52).
Increase Buffer Pool Size

The buffer pool advisor has determined that you should increase the size of this buffer pool because access is predominantly random, there has been significant read I/O, and both the residency time and the system hit ratio are less than optimal.

A recommendation to increase the size of the buffer pool has been sent to the System Advisor. The System Advisor might have rejected the recommendation based on its analysis of storage requirements for all pools.

If the request was accepted, an action item was created and added to the action list, from where you can view it or execute it.

To see the list of action items, click here.

Note:
System Performance for DB2 uses parameters to set upper and lower limits on the size of the buffer pools (SIZE_BP49_MAX and SIZE_BP49_MIN), and to make recommendations for increasing or decreasing their sizes (SIZE_BP49_INC and SIZE_BP49_DEC). The initial values for these parameters are calculated defaults, but you can use the variable repository to modify the values to suit conditions at your site. Click on the CONFIG button on any product report to display the Configuration Menu; then select option 1 (View and edit product variables).

See the Pool Advisor User Guide or the System Performance User Guide for a description of buffer pool parameters.

For more information about overall storage use in the DBM1 address space click here.
Background advisors

Background advisors are the sentinels that watch over resources in DB2 and let you know when there is a problem.

The following individual component advisors monitor the main BMC System Performance data groups:

- Thread Environment Advisor
- DDF Environment Advisor
- Log Environment Advisor
- Maximum Data Sets Advisor

The following Pool Advisor individual component advisors monitor storage resources:

- Buffer Pool Advisor (one for each buffer pool)
- Group Buffer Pool Advisor (one for each group buffer pool)
- EDM Pool Advisor
- RID Pool Advisor
- Sort Pool Advisor
- Dynamic Statement Cache Advisor
- Virtual Storage Constraint Advisor

The background component advisors monitor DB2 constantly and compare the statistics that they gather against a set of rules that define conditions that warrant attention. When a condition that is identified by a rule is detected, the individual advisor that detected the condition checks the parameter values for the resource and sends a recommendation to the system advisor.

When BMC System Performance determines that changes should be made to the size of storage pools, or to ZPARM values, or what the maximum and minimum thresholds should be, the following values are used by default:

- increase resource by 10% of ZPARM value
- decrease resource by 10% of ZPARM value
- maximum total increase of 25% of ZPARM value
- maximum total decrease of 25% of ZPARM value

If the default values are not suitable to your environment, you can use parameters to modify the values. Parameters allow you to define the incremental amounts that storage resources can be increased or decreased and the minimum and maximum limitations.
For example, a thread rule identifies a condition when the number of threads that are queued is greater than 5% of the maximum CTHREAD value. The Thread Environment Advisor recognizes the condition and sends a recommendation to increase the CTHREAD value by 10% to the system advisor.

The system advisor evaluates all information that is received from the component advisors and determines whether the recommendations received can be carried out without an adverse effect on other resources.

If the system advisor decides to honor a recommendation, it is added to the Action List.

Figure 10 shows the relationship between the advisors, DB2, and reports.

If you find that the recommended changes based on these default values are no longer appropriate (for example, because of changes to ZPARM values), you can modify the default values.

The variable repository provides a method for editing parameter variables through a series of panels. The panels outline all of the variables, giving you the opportunity to edit any or all of the values.

See Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules,” for instructions about changing parameter values.
The ADVISOR button

The ADVISOR button on common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports is your window on the background advisors. No matter where you travel through these reports, this button is always displayed and warns you if any problem exists across the sysplex.

The ADVISOR button can have the following values:

- **ADVISOR** (turquoise) indicates that no problems have been detected and no recommendations have been made.

- **NOTES** (green) indicates that at least one recommendation has been made, but not necessarily added to the Action List.

- **WARNING** (yellow) indicates that a problem exists that requires attention.

- **ALERT** (red) indicates a serious problem that requires immediate attention.

You can use the ADVISOR button to drill down to the specific resource that is experiencing problems.
**Example of an alert**

Figure 11 is an example of the Sysplex DB2 Monitor report. There are two obvious indications that a problem exists:

- The value (POOR) for Log Status is red.
- The red ALERT button is displayed.

**Figure 11  Sysplex DB2 Monitor report**

```
SPDEQRPN/P System Performance for DB2
Command ===> Scroll ===> CSR_
BMCSftwr.SPDMAIN -- SYSPLEX DB2 MONITOR -- 10/10 17:06:26
---< HELP >----------------< *ALERT* >---------------------< CONFIG >---
Actions: S- Details Z- ZPARMS M- MainView O- Opretune P- Pool Advisor

DB2 DBM1 DBM1 GetPg Curr /---Component Status---/
   Rel DS-Group MVS CPU% Strg PgRt Rate Thds Thrd Strg Log Dist Othr
--- --- -------- ----  ---- ---- ---- ----- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----
+ DBBP 8.1 N/A SYSM 4 139M 0 1522 1 GOOD FAIR GOOD GOOD GOOD
+ DBI1 9.1 DSNDBI SYSM 1 91M 0 996 1 GOOD POOR GOOD GOOD GOOD
+ DBI2 9.1 DSNDBI SYSI 2 102M 0 1145 0 GOOD POOR GOOD GOOD GOOD
```

When the ALERT button is displayed, the problematic condition is not necessarily associated with the data on the current report. If an alert condition exists *anywhere* on the sysplex, the ALERT button is displayed on all reports.
When you click on the **ALERT** button, the Background Advisor DB2 Selection List (Figure 12) is displayed.

The Background Advisor DB2 Selection List panel lists all active DB2 subsystems on the sysplex.

**Figure 12  Background Advisor DB2 Selection List panel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMDEROUT/I</th>
<th>Background Advisor DB2 Selection List</th>
<th>LINE 1 OF 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ===&gt;</td>
<td>Scroll ===&gt; CSR_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMSftwr.PMDEROUT</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>06/19 14:20:12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall status of the background advisors for each monitored DB2 subsystem is shown below. Click on the value for "Current status" to display the individual advisors for that DB2 subsystem.

- **DB2 subsystem: DHB2 (8.1)**  Current status: **ALERT**
- **DB2 subsystem: DHY1 (9.1)**  Current status: **NORMAL**
- **DB2 subsystem: DHY2 (9.1)**  Current status: **ALERT**

The **Current status** field indicates the highest severity condition that exists on the DB2 subsystem. The values for **Current status** correspond to the possible values for the **ADVISOR** button and are coded with the same colors:

- **NORMAL** corresponds to **ADVISOR** (turquoise)
- **NOTES** (green)
- **WARNING** (yellow)
- **ALERT** (red)

Click on the **Current status** value to display the individual advisors associated with a DB2 subsystem.

The Advisor Selection List (Figure 13 on page 58) lists the individual component advisors for the selected DB2 and the **Current Status** for each. The values represent the highest severity condition associated with the corresponding resource. Click on the value for **Current status** to display the analysis advisor for the resource.
If recommendations are pending, the Action List hyperlink is displayed. Click on the hyperlink to display the Pending Action List.

The current storage management mode is also displayed. Click on the mode value for an explanation of the storage management modes. Storage management mode relates only to the Virtual Storage component of Pool Advisor.

---

### Figure 13  Advisor Selection List panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisor</th>
<th>Current status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUFFER POOL</td>
<td>ALERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYNA STMT CACHE</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDM POOL</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID POOL</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORT POOL</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRTUAL STORAGE</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP BUFFER POOL</td>
<td>ALERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREAD ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDF ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM DATA SETS</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---
Storage management mode

The Advisor Selection List indicates the storage management mode under which Pool Advisor is operating. The virtual storage advisor determines this mode based on the available storage in the DBM1 address space and the z/OS paging rate.

Ideally, when a component pool advisor sends a recommendation to the system advisor, the recommendation is added to the Action List, from where it can be executed. However, the ability to carry out recommendations depends on the availability of storage resources. The virtual storage advisor monitors available resources and sets the storage management mode that suits the storage constraint conditions in effect. If those conditions change, the operating mode is changed to match the new conditions.

Storage management mode values

NORMAL mode indicates that all increase recommendations will be honored. NORMAL mode takes effect when the following conditions are all true:

- the DBM1 region size is more than 5 MB below the VSCMAX value
- the remaining free storage in the portion of the DBM1 region that is below the 2-GB bar exceeds the VSCAVAIL_NOTE threshold
- the system page steal rate for DBM1 is less than the default value of the page steal rate NOTICE threshold in the VSCPSR_NOTE initialization parameter

**NOTE**
The default NOTICE value for Pool Advisor is 10. You can modify this value.

BALANCE mode indicates that an equal trade-off must be made between increase and decrease recommendations. To increase one value, an equal decrease in another value is necessary. If an increase or decrease recommendation is made, the virtual storage advisor will determine if and where a balancing recommendation can be made. BALANCE mode takes effect when any of the following conditions is true:

- the DBM1 region size is within plus or minus 5 MB of the VSCMAX value
- the available virtual storage in the DBM1 region below the 2-GB bar is less than the default value of the available storage NOTICE threshold in the VSCAVAIL_NOTE initialization parameter, but more than the WARNING threshold in the VSCAVAIL_WARN initialization parameter
Example of an alert

The system page steal rate for DBM1 is more than the default value of the page steal rate NOTICE threshold in the VSCPSR_NOTE initialization parameter, but less than the WARNING threshold in the VSCPSR_WARN initialization parameter.

**NOTE**
The default WARNING value for Pool Advisor is 20. You can modify this value.

**DECREASE** mode indicates that virtual storage constraint exists to the extent that only decrease recommendations will be honored. **DECREASE** mode takes effect when any of the following conditions is true:

- the DBM1 region size is from 5 MB to 99 MB above the VSCMAX value
- the available virtual storage in the DBM1 region below the 2-GB bar is less than the WARNING threshold in the VSCAVAIL_WARN initialization parameter, but more than the ALERT threshold in the VSCAVAIL_ALERT initialization parameter
- the system page steal rate for DBM1 is more than the default value of the page steal rate WARNING threshold in the VSCPSR_WARN initialization parameter, but less than the ALERT threshold in the VSCPSR_ALERT initialization parameter

**NOTE**
The default ALERT value for Pool Advisor is 50. You can modify this value.

**FORCE** mode indicates that virtual storage constraint is serious and an attempt will be made to reduce storage use for non-critical components. **FORCE** mode takes effect when any of the following conditions is true:

- the DBM1 region size is more than 99 MB above the VSCMAX value, or
- available storage in the DBM1 region below the 2-GB bar is less than the ALERT threshold in the VSCAVAIL_ALERT initialization parameter, or
- the system page steal rate for DBM1 is equal to or greater than the default value of the page steal rate ALERT threshold in the VSCPSR_ALERT initialization parameter

**NOTE**
The default ALERT value shipped with Pool Advisor is 50. You can modify this value.
The default values for initialization parameters can be found in the variable repository. See Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules” for more information.

**NOTE**

A virtual storage shortage below the 2-GB bar is unlikely since all major consumers of virtual storage have been moved above the bar. For this reason, reducing any pool sizes would have limited effect. Reducing the DB2 workload would be the only effective action.

## Pending Action List

The Pending Action List displays all recommendations that have been accepted by the system advisor. Figure 14 is an example of a Pending Action List with three recommendations:

- to decrease the value for LOGLOAD by 5000
- to issue a DB2 checkpoint
- Increase DSMAX by 2220

**Figure 14  Pending Action List panel**

From the Action List, you can display the rule that triggered the recommendation (click on **RULE**), you can execute the recommended command (click on **EXEC**), or you can acknowledge a rule for which no action can be taken (click on **ACKN**).
Displaying a rule

When you click on **RULE** on the Pending Action List panel, the Rule Details panel (Figure 15) displays the rule associated with the selected recommendation. A rule describes a condition in DB2, and when that condition is met, BMC System Performance triggers a recommendation.

**Figure 15   Rule Details panel**

If you want to apply the rule to individual buffer pools, you can click next to the **To control by individual buffer pool** field. Figure 16 on page 63 shows an example of the Apply rules by buffer pool panel.

If you feel comfortable letting BMC System Performance automatically issue the command that is associated with this rule whenever the rule is triggered, you can change the execution mode to **Automatic** on this panel.

If you do not want a recommendation to be triggered when the condition that is associated with this rule exists, you can choose to ignore the rule whenever the condition that is associated with the rule is detected.

To be notified whenever the condition exists, leave the execution mode set to **Manual** and do not choose to ignore the rule.
You can also use this panel to see how many times the rule has been triggered and
how many times the command associated with the rule has been issued.

Figure 16  Apply rules by buffer pool panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer ID</th>
<th>Aut</th>
<th>Ign</th>
<th>Ack</th>
<th>Trig</th>
<th>Exec</th>
<th>Buffer ID</th>
<th>Aut</th>
<th>Ign</th>
<th>Ack</th>
<th>Trig</th>
<th>Exec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP0</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP5</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP6</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP7</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP8</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP9</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP10</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP12</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP13</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP14</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP15</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executing a rule

If BMC System Performance can issue a command to implement the
recommendation, you can click on EXEC on the Pending Action List panel (Figure 14
on page 61) to execute the command immediately. The OPERTUNE for DB2
component is used to issue commands to modify ZPARM values.

---

**NOTE**

If a command cannot be executed by BMC System Performance, the word EXEC is not
underscored.
**Figure 17** is an example of the Command Interface panel that is displayed when a command is executed.

**Figure 17  Command Interface panel**

![Command Interface Panel]

The Command Interface panel displays the text of the command that was executed and any messages that were issued in response to the command. In addition, a message is issued to the SYSTSPRT DD of the DOMPROC whenever BMC System Performance issues a command.
Acknowledging a recommendation

At times, BMC System Performance will detect a condition that triggers a rule, but the recommendation cannot be carried out because to do so would cause a limit to be breached. For example, when the number of concurrent open data sets is greater than 50% of the maximum value for open data sets, a rule is usually triggered to increase the maximum value. But if the number of open data sets is already at the maximum size that is specified in the DS MAX_MAX parameter, the recommendation cannot be implemented.

In such cases, a WARNING will be issued to let you know that this condition exists, even though BMC System Performance cannot take an action to correct the condition. And an entry will be added to the Pending Action List. The entry will remain on the Pending Action List until you acknowledge it by clicking on ACKN (see Figure 18). When you acknowledge the item, the status changes to Done. The item remains on the list until the next collection cycle.

When a recommendation has been acknowledged, but the condition that caused the recommendation remains, the status of the corresponding advisor is changed to NOTICE until the condition is relieved, at which time the status returns to NORMAL.
Changing the status of rules

BMC System Performance keeps track of all rules for which the execution mode has been set to Automatic and all rules that are being ignored. You can change these settings at any time from the Advisor Rules and Attributes panel and you can view the definition of a rule from the Rule Details panel.

Follow these instructions:

1. Click on the **ADVISOR** button from any report.

   The Background Advisor DB2 Selection List (Figure 19) is displayed.

   **Figure 19**   **Background Advisor DB2 Selection List panel**

   Command ====> _______________________________________________ Scroll ====> CSR_
   PMDEROUT/I         Background Advisor DB2 Selection List         LINE 1 OF 3
   BMCSftwr.PMDROUT     -------------------------------------      06/19 14:34:38

   The overall status of the background advisors for each monitored DB2 subsystem is shown below. Click on the value for “Current status” to display the individual advisors for that DB2 subsystem.

   DB2 subsystem: DHB2 (8.1)  Current status: *ALERT*
   DB2 subsystem: DHY1 (9.1)  Current status: NORMAL
   DB2 subsystem: DHY2 (9.1)  Current status: *ALERT*

2. Click on the value for **Current status**.
The Advisor Selection List (Figure 20) is displayed.

**Figure 20  Advisor Selection List panel**

The current storage management mode is BALANCE.

Action items are recommended to the System Advisor by the individual component advisors. Click on the "Action List" hyperlink to view a list of recommended actions. The hyperlink flags are color coded to reflect the highest priority among the pending actions currently on the list: green = low, yellow = medium, red = high, blue = all actions executed.

**Action List**

Click here to change rule settings.

The current status of individual component advisors for the selected DB2 subsystem is shown below. Click on the value for "Current status" to display the expert advice for a specific component.

- Advisor: BUFFER POOL  Current status: WARNING
- Advisor: DYNA STMT CACHE  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: EDM POOL  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: RID POOL  Current status: WARNING
- Advisor: SORT POOL  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: VIRTUAL STORAGE  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: GROUP BUFFER POOL  Current status: ALERT
- Advisor: THREAD ENVIRONMENT  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: DDF ENVIRONMENT  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: LOG ENVIRONMENT  Current status: NORMAL
- Advisor: MAXIMUM DATA SETS  Current status: NORMAL

3 Link from Click here to change rule settings.
The Advisor Rules and Attributes panel (Figure 21) is displayed.

**Figure 21  Advisor Rules and Attributes panel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Advisor</th>
<th>Ver</th>
<th>Aut</th>
<th>Ign</th>
<th>Ack</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ER1</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool efficiency less than 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER2</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool efficiency less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER3</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool load failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER4</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool low utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER5</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool size less than MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER6</td>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EDM pool size greater than MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR1</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool efficiency less than 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR2</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool efficiency less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR3</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool storage failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR4</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool low utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR5</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool size less than MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR6</td>
<td>RID</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RID pool size greater than MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR1</td>
<td>SRT</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SRT pool efficiency less than 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR2</td>
<td>SRT</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SRT pool efficiency less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR3</td>
<td>SRT</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SORT pool size less than MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR4</td>
<td>SRT</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SORT pool size greater than MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR1</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DM event greater than 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR2</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>System hit ratio less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR3</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>System hit ratio less than 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR4</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Application hit ratio less than 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR5</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>VP residency time very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR6</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BP residency time more than 300 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR7</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Buffer pool size less than MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR8</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Buffer pool size greater than MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS1</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>VPSEQ threshold set too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS2</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>VPSEQ threshold set too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TW1</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DWQT too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TW2</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DWQT too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TW3</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DPMax=0 and DWQT/VDQT too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TW4</td>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DPMax=0 and DWQT/VDQT too high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB1</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Ignore Group BP pool advisor status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR1</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache efficiency less than 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR2</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache efficiency less than 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR3</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache load failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR4</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache low utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR5</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache size less than MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR6</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>DBD cache size greater than MAX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default values are Auto: N and Ignore: N
The Advisor Rules and Attributes panel lists all rules with their current settings (including rules that are specific to BMC System Performance). The first time this panel is displayed, the execution mode for all rules will be manual and none will be ignored (the default settings).

The following information is displayed at the top of the panel:

- subsystem ID of the DB2 subsystem to which the rules apply
- number of rules that apply to that DB2
- last product version in which changes or additions to the rule set were made

The following information is listed for each rule:

- rule ID
- advisor to which the rule applies
- last product version in which changes or additions to the rule were made
- execution mode (Y = auto, N = manual)
- ignore status (Y = rule is ignored, N = rule is not ignored)
- acknowledgement status (Y = rule has been acknowledged, N = rule has not been acknowledged, P = acknowledgement pending)
- description of the condition that triggers the rule

You can change the execution mode or ignore the status of an individual rule by clicking on the Aut or Ign value for that rule. These values toggle between Y and N each time you click on them.

You can change the status of all rules simultaneously in the following ways:

- **AUTOMATIC**
  Click on this value to change the execution mode of all rules to Automatic. In Automatic mode, the commands associated with the rules are executed whenever a recommendation is triggered. No intervention is necessary.

- **MANUAL**
  Click on this value to change the execution mode of all rules to Manual. In Manual mode, no commands are executed automatically. You must execute the command from the Pending Action List (Figure 14 on page 61) when a warning or alert is issued.

- **IGNORE**
  Click on this value if you want BMC System Performance to ignore all rules. No warnings or alerts will be displayed and no actions will be taken.

- **REINSTATE**
  Click on this value to reinstate all ignored rules. Warnings and alerts are displayed in the normal manner.
Example of an alert
Reporting

This chapter describes the BMC System Performance reports. The following topics are covered:

BMC System Performance report set ................................................................. 71
  Pool Advisor Reports ................................................................. 72
  Supplemental reports ................................................................. 74
  Hyperlinks ................................................................. 75
  Action codes ................................................................. 75
  Interval ................................................................. 76
Viewing BMC System Performance reports .................................................... 76
  Sysplex DB2 Monitor ................................................................. 77
  DB2 Subsystem Analysis report ......................................................... 80
Viewing Pool Advisor reports ................................................................. 84
  DB2 Pools Status Monitor ................................................................. 84
  Virtual Storage Status Monitor ................................................................. 85
  Buffer Pool reports ................................................................. 87
  Dynamic Statement Cache ................................................................. 93
  EDM Pool Status Monitor ................................................................. 94
  RID Pool Status Monitor ................................................................. 96
  Sort Pool Status Monitor ................................................................. 97
  Group Buffer Pool Status Monitor ................................................................. 98
History reports ................................................................. 100
Command Log ................................................................. 103

BMC System Performance report set

BMC System Performance comes with a compact, but comprehensive, set of reports that lets you monitor all aspects of DB2 from one central report. You can quickly hyperlink from that report to reports about specific data if an anomalous value is highlighted.
The BMC System Performance report set combines the reporting abilities of the MainView for DB2 and Pool Advisor components with a supplemental set of comprehensive reports on all aspects of DB2.

The primary report displays key values in real time about each active DB2 subsystem in the sysplex, plus an overall status. From the primary report you can branch out to other reports, gathering data from all BMC System Performance components.

Reporting in BMC System Performance is function oriented. You don’t need to know the names of reports. You only need to know the type of information that you want to examine. Hyperlinks are provided on values in reports. A hyperlink takes you to another report with more information related to the value that you selected.

The color of the values on reports alerts you to any potential problems. A yellow value indicates a potential problem that needs investigation. A red value indicates a serious problem that requires immediate attention.

NOTE
The Pool Advisor reports and the supplemental report set are described in this book. MainView for DB2 views are described in the MainView for DB2 User Guide - Volume 1: Views.

Pool Advisor Reports

The report set consists of one primary report and one or more history reports for each of the following storage resources:

- overall status monitor
- total DBM1 virtual storage
- buffer pools
- dynamic statement cache
- EDM pool
- RID pool
- sort pool
- group buffer pool

The primary reports display key values about storage use in real time for the corresponding topic. Some history reports display similar data from previous intervals and others display a daily history.

There are also reports to examine all page sets in a selected buffer pool and all objects in a selected page set.
An additional report lists all of the commands issued on behalf of advisor recommendations, including details about the recommendation, the rule that triggered it, and the command response. Commands issued on behalf of the BMC System Performance solution are also listed on this report.

Figure 22 shows the Pool Advisor report set, including all history reports.

Figure 22  Pool Advisor report set
Supplemental reports

Figure 23 illustrates the entire BMC System Performance report set. The common BMC System Performance and Pool Advisor reports are shown in white. MainView for DB2 views are shown in black, and OPERTUNE links are shown in black italic.
Hyperlinks

Navigation through Pool Advisor reports and advisors resembles navigation in a Web browser. Text and values that are hyperlinks are underscored (see underscored fields in Figure 29 on page 84). If your mouse button can be programmed to the function of the Enter key, you can navigate by clicking on hyperlinks. Otherwise, you need only move the cursor to a hyperlink and press Enter.

Action codes

Action codes are also used to navigate from reports to other reports and advisors. Action codes are listed in the report header (see highlighted portion of Figure 26 on page 77). To use an action code, type the code over the plus sign (+) on the left margin of the report, and press Enter.

Figure 24 illustrates navigation through the Pool Advisor report set by using hyperlinks (field names) and action codes (in circles).
Interval

The data displayed on BMC System Performance reports is collected every minute and accumulates over a 15-minute interval. At the end of 15 minutes, the data for the first five minutes is dropped and the new interval contains data from the previous 10 minutes. Data is added each minute for the next five minutes until the interval again represents data for a 15-minute period. Then the data for the oldest five minutes is dropped again.

The first interval begins when the Data Collector is started or when a DB2 subsystem is subsequently started. The cycle continues to repeat until the DB2 subsystem is cycled or the Data Collector is stopped.

Figure 25  BMC System Performance intervals

These interval rules apply to the common BMC System Performance reports and the Pool Advisor reports. MainView for DB2 views use a 15-minute interval, synchronized to the hour.

Viewing BMC System Performance reports

The BMC System Performance session begins at the BMC System Performance for DB2 main menu (see Figure 6 on page 46). Select option D (System Performance) to display the Sysplex DB2 Monitor report.
Sysplex DB2 Monitor

The Sysplex DB2 Monitor report (Figure 29) is the starting point for reporting.

Figure 26  Sysplex DB2 Monitor (SPDMAIN)

A row of data is displayed for each active DB2 in the sysplex. By displaying this report, you can tell immediately if problems exist anywhere across all DB2 subsystems.

The color of the value alerts you to any potential problems. A yellow value indicates a problem that needs attention. A red value indicates a serious problem that requires immediate attention.

Values that are underscored represent hyperlinks and hyperexpands.

A hyperlink zooms to another report, an advisor, or a BMC System Performance component. A hyperexpand causes additional information about a topic to be displayed in the report.

Hyperlinks on the Actions line take you directly to the corresponding BMC System Performance component:

- **MainView** links to the DB2 SSI Easy Menu.
- **OPERTUNE** links to the OPERTUNE Main Selection Menu.
- **Pool Advisor** links to the DB2 Pools Status Monitor report.
If you use the action code that is associated with a component against a specific DB2 subsystem, you will go to the corresponding component in the context of the selected DB2 subsystem:

- M links to the DB2 SSI Easy Menu for the selected DB2 subsystem.
- O links to the OPERTUNE Main Selection Menu for the selected DB2 subsystem.
- P links to the DB2 Pools Status Monitor report for the selected DB2 subsystem.

Hyperlinks on the following fields take you to the specified report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Hyperlinks to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2</td>
<td>DB2 System Summary report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 CPU%</td>
<td>DB2 Address Spaces Statistics report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBM1 Strg</td>
<td>Virtual Storage Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An overall rating is displayed for the following data categories for each DB2 subsystem:

- Thread
- Storage
- Logging
- Distributed
- Other

You can expand each of these data categories to display key values and to provide access to other reports and advisors. Move the cursor to the value for a Component Status, and press Enter.
**Figure 27** is an example of the Sysplex DB2 Monitor report with all areas expanded for one DB2 subsystem.

**Figure 27   Expanded Sysplex DB2 Monitor (SPDMAIN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPDEQRPN/P</th>
<th>System Performance for DB2</th>
<th>LINE 1 OF 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ====&gt;</td>
<td>Scroll ====&gt; CSR_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMCSftwr.SPDMAIN</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>SYSPLEX DB2 MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---&lt; HELP &gt;-----------------&lt; ADVISOR &gt;-----------------&lt; CONFIG &gt;---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions: S- Details Z- ZPARMS M- MainView O- Opertune P- Pool Advisor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
DB2  DBM1 DBM1 GetPg Curr /---Component Status---\
  DB2  Rel DS-Group MVS  CPU% Strg PgRt  Rate  Thds  Thrd  Strg  Log  Dist  Othr
  ---- --- -------- ----  ---- ---- ---- ----- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----
  + DEAD 9.1 N/A  SYSP  0 68M  0 0  1 GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD
  + DEAP 8.1 N/A  SYSP  0 69M  0 0  1 GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD
  + DEBP 8.1 N/A  SYSP  0 81M  0 0  1 GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD  GOOD
```

--Current Thread Activity Summary--

- Lock Wait: 0 Rollback: 0 Swapped: 0 Remote: 0
- I/O Wait: 0 In Doubt: 0 Queued: 0

**ADVICE**  **DETAIL**

--Storage Summary--

- Buffer pool efficiency: 100 Dyn stmt cache efficiency: 100
- EDM pool efficiency...: 100 RID pool efficiency...: 100
- Sort pool efficiency..: 100 Grp buffer pool efficiency: N/A
- DBM1 virtual storage ..: 98

**ADVICE**  **DETAIL**

--Log Activity--

- Average DB2 Chkpt freq.: 4.09 Log write requests...: 297
- Time since last chkpt..: 130.98 Waits for output buffers: 0
- Current chkpt freq (est): 288.00

**ADVICE**  **DETAIL**

--Distributed Access Activity--

- Max active remote threads : 0 Connect resynchs attempted : 0
- Max active remote connects : 0 Connect resynch successes : 0
- Remote thread requests queued due to the max DBAT limit ..: 0
- Conversations deallocated due to the remote connection limit..: 0

**ADVICE**  **DETAIL**

--Other Statistics--

- Current open datasets count ..: 55 Deadlocks ..: 0
- Max concurrently open datasets.: 55 Deadlock wait time.: 0
- Max unused DS on Def Close Queue: 46 Lock timeouts ..: 0
- Limit for open datasets ..: 3000 Lock timeout wait time: 60
-Datasets closed due to limit ..: 0 Lock escalations ..: 0
-Datasets reused from the DCQ ..: 27 Lock conflict suspends: 0

**ADVICE**  Open Data set DETAIL  **DETAIL**

You can hyperlink on any underscored value. Hyperlink on **ADVICE** to see the corresponding expert advice. Hyperlink on **DETAIL** to display an in-depth report that is associated with the data category.
Use the Z action code to zoom to the MainView for DB2 EZDZPARM view, which lists values for the DB2 installation parameters that are in effect for the selected DB2 subsystem.

Use the S action code to zoom to the DB2 Subsystem Analysis report. The DB2 Subsystem Analysis report is a gateway to detailed DB2 information from all BMC System Performance components. You do not need to know which component to use to get the data you want. Just choose the topic and the appropriate report or view will be displayed.

**DB2 Subsystem Analysis report**

The DB2 Subsystem Analysis report (Figure 28) provides access to DB2 performance data across all components of BMC System Performance.

![Figure 28 DB2 Subsystem Analysis report (SPDACT2)]

Each topic on this report is a hyperlink to a report or view containing DB2 data or to an OPERTUNE function.
Table 2 lists the hyperlinks on the DB2 Subsystem Analysis report and the report or function to which they navigate.

### Table 2  DB2 performance data navigation (part 1 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperlink</th>
<th>Navigates to</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threads</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Threads</td>
<td>THDACTV view— detailed information about all active threads on the selected DB2 subsystem</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Summary</td>
<td>THDPLANZ view— a summary of current thread activity by plan name</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to see an overview of current activity by application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In SSI mode, the total workload is shown in the defined context.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This information can be especially valuable in a data sharing environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Summary</td>
<td>SPDLOCK (Lock Summary by Thread) report— a summary of the locks held for currently executing threads</td>
<td>BMC System Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can select a thread and zoom to the Current Locking Activity by Thread (SPDLOCKD) report to see detailed information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread History</td>
<td>HTLOGS view— information about all available sources of thread accounting history</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This data includes each trace log data set (TLDS), as well as data from the MainView for DB2 – Data Collector active logs, selected by date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to review the sources of thread history data and select one for workload summary analysis by hour, interval, or connection type, or drill down to detail thread accounting data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel Threads</td>
<td>Thread/Connection List— to dynamically cancel threads or connections</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Log Information</td>
<td>STLOG view— logging statistics in the current interval</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to analyze activity on the active and archive logs and the BSDS. Problems such as unavailable buffers for logging, or reads from archive logs for backouts can be detected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Log Manipulation</td>
<td>Add/Remove Active Logs—to add, remove, or create active logs dynamically in an active DB2 subsystem</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log maintenance is accomplished by removing the data sets, repairing the data sets offline, and adding the data sets back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive Log BSDS Entries</td>
<td>Archive Log BSDS Entry List—to list all archive log data sets registered in the BSDS data set</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From this panel, you can select a log to edit the unit name, volume serial number, and the cataloged status of the log.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2  DB2 performance data navigation (part 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperlink</th>
<th>Navigates to</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archive Log Allocations</td>
<td>DARCWA view—plots the number of archive logs allocated as a result of an active log data set being archived during the interval</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive Log Definitions</td>
<td>ZPARCDFD view—the installation parameter settings for archive log read parameters and archive log definitions</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Sharing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Buffer Pool Status</td>
<td>GBPGSTZ view—statistics about the status of the group buffer pools</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to analyze the status of all active group buffer pools from a global coupling facility viewpoint. It also shows how many DB2 members are currently connected to each pool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Buffer Pool Activity</td>
<td>GBPGACZ view—statistics about group buffer pool activity</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to analyze the activity in all group buffer pools from a global coupling facility viewpoint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Buffer Pool Parameters</td>
<td>Group Buffer Pool List—to perform I/O balancing among the DB2 subsystems in a data sharing group by changing the castout owner of a data set</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The castout operations provide a way for you to force DB2 to write data to disk so that external applications can read the data sets directly. You can change the castout owner of a data set, cast out a group buffer pool, cast out a table space, and cast out a data set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Locks</td>
<td>STGBLLK view—statistics about global locking activity and global contention during the current interval</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can use this view to analyze global locking activity and the level of global contention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Lockouts</td>
<td>LKEVSSI view—lists lockout events within a data sharing group</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBM1 Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Storage</td>
<td>PMDSTRG1 (Virtual Storage Status Monitor) report—information about virtual storage constraint in the selected DB2</td>
<td>Pool Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDM Pool</td>
<td>STEDMP view—statistics about the EDM pool during the current interval</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to analyze EDM pool use and performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer Pools</td>
<td>STBFRPL view—statistics about all of the buffer pools defined to the selected DB2</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer Pool Analysis</td>
<td>PMDBPM1 or PMDBPM2 (Buffer Pools Status Monitor) report—detailed statistics of buffer pool activity for the selected subsystem</td>
<td>Pool Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From this report, you can access details of all page sets in the buffer pools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2  DB2 performance data navigation (part 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperlink</th>
<th>Navigates to</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Page Sets &amp; I/O</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Set Menu</td>
<td>DB2 Page Set Menu—access to numerous views associated with page sets</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Spaces in Use</td>
<td><strong>In Use Table Space List</strong>—list of table spaces being accessed or used on the target DB2 system.</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the list, you can perform the following actions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- cancel all users currently accessing a table space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- stop a table space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- obtain a list of the current users of a table space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- obtain a list of table space partitions that are in use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume I/O Summary</td>
<td><strong>PSVOLSZ view</strong>—summary of I/O activity by volume and DB2</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to analyze workload and I/O response time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume I/O</td>
<td><strong>PSVOLSSI view</strong>—summary of I/O activity by volume across multiple DB2 targets in SSI mode</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This data is especially valuable for a data sharing group to analyze total I/O.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 Status Overview</td>
<td><strong>THDDDB2Z view</strong>—summary of current thread activity for the selected DB2</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Exceptions</td>
<td><strong>STEXC view</strong>—overview of exception conditions</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this view to see the types of exceptions that are outstanding in more detail. Hyperlinks lead to more detail for each kind of exception.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate Checkpoint</td>
<td><strong>Command Confirmation</strong>—offers a choice to issue the CHKPT command, cancel the command or create a batch job stream</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locking Information</td>
<td><strong>STLOCK view</strong>—summary of statistics about locks and lock contention during the current interval</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDF Parameters</td>
<td><strong>ZPDDFD view</strong>—the installation parameter settings for</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDF—Distributed Data Facility Definitions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DBAT Thread Controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDF-Related Authorization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZPARM Information</td>
<td><strong>DB2 ZPARM Menu</strong>—access to multiple ZPARM-related views</td>
<td>MainView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZPARM Manipulation</td>
<td><strong>Element Selection</strong>—to build and execute an element command.</td>
<td>OPERTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each element on the Element Selection panel corresponds to one or more changeable items in a DB2 subsystem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Viewing Pool Advisor reports

Link from the words Pool Advisor on the Actions line of the Sysplex DB2 Monitor report to display the DB2 Pools Status Monitor report.

DB2 Pools Status Monitor

The DB2 Pools Status Monitor report (Figure 29) is the starting point for Pool Advisor reporting.

Figure 29   DB2 Pools Status Monitor report (PMDMAIN)

A row of data is displayed for each active DB2 in the sysplex. By displaying this report, you can tell immediately if problems exist in any storage resource across all DB2s.

An overall Health rating is displayed for each DB2 and an efficiency rating is displayed for each type of storage pool in each DB2. The color of the value alerts you to any potential problems. A yellow value, or the word Fair, indicates a problem that needs attention. A red value, or the word Poor, indicates a serious problem that requires immediate attention.

Use the C action code if you want the Configuration Advisor to analyze the current configuration of your buffer pools, identify incompatibilities, and recommend changes that will make your buffer pools operate more efficiently.

Use the L action code if you want to displays a list of commands that have been issued to DB2 as a result of recommendations from the system advisor. For more information, see “Command Log” on page 103.
The DB2 Pools Status Monitor report is the gateway (via hyperlinks) to all other Pool Advisor reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Hyperlinks to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2</td>
<td>Expert Advice for the DB2 Pools Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Virtual Storage Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Efficiency</td>
<td>Buffer Pools Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC Efficiency</td>
<td>Dynamic Statement Cache report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDM Efficiency</td>
<td>EDM Pool Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID Efficiency</td>
<td>RID Pool Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORT Efficiency</td>
<td>Sort Pool Status Monitor report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP Efficiency</td>
<td>Group Buffer Pool Status report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Virtual Storage Status Monitor**

The Virtual Storage Status Monitor reports provide information about virtual storage constraint in DB2.

Virtual storage constraint can be a serious problem resulting in severe consequences. In DB2 versions prior to version 8, the storage pools are allocated below the bar. The virtual storage advisor monitors available resources and considers recommendations for increases to individual pools against the overall availability of storage in an effort to balance resource use and prevent virtual storage constraint.

With the introduction of 64-bit address spaces in DB2 version 8, virtual storage constraint has become less likely. Since all virtual buffer pools are allocated in storage above the 2-GB bar in DB2 version 8, the system advisor needs to pay special attention to the overall system and DBM1 address space paging rates and evaluate the effect of an increase in the size of the buffer pools on the operating system's paging subsystem and, to a lesser extent, storage resources.
Figure 30 is an example of the Virtual Storage Status Monitor report.

**Figure 30  Virtual Storage Status Monitor report (PMDSTRG1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMDEQP/RN/I</th>
<th>Pool Advisor Report Viewer</th>
<th>LINE 1 OF 61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ====&gt;</td>
<td>___________________________</td>
<td>Scroll ====&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMCSftwr.PMDSTRG1 -- VIRTUAL STORAGE STATUS MONITOR --</td>
<td>06/19 14:42:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---&lt; HELP &gt;-----------------&lt; <em>ALERT</em> &gt;-----------------&lt; CONFIG &gt;---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions: ( + ) A - ADVICE H - History</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ DB2: DHY2 9.1 Start time: 2008-06-17-12.20.06 Status: ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current data interval start: 2008-06-19-14.25.01 Duration: 00:14:48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DBM1 virtual storage allocation summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages/sec to MVS page data sets</th>
<th>35 Pages/sec steal rate</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Maximum virtual storage below 2GB**

1651.98 MB (system limit)

Total allocated below 2GB 135.53 MB

Reserved for MVS functions 0.04 MB

Reserved for critical work 25.06 MB

Additional reserved 25.06 MB

Virt storage available below 2GB 1466.29 MB

Warning cushion for strg contract 82.30 MB

Total virt storage alloc above 2GB 5441.00 MB

**Virtual storage allocation details: (ABOVE 2GB)**

Total virtual storage allocated 5441.00 MB

Combined buffer pools 279.37 MB

Dynamic statement cache 9.77 MB

DBD pool 4.88 MB

RID pool (RID lists) 0.14 MB

Compression dictionaries 0.00 MB

Internal trace table 0.00 MB

Castout buffers 0.88 MB

Virtual pool control blocks 8.13 MB

Total attributed storage 292.74 MB

Unattributed storage above 2GB 5148.26 MB

**Virtual storage allocation details: (BELOW 2GB)**

Total virtual storage allocated 135.53 MB

EDM pool 4.88 MB

RID pool (RID maps) 0.05 MB

RDS operations storage 0.00 MB

Total agent local 39.27 MB

Total agent system 15.54 MB

Local statement cache cntl blks 0.99 MB

Local thread statement cache 1.32 MB

Pipe manager 0.00 MB

Total stack 11.89 MB

Storage allo ated by MVS 11.66 MB
Buffer Pool reports

Pool Advisor provides the following reports to display buffer pool data:

- Buffer Pools Status Monitor
- Buffer Pool Active Page Sets
- Buffer Pool All Page Sets
- Buffer Pool Page Set Objects

Buffer Pools Status Monitor

The Buffer Pools Status Monitor report (Figure 31) presents a concise assessment of buffer pool performance for the selected DB2 subsystem. In one row of statistics per pool, you can quickly see most of the relevant data that indicates if performance is good, bad, or somewhere in between.

Use the $ action code to expand the Buffer Pools Status Monitor report to include additional statistics for each buffer pool.
Figure 32 is an example of an expanded report.

**Figure 32  Expanded Buffer Pools Status Monitor report**

The expanded area presents data in an easier-to-read format. Some of the statistics are the same as those in the main part of the report. The data in the expanded area is grouped by related functions.

From the Buffer Pools Status Monitor report, you can select a buffer pool and hyperlink to one of the Buffer Pools Page Sets reports.
### Buffer Pool Page Sets reports

The Buffer Pool Active Page Sets report (Figure 33) provides detailed statistics about the active page sets in the selected buffer pool.

#### Figure 33 Buffer Pool Active Page Sets report (PMDBPPS)

| PMDDB4K | IXPG1 | I | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 80% | N/P% | 80% | 20% | 0% | 20% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW LOW SML |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG2A | I | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 95% | N/P% | 95% | 5% | 0% | 5% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW LOW SML |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG2B | I | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 7% | N/P% | 7% | 93% | 0% | 93% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW LOW SML |
| PMDDB2AA | PMDTSA1 | T | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 76% | N/P% | 76% | 24% | 0% | 24% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW MED |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG2C | I | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0% | N/P% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW MED |

The Buffer Pool All Page Sets report (Figure 34) provides detailed statistics about all page sets in the selected buffer pool.

#### Figure 34 Buffer Pool All Page Sets report (PMDBPPSA)

| PMDDB4K | IXPG3 | I | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 80% | N/P% | 80% | 20% | 0% | 20% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW LOW SML |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG2B | I | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 7% | N/P% | 7% | 93% | 0% | 93% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW LOW SML |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG2C | I | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0% | N/P% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW MED |
| PMDDB2AA | PMDTSA1 | T | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 76% | N/P% | 76% | 24% | 0% | 24% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW MED |
| PMDDB4K | IXPG4 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 75% | N/P% | 75% | 25% | 0% | 25% | 0 | N | TBL MED LOW LOW MED |

The buffer pool performance profile values are displayed above the characteristics for each page set so you can compare the values and easily identify the page sets that should be moved to a buffer pool with more compatible characteristics.

From the Buffer Pool Page Sets reports, you can select a page set and hyperlink to the Buffer Pool Page Set Objects report.
Buffer Pool Page Set Objects report

The Buffer Pool Page Set Objects report (Figure 35) provides detailed statistics about all of the objects in the selected page set.

Figure 35  Buffer Pool Page Set Objects report (PMDBPOBJ)

Displaying long names

If an object name is longer than the space provided on the report, the last two character spaces will contain the greater-than symbol (>). See the highlighted field in Figure 35 for an example. Move the cursor to the truncated value and press F6. The long name will be displayed, as in Figure 36. Press F3 (End) to return to the report.

Figure 36  Long name display

Refreshing object names

When the Data Collector is initialized, the names of all tables and indexes are retrieved from the DB2 catalog. If the Data Collector has been active for a long time and new objects have been created since Data Collector initialization, Pool Advisor will report the new objects, but will not be able to determine their names. When an object name cannot be resolved, a question mark (?) will be displayed in the Object name field on object reports.
You can use an option on the Pool Advisor Configuration Menu to issue a command that will refresh the names of all objects that have been created since Data Collector startup. Hyperlink from the CONFIG button on any Pool Advisor report to display the Configuration Menu (Figure 37).

**Figure 37  Configuration Menu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMDCNFG/I</th>
<th>Configuration Menu</th>
<th>14:02:52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ====&gt; ________________________________________________________________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select one of the following options. Then press Enter.

1. View and edit product variables
2. Refresh object names from DB2 catalog
3. Reset initialization parameters to default values

**Figure 38  Data Collector Command Interface panel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMECDMP1/P</th>
<th>Data Collector Command Interface</th>
<th>LINE 1 OF 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ====&gt; Scroll ===&gt; CSR_</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substitute the appropriate values for any variables (enclosed by <> symbols) in the command text below. Press Enter with no updates to issue the command.

**NOTE:** Commands submitted through this interface are only executed on the local MVS system. Commands intended for remote DB2 subsystems must be submitted on the remote MVS system.

A Command text (Line editing action codes: I Insert   D Delete   R Repeat)

- OBSCAN <DB2ID>

The OBSCAN command is displayed in the Command text field. Substitute the subsystem ID of the DB2 subsystem for which objects are to be refreshed for <DB2ID> in the command text (OBSCAN DB2A, for example).
Press **Enter** twice. The command is issued and the Command Interface output panel (Figure 39) is displayed with a message indicating the outcome of the command.

**Figure 39  Command Interface output panel**

Exit back to the Pool Advisor Configuration Menu.

**NOTE**

Issuing the OBSCAN command incurs some overhead. Use caution if there are large numbers of tables and indexes associated with a DB2 subsystem. The overhead increases as the number of objects in the catalog increases.
Dynamic Statement Cache

The Dynamic Statement Cache report (Figure 40) provides statistics about use of the dynamic SQL statement PREPARE cache on the selected DB2 subsystem.

Figure 40  Dynamic Statement Cache report (PMDDSC1)

Pool Advisor measures CPU usage and elapsed time used for each SQL statement PREPARE and shows you how many statements were misses but could have been hits if the pool had been larger. This allows you to determine if you can improve performance by increasing the size of the buffer.

The Dynamic Statement Cache report also shows you the cost, savings, and potential savings involved with dynamic statement caching.
The EDM Pool Status Monitor report (Figure 41) provides a summary of EDM pool activity for the selected DB2 subsystem.

Because database descriptors (DBDs) have been moved to above-the-bar storage in DB2 version 8, statistics regarding the DBD cache have been added to the EDM Pool Status Monitor report for these DB2 subsystems.

Figure 41  EDM Pool Status Monitor report (PMDEDMP1)
**Figure 42** is an example of the report that is displayed for DB2 version 9.

**Figure 42  EDM Pool Status Monitor report for version 9 (PMDEDMSP1)**

```
PMDEQRPN/I       Pool Advisor Report Viewer       LINE 1 OF 21
Command =========== Scroll ========= CSR_   
BMCSftwr.PMDEDMSP1 -- EDM POOL STATUS MONITOR -- 06/19 15:09:58
---< HELP >----------------< *ALERT* >----------------< CONFIG >---
Actions: ( + ) A - ADVICE H - History

DB2: DHY2 9.1    Interval start: 2008-06-19-14.55.01 Duration: 00:14:57

+ EDM Pool storage ATB (pages): 2502

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool Name</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>Size(pages)</th>
<th>Full Failures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKELETON</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Type</th>
<th>Pages Allocated</th>
<th>Number Requests</th>
<th>Number Loads</th>
<th>Hit Ratio</th>
<th>Request Per Min</th>
<th>Loads Per Min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>88821</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>5940</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14187</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKCT</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKPT</td>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Pool Advisor’s goal is to make the EDM pool big enough to contain all frequently used objects in addition to the largest infrequently referenced objects without the need for I/O.

If the EDM pool is sized correctly, there should be

- fewer SQL statement failures
- more concurrently active threads
- better overall system performance
- fewer wasted resources due to over allocation
- fewer unnecessary delays resulting from physical I/Os to load objects from disk

Pool Advisor accomplishes this by constantly monitoring use of the EDM pool and making recommendations for size changes when increases in activity necessitate, thereby keeping the pool operating at optimum levels. If the BMC Software OPERTUNE for DB2 product is also installed, you can increase the size of the EDM pool dynamically.
RID Pool Status Monitor

The RID Pool Status Monitor report (Figure 43) provides detailed statistics of RID pool activity for the selected DB2 subsystem.

**Figure 43   RID Pool Status Monitor report (PMDRIDP1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RID Pool</th>
<th>Size (Blks)</th>
<th>Eff (K bytes)</th>
<th>Use Count</th>
<th>Fail Count</th>
<th>Aborts - No Storage</th>
<th>Aborts - Int. Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sort Pool Status Monitor

The Sort Pool Status Monitor report (Figure 44) provides statistics of sort pool activity for the selected DB2 subsystem.

Figure 44 Sort Pool Status Monitor report (PMDSRTP1)

Because there is no way to determine the number of successful sorts performed by DB2 from DB2 statistics, sort performance is primarily restricted to analysis of sorts that spill over to work-file processing. The sort pool size is a limit of the amount of private DBM1 storage that each thread can allocate to perform an internal quick sort. These are the most efficient sorts, and it is preferable that the majority of minor query sorting be performed in this manner. Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine the ideal size. A very large limit can threaten DBM1 stability, because a sudden spike in concurrent large sort requests could cause a virtual storage shortage and a subsequent crash. The only way to approximate sort pool performance without running performance traces is to monitor the number of sorts that are overflowing to work file merge-pass processing. If an increase in the size of the sort pool significantly decreases the number of merge-pass runs, the increase is worthwhile. But you need to consider the impact of the potential maximum concurrent requests, and keep the size of the sort pool small enough to contain it.

Although sorts that execute within the sort pool are the most efficient, large sorts that spill over to work files can be very efficient if the work buffer pool is large enough to support the number of work files requested without significant I/O. Because work file processing is highly sequential, DB2 calculates the number of work files allowed
by dividing the number of prefetch pages (pool size multiplied by the sequential steal threshold) by 16. As work files are used by concurrent processes, DB2 reduces the number that are available by subtracting double the number that are used (in an effort to prevent sort failures due to insufficient buffers).

The primary tuning opportunity for large spillover sorts is to define the work buffer pool with a high (100%) sequential steal limit and enough pages to handle the maximum concurrent work file demand without significant I/O. Similarly, you can set the write thresholds very high in an attempt to avoid ever writing data to DASD. However, if you have sorts that are so large that they cannot be contained in the work buffer pool, it is better to set the write thresholds low enough to optimize write engine efficiency with a steady flow of write I/O operations. Clearly, the data on this report must be interpreted in conjunction with the associated work buffer pool.

**Group Buffer Pool Status Monitor**

The Group Buffer Pool Status Monitor report (Figure 45) provides a high-level overview of the status of the group buffer pools associated with the selected DB2 subsystem.

**Figure 45  Group Buffer Pool Status report (PMDGBPS)**

Data sharing can greatly enhance the performance, flexibility, and availability of any high volume data management and processing system. However, whenever data is shared, data integrity is extremely important and must be assured at all times. DB2 uses group buffer pools and special locking mechanisms to ensure data integrity when data is shared by different DB2 subsystems.
The Group Buffer Pool Status Monitor report provides information about the operational status and configuration of the DB2 group buffer pools being used and shared by different members of a data sharing group in a parallel sysplex environment.

Use the S action code to display the Group Buffer Pool Details report, which shows statistics associated with the group buffer pool (Figure 46).

**Figure 46  Group Buffer Pool Details report (PMDGBPT)**

The statistics reported relate to the entire group buffer pool. The values will be identical, regardless of the DB2 subsystem selected from the DB2 Pools Status Monitor report (Figure 29 on page 84).

Statistics for each DB2 subsystem in the data sharing group are listed at the bottom of the report. Use the S action code to expand the report to show EFFICIENCY CALCULATIONS more detailed statistics for each DB2 subsystem (Figure 47).
History reports

There are two types of Pool Advisor history reports—Recent Trends and Daily History.

Recent Trends reports

The Pool Advisor Recent Trends history reports contain data from recent intervals (up to 48 hours) so you can compare values over recent time. There is one line of statistics for each interval.
Viewing Pool Advisor reports

Figure 48 is an example of the Buffer Pools Recent Trends history report.

Figure 48  Buffer Pools Recent Trends (PMDBPM2H)

The following intervals are reported:

- **CURRENT**—the same interval that was selected from the primary report
- **15 MIN AGO**—the previous 15-minute period that began and ended on a 15-minute boundary (00, 15, 30, 45)
- **30 MIN AGO**—the 15-minute period prior to the one displayed above
- **45 MIN AGO**—the 15-minute period prior to the one displayed above
- **1 HR AGO**—the most recent one-hour period that began on an hour boundary (00:00, 01:00, 02:00, and so on)
- **2 HRS AGO**—the one-hour period prior to the one displayed above
- **TODAY**—an accumulation of the current 24-hour period that started at midnight (or when the Data Collector was started subsequent to midnight)
- **YESTERDAY**—an accumulation of the 24-hour period prior to TODAY

Use the **I** action code to expand any interval on the report to include the interval start time and duration.

**NOTE**

From the Buffer Pools Recent Trends report, you can hyperlink to the BP Active Page Sets/History report to see statistics about all page sets that were active during the selected interval, and then hyperlink to the BP Page Set Objects/History report to see details of all objects in the selected page set.
Viewing Pool Advisor reports

The Recent Trends reports provide access to the Daily History reports. Type H over the asterisk (*) to the left of the DB2 subsystem ID, and press Enter. The corresponding Daily History report is displayed.

### Daily History reports

The Pool Advisor Daily History reports provide a summary of all data in the trace data set, divided into 24-hour intervals. There is one line of data for each interval.

**Figure 49** is an example of the Buffer Pools Daily History report.

**Figure 49  Buffer Pools Daily History report**

![Buffer Pools Daily History report](image)

The reports are sorted by interval with the interval for the current day listed first.

**NOTE**

From the Buffer Pools Daily History report, you can hyperlink to the BP Active Page Sets—Long History report to see statistics about all page sets that were active during the selected interval, and then hyperlink to the BP Page Set Objects—Long History report to see details of all objects in the selected page set.

There are no Daily History reports for the Dynamic Statement Cache reports.
Command Log

The Command Log (Figure 50) displays a list of commands that have been issued to DB2 as a result of recommendations from the system advisor. To display the Command Log use the L action code against a DB2 subsystem.

Figure 50  Command Log report (PMDCMLOG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMDEQRPW/I</th>
<th>DB2: DHY2  Rel: 9.1  DSGroup: DSNDHY  DSMember: DHY2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Date-hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMDCMLOG</td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.09.895289 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP16K9) VPSIZE(497)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.09.561965 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP16K0) VPSEQT(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.09.374410 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP8K9) VPSIZE(573)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.09.189666 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP8K0) VPSEQT(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.09.041848 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP32K9) VPSIZE(125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.08.891025 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP32K) VPSIZE(312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.08.783964 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP49) VPSIZE(1698)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.08.571915 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP2) VPSEQT(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.08.363148 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP1) VPSEQT(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.55.08.189011 DB2 DHY2 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP0) VPSEQT(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.52.37.712006 OPT DHY2 IN(DHY2) SET BP0(...10) NORESET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-15.52.31.843789 OPT DHY2 IN(DHY2) SET BP1(...10) NORESET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-14.26.32.311799 OPT DHY2 IN(DHY2) SET BP49(+49) NORESET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-13.33.28.586190 OPT DHY2 IN(DHY2) SET BP35(+2750) NORESET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2008-06-19-13.33.24.780377 OPT DHY2 IN(DHY2) SET BP34(+2750) NORESET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Although the Command Log is a part of the Pool Advisor report set, commands issued on behalf of BMC System Performance are also listed on the report.

Use the S (Details) action code to expand the report to show details of the rule that triggered the recommendation. Use the R action code to see the command response.
Figure 51 is an example of the Command Log report expanded to show details and command responses for all commands.

Figure 51  Expanded Command Log report (PMDCMLOG)
Chapter 5 Configuring buffer pools

This chapter describes the configuration analysis feature of Pool Advisor. The following topics are covered:

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  - Access method .................................................... 110
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Navigation

Figure 52 illustrates the flow of configuration analysis panels.

Figure 52  Configuration analysis navigation

Need for analysis

Pool Advisor’s primary purpose is to measure the access of your objects and evaluate the performance of the buffer pools in supporting that access. Although Pool Advisor attempts to alert you to problems and recommends pool attribute changes to adapt to mismatches, a more effective strategy is to configure the buffer pools more accurately from the start.

Some DB2 systems are configured to place all of their data objects into one big buffer pool. However, these different data objects have varied and distinct access characteristics. These different characteristics tend to conflict with each other, often resulting in poor performance and inefficient resource use. Different data objects (with widely varying access characteristics) in the same pool can suffer complex interactions, resulting in some types being forced out of the pool excessively and driving down overall buffer pool efficiency.
The generally accepted approach to deal with this problem is to classify the data objects and combine those with the same characteristics into their own pools. Since buffer pool configurations can be changed while operations are in progress but page sets cannot be moved from one pool to another while they are in use, it is common to adjust the configuration of the pool to match the measured attributes of its objects while operations are in progress.

**Figure 53** illustrates a typical buffer pool configuration:

- few buffer pools
- approximate object separation
- unlike objects sharing the same pool

When making configuration assignment decisions, it is more appropriate to decide on the attributes for which the pool will be optimized and then assign page sets that have the desired characteristics to the pools.

**Figure 54** illustrates a better configuration with more buffer pools and more segregation of data into similar performance classes.
By grouping objects with similar access and priority characteristics into multiple buffer pools, data pages are shared more equitably in each pool and overall hit ratios are improved. In addition, the size and thresholds for each pool can then be varied individually to achieve caching targets by object group according to priority and workload demand.

**Configuration advisor**

The configuration advisor is primarily an organizational tool that helps you to group your DB2 page sets into buffer pools so that all page sets in a given pool are as alike in terms of their performance attributes as possible.

The configuration advisor reviews your configuration and calculates a compatibility score that represents the overall fitness of the current configuration to the measured attributes of the page sets. You can submit a request to Pool Advisor to analyze your current environment. The configuration advisor evaluates the mix of pools and objects and recommends changes to improve overall performance. These changes include the assignment of objects to pools and the attributes of the pools, such as size, type, operating steal thresholds, and write thresholds. You can then either accept and implement those changes or make manual changes and re-launch the analysis.

In this way, using an iterative and interactive approach, you can reach a buffer pool configuration that does a better job of meeting the needs of your objects while also fitting within acceptable limits of complexity and resource use.

**Buffer pool compatibility profile**

Pool Advisor simplifies the task of data separation by using a compatibility profile to classify large lists of buffer pools and data objects. You can use the profile to easily see which objects in your buffer pools should be moved to more compatible buffer pools.

The lifetime performance statistics for each page set (which are retained for the life of the page set or since monitoring with Pool Advisor began) are used to generate average performance attributes, which are then used for grouping page sets into pools.
The following attributes are used by the configuration advisor to evaluate compatibility:

- page set type
- priority
- access method
- activity level
- update rate
- page set size
- data sharing

By default, all of these attributes are used in the grouping process. However, you can specify values that you want the configuration advisor to begin with during analysis. For more information, see “Configuration analysis” on page 112.

**Page set type**

The following page set types are reported:

- system page set (DSNDB01, DSNDB06, for example)
- work page set (DSNDB07, for example)
- application table space
- application index space
- large object (LOB)

System and workfile objects should be segregated into their own dedicated buffer pools. User tables and user indexes should not usually be mixed in the same buffer pool because they have substantially different performance characteristics.

**Priority**

Priority is a user-defined attribute. You can rank page sets by importance and this ranking will be taken into consideration when page sets are assigned to pools. Additional storage resources can be assigned to buffer pools containing high-priority page sets.

You can assign one of the following priorities to each page set:

- high
- medium (the default)
- low
The configuration advisor does not recommend changes to priority. If you do not assign a priority to a page set, a priority of medium is assumed.

**Access method**

The access method (sequential or random) is used to segregate objects into different buffer pools that can then be optimized to support one access strategy or the other.

Sequential access is rated on the following default scale:

- high (70% or more of the getpage activity for the page set uses sequential access)
- medium (between 30–69% of the getpage activity for the page set uses sequential access)
- low (less than 30% of the getpage activity for the page set uses sequential access)

**NOTE**

You can change the default scale values in the variable repository. For more information, see Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules.”

**Activity level**

Activity level is used to segregate objects into different pools based on how busy they are. When objects with low and high access rates share a pool, the objects with a low access rate (although equally important) will always have to perform I/O to access their pages because the objects with a high access rate will monopolize the available storage.

Activity level is rated on the following default scale:

- high (1000 or more getpages per second)
- medium (in the range 100–999 getpages per second)
- low (fewer than 100 getpages per second)

**NOTE**

You can change the default scale values in the variable repository. For more information, see Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules.”

---

*Buffer pool compatibility profile*

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Update rate

Update rate is used to segregate objects into different pools based on how heavily they are updated. Buffer pools can then be optimized to support either heavy update access or primarily read access. The buffer pool requirements are very different for each.

Update activity is rated on the following default scale:
- high (100 or more updates per second)
- medium (between 10–99 updates per second)
- low (fewer than 10 updates per second)

**NOTE**
You can change the default scale values in the variable repository. For more information, see Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules.”

Page set size

Page set size is used to segregate objects into different pools based roughly on their size in terms of physical page counts. You can place small, heavily-accessed objects in pools where most (if not all) of the objects can be cached most of the time. The benefit to these objects can be large while the resultant loss of storage might be minimal.

Page set size is rated on the following default scale:
- small (fewer than 1,000 pages)
- medium (in the range 1,000–99,999 pages)
- large (100,000 pages or more)

**NOTE**
You can change the default scale values in the variable repository. For more information, see Appendix D, “Parameter variables and rules.”
Data sharing

For buffer pools, the data sharing attribute indicates whether Pool Advisor has observed that the buffer pool has a group buffer pool assigned. Usually it is better to assign page sets that are never shared to buffer pools without group buffer pools.

The following values are reported for buffer pool data sharing:

- Y (member of a data-sharing group)
- N (not a member of a data-sharing group)

Configuration analysis

If you select a DB2 subsystem for configuration analysis that is part of a data-sharing group, you must decide whether to analyze the configuration profile of the selected DB2 subsystem by itself or to merge the profile data from all the data-sharing members in order to produce a single configuration to be used by all members (Figure 55). The merged analysis option should only be used if there is a reasonable expectation of similar resources and performance requirements on all members. Asymmetric data sharing configurations generally should not use this option.

Figure 55 Configuration Menu (PMDEBPCH)

The selected DB2 is a member of a data sharing group. You can choose to analyze the configuration profile of this DB2 by itself, or you can choose to merge the profile data from all the data sharing members for analysis in order to generate a single configuration to be used by all members.

The merged analysis option should only be used if there is a reasonable expectation of similar resources and performance requirements on all members. Asymmetric data sharing configurations generally should not use this option.

Select one of the following options. Then press Enter.

- 1. Analyze the selected DB2 configuration only
- 2. Analyze merged configuration profiles from all data sharing members

The DB2 subsystem that you select for analysis must reside on the current z/OS system. For merged analysis of data-sharing members, any of the DB2 subsystems can reside on other z/OS systems. However, the DB2 subsystem that you select for the configuration option must reside on the current z/OS system.
The configuration advisor begins its analysis by examining the current buffer pool configuration. The Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (Figure 56) displays a summary of the buffer pools for a selected DB2 subsystem.

**Figure 56   Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (PMDEBPCA)**

The configuration advisor begins its analysis by examining the current buffer pool configuration. The Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (Figure 56) displays a summary of the buffer pools for a selected DB2 subsystem.

The compatibility rating is used to determine if analysis is advisable. This rating is a scoring system that measures how much alike the page set attributes are within a given pool. If the compatibility rating is low, you can begin the analysis process by clicking on the **ANALYZE** button.
The Buffer Pool Configuration Options panel (Figure 57) allows you to see the values that the configuration advisor will use for the analysis and to specify your own values to be used, instead of the default values, as a starting point for analysis.

**Figure 57  Buffer Pool Configuration Options panel (PMDEBPCO)**

| Command ====> ________________________________________________________________ |
| MVS: SYSM  Type: z/OS            Rel: 01.08.00 |
| DB2: DHB1   Rel: 8.1    Data sharing: Yes, Merged=Yes     Configuration: 0 |

Specify the following options to set analysis controls.

To continue the configuration analysis click here: < CONTINUE >

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total BP storage to use</th>
<th>Sum of Pagesets</th>
<th>Weights for attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ___3205 MB</td>
<td>avg WSS: 4219 MB</td>
<td>scoring analysis (0=none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum ___3000 MB</td>
<td>avg WSO: 2763 MB</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum ___3500 MB</td>
<td>Object type 9 (6.0-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority 9 (7.0-9)</td>
<td>Access type 7 (4.0-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pools Min Max</td>
<td>--- ---</td>
<td>Activity lvl 5 (3.0-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 KB buffer pools _11 _11</td>
<td>(1-50)</td>
<td>Update rate 5 (3.0-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 KB buffer pools __1 __1</td>
<td>(0-10)</td>
<td>Object size 3 (1.0-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 KB buffer pools __2 __2</td>
<td>(0-10)</td>
<td>Data sharing 9 (9.0-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 KB buffer pools __3 __3</td>
<td>(0-10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limit for the number of pageset moves considered _____0 (0=no limit)

The Buffer Pool Configuration Options panel initially displays default values for the following configuration controls:

- amount of storage to be used by buffer pools
- number of pools
- weighting factors for buffer pool attributes
- limit on page set moves
Storage limits

After analyzing the grouping of page sets, the configuration advisor determines starting pool sizes for each of the buffer pools. Factors that are considered include the average working set size and average working set demand page counts, which are now displayed for your reference. These page counts (based on lifetime history) are used to generate the initial size estimates. Working set size page counts for highly sequential objects tend to remain close to the prefetch requirements in busy pools, while the working set size page counts for highly random objects depend on the data, the applications, and competition for available pool space. In all cases, the numbers can vary with workloads, but long-term averages are useful for initial estimates.

The actual sizes that are generated for the pools depend on the target storage values you provide on the Buffer Pool Configuration Options panel. The aggregate working set sizes of the page sets in each pool (weighted by the user-defined priority) determine the proportion of storage allocated to the pool.

Number of pools

When analysis is invoked, the configuration advisor considers the number of pools first. The advisor determines an optimal grouping of page sets within the number of pools allowed. Separate consideration is given to 4-KB, 8-KB, 16-KB, and 32-KB pools.

By default, the minimum and maximum number of pools to be used are both set equal to the number of pools in the current buffer pool configuration. The configuration advisor does not attempt to delete any pools or create new ones. It attempts to reassign page sets within existing pools to achieve a better overall compatibility rating.

If you change the values for either or both the minimum and maximum number of pools, the configuration advisor determines the number and kind of pools within the stated range that gives the best overall compatibility rating with the fewest possible number of pools.

NOTE

Be careful when changing these values. The resulting analysis can generate a large number of page set reassignments. You can limit these reassignments by specifying a value other than 0 in the Limit for the number of page set moves considered field. For more information, see “Limit on page set moves” on page 116.
Weighting factors for buffer pool attributes

The attributes that make up the compatibility profile are listed with a default weighting factor for each attribute. The weighting factor is a number from 0 to 9. A value of 0 indicates that the attribute will not be used at all in compatibility calculations. A value of 9 indicates that the attribute will have a very heavy influence on the compatibility score.

You can choose which attributes you want the configuration advisor to consider during analysis and how much influence each attribute will have on the compatibility score.

Limit on page set moves

You can specify an upper limit to the number of page sets that can be reassigned to different buffer pools. A value of 0 (default) indicates that there is no limit to the number of page set reassignments that can be generated. By allowing as many reassignments as needed, the configuration advisor can produce a recommendation that provides the best compatibility between page sets and buffer pools.

However, in some cases this could result in many thousands of page set reassignments, which could take a long time for the resulting ALTER commands to be executed by DB2 when implementing the changes.

By specifying a limit to the number of page set reassignments, the analysis process may produce a lesser total compatibility score but will generate a more easily implemented set of alterations. If \( N \) is the designated limit, then only the top \( N \) reassignments are generated, meaning the page sets are reassigned that result in the best overall compatibility improvement. When more than one page set reassignments have the same level of improvement, and there is not enough room within the limit to reassign them all, the first ones encountered are reassigned. This means that on different analysis runs under slightly different conditions, the list of \( N \) reassignments can be slightly different.

When a limit is specified, that limit applies to each buffer pool class (4-KB, 8-KB, 16-KB, and 32-KB). So if you limit page set moves to 10, the total number of moves is limited to 10 for each buffer pool class, or 40 moves.

In addition, because the number of reassignments is limited, there is no practical value in doing subsequent interactive re-analysis. So when the limit feature is used, the Reanalyze option is inhibited on the Buffer Pool Configuration Analysis screen.
Additional controls

The configuration advisor also makes initial recommendations for sequential steal thresholds (Page `stl`), deferred write thresholds (`DWT`), and vertical deferred write thresholds (`VDW`). The value for `Page stl` is based on the pool’s predominant access type (sequential vs. random), with higher thresholds for mostly sequential pools and lower thresholds for mostly random pools. The values for `DWT` and `VDW` are based on the pool’s predominant update rate and activity level, with emphasis on write engine optimization and trickle-write performance objectives.

---

**NOTE**

Trickle-write refers to the performance concept for scheduling write operations as soon as there are enough updated pages to allow efficient use of the write engine (as opposed to allowing so many updated pages to accumulate that there are major delays when checkpoints occur).
Recommended changes

When analysis is complete, a list is displayed that details the changes recommended by the configuration advisor (see Figure 58).

**Figure 58  Configuration Analysis Results Summary panel (PMDEBPA1)**

When only a few changes are recommended, the recommendations are fairly easy to understand. However, if the change list is extensive, you might find it difficult to see the big picture represented by the new configuration.
If you see undesirable changes in the results, you can discard the results and try again with different options. But if you are not sure, you can accept the results and continue to the Buffer Pool Configuration Analysis panel (Figure 59) to see how the changes are represented in the configuration. This panel makes it easier to see and explore the new configuration.

**Figure 59  Buffer Pool Configuration Analysis panel (PMDEBPCC)**

The Buffer Pool Configuration Analysis panel is identical to the Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (Figure 60) with the following exceptions:

- The **Configuration** field is incremented each time analysis is performed.
- The button options have changed.

If you decide to discard the recommended changes and start over, click the **UNDO** button.

If you want to adjust the new configuration by changing the control options, click **REANALYZE** and modify values until you reach a satisfactory arrangement. The difference between various starting points in the analysis process is that there is a built-in bias towards the current setting. Changes are not recommended unless they appear to produce a better compatibility rating, even though there might be many arrangements that produce similar compatibility ratings.

You can exert more influence over the configuration process by setting and locking values for the buffer pools and the page sets.
You can manually set values for buffer pools on the Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (Figure 60) and the Buffer Pool Attributes panel (Figure 61 on page 121).

From the Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel, you can choose to lock one or more buffer pools. When you lock a buffer pool, the configuration advisor will not change its size or parameters, but page sets might be moved to or from the buffer pool. In the example below, by placing an L next to BP0, you indicate that the configuration advisor should retain these settings for this buffer pool, and after pressing Enter, the value in the Chg field changes to N.

Figure 60   Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (PMDEBPCA)

Select a buffer pool with the S action code to display the Buffer Pool Attributes panel (Figure 61 on page 121).
From the Buffer Pool Attributes panel, you can manually specify the performance attributes that you want the pool to support, as well as the various sizes and thresholds. By so doing, you define a different starting point for the analysis, which the configuration advisor will not change unless it calculates a better arrangement.

You can also lock your settings into place by specifying N in the Can these attributes be changed during analysis? field. And you can prevent page sets from being moved into the buffer pool by specifying N in the Can additional page sets be moved into this pool? field. The configuration advisor will search for the best configuration within the defined constraints.
You can manually set values for page sets on the Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel (Figure 60 on page 120) and the Page Set Attributes panel (Figure 62).

From the Buffer Pool Configuration Summary panel, you can lock all of the page sets in a buffer pool. The configuration advisor will not recommend moving any of the page sets in the buffer pool but is free to recommend changes to the size or parameters of the pool.

**Figure 62  Page Set Attributes panel (PMDEBPP2)**

From the Page Set Attributes panel, you can set the priority for page sets. Priority is always user defined. The configuration advisor will never make recommendations for priority. You can also specify a different buffer pool assignment. If the setting is not locked, the configuration advisor might not recommend the same buffer pool that you specify, but only if it finds a better fit than the one you chose. If the setting is locked, the configuration advisor will not attempt to reassign the page set or delete the indicated buffer pool.

**NOTE**

If a buffer pool is defined with zero pages, the buffer pool and all its page sets are treated as “dead” objects, and the configuration advisor ignores them even if they are not locked. If you want page sets to be eligible for configuration changes, they must reside in a buffer pool defined with a size greater than zero.
Implementing the changes

After you achieve a configuration that you want to implement, click the GENERATE JCL button to begin the process that tailors a batch job to implement the changes. This batch job should be run during a maintenance period when it is acceptable to stop databases. It will include DB2 utility steps to stop, alter, and start the affected page sets, change the pool sizes and thresholds, change the Pool Advisor run-time control parameters, and, if necessary, change the Pool Advisor configuration history file where priorities and lifetime profile attributes are retained.

**NOTE**

Implementing the changes is a serious undertaking. All of the intended changes should be reviewed carefully before submitting the job.

When you click GENERATE JCL, the Buffer Pool Configuration JCL Generation panel (Figure 63) is displayed.

**Figure 63  Buffer Pool Configuration JCL Generation panel (PMDEJCL0)**

Default values are displayed for the input and output JCL data set and member names. You can type over these default values with the data set and member names of your choice. Be sure that the PDS for the output JCL is preallocated.

You can also specify a valid UNDO JCL member name if you want the option to revert to the configuration that existed before the configuration JCL was submitted.
In the **Create Single Job** field, specify **Y** to create one batch job (one JCL deck) with multiple steps, or specify **N** to create a separate batch job for each step (one JCL deck per step).

In the **Stop By Database** field, specify **Y** to issue DB2 STOP and START statements for affected page sets at the database level rather than at the page set level. Specifying STOP and START statements at the database level significantly speeds up processing.

In the **Max TS per Step** field, specify the maximum number of page sets to be altered (moved to another buffer pool) per step in the output JCL. This value is only used when the **Stop By Database** field is set to **N**.

When you have specified the values on this panel, press **Enter**.

An ISPF **EDIT** session is displayed (Figure 64 on page 125), showing the generated JCL to implement the configuration changes. You can verify the JCL, make any necessary changes, and submit the job. Or you can save it for execution at another time.

Pay close attention to your JCL review, especially if you are creating a merged configuration. Some changes may affect DB2 subsystems located on different z/OS systems than the one you are running the configuration advisor from. Ensure that the JCL is appropriate for the target system. You can edit the JCL and place JCL which targets other DB2 subsystems or other z/OS systems into different JCL members.
Implementing the changes

Figure 64 ISPF EDIT session

```plaintext
File Edit Edit_Settings Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help

EDIT  PMDQA.V6R2M00.BBPARAM.JCL(DHB1DO) - 01.00  Columns000100072
Command ===>  Scroll ===>CSR

**************************************************************************************************
000001//PMDCFJOB JOB (4110),'DBADM',MSGCLASS=X,CLASS=Q,REGION=0M
000002//***************************************************************************
000003/*                                                                   */
000004/*              CONFIGURATION ADVISOR SKELETON JCL                      */
000005/*                                                                   */
000006/*              NOTE: INSERT A VALID JOB CARD AND STEPLIB CONCATENATION. */
000007/*                   PERMANENT CHANGES CAN BE MADE TO THE "PMDCFJCL"      */
000008/*                   MEMBER RESIDING IN THE PARMLIB.                     */
000009/*                                                                   */
000010//***************************************************************************
000011/*                                                                   */
000012/*              SUBMIT THIS JOB TO RUN ON THE SAME MVS SYSTEM AS THE    */
000013/*                  PMDQ DATA COLLECTOR AND THE DHB1 DB2 SUBSYSTEM.       */
000014/*                                                                   */
000015//***************************************************************************
000016/*                                                                   */
000017/*              IMPLEMENT CHANGES GENERATED ON 2008.269 AT 14:44:09      */
000018/*                                                                   */
000019//***************************************************************************
000020//JOBLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=PMDQA.V6R2M00.BBLINK
000021//STEP01 EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20,TIME=1800
000022//STEP01 EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20,TIME=1800
000023//STEP01 EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20,TIME=1800
000024//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*  
000025//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*  
000026//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*  
000027//SYSTSIN DD *
000028//DSN SYSTEM(DHB1)
000030 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP0) VPSIZE(8070) PGFIX(NO)
000031   VPSEQT(50) DWQT(15) VDWQT(3,0)
000032   PGSTEAL(LRU)
000033 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP1) VPSIZE(49590) PGFIX(NO)
000034   VPSEQT(50) DWQT(0) VDWQT(0,256)
000035   PGSTEAL(LRU)
000036 -ALTER BUFFERPOOL(BP2) VPSIZE(63000) PGFIX(NO)
000037   VPSEQT(50) DWQT(0) VDWQT(0,256)
000038   PGSTEAL(LRU)
```
Figure 65 is an example of the skeleton input JCL that can be found in the PMDCFJCL member of the PARMLIB.

Figure 65  Skeleton input JCL

```plaintext
//PMDCFJOB JOB (),"DBADM",MSGCLASS=X,CLASS=Q,REGION=0M
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                  *
//*        CONFIGURATION ADVISOR SKELETON JCL                        *
//*                                                                  *
//*        NOTE: INSERT A VALID JOBCARD AND STEPLIB CONCATENATION.    *
//*              PERMANENT CHANGES CAN BE MADE TO THE "PMDCFJCL"      *
//*              MEMBER RESIDING IN THE PARMLIB.                     *
//*                                                                  *
//*********************************************************************
//JOBLIB   DD DISP=SHR,DSN=$JOBLIB$
//$ENDJOB
//STEP01   EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=20,TIME=1800
//STEPLIB  DD DISP=SHR,DSN=$STEPLIB$
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*                                     
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*                                     
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*                                     
//SYSTSIN  DD *
```

You need to tailor the skeleton input JCL by providing a valid job card. You can also concatenate an optional user JOBLIB and/or STEPLIB to existing DD statements. Do not delete the DD statements containing the $JOBLIB$ and $STEPLIB$ symbolics.

Data quality

For the configuration process to work effectively, you must have an accurate profile of the performance attributes of your objects. It is not necessary to run expensive performance traces because this data is collected automatically while Pool Advisor is active, and the lifetime object statistics are updated every night with the daily statistics cycle. The more days of data collection you have, the more reliable the decision making.

Page sets that are rarely used can be problematic. If there is no significant access to a page set while Pool Advisor is collecting data, the configuration advisor cannot adequately understand the page set. The page set type can be ascertained, but the other attributes are either ignored or scored as medium, which is a crude compromise.

NOTE
The recommendations will only be as good as the data upon which they are based. Pay close attention to the data collection metrics and to the recommended changes. If they don’t seem to make sense, examine the page sets in more detail. This is especially true for objects that are accessed infrequently, such as at month-end or year-end.
Where to begin

The first time you try the configuration process, use the default control options, which will result in recommendations within your existing buffer pools and your existing total storage allocation, typically the reassignment of some page sets, the reallocation of storage, and the resetting of some thresholds. Then experiment with different controls, or manually specify changes until a desirable configuration is achieved. No changes are actually implemented until you run a generated reconfigure job, so it does not hurt to experiment with the configuration advisor dialog.

Data sharing considerations

When analyzing the configurations of individual members of a DB2 data-sharing sysplex, there are a number of special issues that the current version of Pool Advisor may not automatically consider.

- All shared page sets are assigned to the same pool in each member of the sysplex via the shared catalogs. However, Pool Advisor analyzes only one DB2 subsystem at a time when you do not select the merged analysis option. You will, therefore, need to run the analysis on each member separately and resolve any significant differences prior to implementing the changes. Although the object statistics collected by each member should be similar, any asymmetrical workloads could generate differences that should be manually reviewed, even though the background advisors will compensate for minor differences at run-time.

- Pool Advisor does not currently manage group buffer pool definitions in the coupling facility, so the configuration advisor may recommend the movement of objects from one buffer pool to another without regard to the coupling facility definitions, especially when the weighting factor for the data-sharing attribute is set to a low value. If there are some pools that are shared and some that are not, you will need to use the lock controls to prevent page set reassignment to inappropriate pools or monitor any mixing that takes place to ensure that it remains acceptable.

- You might need to reconfigure the group buffer pool resource allocations in the coupling facility to match the page set movements and resized buffer pools when you implement a new configuration.
BMC System Performance exits

BMC System Performance provides the following user exits. The #DOMEXIT member of the BBSAMP library can be used to assemble and link edit these exits if they need to be changed.

Set user ID for security checks (DOMEXIT1) ................................................................. 129
Override BMC System Performance security attributes (DOMEXIT2) ................. 130
Validate DB2 user authority (DOMEXIT4) ................................................................. 131
Set BMC System Performance session ID (DOMEXIT6) .............................................. 131

Set user ID for security checks (DOMEXIT1)

DOMEXIT1 is invoked by the Data Collector whenever the subsystem user ID must be set or changed for security processing. For example, it is invoked to set the IDs for issuing a -START TRACE command to each DB2.

This module processes the following requests:

- establishes initial subsystem user ID to z/OS
- changes BMC System Performance user ID to another user ID to be used for DB2 authorization
- restores user ID to initial z/OS user ID

This default exit assumes that a security system exists that supports RACF RACROUTE macro services.

The source for DOMEXIT1 is supplied in the DOMEXIT1 member of the BBSAMP data set.
DOMEXIT2 is invoked to override selected user security attributes that are specified in the SECURITY data set. This exit can be driven at the start of each user session with a Data Collector. If no user security record exists in the SECURITY data set, the user is not allowed access to the Data Collector and this exit is not driven.

If a user security record does exist, selected fields can be overridden by this exit. These fields show:

- which Data Collectors can be used
- which DB2 subsystems can be used
- user DB2 command authority
- user DB2 trace authority
- user z/OS command authority

This default exit assumes that the user is allowed to access the same DB2s and lists with the same privileges as those specified in the user security record.

The source for DOMEXIT2 is supplied in the DOMEXIT2 member of the BBSAMP data set.
Validate DB2 user authority (DOMEXIT4)

DOMEXIT4 is invoked to validate a user’s authority to invoke a DB2 function (start a trace, for example). The result is to either deny or allow the function.

The source for DOMEXIT4 is supplied in the DOMEXIT4 member of the BBSAMP data set.

--- WARNING ---
This exit is invoked as an extension of the Data Collector in supervisor state. Use extreme caution if privileged instructions or system keys (0–7) are used, because errors could violate the integrity of z/OS.

Set BMC System Performance session ID (DOMEXIT6)

DOMEXIT6 is invoked each time a user contacts the Data Collector for a new user session. This exit assigns a session ID for each user. The user ID is assigned as the session ID by default. The default exit routine is supplied as object code and is part of the normal installation procedure.

The exit is also supplied as assembler source that can be modified to change the user's session ID (the RACF group ID, for example). The source for DOMEXIT6 can be found in the DOMEXIT6 member of the BBSAMP data set.

It is easy to modify the DOMEXIT6 routine to allow the use of the user’s default RACF group by commenting out the B NOSENV statement. This is documented in the source code and can be located quickly. Only one group in the RACF list is assigned as the default group. This is not a secondary authorization list (like DB2 secondary authorization IDs).

When you access the Report Manager from TSO, you can change your default group by inserting a group name into the Group Ident field of the TSO/E logon panel.

BMC System Performance validates user authority for restricted commands and DB2 interaction by checking the PROFILE and SECURITY data sets for the accessing ID. If the accessing user ID or 9DEFAULT PROFILE does not exist, the user is denied access to the product.

For more information about User Profiles and the 9DEFAULT record, see the System and SQL Performance for DB2 Administrator Guide.
**NOTE**

DOMEXIT6 has been modified to support IBM APAR OW13376, which extends the ASXBUSER field from 7 to 8 bytes. The 8 byte field is accessed by using the name ASXBUSR8. The DOMEXIT6 routine can be modified to use the new 8 byte ASXBUSR8 field if an 8 byte authorization ID is required. See the DOMEXIT6 member of the BBSAMP data set for instructions.

**WARNING**

This exit is invoked as an extension of the Data Collector in supervisor state. Use extreme caution if privileged instructions or system keys (0–7) are used, because errors could violate the integrity of z/OS.
The System and SQL Performance for DB2® products from BMC Software are a family of tightly integrated performance monitoring and management tools for DB2. Most of the products share the same dialog architecture, enabling data sharing and exceptional ease of use across products. The following products can share the same started task and can be accessed through a common dialog:

- **APPTUNE for DB2** — A tool for tuning SQL statements and troubleshooting DB2 application performance.

- **Pool Advisor for DB2** — A tool for monitoring DB2 pools, identifying inefficient use, and suggesting and implementing modifications to gain maximum benefit from storage resources.

- **SQL Explorer for DB2** — A tool for analyzing SQL statements and database structures to optimize application performance.

- **MainView for DB2 – Data Collector** — A selectable component of the MainView for DB2 product that allows MainView users to share some functions of the Performance Activity products Data Collector.

  This component provides access to DB2 performance data that supplements the data already available via MainView for DB2.

- **BMC System Performance for DB2** — A solution that combines the features and functions of MainView for DB2, OPERTUNE, and Pool Advisor with a supplemental set of comprehensive reports on all aspects of DB2.

- **SQL Performance for DB2** — A solution that combines the features and functions of the APPTUNE for DB2 and SQL Explorer for DB2 components with a comprehensive index reporting function that is available only with the solution.
When a single product is enabled, the main menu for that product is displayed. When multiple products or solutions are enabled, the main menu that is displayed reflects the active product mix. Figure 66 is an example of the main menu that is displayed when all System and SQL Performance for DB2 products are enabled.

**Figure 66  System and SQL Performance for DB2 main menu (DOMESELT)**

When multiple products share a product session, functions that are shared by all products are shown on the initial main menu. Select a product from the main menu to display the main menu for that product. Functions that are specific to each product are accessed through the product’s main menu.

All products share the same Data Collector and the same trace data sets. If you select a different Data Collector in any product, the Data Collector is switched in all products.

**NOTE**

Filters set in APPTUNE have no effect on Pool Advisor or BMC System Performance reports, because those products do not support filtering.
BMC System Performance commands

This appendix describes all product commands, including parameter descriptions and syntax diagrams. This appendix also describes the Available Commands panel, which lists all commands that can be issued from the current panel or report.

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  ADDDB2 .............................................................. 139
  ADDPROD ............................................................. 140
  ADMIN ................................................................. 140
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Available Commands panel

The Available Commands panel (Figure 67) can be displayed from the panels and reports of the following System and SQL Performance products:

- APPTUNE
- Pool Advisor
- BMC System Performance (Pool Advisor and solution-specific panels and reports only)
- SQL Performance (APPTUNE, Index component, and common panels used by SQL Explorer)

The Available Commands panel lists all commands that can be issued from the panel or report from which it was invoked.

To display the Available Commands panel, perform one of the following actions:

- type **SHOWCMD**S on the Command line and press Enter
- type a question mark (?) on the Command line and press Enter
- press F6

**NOTE**

SHOWCMD**S is the default value for F6 except under the following circumstances:

- The ZOOM command is the default value assigned to F6 when a report is displayed.
- The IEDIT command is the default value assigned to F6 when a Command Interface panel is displayed.
Select a command from the list with an S to issue the command.

Some commands cannot be issued from the Available Commands list because they require parameters. Type these commands on the Command line of the panel or report.

Press F1 (Help) anywhere on the line where a command is listed to display a complete explanation of the command as it relates to the panel or report from which it is being issued.

BMC System Performance commands

Following are descriptions of all product commands (with syntax diagrams and parameter definitions). Online Help is also available for all commands. Type HELP commandName on the Command line of any panel, and press Enter. For a selection list of commands, type HELP COMMANDS.
ABOUT

ABOUT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes copyright and trademark information about the product to be displayed.

Figure 68  Syntax of the ABOUT command

```
ABOUT
```

Type ABOUT on the Command line, and press Enter.

ADDDDB2

ADDDDB2 is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It is used to temporarily access a DB2 subsystem that is not defined in the DOMPLEX option set. The DB2 subsystem is added to the list of DB2s that can be monitored by the specified Data Collector.

The default parameters from the DOMPLEX option set are used, but the DB2 subsystem is not added to the list of DB2 subsystems in the DOMPLEX option set. It remains available for use until it is deleted using the DELDB2 command or until the Data Collector is cycled.

Figure 69  Syntax of the ADDDB2 command

```
ADDDB2  DB2ssid
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to which the DB2 subsystem is being added. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2ssid</td>
<td>(required) The subsystem ID of the DB2 subsystem being added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).
ADDPROD

ADDPROD is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console. It is used to dynamically activate a System and SQL Performance product that was previously deactivated by using the DELPROD command.

**NOTE**
The product must have been activated when the Data Collector was started and then subsequently deactivated by using the DELPROD command. ADDPROD cannot activate a product under any other circumstances.

**Figure 70  Syntax of the ADDPROD command**

```
DCssid  ADDPROD  productCode
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td><em>(required)</em> The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to which the product is being added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productCode</td>
<td><em>(required)</em> The product code of the product being added. Possible values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ASQ—APPTUNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- PMD—Pool Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- PSS—SQL Explorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AFD—SQL Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- SPD—System Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BDS—MainView for DB2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADMIN

ADMIN is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes the Administration menu (DOMEADM1) to be displayed. The Administration menu is the starting point for creating or modifying profiles, viewing or modifying global options, and viewing maintenance.

The ADMIN command works only if you have administration authority.

**Figure 71  Syntax of the ADMIN command**

```
ADMIN
```

Type `ADMIN` on the **Command** line, and press `Enter`. 
AP

AP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. AP is valid only if you have multiple products including APPTUNE installed and active at your site. AP is used to navigate from any System and SQL Performance product to the following APPTUNE panels:

- Workload Analysis Menu
- DB2 Current Status report
- Application Profiles

You can use the AP command to move directly to one of these panels, and when you subsequently exit that panel, you are returned to the panel from which the command was issued. You cannot issue consecutive AP commands. You must return to the panel from which the command was issued before you can use the command again.

Figure 72 Syntax of the AP command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORK</td>
<td>Causes the Workload Analysis Menu to be displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT</td>
<td>Causes the DB2 Current Status report to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPL</td>
<td>Causes the Application Profiles panel to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEEP

BEEP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It is a toggle command that alternately disables and enables the terminal “bell” feature. The beep sounds whenever a message is displayed and when an exception condition defined in a report is displayed.

When you use this product under TSO/ISPF, the product determines if beeping is supported by the terminal and defaults to either using beeps or not using beeps based on that information. Under native TSO, the product cannot make this determination and defaults to not using beeps. If you know that the terminal supports beeping, you can use this command to enable this feature.

You can also use this command at any time to disable beeping in situations where frequent messages or exceptions make the noise undesirable.

The setting does not remain in effect across user sessions.
Figure 73  Syntax of the BEEP command

Type BEEP on the Command line, and press Enter.

CANCEL

There are two versions of the CANCEL command:

User session

CANCEL is a basic panel navigational command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes an exit from the current panel to the previous panel. Any data entry on the current panel is discarded as part of the cancel process.

CANCEL is the default value assigned to the F12 key.

Figure 74  Syntax of the CANCEL command (user session)

Press F12 or type CANCEL (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line, and press Enter.

Data Collector

CANCEL is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console or the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA).

It cancels a user session (in order to stop traces or loops originated by the user, for example). The user ID is not canceled; only the session for the user is canceled.

Figure 75  Syntax of the CANCEL command (Data Collector)

**BMC System Performance commands**

BMC System Performance for DB2 User Guide
You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).

### CAPS

CAPS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It is a toggle command that alternately changes the text displayed on all panels to uppercase or mixed case. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it (using another CAPS command), or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your user session

**Figure 76 Syntax of the CAPS command**

![CAPS syntax](CAPS.png)

Type CAPS on the Command line, and press Enter.

### CHANGES

CHANGES is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the current Summary of Changes for the active products.

**NOTE**

Summaries of Changes for prior releases can be accessed from the current Summary of Changes.
Figure 77  Syntax of the CHANGES command

Type CHANGES on the Command line, and press Enter.

CLEAR

CLEAR is a panel-specific command issued from only the following panels:

- Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA)
- DB2 Command Interface panel (DOMECMDD)
- MVS Command Interface panel (DOMECMDV)
- OPERTUNE Command Interface panel (DOMECMDP)

When issued from the Command Interface panels, it clears the contents of the command text area of the panel.

If there is command text initially displayed when you access one of these panels and you use the CLEAR command to erase the text, you can subsequently issue the RESET command to retrieve the initial contents of the text area.

When issued from the Function Key Values panels, it removes all current function key settings.

Figure 78  Syntax of the CLEAR command

Type CLEAR on the Command line, and press Enter.

CMD

CMD is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the Command Interface Menu (DOMECMDM).
From the Command Interface Menu, you can choose which type of command to issue. The following types of commands are available:

- Data Collector
- z/OS
- DB2
- OPERTUNE

This command is synonymous with the CMDDMENU command.

**Figure 79 Syntax of the CMD command**

```
CMD
```

Type CMD on the Command line, and press Enter.

**CMDBOT**

CMDBOT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes the Command line to be displayed at the bottom of all product panels. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using the CMDDTOP command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your user session

**Figure 80 Syntax of the CMDBOT command**

```
CMDBOT
```

Type CMDBOT (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line, and press Enter.

**CMDDDB2**

CMDDDB2 is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the DB2 Command Interface panel (DOMECMDD).

Only DB2 commands can be issued from the DB2 Command Interface panel.
Figure 81  Syntax of the CMDDB2 command

Type CMDDB2 on the Command line, and press Enter.

For more information about issuing DB2 commands, see online Help for the DB2 Command Interface panel (type HELP DOMECMDA).

CMDDC

CMDDC is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECDMA).

Only Data Collector commands can be issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel.

Figure 82  Syntax of the CMDDC command

Type CMDDC on the Command line, and press Enter.

For more information about issuing Data Collector commands, see online Help for the Data Collector Command Interface panel (type HELP DOMECDMA).

CMDMENU

CMDMENU is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the Command Interface Menu (DOMECDM). DOMECDM).

From the Command Interface Menu, you can choose which type of command to issue. The following types of commands are available:

- Data Collector
- z/OS
- DB2
- OPERTUNE

This command is synonymous with the CMD command.
**CMDMENU**

Type `CMDMENU` on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.

**CMDOPT**

CMDOPT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the OPERTUNE Command Interface panel (DOMECMDP).

Only OPERTUNE commands can be issued from the OPERTUNE Command Interface panel. OPERTUNE commands can be issued only if the BMC Software OPERTUNE product is installed and active.

Type `CMDOPT` on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.

For more information about issuing OPERTUNE commands, see online Help for the OPERTUNE Command Interface panel (type **HELP DOMECMDP**).

**CMDTOP**

CMDTOP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes the **Command** line to be displayed at the top of all product panels, just below the panel ID and description. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using the CMDBOT command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your user session.

Type `CMDTOP` on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.
Type **CMDTOP** (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.

**COLOR**

COLOR is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It builds the product panels in color when you are using native TSO without ISPF. It is a toggle command that alternately enables and disables the color feature.

When you use this product under TSO/ISPF, the product determines if color is supported by the terminal and defaults to either using color or not using color based on that information. Under native TSO, the product cannot make this determination and defaults to *not* using color. If you know that the terminal supports color, you can use this command to display the panels in color.

The setting does not in effect across user sessions.

**Figure 86  Syntax of the COLOR command**

![COLOR](image)

Type **COLOR** (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.

**DBCS**

DBCS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It is a toggle command that alternately disables and enables DBCS support when you are using native TSO without ISPF.

When you use this product under TSO/ISPF, the product determines if DBCS is supported by the terminal and defaults to either using DBCS or not using DBCS based on that information. Under native TSO, the product cannot make this determination and defaults to not using DBCS. If you know that the terminal supports DBCS, you can use this command to enable this feature.

The setting remains in effect until you

- change it with another DBCS command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session
DEBUG is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console or the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA).

It is used to enable or disable various diagnostic functions useful in problem determination.

---

**WARNING**

Do not use this command unless instructed by BMC Software Customer Support. Incorrect use can cause the Data Collector to terminate.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector for which the debugging function is being enabled or disabled. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>If no parameters are specified, the current settings for all parameters are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Enables the DEBUG function for the specified type. Used without additional parameters, the default type (MSG) is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DELDB2 is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It dynamically deletes a DB2 subsystem from the list of DB2 subsystems that can be monitored by a Data Collector.

This command can be used to delete DB2 subsystems previously added using the ADDDB2 command or to suspend use of DB2 subsystems defined in the DOMPLEX option set (without deleting the definition from the DOMPLEX option set).

Figure 89  Syntax of the DELDB2 command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>(optional) Disables the DEBUG function for the specified type. Used without additional parameters, the default type (MSG) is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, general diagnostic messages are issued, when appropriate. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, DB2 interface messages are issued, when appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRR</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, ABEND messages are issued, when appropriate. Error recovery is bypassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, I/O messages are issued, when appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, security messages are issued, when appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, the command timeout feature is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIT</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, DOMEXIT3 processes trace records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLEX</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, diagnostic sysplex messages are issued, when appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLTR</td>
<td>(optional) When enabled, the normal report manager IFCID filtering is performed at the point where the IFCID is to be added to the MRU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All messages issued as a result of this command are written to the system operator console. WTO records are generated and are written to the trace data set.

You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).
You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type `HELP DOMECMDA`).

**DELPROD**

DELPROD is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console. It dynamically deactivates an active System and SQL Performance product.

**Figure 90  Syntax of the DELPROD command**

```
DCssid  DELPROD  productCode
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>DCssid</code></td>
<td>(required) The subsystem ID of the Data Collector from which the product is being deactivated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| `productCode` | (required) The product code of the product being deactivated. Possible values are:  
  - ASQ—APPTUNE  
  - PMD—Pool Advisor  
  - PSS—SQL Explorer  
  - AFD—SQL Performance  
  - SPD—BMC System Performance  
  - BDS—MainView for DB2 |

**DOWN**

DOWN is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel that contains a scrollable list. It causes the display to scroll down toward the bottom of the list. The value you specify remains in effect until you

- change it by using the UP command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session
DOWN is the default value assigned to the F8 key.

Figure 91 Syntax of the DOWN command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>If no parameter is specified, the amount scrolled is determined by the scroll amount displayed in the upper right corner of the panel. The default for this value is specified on the Session Options panel of User Options or the User Profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnnn</td>
<td>(optional) Determines the number of lines scrolled in the range 1–9999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>(optional) The bottom of the list is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>(optional) Data is scrolled one full page at a time. The length of a full page varies depending on the number of scrollable lines displayed on the panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALF</td>
<td>(optional) Data is scrolled a half-page at a time (half the scrollable lines displayed on the panel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>(optional) The cursor position determines the number of lines scrolled. The line at the cursor position is displayed at the top of the scrollable area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP</td>
<td>(optional) Data is scrolled one repeating group at a time. This value is valid only when viewing reports with repeating groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To issue the DOWN command, follow one of these steps:

- Press F8 to use the default scrolling amount.
- Type a parameter on the Command line and press F8.
- Type DO (with or without a parameter) on the Command line and press Enter.

**DUMP**

DUMP is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It enables or disables the diagnostic dump that occurs at abend retry or takes a diagnostic dump of a specified job.

The output from this command goes to the system DUMP data set. You can verify that system DUMP data sets are available by issuing the following z/OS command from either the MVS Command Interface panel or the system operator console:
DISPLAY DUMP,T.

**Figure 92 Syntax of the DUMP command**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector for which dumps are being enabled or disabled. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>If no parameter is specified, the current dump status (ON or OFF) is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>(optional) To enable error recovery dumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>(optional) To disable dumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jobName</td>
<td>(optional) The name of the job to dump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>(optional) To dump the Data Collector associated with the specified job. Dump-oriented messages are sent to the Data Collector's syslog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).

**END**

END is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes a return to the previous panel displayed. Any data entry to the panel is saved or committed as a result of the command. If the User Profile specifies the display of confirmation panels, a confirmation panel is displayed before the data is committed.

END is the default value assigned to the F3 key.

**Figure 93 Syntax of the END command**

Press F3 or type END on the Command line and press Enter.
ENQS

ENQS is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It is used to display enqueue conflicts or all enqueues held or waited for by a specific job or by a specific DB2 subsystem.

**Figure 94  Syntax of the ENQS command**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to be examined for enqueues. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jobName</td>
<td>The name of the job to examine for enqueues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2ssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the DB2 subsystem to examine for enqueues. The enqueues for each DB2 address space are listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Indicates that all enqueues held or waited for by the specified job or DB2 subsystem are displayed (synonymous with *).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Indicates that all enqueues held or waited for by the specified job or DB2 subsystem are displayed (synonymous with ALL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>If no parameter is specified after the job name or DB2 subsystem ID, only enqueue conflicts are displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPAND

EXPAND is a report-specific command that can be issued only from reports. It is used to access detailed information on selected topics, which isn’t automatically displayed when a report is activated.

Many reports contain multiple levels of detail. Only the highest (least detailed) is displayed when the report is initially activated. The EXPAND command causes one or more suppressed levels to be displayed.

EXPAND ALL is the default value assigned to the F21 key.

Figure 96    Syntax of the EXPAND command
To issue the EXPAND command, follow one of these steps:

- Type an action code in the selection field beside the group to be expanded, and press **Enter**.
- Type **EXPAND** on the **Command** line, move the cursor to the group to be expanded, and press **Enter**.
- Move the cursor to a group to be expanded, and press **F21** (all groups will be expanded).

**FIND**

FIND is a basic panel command that can be issued from any panel containing free-form text (for example, reports and Help panels). It is used to find a specified string of text and move the cursor to the text.

**Figure 97   Syntax of the FIND command**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>The text to be found. This text can consist of one or more words. When a string consists of more than one word, it must be enclosed in apostrophes (’) or quotation marks (”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Indicates that the FIND command should search for the same string as the previous FIND command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>When no optional parameter is specified after the string, the search begins at the current cursor position and searches forward toward the bottom of the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>Indicates that the search should begin at the top of the data and find the first occurrence of the string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FKA (function key area) is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using PFSHOW, FKA, or KEYS, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

**NOTE**
The alternate keys are displayed only if 24 function keys are specified in ISPF.

This command is synonymous with PFSHOW and KEYS. The FKA/PFSHOW/KEYS function is the default value assigned to the F14 key.

**Figure 98  Syntax of the FKA command**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Each time the command is issued the display of function keys alternates between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>(optional) The primary function keys are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>(optional) Display of function keys is turned off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press F14, or type **FKA** (with or without a parameter) on the **Command** line and press Enter.
FKEYS

FKEYS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel outside of User Options. It displays the User Function Key Values panel (DOMEUOP4). The User Function Key Values panel is used to change the default values for function keys.

This command is synonymous with PFKEYS and PFKS.

**Figure 99   Syntax of the FKEYS command**

```
FKEYS
```

Type **FKEYS** (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the **Command** line, and press **Enter**.

HELP

HELP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes informational text to be displayed. The topic of the text depends on the parameter specified in the command, the point at which the command is issued, or the position of the cursor.
Figure 100  Syntax of the HELP command

```
HELP nonspecificObject
    CMD(commandName)  
    MSG(messageID)    
    PNL(panelID)      
    RPT(reportName)   
    TUT(tutorialName) 
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>If no parameter is specified, the following rules are applied in the following order to determine the nature of the Help text displayed: 1. If there is a message displayed on the panel, Help for that message is displayed. 2. If the cursor is on a report data field, Help for that report field is displayed. 3. If a report is displayed, Help for that report is displayed. 4. Help for the current panel is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonspecificObject</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> If an object is specified without an object type, all types are searched for an object with the specified name. The Help text for the first object that matches is displayed. If no object is found with the specified name, an error message is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commandName</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Help is available for all System and SQL Performance product commands. Command names cannot be abbreviated when used with the HELP command. Type HELP COMMANDS for a selection list of all commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panelID</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Help is available for all product panels. Specify the 8-character panel identifier. Type HELP PANELS for a selection list of all panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messageID</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Help is available for all product messages. Specify the message identifier in the format BMCnnnnm. Type HELP TUT(MESSAGES) for a selection list of all messages. Help is also available for all OPERTUNE messages.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutorialName</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Help is available for a number of general topics not associated with specific objects. Specify the tutorial name. Type HELP TUTORIAL for a selection list of tutorial topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportName</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Help is available for all product reports. Specify the 8-character report name. Type HELP REPORTS for a selection list of all reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a  OPERTUNE is a BMC Software product used to change DSNZPARM values dynamically.

Type HELP (with or without a parameter) on the Command line, and press Enter.
HILITE

HILITE is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It enables highlighting support when you are using native TSO without ISPF. Highlighting includes the ability to display text using the following special attributes:

- bold
- reverse video
- underscoring
- blinking

HILITE is a toggle command that alternately enables and disables the highlighting feature.

When you use this product under TSO/ISPF, the product determines if highlighting is supported by the terminal and defaults to either using highlighting or not using highlighting based on that information. Under native TSO, the product cannot make this determination and defaults to not using highlighting. If you know that the terminal supports highlighting, you can use this command to enable the feature.

The setting remains in effect until you either change it or end your product session. It does not remain in effect across user sessions.

**Figure 101 Syntax of the HILITE command**

```
HILITE
```

Type HILITE on the Command line, and press Enter.

HOME

HOME is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It moves the cursor to the Command line. If your Command line is displayed at the bottom of the screen, you can assign this command to a function key for quick access to the Command line without tabbing through all input fields.

**Figure 102 Syntax of the HOME command**

```
HOME
```


**IEDIT**

IEDIT is a panel-specific command that can be issued from only the following panels:

- Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA)
- DB2 Command Interface panel (DOMECMDD)
- MVS Command Interface panel (DOMECMDV)
- OPERTUNE Command Interface panel (DOMECMDP)

Use this command to export the command text from any of these panels to an ISPF edit session. When you are finished editing, you can **End** or **Cancel**:

- **End** to return to the panel from which the command was issued. The edited text is displayed in the command text area.

- **Cancel** to return to the panel from which the command was issued. The edited text is discarded. The text in the command text area remains as it was before the IEDIT command was issued.

**Figure 103 Syntax of the IEDIT command**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEDIT</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Type **IEDIT** on the Command line and press **Enter**.

**KEYS**

KEYS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using **PFSHOW**, **FKA**, or **KEYS**, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

**NOTE**

The alternate keys are displayed only if 24 function keys are specified in ISPF.

This command is synonymous with **PFSHOW** and **FKA**. **KEYS/PFSHOW/FKA** is the default value assigned to the **F14** key.
**Figure 104 Syntax of the KEYS command**

![Syntax of the KEYS command](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Each time the command is issued the display of function keys alternates between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>(optional) The primary function keys are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>(optional) Display of function keys is turned off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press F14, or type KEYS (with or without a parameter) on the Command line and press Enter.

**LEFT**

LEFT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel containing a wide-mode table (132 columns) when the current screen width is 80 columns. It shifts the data in the table to the left, displaying the previously hidden data. The number of columns shifted depends on the position of the table and the position of the cursor at the time the command is issued.

LEFT is the default function assigned to the F10 key.

**Figure 105 Syntax of the LEFT command**

![Syntax of the LEFT command](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Data is shifted the maximum number of columns possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>(optional) Data is shifted the indicated number of columns, up to the maximum possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue the LEFT command in one of the following ways:

- Press F10.
- Type a parameter on the Command line and press F10.
- Type LEFT (with or without a parameter) on the Command line, and press Enter.
LOCATE

LOCATE is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel containing a keyed scrollable table (the list of User Profiles, for example). It finds a specific string of text and moves the row containing that text to the top of the display area. Only the text in the column that is the key is searched. If a SORT command is used to change the key, subsequent LOCATE commands search on the new key field.

Figure 106 Syntax of the LOCATE command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>(required) The text to be found. This text can consist of one or more words. When a string consists of more than one word, it must be enclosed in apostrophes (’) or quotation marks (“).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type LOCATE (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line and press Enter.

MENU

MENU is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the Available Commands panel (DOMECOME) containing a list of commands that can be issued from the current panel or report.

Some of the commands listed are selectable. Type S in the selection field and press Enter to issue the command.

Other commands cannot be selected because they require parameters. You must return to the panel or report from which MENU was issued and type the command on the Command line if a parameter is required.

Help is available for all commands in the list. Move the cursor to the line that describes the command, and press F1 (Help).

This command is synonymous with SHOWCMDS. SHOWCMDS/MENU is the default value assigned to the F6 key except when you are viewing reports.

You can also issue MENU by typing a question mark (?) on the Command line and pressing Enter.

Figure 107 Syntax of the MENU command
Type **MENU** or ? on the **Command** line and press Enter.

**MODIFY**

MODIFY is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the **command text** area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It is used to display or modify the timeout limit for the execution of commands from the Command Interface panels.

**Figure 108 Syntax of the MODIFY command**

```
DCssid   MODIFY   TIMEOUT   minutes
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector for which values are to be modified or displayed. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface input panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMEOUT</td>
<td>If TIMEOUT is specified without minutes, the current time-out limit for the execution of commands from the Command Interface panels for the specified Data Collector is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>(optional) Specify a number of minutes in the range 1–60 to modify the time-out limit for the execution of commands from the Command Interface panels for the specified Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).

**Figure 109 Sample output from the MODIFY command**

```
DOMECMDA/I Command Interface
Command ===> _______________________________________________ Scroll ===> PAGE
BMC24237 Press Enter to reissue the last command
BMC24925 SXSO MODIFY issued: TIMEOUT set to 1
BMC24321 SXSO Command complete RC=0000 "MODIFY TIMEOUT"
```
**NEXT**

NEXT is a command that applies only to reports when more data has been collected than can fit in the report output buffer.

When the report generation process cannot display all of the collected report data, a message is issued and the last displayed line indicates that more data is available. The data can be viewed only in segments the size of the report output buffer. Use the NEXT command to retrieve and display each segment of data. Use the TOP command to redisplay the first segment.

![Figure 110 Syntax of the NEXT command](image)

Type `NEXT` on the `Command` line and press `Enter`.

For more information about segmented viewing of reports, see online Help (type `HELP SEGMENT`).

**OPTIONS**

OPTIONS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel outside of User Options. It displays the User Options Menu (DOMEUOP0). The User Options Menu offers a selection of panels used to modify the User Profile.

![Figure 111 Syntax of the OPTIONS command](image)

Type `OPTIONS` (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the `Command` line and press `Enter`.

For more information about User Options, see online Help (type `HELP TOPTIONS`).
OUTLIM

OUTLIM is a report manipulation command that can be issued only while viewing a report. It applies only to reports containing repeating groups of data. OUTLIM changes the number of repetitions of data that are displayed and is most useful when used in combination with the SORT command.

**Figure 112 Syntax of the OUTLIM command**

```
OUTLIM
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>There is no limit to the number of repeating groups reported. Use this parameter to cancel a previously set output limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnnn</td>
<td>The number of repeating groups to be displayed. Valid values are any number in the range 1–9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type **OUTLIM** (with an appropriate parameter) on the **Command** line of any report, and press **Enter**.

PANELID

PANELID is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It is a toggle command that causes the panel ID to be either displayed in the upper left corner of all product panels or suppressed. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using the PANELID command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

**Figure 113 Syntax of the PANELID command**

```
PANELID
```

Type **PANELID** on the **Command** line and press **Enter**.
PFKEYS

PFKEYS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel outside of User Options. It displays the User Function Key Values panel (DOMEUOP4). The User Function Key Values panel is used to change the default values for function keys.

This command is synonymous with FKEYS and PFKS.

**Figure 114  Syntax of the PFKEYS command**

Type **PFKEYS** (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the **Command** line and press **Enter**.

PFKS

PFKS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel outside of User Options. It displays the User Function Key Values panel (DOMEUOP4). The User Function Key Values panel is used to change the default values for function keys.

This command is synonymous with FKEYS and PFKEYS.

**Figure 115  Syntax of the PFKS command**

Type **PFKS** on the **Command** line and press **Enter**.
PFSHOW

PFSHOW is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. It can be used to temporarily override the value specified in the User Profile, but it does not change that value. The new value remains in effect until you

- change it using PFSHOW, FKA, or KEYS, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

**NOTE**

The alternate keys are displayed only if 24 function keys are specified in ISPF.

This command is synonymous with KEYS and FKA. The PFSHOW/FKA/KEYS command is the default value assigned to the F14 key.

Figure 116  Syntax of the PFSHOW command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Each time the command is issued, the display of function keys alternates between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>The primary function keys are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Display of function keys is turned off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press F14, or type PFSHOW (with or without a parameter) on the Command line and press Enter.
PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or the system operator console. It displays a list of all currently active BMC Software System and SQL Performance products for DB2, which includes the following products:

- SQL Performance (SQLPerf)
- System Performance (SysPerf)
- APPTUNE
- Pool Advisor (Pool Adv)
- OPERTUNE
- SQL Explorer (SQL Exp)
- MainView for DB2 (MV/DB2)
- MainView for DB2 – Data Collector (MV/DB2DC)

Figure 117  Syntax of the PRODUCTS command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 118  Sample output from the PRODUCTS command
You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type **HELP DOME CMDA**).

**QUIT**

QUIT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes a quick complete exit from the product in a manner equivalent to repeated executions of the CANCEL command followed by selection of option X on the Main Menu. Data that is being changed at the time the QUIT command is issued is not saved.

*Figure 119  Syntax of the QUIT command*

```
QUIT
```

Type QUIT on the **Command** line and press Enter.

**REFRESH**

REFRESH is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the **command text** area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOME CMDA) or the system operator console. It is used to rebuild

- the product user authorization tables from the DB2 catalog
- the trace data set indexes from all trace data sets of some or all output groups

*Figure 120  Syntax of the REFRESH command*
### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector that owns the user authorization tables to be rebuilt, or the trace data set indexes to be rebuilt. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTH</td>
<td>The user authorization tables for the specified (or currently selected) Data Collector are rebuilt from the DB2 catalog. This is done using direct I/O (not SQL). It is needed after a GRANT for user trace/command authority when DB2 security is being used by this product (and ignored if product security is being used). To ensure correct results, invoke the DB2 QUIESCE utility for the SYSUSER table space before issuing the REFRESH command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2ssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the DB2 subsystem that owns the authorization tables to be rebuilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Indicates that the authorization tables for all DB2 subsystems being monitored by the specified Data Collector are to be rebuilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBAX&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>The trace data set indexes for the specified (or currently selected) Data Collector are rebuilt. The operation applies to either the indicated output group or all output groups. This option rebuilds hierarchy indexes from existing track-level leaf indexes without re-reading the underlying data. This process takes place automatically during subsystem initialization if a change in the trace data set list is detected. This option should be used only as a diagnostic tool under the direction of BMC Software Customer Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBAT&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>The trace data set indexes for the specified (or currently selected) Data Collector are rebuilt. The operation applies to either the indicated output group or all output groups. This option rebuilds all the indexes via a sequential scan of all the indicated trace data sets. This process also takes place automatically during subsystem initialization if an incomplete preceding shutdown process is detected. This option should be used only as a diagnostic tool under the direction of BMC Software Customer Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>The output group number which is to be the target of the index rebuild operation. Valid values are any number in the range 001–016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Indicates that the rebuild operation is to apply to all output groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> REFRESH RBAX and REFRESH RBAT operations require that the target output group be taken out of active recording mode while the rebuild is performed. If there is activity in the monitored DB2 subsystem, data can be lost during this period. If this occurs, a message will be issued indicating the event.

You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type `HELP DOMEMCMDA`).
RESET

RESET is a command issued from a number of different panels. Its function depends on the panel from which it is issued.

**Function keys**

RESET is used from the following panels to reset the default values for function keys to the values originally shipped with the product:

- User Function Key Values (DOMEUOP4) in User Options
- User Profile Function Key Values (DOMEUPR7) in the User Profile

**Command interfaces**

RESET is used from the following panels to reset the contents of the command text area to its initial value:

- Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA)
- DB2 Command Interface panel (DOMECMDMDD)
- MVS Command Interface panel (DOMECMDV)
- OPERTUNE Command Interface panel (DOMECMDP)

**Figure 121 Syntax of the RESET command**

```
RESET
```

Type **RESET** on the Command line and press Enter.
RETRIEVE is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It redisplays the last command issued on the Command line (excluding navigation and scrolling commands like EXIT and DOWN). Repeated invocations of the command cause retrieval of successive commands from a stack 18 levels deep.

RETRIEVE is the default value assigned to the F24 key.

Figure 122 Syntax of the RETRIEVE command

Press F24 or type RETRIEVE (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line and press Enter.

RETURN is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It causes a series of END commands to be issued automatically until you back up to the product’s main menu.

Data that is being changed at the time the RETURN command is issued is saved. A confirmation panel is displayed if you have requested confirmations (via the Session Options panel of either the User Profile or User Options).

Figure 123 Syntax of the RETURN command

Type RETURN on the Command line and press Enter.
RFIND

RFIND is a basic panel command that can be issued from the same product panels as the FIND command (panels containing free-form text). It reissues the previous FIND command (including the direction).

RFIND is the default value assigned to the F17 key.

Figure 124  Syntax of the RFIND command

Press F17 or type RFIND on the Command line and press Enter.

RIGHT

RIGHT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel containing a wide-mode table (132 columns) when the current screen width is 80 columns. It shifts the data in the table to the right, displaying previously hidden data. The number of columns shifted depends on the position of the table and the position of the cursor at the time the command is issued.

RIGHT is the default value assigned to the F11 key.

Figure 125  Syntax of the RIGHT command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Data is shifted the maximum number of columns possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>Data is shifted the indicated number of columns, up to the maximum possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To issue the RIGHT command:

- Press F11.
- Type a parameter on the Command line and press F11.
- Type RIGHT (with or without a parameter) on the Command line, and press Enter.
SHOWCMDS

SHOWCMDS is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It displays the Available Commands panel containing a list of commands that can be issued from the current panel or report.

Some of the commands listed are selectable. Type S in the selection field and press Enter to issue the command.

Other commands cannot be selected because they require parameters. You must return to the panel or report from which SHOWCMDS was issued and type these commands on the Command line.

Help is available for all commands in the list. Move the cursor to the line that describes the command, and press F1 (Help).

This command is synonymous with MENU. SHOWCMDS/MENU is the default value assigned to the F6 key except when you are viewing reports.

You can also issue SHOWCMDS by typing a question mark (?) on the Command line and pressing Enter.

Figure 126 Syntax of the SHOWCMDS command

Type SHOWCMDS or ? on the Command line and press Enter.

SHUTDOWN

SHUTDOWN is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console. It stops a Data Collector subsystem, either in a normal manner or without saving trace data.

NOTE

The SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE and STOP commands are mutually exclusive. If you issue both of these commands, only the command issued first will be recognized.
Figure 127  Syntax of the SHUTDOWN command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>(required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMMEDIATE</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **DCssid** (required) The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to be stopped.
- **IMMEDIATE** (optional) Stops the Data Collector quickly without saving data that has been collected, but not written to the trace data sets. If you submit the SHUTDOWN command without the IMMEDIATE parameter, the Data Collector shuts down in a normal manner.

Note: If you issue a SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE, the subsequent start of the Data Collector will take longer than usual because the index for the trace data sets will have to be rebuilt. This parameter should be used only under emergency conditions.

**SORT**

SORT is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel containing a keyed scrollable table and in reports containing repeating groups of data. It is used to change the order of data displayed:

- On keyed scrollable panels, the SORT command changes the column used as the sort key.
- On reports containing repeating groups, the groups are rearranged using the indicated field as the sort key within the boundaries of the group level. Both a primary and secondary sort key can be specified.

SORT A (ascending) is the default value assigned to the F4 key and SORT D (descending) is the default value assigned to the F5 key.

Figure 128  Syntax of the SORT command
To issue the SORT command:

- Type `SORT` (with or without parameters) on the Command line, move the cursor to the column to be used as the sort key, and press Enter, or

- Move the cursor to the column to be the new sort key, and press F4 or F5.

### SPFOFF

SPFOFF is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It disables the use of ISPF as the dialog display mechanism. This value remains in effect until you either change it or end your product session.

This command is ignored if it is issued from a session running under native TSO.

---

**NOTE**

If you issue an ISPF command (SPLIT or SWAP, for example) while ISPF is off, the product turns ISPF on while the command is being executed and off again when the command is no longer in effect.

---

### Figure 129 Syntax of the SPFOFF command

```
> SPFOFF <
```

Type **SPFOFF** on the Command line and press Enter.
**SPFON**

SPFON is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It enables the use of ISPF as the dialog display mechanism when it has been temporarily disabled using the SPFOFF command. This value remains in effect until you either change it or end your product session.

This command is ignored if it is issued from a session running under native TSO.

Figure 130 Syntax of the SPFON command

![Syntax of the SPFON command]

Type **SPFON** on the Command line and press Enter.

**STATUS**

The STATUS command can be used to display three types of status information:

- user session information (the Session Status panel) when issued from a panel
- report information (the Report Status panel) when issued from a report
- the status of the Data Collector when issued from the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA), or the system operator console

**User session**

When issued from a nonreport panel, the STATUS command displays the Session Status panel (DOMEGSTA). The Session Status panel contains a summary of information about your current user session, including a list of your currently active reports. In this instance, the STATUS command is the same as the STATUSS command (see “STATUSS” on page 182).

Figure 131 Syntax of the STATUS command (user session)

![Syntax of the STATUS command (user session)]

Type **STATUS** on the Command line and press Enter.
Figure 132  Sample output from the STATUS command (user session)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DMEGSTA/I</th>
<th>Session Status</th>
<th>LINE 1 OF 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command ====&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scroll ====&gt; CSR_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

07/11 09:13:29
Current storage usage : 2467 K  
Storage usage limit : 51200 K  
Hiperspace usage : 0 K  
Hiperspace usage limit : 0 K

These Reports are in ACTIVE status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Src</th>
<th>Strg Wkfl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPDMAIN</td>
<td>VIEWING PRIME SYSPLEX DB2 MONITOR</td>
<td>DC 325K 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report information

When issued from a report, the STATUS command displays the Report Status panel (DOMERSTA). The Report Status panel contains a summary of information about the report being viewed and a number of selection fields providing access to more detailed information.

**NOTE**
While you can issue the STATUSS command from a report and display session information, you cannot issue the STATUSR command from a panel and display report information. The report must already be active and displayed for the STATUSR command to return any information.

When issued from a report, the STATUS command is the same as the STATUSR command (see “STATUSR” on page 181).

Figure 133  Syntax of the STATUS command (report information)

Type STATUS on the Command line and press Enter.
Figure 134  Sample output from the STATUS command (report information)

Data Collector

STATUS is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or the system operator console. It displays status information about the trace data sets used by the Data Collector and its associated DB2 subsystems.

Figure 135  Syntax of the STATUS command (Data Collector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can find information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel in online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).

**STATUSR**

STATUSR is a report-specific command that can be issued from any report. It displays the Report Status panel (DOMERSTA). The Report Status panel contains a summary of information about the report being viewed and a number of selection fields providing access to more detailed information.

NOTE

You cannot use the STATUSR command on a nonreport panel to obtain report information. The report must already be active and displayed for the STATUSR command to return any information.

**Figure 137 Syntax of the STATUSR command**

Type STATUSR on the Command line and press Enter.

For more information about Report Status, see online Help (type HELP DOMERSTA).
**STATUSS**

STATUSS displays the Session Status panel (DOMEGSTA) when issued from either a panel or report. The Session Status panel contains a summary of information about your current user session, including a list of your currently active reports.

**TIP**

You can use the STATUSS command on a report panel to obtain information about your user session.

---

**Figure 138  Syntax of the STATUSS command**

```
STATUSS
```

Type STATUSS on the Command line and press Enter.

For more information about Session Status, see online Help (type HELP DOMEGSTA).

**STOP**

There are two versions of the STOP command.

**User session**

STOP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It cancels auto mode (under which values on the current panel are automatically updated and redisplayed at the specified interval).

**Figure 139  Syntax of the STOP command (user session)**

```
STOP
```

Type STOP (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line and press Enter.
Data Collector

STOP is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console. It stops the Data Collector subsystem in a normal manner.

NOTE

The SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE and STOP commands are mutually exclusive. If you issue both of these commands, only the command issued first will be recognized.

Figure 140  Syntax of the STOP command (Data Collector)

```
STOP DCssid
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>(required) The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to be stopped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STORAGE

STORAGE is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or from the system operator console. It displays details of storage usage for a specific Data Collector, job, or task on the system.

Figure 141  Syntax of the STORAGE command

```
STORAGE DCssid jobName
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>When issued without a parameter, the STORAGE command produces a summary map listing of storage for the Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jobName</td>
<td>(optional) The name of an active job or task (running on the same z/OS system as the Data Collector) for which storage details are to be displayed (in the VSMLIST format).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Figure 142** Sample output from the STORAGE command

```
DOMECMDO/P                     Command Interface                 LINE 1 OF 909
Command ===> _______________________________________________ Scroll ===> CSR_

More:     +

BMC24499 PH01 ------------ DATA COLLECTOR STORAGE MAP ------------
BMC24499 PH01 SMF LIMIT BTL:  6M ( 6120K)
BMC24499 PH01 USER ALLOC BTL:  1M ( 1092K)
BMC24499 PH01 AUTH ALLOC BTL:  0M ( 268K)
BMC24499 PH01 SMF LIMIT ATL:  1516M (1552384K)
BMC24499 PH01 USER ALLOC ATL:  3M ( 2708K)
BMC24499 PH01 AUTH ALLOC ATL:  18M ( 17980K)
BMC24499 PH01 STRG ALLOC ATB:  0M
BMC24499 PH01 STRG HWM ATB:  0M
BMC24499 PH01 STRG OBJS ATB:  0
BMC24499 PH01 MEMLIMIT ATB:  0M
BMC24499 PH01 ASM ACT FRAMES:  10M
BMC24499 PH01 ASM NVIO SLOTS:  0M
BMC24499 PH01 ASM VIO SLOTS:  0M
BMC24499 PH01 ASM TOTAL PAGES:  10M
BMC24499 PH01 ELAPSED TIME : 0000 08:05:55.918711
BMC24499 PH01 TCB CPU TIME : 0000 00:00:04.820823
BMC24499 PH01 ------- END OF STORAGE MAP -------
```

**Figure 143** Sample output from the STORAGE DCssid command

```
DOMECMDO/I                     Command Interface                 LINE 1 OF 870
Command ===> _______________________________________________ Scroll ===> CSR_

More:     +

Storage for PH01 ASID(00BC)
TCB at 005FE0A8 (IEAVAR00)
 SP 229  Start  Length    Free  Key
 7F7D9000  2400       0    1
 SP 229  Start  Length    Free  Key
 7F174000  4096       0    5
 7F626000  4096       0    5
 7F6B8000  32768      0    5
 SP 230  Start  Length    Free  Key
 005FF000  4096    3952  0
 7F6FE000  4096       0    0
 7F797000 12288    1224  0
 7FFE9000  8192    3576  0
 7FEB0000  4096    3960  0
 SP 230  Start  Length    Free  Key
 005EA000  4096       0    1
 005EC000  8192    2952  1
 005FB000  4096    3952  1
 7F755000  8192       0    1
 7F7F2000  4096       0    1
 7F7F4000  8192       0    1
 7F7F9000  8192       0    1
```

For information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, see online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).
SWITCH

SWITCH is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the system operator console. It generates an archive from the currently active log file for the specified output group(s). Writing continues in the log file, and any subsequent archive requests for that archive will copy records from the point at which SWITCH was issued.

**NOTE**

If archiving is not enabled for the logset, the command has no effect.

---

**Figure 144 Syntax of the SWITCH command**

![Syntax of the SWITCH command]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCssid</strong></td>
<td>(required) The subsystem ID of the Data Collector that owns the output group(s) to be switched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nnn</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the number of the output group for which the archive is to be performed, where nnn is the number of the output group in the range 001–128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL</strong></td>
<td>Specifies that the command is applicable to all output groups owned by the specified Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYSPLEX

SYSPLEX is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel or the system operator console. It establishes or terminates sysplex communication between the local Data Collector and other members of its DOMPLEX, or displays information about the status of the DOMPLEX and the DB2 subsystems it monitors.

Figure 145  Syntax of the SYSPLEX command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector to which the command is directed. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| STATUS    | Displays a series of messages containing the following information:  
- the DOMPLEX name  
- the number of DOMPLEX members that are active  
- the member names that identify the Data Collectors to the coupling facility  
- the status of the Data Collectors  
- the time of the last data transmission from the DOMPLEX member |
| DB2       | Displays a series of messages containing the following information:  
- the DOMPLEX name  
- the DB2 subsystem IDs  
- the number of active DB2 subsystems currently connected to the DOMPLEX  
- the member names that identify the Data Collectors to the coupling facility  
- the subsystem IDs of the Data Collectors monitoring the DB2 subsystems  
- the status of the DB2 subsystems |
| ON        | Establishes sysplex communication between the current Data Collector and the other active Data Collectors in the DOMPLEX. |
| OFF       | Terminates sysplex communication between the current Data Collector and the other active Data Collectors in the DOMPLEX. |
For information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, see online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).

**TERSE**

TERSE is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel. It is a toggle command that enables or disables Terse mode. Terse mode is used to suppress portions of the screen display. Its main purpose is to increase the space available for displaying report output data.

When you begin your product session, Terse mode is off. When you issue the TERSE command

- The display of function keys is suppressed.
- Less status information and fewer header lines are displayed on reports.
This command remains active until you

- change it by issuing another TERSE command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

TERSE is the default value assigned to the F16 key.

**Figure 148 Syntax of the TERSE command**

![TERSE Syntax](image)

Press F16 or type TERSE (or an appropriate abbreviation) on the Command line and press Enter.

### TOP

TOP is a command that applies only to reports when more data has been collected than can fit in the report output buffer.

When the report generation process cannot display all of the collected report data, a message is issued and the last displayed line indicates that more data is available. The data can be viewed only in segments the size of the report output buffer. Use the NEXT command to retrieve and display each subsequent segment of data. Use the TOP command after one or more NEXT commands have been issued to redisplay the first segment of the report.

**Figure 149 Syntax of the TOP command (user session)**

![TOP Syntax](image)

Type TOP on the Command line and press Enter.
UP

UP is a basic panel command that can be issued from any product panel that contains a scrollable list. It scrolls the display in the direction of the top of the list. The value you specify remains in effect until you

- change it using the UP command, or
- modify your User Profile, or
- end your product session

UP is the default value assigned to the F7 key.

Figure 150 Syntax of the UP command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>If no parameter is specified, the amount scrolled is determined by the scroll amount displayed in the upper right corner of the panel. The default for this value is specified on the Session Options panel of User Options or the User Profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnnn</td>
<td>Determines the number of lines scrolled in the range 1–9999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>The top of the list is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>Data is scrolled one full page at a time. The length of a full page varies depending on the number of scrollable lines displayed on the panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALF</td>
<td>Data is scrolled one half page at a time (half the scrollable lines displayed on the panel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>The cursor position determines the number of lines scrolled. The line at the cursor position is displayed at the bottom of the scrollable area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP</td>
<td>Data is scrolled one repeating group at a time. This value is valid only when viewing reports with repeating groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To issue the UP command, follow one of these steps:

- Press F7 to use the default scrolling amount, or
- Type a parameter on the Command line, and press F7, or
- Type UP (with or without a parameter) on the Command line, and press Enter.
USERS

USERS is a Data Collector command that can be issued from only the command text area of the Data Collector Command Interface panel (DOMECMDA) or the system operator console. It displays a list of users in session with the specified Data Collector.

Figure 151 Syntax of the USERS command

```
DCssid USERS
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCssid</td>
<td>The subsystem ID of the Data Collector. Use this parameter only when issuing the command from the console. When the command is issued from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, it applies automatically to the currently selected Data Collector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 152 Sample output from the USERS command

```
BMC24320 PH01 Current online users: 002 Maximum online users: 099
BMC24320 PH01 Current batch users: 000 Maximum batch users: 001
BMC24319 PH01 USERID ASID Type Status
BMC24318 PH01 RDHPSH 00F8 online HOME
BMC24318 PH01 RDHDXJ4 01AE online XMEM,SUSP
BMC24318 PH01 PH01 00FD DC PH01
BMC24321 SXS0 Command complete RC=0000 "USERS"
```

**NOTE**

When *NO ID!* is displayed for a user, no security system user ID was found for that user (ASXBUSER was zero). Contact your security administrator if this value is unacceptable.

For information about issuing commands from the Data Collector Command Interface panel, see online Help (type HELP DOMECMDA).
ZOOM

ZOOM is a command that applies only to reports.

Some reports containing summary data are related to other reports containing more detailed information. All of these reports can be viewed separately, but the ZOOM command provides a means of moving directly from summary data on one report to detailed information about the same data on other reports.

When the ZOOM command is issued while the cursor is positioned on the Command line, the command causes the values on the report to be refreshed.

ZOOM is the default value assigned to F6 on reports.

Figure 153 Syntax of the ZOOM command

To issue the ZOOM command:

- Move the cursor to the Command line and press F6. The values on the report will be refreshed.

- Move the cursor to the selection field beside the data to be examined, type the desired zoom code, and press Enter. The available zoom codes are listed at the top of each report.

- Move the cursor to a value in a report field, and press Enter or F6. This type of zoom requires that a zoom report is defined for the selected field. If no zoom is defined, a message is issued.
Parameter variables and rules

This appendix lists and describes the BMC System Performance parameters that you use to modify storage resources when the advisors recommend changes. The appendix also describes the rules that trigger recommendations. The following topics are included:

- Overview ........................................... 193
- Variable repository ................................ 195
  - Listing parameter values .......................... 196
  - Setting parameter values ......................... 197
- BMC System Performance initialization parameters .................. 200
- BMC System Performance rules ........................... 212

Overview

When the BMC System Performance Data Collector contacts a DB2 subsystem for the first time, it reads the DB2 ZPARM values and uses them to create the default values for product parameters. The parameters based on the ZPARM values are stored in a repository. These computed values are stored in the repository only once. If the DB2 value changes (either temporarily or permanently), BMC System Performance will not be aware of the change and will continue to apply thresholds to the values in the repository.

When BMC System Performance determines that changes should be made to the size of resources or what the maximum and minimum thresholds should be, it uses the following values by default:

- increase resource by 10% of ZPARM value
- decrease resource by 10% of ZPARM value
- increase resource by a maximum of 25% of ZPARM value
- decrease resource by a maximum of 25% of ZPARM value
If you find that the recommended changes based on these default values are no longer appropriate (for example, because of changes to ZPARM values), you can modify the default values.

Modifications are made in the variable repository. You can access the variable repository by hyperlinking on the CONFIG button on Pool Advisor and BMC System Performance reports. The Configuration Menu (Figure 154) is displayed.

**Figure 154 Configuration Menu (PMDECNFG)**

Use this menu to perform the following tasks:

- **View and edit product variables**
  Select this option to display and edit the values for the thresholds upon which BMC System Performance acts to recommend corrective actions.

- **Refresh object names from DB2 catalog**
  Select this option to issue a command that refreshes the names of all objects that have been created since Data Collector startup. For a complete explanation, see the *BMC System Performance User Guide for DB2*.

- **Reset initialization parameters to default values**
  Use this option to cancel any changes that you made to the parameter values for a DB2 subsystem. The parameters revert to the default values shipped with the product.

Selecting this option displays the Advisor Interface. The PMDZDROP command is inserted in the Advisor text field. Use the following syntax to revert to default values:

```
PMDZDROP DB2ssid
```
Variable repository

The variable repository provides a method for editing parameter variables through a series of panels. The panels outline all of the variables, giving you the opportunity to edit any or all of the values.

One variable repository is created for each Data Collector. Use the variable repository for a Data Collector to set values for parameter variables for all DB2 subsystems that have been monitored by that Data Collector (whether or not they are currently being monitored).

Select option 1 (View and edit product variables) from the Configuration Menu to access variable repository functions. The Variable Repository SSID Selection panel (Figure 155) is displayed.

**Figure 155  Variable Repository SSID Selection panel (PMDEVDSR)**

```
PMDEVDSR/I         Variable Repository SSID Selection              LINE 1 OF 3
Command =====> Variable Repository SSID Selection _______ Scroll ====> CSR_
Select an item with one of the following action codes. Then press Enter.
S - Select/Modify SSID  D - Delete SSID   L - List Repository Variables

DB2
    #ALL
    DEDK
    DGE3
    DHI1
```

This panel lists all of the DB2 subsystems that are associated with the Data Collector. The panel also includes an option (#ALL) for assigning the same variable values to all DB2 subsystems in the list.

**NOTE**

If you specify a global value for a parameter (using #ALL) and you specify a different value for the same parameter for a specific DB2 subsystem, the DB2 subsystem value overrides the global value.

If you change a global value for a parameter using #ALL, you must recycle the Data Collector for changes to take effect for all DB2 subsystems that do not have a DB2-specific parameter specified. If you have previously specified a DB2-specific parameter and would like the #ALL variable to take effect after a Data Collect recycle, you must delete the parameter coded for the DB2 SSID.
If you are no longer using the current Data Collector to monitor a DB2 subsystem that is included in the list, you can use the D action code to delete the subsystem from the list. All of the specifications for that DB2 subsystem are removed from the repository for the Data Collector. If you delete the variables from the repository, you should also delete the DB2 subsystem from the list of DB2 subsystems being monitored by this Data Collector in the DOMPLEX option set. If you do not remove it from the monitor list, you must recycle the Data Collector to reestablish the default values. If you decide to monitor the DB2 again with the same Data Collector, default values will be computed for all variables until you set new values in the repository. You can delete the entries that are associated with #ALL, but you cannot delete the #ALL record.

**Listing parameter values**

Use the L (List) action code to see a list of all parameter values in the repository for the selected DB2 subsystem or #ALL. The Variable Repository Variable List (Figure 156) is displayed.

**Figure 156 Variable Repository Variable List panel (PMDEVOVL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMDEVOL/I</th>
<th>Variable Repository Variable List</th>
<th>Command ===&gt;</th>
<th>Scroll ===&gt;</th>
<th>CSR...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSID DB2 :</td>
<td>#ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This repository contains the following values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_INC</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>10240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>6144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_INC</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP0_DEC</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP0_INC</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP0_MAX</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP0_MIN</td>
<td>9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP1_DEC</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP1_INC</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP1_MAX</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K0_DEC</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K0_INC</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K0_MAX</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K0_MIN</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K9_DEC</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K9_INC</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K9_MAX</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_BP16K9_MIN</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Variable Repository Variable List displays the values of all parameter variables that are currently in the repository for

- the selected DB2 subsystem
- all DB2 subsystems (if #ALL is selected)

You cannot modify values from this panel.

**Setting parameter values**

Use the **S** (Select/Modify) action code from the Variable Repository SSID Selection panel to set or change repository values. The Variable Repository Category Selection panel (Figure 157) is displayed.

**Figure 157 Variable Repository Category Selection panel (PMDEVDCR)**

This panel lists the categories into which the variables are grouped. Use the **S** (Select/Modify Category) action code to display a list of variables that are associated with the selected category. You can select multiple categories.

If you select a category that represents a single entity (RID pool, for example), the Variable Repository Variables panel (Figure 159 on page 199) is displayed.
If you select a category that represents multiple entities (buffer pools, for example), the Repository Subcategory Selection panel (Figure 158) is displayed.

**Figure 158  Repository Subcategory Selection panel (PMDEVDSC)**

Use the S (Select/Modify Category) action code to select one or more entries to be updated.
When you select a category or a subcategory, the Variable Repository Variables panel (Figure 159) is displayed.

**Figure 159  Variable Repository Variables panel (PMDEVDVE)**

Use this panel to set new values for the variables listed on the panel or to change existing values.

If no value has been previously set in the repository for a variable, no **Current** value is listed. If a value has been previously set in the repository, that value is displayed as the **Current** value. To change the value or to set a new value, follow these instructions:

1. Type the new value in the **New Value** field.
   - Be sure that the new value falls within the range specified on the panel.

2. Press **Enter**.
   - The new value is validated.

3. Press **F3** to update the value.
   - Message BMC24253 confirms that the update is successful.

Use the D action code to mark an entry to be deleted from the repository. The **Current** value is removed from the panel when you press **Enter**, but the value is not deleted until you exit from the panel.

Press **F12** to cancel any changes or deletions that you made.
BMC System Performance initialization parameters

The following table lists and describes the parameter values that you can modify. You can set each of these variables for a specific DB2 subsystem or for all DB2 subsystems (when you select #ALL). If you specify different values for the same variable for a specific DB2 subsystem and for #ALL, the value you set for a specific DB2 subsystem takes precedence.

NOTE
If you change a global value for a parameter using #ALL, you must recycle the Data Collector for changes to take effect for all DB2 subsystems that do not have a DB2-specific parameter specified. If you have previously specified a DB2-specific parameter and would like the #ALL variable to take effect after a Data Collect recycle, you must delete the parameter coded for the DB2 SSID.

Table 3 BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 1 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General parameter variables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETPAGE_SAMPLING</td>
<td>Determines whether all getpage operations are counted or a statistical sampling function is used to reduce CPU usage. Valid values are ON and OFF:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ON—The sampling function is used to reduce CPU usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- OFF—All getpage operations are counted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is OFF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix D Parameter variables and rules

### Table 3  BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 2 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATS_CYCLE</td>
<td>Determines the following settings for statistics object collection:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Period—how frequently statistics are collected and updated (in minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Interval—over what period of time statistics are aggregated (in minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Analysis—how frequently the background analysis advisors check for problems (in minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are HI, MED and LOW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following table outlines the frequency for each setting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETTING</td>
<td>PERIOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is HI. Object statistics are collected and updated every five minutes, they are accumulated into a rolling 15-minute average, and the background advisors check for problems every five minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The same statistics cycle is set for all monitored DB2 subsystems. Individual DB2 subsystems cannot have different statistics cycles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAR_HISTORY</td>
<td>Specifies whether all near-history data is collected and reported (Recent Trends reports). Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Y—Near-history data is collected and reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- N—Only the data for the CURRENT and TODAY intervals is collected and reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term history is not affected (Daily History reports).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT_TRACKING</td>
<td>Specifies whether page set object data is collected. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Y—All object data is collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- N—No object data is collected. Object reports will contain no data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If the value for DAILY_PAGSET_HISTORY or DAILY_OBJECT_HISTORY is set to N, long-term object data will not be collected and reported, even if this parameter is set to Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAILY_OBJECT_HISTORY Specifies whether long-term object history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term object history data is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term object history data is not collected or reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).

\textbf{Note:} If the value for \texttt{OBJECT_TRACKING} or \texttt{DAILY_PAGESET_HISTORY} is set to \texttt{N}, long-term object data will not be collected and reported, even if this parameter is set to \texttt{Y}.

DAILY_PAGESET_HISTORY Specifies whether long-term page set history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term page set history is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term page set history is not collected and reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).

\textbf{Note:} If this value is set to \texttt{N}, long-term object data will not be collected and reported, even if the DAILY_OBJECT_HISTORY parameter is set to \texttt{Y}.

DAILY_SYSTEM_HISTORY Specifies whether long-term system history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term system history data is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term system history data is not collected and reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

The following reports are affected:
- DB2 Pools Daily History (PMDMAINL)
- Virtual Storage Daily History (PMDSTRGL)
- Buffer Pools Daily History (PMDBPML)
- EDM Pool Daily History (PMDEDMPL)
- RID Pool Daily History (PMDRIDPL)
- Sort Pool Daily History (PMDSRTPL)
- Group BPool Daily History (PMDGBPL)

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).

---

### Table 3  BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 3 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DAILY_OBJECT_HISTORY | Specifies whether long-term object history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term object history data is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term object history data is not collected or reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).

\textbf{Note:} If the value for \texttt{OBJECT_TRACKING} or \texttt{DAILY_PAGESET_HISTORY} is set to \texttt{N}, long-term object data will not be collected and reported, even if this parameter is set to \texttt{Y}.

| DAILY_PAGESET_HISTORY | Specifies whether long-term page set history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term page set history is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term page set history is not collected and reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).

\textbf{Note:} If this value is set to \texttt{N}, long-term object data will not be collected and reported, even if the DAILY_OBJECT_HISTORY parameter is set to \texttt{Y}.

| DAILY_SYSTEM_HISTORY | Specifies whether long-term system history data is collected and reported (Daily History reports). Valid values are \texttt{Y} (Yes) and \texttt{N} (No)\textsuperscript{a}:
- \texttt{Y}—Long-term system history data is collected and reported.
- \texttt{N}—Long-term system history data is not collected and reported.

The default is \texttt{Y}.

The following reports are affected:
- DB2 Pools Daily History (PMDMAINL)
- Virtual Storage Daily History (PMDSTRGL)
- Buffer Pools Daily History (PMDBPML)
- EDM Pool Daily History (PMDEDMPL)
- RID Pool Daily History (PMDRIDPL)
- Sort Pool Daily History (PMDSRTPL)
- Group BPool Daily History (PMDGBPL)

Near-history is not affected (Recent Trends reports).
**Table 3  BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 4 of 12)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| HOURLY_PAGESET_HISTORY    | Specifies whether long-term page set history data is collected and reported at an hourly level (Long Term History reports) in addition to a daily level. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No):  
  - Y—Long-term page set history is collected and reported at an hourly level.  
  - N—Long-term page set history is not collected and reported at an hourly level.  
  The default is N.  
  You must recycle the Data Collector after you change this parameter.  
  **Note:** If this value is set to Y, the NEAR_HISTORY parameter must be set to Y. |
| HOURLY_SYSTEM_HISTORY     | Specifies whether long-term system history data is collected and reported at an hourly level (Long Term History reports) in addition to a daily level. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No):  
  - Y—Long-term system history data is collected and reported at an hourly level.  
  - N—Long-term system history data is not collected and reported at an hourly level.  
  The default is N.  
  You must recycle the Data Collector after you change this parameter.  
  **Note:** If this value is set to Y, the NEAR_HISTORY parameter must be set to Y. |
| SHOW_ACTION               | Specifies whether actions taken on behalf of recommendations will be written to the SYSTSPRT SYSOUT log at every cycle of the background advisors. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).  
  The default is N (No). |
| SHOW_RECOMMEND            | Specifies whether currently issued recommendations will be written to the SYSTSPRT SYSOUT log at every cycle of the background advisors. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).  
  The default is N (No). |
| SHOW_WTO                  | Specifies whether WTO messages will be written to the SYSTSPRT SYSOUT log when actions are executed. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).  
  The default is Y. |

**Virtual storage parameter variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| VSCMAX   | Maximum amount of the DBM1 region (in megabytes) that the specified DB2 is allowed to use.  
  The default is 1000. |
### BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 5 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VSCAVAIL_ALERT</td>
<td>Level of available storage (in megabytes) at which an ALERT will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCAVAIL_WARN, and VSCAVAIL_NOTE must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCAVAIL_WARN</td>
<td>Level of available storage (in megabytes) at which a WARNING will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCAVAIL_NOTE, and VSCAVAIL_ALERT must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCAVAIL_NOTE</td>
<td>Level of available storage (in megabytes) at which a NOTE will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCAVAIL_WARN, and VSCAVAIL_ALERT must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCPSR_ALERT</td>
<td>Page steal rate at which an ALERT will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 50 (pages per second).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCPSR_NOTE and VSCPSR_WARN must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCPSR_WARN</td>
<td>Page steal rate at which a WARNING will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 20 (pages per second).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCPSR_NOTE and VSCPSR_ALERT must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCPSR_NOTE</td>
<td>Page steal rate at which a NOTE will be triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 10 (pages per second).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If this value is set for a specific DB2 subsystem, the values for VSCPSR_WARN and VSCPSR_ALERT must also be set for that DB2 subsystem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EDM pool parameter variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to decrease the size of the EDM pool when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments and cannot be lower than the original setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_INC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to increase the size of the EDM pool when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) below which the EDM pool should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) above which the EDM pool should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Performance profile variable parameter variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPGSACT_LOW</td>
<td>Lower boundary for the activity level of a buffer pool in getpages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &lt; 100 getpages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPGSACT_HI</td>
<td>Upper boundary for the activity level of a buffer pool in getpages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &gt; 999 getpages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE_LOW</td>
<td>Lower boundary for the update rate of a buffer pool in updates per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &lt; 10 updates per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE_HI</td>
<td>Upper boundary for the update rate of a buffer pool in updates per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &gt; 99 updates per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQUENTIAL_LOW</td>
<td>Lower boundary for the sequential access rate of a buffer pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &lt; 30% getpage activity uses sequential access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQUENTIAL_HI</td>
<td>Upper boundary for the sequential access rate of a buffer pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &gt; 69% getpage activity uses sequential access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_LOW</td>
<td>Lower boundary for the page set size in pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &lt; 1000 pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_HI</td>
<td>Upper boundary for the page set size in pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is &gt; 99,999 pages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 7 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DBD cache parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBDSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to decrease the size of the DBD cache when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments and cannot be lower than the original setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBDSIZE_INC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to increase the size of the DBD cache when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBDSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) below which the DBD cache should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> All specifications should be in 5000 KB increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBDSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) above which the DBD cache should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RID pool parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to decrease the size of the RID pool when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_INC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to increase the size of the RID pool when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) below which the RID pool should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) above which the RID pool should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort pool parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORTSIZE_DEC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to decrease the size of the sort pool when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORTSIZE_INC</td>
<td>Number of kilobytes by which to increase the size of the sort pool when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORTSIZE_MIN</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) below which the sort pool should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORTSIZE_MAX</td>
<td>Size (in kilobytes) above which the sort pool should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Global buffer pool parameter variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BPREDUCE</td>
<td>Determines whether the size of buffer pools can be decreased when the storage management mode is NORMAL and getpage activity is low. Valid values are Y (Yes) and N (No).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Y—Buffer pool decreases are allowed during NORMAL mode when getpage activity is low. The size of the buffer pool will decrease by the amount specified in SIZE_bpid_DEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- N—Buffer pool decreases are not allowed in NORMAL mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is N (No).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When specified for a DB2 subsystem, this variable applies to all buffer pools on the DB2 subsystem. When specified for #ALL, it applies to all buffer pools on all DB2 subsystems that are listed on the Variable Repository SSID Selection panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP#ALL_DPMAX</td>
<td>Maximum number of dirty pages allowed for all buffer pools combined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If DPMAX = 0, the deferred write and vertical deferred write thresholds are recalculated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When specified for a DB2 subsystem, this variable applies to all buffer pools on the DB2 subsystem. When specified for #ALL, it applies to all buffer pools on all DB2 subsystems that are listed on the Variable Repository SSID Selection panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPSEQT_STICK</td>
<td>Number of times increments to the sequential steal threshold (VPSEQT) are allowed in a 24-hour period. Valid values are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 0—an unlimited number of increments are allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 1–255—the specified number of increments are allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Each 24-hour period begins at midnight. When the specified number of increments is reached, the VPSEQT is changed to 50% to accommodate varying workloads, and no additional changes are allowed until a new cycle begins at midnight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When specified for a DB2 subsystem, this variable applies to all buffer pools on the DB2 subsystem. When specified for #ALL, it applies to all buffer pools on all DB2 subsystems that are listed on the Variable Repository SSID Selection panel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Buffer pool parameter variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_bpid_DEC</td>
<td>Number of pages by which to decrease the size of the specified buffer pool when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_bpid_INC</td>
<td>Number of pages by which to increase the size of the specified buffer pool when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 9 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_bpid_MIN</td>
<td>Size (in pages) below which the specified buffer pool should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE_bpid_MAX</td>
<td>Size (in pages) above which the specified buffer pool should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group buffer pool parameter variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASTO_ALERT</td>
<td>Number of castouts allowed before an ALERT is triggered. This value must be greater than the WARNING value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: If a value smaller than the WARNING value is specified, this value will be changed to three times the WARNING value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTO_WARN</td>
<td>Number of castouts allowed before a WARNING is triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECKP_ALERT</td>
<td>Number of checkpoint operations allowed before an ALERT is triggered. This value must be greater than the WARNING value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: If a value smaller than the WARNING value is specified, this value will be changed to twice the WARNING value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECKP_WARN</td>
<td>Number of checkpoint operations allowed before a WARNING is triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logging parameter variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGLOAD_DEC</td>
<td>Number of records by which to decrease the value for LOGLOAD when a recommendation is made to decrease the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the decrement is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for LOGLOAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGLOAD_INC</td>
<td>Number of records by which to increase the value for LOGLOAD when a recommendation is made to increase the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the increment is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for LOGLOAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGLOAD_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum LOGLOAD value, below which LOGLOAD should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the minimum is set to 75% of the ZPARM value for LOGLOAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGLOAD_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum LOGLOAD value, above which LOGLOAD should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the maximum is set to 125% of the ZPARM value for LOGLOAD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3  BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 10 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOG_SPACE</td>
<td>Percentage of log space available, below which a recommendation to add a new log will be issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 33%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG_COPY1_HLQ</td>
<td>High-level qualifier to be used for a new primary log data set when a recommendation is triggered to add a new log data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG_COPY2_HLQ</td>
<td>High-level qualifier to be used for a new duplex log data set when a recommendation is triggered to add a new log data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHKPT_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum number of minutes between checkpoints, below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 1 minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This variable is not a DB2 ZPARM, but its value influences the adjustment to the LOGLOAD ZPARM when it falls below the minimum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHKPT_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum number of minutes between checkpoints, above which the value should not be increased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default is 1440 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This variable is not a DB2 ZPARM, but its value influences the adjustment to the LOGLOAD ZPARM when it rises above the maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thread parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTHREAD_DEC</td>
<td>Number of concurrent users(^b) by which the value for CTHREAD should be decreased when a recommendation is made to decrease the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the decrement is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for CTHREAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTHREAD_INC</td>
<td>Number of concurrent users(^b) by which the value for CTHREAD should be incremented when a recommendation is made to increase the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the increment is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for CTHREAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTHREAD_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value for the number of concurrent users(^b), below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the minimum is set to 75% of the ZPARM value for CTHREAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTHREAD_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value for the number of concurrent users(^b), which should not be exceeded on behalf of a recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this value is not specified, the maximum is set to 125% of the ZPARM value for CTHREAD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 11 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDBACK_DEC</td>
<td>Number of background connections (batch or TSO) to a single instance of DB2 by which the value for IDBACK should be decreased when a recommendation is made to decrease the value. If this value is not specified, the decrement is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for IDBACK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBACK_INC</td>
<td>Number of background connections (batch or TSO) to a single instance of DB2 by which the value for IDBACK should be increased when a recommendation is made to increase the value. If this value is not specified, the increment is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for IDBACK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBACK_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value for the number of concurrent background connections (batch jobs and utilities) to a single instance of DB2, below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the minimum is set to 75% of the ZPARM value for IDBACK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBACK_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value for the number of concurrent background connections (batch jobs and utilities) to a single instance of DB2, which should not be exceeded on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the maximum is set to 125% of the ZPARM value for IDBACK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDFORE_DEC</td>
<td>Number of TSO foreground connections to a single instance of DB2 by which the value for IDFORE should be decreased when a recommendation is made to decrease the value. If this value is not specified, the decrement is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for IDFORE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDFORE_INC</td>
<td>Number of TSO foreground connections to a single instance of DB2 by which the value for IDFORE should be increased when a recommendation is made to increase the value. If this value is not specified, the increment is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for IDFORE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDFORE_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value for the number of TSO concurrent foreground connections to a single instance of DB2, which should not be exceeded on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the maximum is set to 125% of the ZPARM value for IDFORE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDFORE_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value for the number of TSO concurrent foreground connections to a single instance of DB2, below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the minimum is set to 75% of the ZPARM value for IDFORE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3  BMC System Performance parameter variables (part 12 of 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DDF parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXDBAT_DEC</td>
<td>Number of DBAT threads by which to decrease the value for MAXDBAT when a recommendation is made to decrease the value. The default is 10% of the ZPARM value for MAXDBAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXDBAT_INC</td>
<td>Number of DBAT threads by which to increase the value for MAXDBAT when a recommendation is made to increase the value. The default is 10% of the ZPARM value for MAXDBAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXDBAT_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum number of active DBAT threads, below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation. The default is 75% of the ZPARM value for MAXDBAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXDBAT_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum number of active DBAT threads, which should not be exceeded on behalf of a recommendation. The default is 125% of the ZPARM value for MAXDBAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open data sets parameter variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMAX_DEC</td>
<td>Number of data sets by which to decrease the value for DSMAX when a recommendation is made to decrease the value. If this value is not specified, the decrement is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for DSMAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMAX_INC</td>
<td>Number of data sets by which to increase the value for DSMAX when a recommendation is made to increase the value. If this value is not specified, the increment is set to 10% of the ZPARM value for DSMAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMAX_MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value for the number of data sets that can be open concurrently, below which the value should not be decreased on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the minimum is set to 75% of the ZPARM value for DSMAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMAX_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value for the number of data sets that can be open concurrently, which should not be exceeded on behalf of a recommendation. If this value is not specified, the maximum is set to 125% of the ZPARM value for DSMAX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* The Data Collector must be recycled after changing this parameter.

*b* This value includes connections from batch, CICS, IMS, and TSO tasks.
Table 4 describes the rules that BMC System Performance uses to trigger recommendations for changes to parameters. Each rule describes a condition in DB2, the existence of which triggers the recommendation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisor</th>
<th>Rule is triggered when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDM pool</td>
<td>the EDM pool efficiency drops below 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the EDM pool efficiency drops below 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the EDM pool has a positive load failure count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the EDM pool activity is high, but utilization is low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the EDM pool size is smaller than the minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the EDM pool size is larger than the maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID pool</td>
<td>the RID pool efficiency drops below 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RID pool efficiency drops below 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RID pool experiences storage related failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RID pool activity is high, but utilization is low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RID pool size is smaller than the minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RID pool size is larger than the maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort pool</td>
<td>the sort pool efficiency drops below 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the sort pool efficiency drops below 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the sort pool size is smaller than the minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the sort pool size is larger than the maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer pool</td>
<td>there is positive DM event for this buffer pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the I/O rate is significant, sequential access is low, the page residency time is less than 30 seconds, and the system hit ratio is less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the I/O rate is significant, sequential access is medium, the page residency time is less than 30 seconds, and the system hit ratio is less than 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the I/O rate is significant, sequential access is high, and the application hit ratio is less than 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the getpage rate is less than 10 pages per second and the virtual pool residency time is greater than 300 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the virtual pool residency time is very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the buffer pool size is smaller than the minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Buffer pool size is larger than the maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential steal threshold</td>
<td>buffer pool access is predominantly sequential, but the sequential steal threshold (VPSEQT) is currently set too low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buffer pool access is predominantly random, but the sequential steal threshold (VPSEQT) is currently set too high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BMC System Performance rules (part 2 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisor</th>
<th>Rule is triggered when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deferred write and vertical deferred write thresholds</td>
<td>buffer pool access is predominantly random, the updated-page write I/O rate is above the minimum threshold of 5 pages per second, and the deferred write threshold (DWQT) is at least 20% lower than the recommended value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the maximum number of dirty pages allowed for all buffer pools (DPMAX) = 0 and update activity has increased or the size of the buffer pool has decreased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group buffer pool</td>
<td>prevent group buffer pool from changing system status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDF</td>
<td>the number of remote threads that are queued is greater than 5% of the maximum DBAT value (MAXDBAT_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the maximum number of remote threads allowed is higher than the maximum (MAXDBAT_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>the average number of minutes per checkpoint is less than the value for the minimum number of minutes between checkpoints (CHKPT_MIN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the number of minutes since the last checkpoint exceeds the specified maximum number of minutes between checkpoints (CHKPT_MAX) and the number of records to the next checkpoint is greater than the specified number by which LOGLOAD should be incremented (LOGLOAD_INC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the specified number of records (or minutes) between checkpoints (LOGLOAD) is higher than the maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the log buffering efficiency is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sets</td>
<td>the number of concurrent open data sets is greater than 85% of the maximum value for open data sets (DSMAX_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open data set limit is higher than the maximum (DSMAX_MAX).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BMC System Performance rules (part 3 of 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisor</th>
<th>Rule is triggered when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threads</strong></td>
<td>Number of threads that are queued is greater than 5% of the maximum CTHREAD value (CTHREAD_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of foreground threads that are in use is greater than 80% of the maximum number allowed (IDFORE_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of background threads that are in use is greater than 80% of the maximum number allowed (IDBACK_MAX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum number of active threads allowed (CTHREAD_MAX) exceeds the maximum CTHREAD value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum number of active threads allowed (CTHREAD_MIN) is below the minimum CTHREAD value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum number of active foreground threads allowed (IDFORE_MAX) exceeds the IDFORE value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum number of active foreground threads allowed (IDFORE_MIN) is below the IDFORE value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum number of active background threads allowed (IDBACK_MAX) exceeds the IDBACK value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum number of active background threads allowed (IDBACK_MIN) is below the IDBACK value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DBD cache</strong></td>
<td>the DBD cache efficiency drops below 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DBD cache efficiency drops below 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DBD cache has a positive load failure count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DBD cache activity is high, but utilization is low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DBD cache size is smaller than the minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the DBD cache size is larger than the maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

A

ABOUT command
A basic panel command that displays copyright and trademark information about the product.

ADDDDB2 command
A Data Collector command that temporarily adds a DB2 subsystem to the list of DB2s that can be monitored by a Data Collector.

ADDPROD command
A Data Collector command that dynamically activates a System and SQL Performance product that was previously deactivated using the DELPROD command.

advisor
A collection of information (mainly accessed from reports) that displays key values, pinpoints problems detected by Pool Advisor or BMC System Performance, and recommends actions you can take to correct those problems. See also background advisors and system advisor.

ADMIN command
A basic panel command that displays the Administration menu.

AP command
A basic panel command that navigates from any System and SQL Performance panels or reports to APPTUNE Workload Analysis or the DB2 Status report in APPTUNE.

APPTUNE
A BMC Software product used to analyze DB2 application performance.

auto-refresh
A feature that causes the values displayed for DB2 instrumentation data to be updated automatically at an interval specified by the user.

B

background advisors
Advisors that work in the background monitoring DB2, detecting problems, and making recommendations for corrective actions.
BACKWARD command
A basic panel command that moves the display of scrollable lists back in the direction of the top of the list. Synonymous with the UP command.

BEEP command
A basic panel command that alternately disables and enables the terminal bell that rings whenever a message is displayed and when an exception condition is displayed.

CANCEL command
There are two versions of the CANCEL command:

- **User Session**: Causes the last panel displayed before the current panel to be redisplayed, discarding any data entry in the process.
- **Data Collector**: Cancels a product user session.

CAPS command
A basic panel command that alternately changes the text displayed on all panels to uppercase or mixed case.

CHANGES command
A basic panel command used to display the current Summary of Changes.

CLEAR command
A panel-specific command that erases the contents of the command text buffer on the Command Interface input panels.

CMD command
A basic panel command that displays the Command Interface Menu, from which you can choose one of the Command Interface input panels to issue commands to the Data Collector, z/OS, DB2 and other BMC products. Synonymous with the CMDMENU command.

CMDBOT command
A basic panel command that causes the Command line to be displayed at the bottom of all product panels.

CMDDDB2 command
A basic panel command that displays the DB2 Command Interface input panel, from which you can issue commands to DB2.

CMDDC command
A basic panel command that displays the Data Collector Command Interface input panel, from which you can issue commands to the Data Collector.
CMDMENU command
A basic panel command that displays the Command Interface Menu, from which you can choose one of the Command Interface input panels to issue commands to the Data Collector, z/OS, DB2 and other BMC products. Synonymous with the CMD command.

CMDOPT command
A basic panel command that displays the OPERTUNE Command Interface input panel, from which you can issue commands to OPERTUNE.

CMDTOP command
A basic panel command that causes the Command line to be displayed at the top of all product panels.

COLOR command
A basic panel command that alternately enables and disables the color feature used to build product panels in color on terminals using native TSO without ISPF.

Command Interfaces
A set of panels used to issue and view the results of Data Collector, DB2, z/OS, and OPERTUNE commands and to receive DB2 messages.

compatibility profile
A method of classifying data objects by performance characteristics to assist in the segregation of objects into buffer pools with other objects with similar characteristics.

Configuration Advisor
The product component that analyzes the buffer pool configuration and recommends the grouping of page sets into buffer pools based on performance attributes.

D

Daily History reports
Reports that provide a summary of all data in the trace data set, divided into 24-hour intervals.

data class
A collection of DB2 or BMC trace records (IFCIDs) that can be specified in an output group. Only the data classes specified will be collected and stored in the trace data sets for that output group.

Data Collector
The component that coordinates requests for data from all product and solution users and retrieves data from DB2.

DATASOURCE statement
A control statement used to select the source of data for batch reporting (data set or Data Collector).
DB2 Component Services (DBC)
DB2 Component Services (DBC) provides a persistent z/OS subsystem address space into which BMC products can dynamically initialize their own product services.

DB2 Product Configuration
The DB2 Product Configuration technology separates product (or solution) installation from configuration. Through its online interface, DB2 Product Configuration simplifies configuration and deployment by setting default option values for you.

DB2LOAD statement/parameter
A control statement (or parameter of the REPORT statement) used to produce a data set (from the data gathered to generate a batch report) in a format that can be loaded into DB2 tables using the DB2 Load utility.

DBCS command
A basic panel command that alternately enables and disables DBCS support when you are using native TSO without ISPF.

DEBUG command
A Data Collector command that enables or disables various diagnostic functions useful in problem determination.

DELDB2 command
A Data Collector command that dynamically deletes a DB2 subsystem from the list of DB2s that can be monitored by a Data Collector.

DELPROD command
A Data Collector command that dynamically deactivates an active System and SQL Performance product.

delta value
A value derived by subtracting the value in one record from the same value in another record.

DOMPLEX option set
A collection of attributes that define one or more Data Collectors and their components (for example, the DB2s that can be monitored and the trace data sets that are used).

DOWN command
A basic panel command that moves the display of scrollable lists forward in the direction of the bottom of the list. Synonymous with the FORWARD command.

DUMP command
A Data Collector command that enables or disables the diagnostic dump that occurs at abend retry, or takes a diagnostic dump of a specific job.
E

END command
A basic panel command that causes the last panel displayed before the current panel to be redisplayed, saving or committing any data entry in the process. Synonymous with the EXIT command.

ENQS command
A Data Collector command that displays enqueue conflicts or all enqueues held or waited for by a specific job or a specific DB2 subsystem.

execution mode
Indicates whether a recommendation will be issued when a rule is triggered (manual) or the command associated with the rule will be issued (automatic).

EXIT command
A basic panel command that causes the last panel displayed before the current panel to be redisplayed, saving or committing any data entry in the process. Synonymous with the END command.

EXPAND command
A command used to move from summary data to more detailed data within a report.

F

FIND command
A basic panel command that finds a specified string of text and moves the cursor to that text.

FKA command
A basic panel command that changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. Synonymous with the KEYS and PFSHOW commands.

FKEYS command
A basic panel command that displays the User Function Key Values panel (used to change the default values for function keys). Synonymous with the PFKEYS and PFKS commands.

FORWARD command
A basic panel command that moves the display of scrollable lists forward in the direction of the bottom of the list. Synonymous with the DOWN command.

G

global options
A set of values that determines how the System and SQL Performance products are configured.
HELP command
A basic panel command that causes informational text to be displayed, the topic of which is determined by the parameter specified, the point at which the command is issued, or by the position of the cursor.

HILITE command
A basic panel command that enables highlighting support when you are using native TSO without ISPF.

historical reports
Reports used to view data gathered from recent and/or archived trace data. See also Recent Trends reports and Daily History reports.

HOME command
A basic panel command that moves the cursor to the first input field on the current panel.

hyperlink
A navigational feature whereby you can move from reports to other reports or advisors with just one keystroke.

I
IEDIT command
A command that exports command text to an ISPF edit session (when you are operating under ISPF).

ignore status
Indicates whether a recommendation or a command will be issued when a rule is triggered (no) or the rule will be ignored and no action will be taken (yes).

instantaneous reports
Reports used to view data obtained instantaneously from DB2.

K
KEYS command
A basic panel command that changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. Synonymous with the FKA and PFSHOW commands.

L
LEFT command
A basic panel command that shifts the display of data to the left when a wide-mode panel or report (132 columns) is displayed on a screen with a width of 80 columns.
LOCATE command
A basic panel command that finds a specified list item and move the row containing that item to the top of the display area.

LOGSET
A LOGSET is a group of z/OS linear data sets (or log files) in which the Next Generation Logger (NGL) stores data records. Each instance of NGL can support multiple LOGSETs.

M
MainView for DB2
A BMC Software product used to monitor DB2 activity in real time and historically.

Master Profile
A User Profile from which profile values can be extracted and assigned to other User Profiles.

MENU command
A basic panel command that displays the Available Commands panel. Synonymous with the SHOWCMDS command.

N
Next Generation Logger (NGL)
NGL is a logging facility that logs and retrieves data based on application-defined keys and a time span. NGL runs as a service within the DB2 Component Services (DBC) subsystem and relies on the Runtime Component System (RTCS) for registry services.

NEXT command
A command that retrieves and displays report data in segments when the data collected for a report is too large to fit in the report output buffer.

O
online reporting
The process used to view DB2 data on the screen. Current DB2 activity can be monitored while the system is operating, or historical data can be viewed that has been stored in the trace data sets.

OPERTUNE for DB2
A BMC Software product used to dynamically modify DB2 installation parameters. Pool Advisor and BMC System Performance have an interface to OPERTUNE that allows users to issue commands to OPERTUNE either via the OPERTUNE Command Interface panel or as a result of an advisor request.

OPTIONS command
A basic panel command that displays the User Options Menu (offering a selection of panels used to modify the User Profile).
output group
The product component used to buffer trace records and to define and allocate the trace data sets to which records will be written from the output groups.

P

PANELID command
A basic panel command that alternately displays or suppresses display of the panel ID in the upper left corner of all product panels.

parameters
Specifications that set limits on DB2 resources and ZPARM settings and that specify increments by which to alter the settings, based on current performance conditions.

PFKEYS command
A basic panel command that displays the User Function Key Values panel (used to change the default values for function keys). Synonymous with the FKEYS and PFKS commands.

PFKS command
A basic panel command that displays the User Function Key Values panel (used to change the default values for function keys). Synonymous with the FKEYS and PFKEYS commands.

PFSHOW command
A basic panel command that changes the display of function keys, alternating between the primary keys, alternate keys, and no display. Synonymous with the KEYS and FKA commands.

Pool Advisor for DB2
A BMC Software product used to monitor and manage DB2 storage resources.

PRODUCTS command
A Data Collector command that displays a list of all the currently active BMC Software Performance products for DB2, which comprises the following products:

- Pool Advisor
- APPTUNE
- OPERTUNE
- BMC System Performance for DB2
- SQL Performance for DB2
- MainView for DB2 – Data Collector

profile
See User Profile, DOMPLEX option set.
Q

QUIT command
A basic panel command that causes a quick, complete exit from the product in a manner equivalent to repeated executions of the CANCEL command.

R

Recent Trends reports
Reports that contain data from recent intervals (up to 48 hours).

report
A panel or printed output used to display DB2 data.

Report Manager
The System and SQL Performance products component that provides the user interface—the visible portion of the product. Through the Report Manager, users request that data be collected and measurements be taken. After the Data Collector gathers the data, the Report Manager sorts and formats the data into reports.

report output buffer
The buffer (allocated in extended private storage) that holds formatted report data.

report set
A comprehensive set of predefined reports that comes with all System and SQL Performance products.

RESET command
A panel-specific command that resets the default values for function keys to the values shipped with this product or resets the contents of the command text on the Command Interface panels to its initial value.

RESTART command
A command issued from only the product’s main menu that reprocesses the startup options in the User Profile as if an initial entry to the product was in progress.

RETRIEVE command
A basic panel command that redisplays the last command issued on the Command line (excluding navigational commands like EXIT).

RETURN command
A basic panel command that causes a series of EXIT commands to be issued until the product’s main menu is displayed.

RFIND command
A basic panel command that reissues the previous FIND command (including the direction).
**RIGHT command**
A basic panel command that shifts the display of data to the right when a wide-mode panel or report (132 columns) is displayed on a screen with a width of 80 columns.

**Runtime Component System (RTCS)**
RTCS runs as a started task and provides programming services to various BMC mainframe products. RTCS is designed for continuous operation and seldom, if ever, needs to be stopped.

**S**

**segmented viewing**
A method used to retrieve and display report data in segments when the data collected for a report is too large to fit in the report output buffer.

**SHOWCMDS command**
A basic panel command used to display the Available Commands panel, which lists all commands that can be issued from the panel.

**SHUTDOWN command**
A Data Collector command used to stop the Data Collector subsystem in a normal manner.

**SORT command**
A basic panel command that rearranges the order of data on scrollable panels or the order of repeating groups of data in reports.

**SPFOFF command**
A basic panel command that disables the use of ISPF as the dialog display mechanism when it has been temporarily enabled using the SPFON command.

**SPFON command**
A basic panel command that enables the use of ISPF as the dialog display mechanism (SPFOFF is the default when you begin your session).

**SQL Explorer for DB2**
The SQL Explorer for DB2 product is an SQL analysis tool that enables you to solve performance problems that result from inefficient SQL statements.

**SQL Performance for DB2**
A BMC Software solution that combines the features and functions of APPTUNE and SQL Explorer with additional index capabilities.

**STATUS command**
There are two versions of the STATUS command:

- **Report Manager:** When issued from a report, STATUS displays the Report Status panel. When issued from any other product panel, STATUS displays the Session Status panel.
Data Collector: Displays status information about the Data Collector subsystem and its associated DB2 subsystems.

**STATUSR command**
A report-specific command that displays the Report Status panel containing a summary of information about the current report.

**STATUSS command**
A basic panel command that displays the Session Status panel containing a summary of information about the current user session.

**STOP command**
There are two versions of the STOP command:

- **Report Manager**: Cancels auto mode (under which values on the current panel are automatically updated and redisplayed at a specified interval).
- **Data Collector**: Stops the Data Collector subsystem in a normal manner.

**STORAGE command**
A Data Collector command that displays details of storage usage for a specific job or task on the system.

**storage management mode**
A state of storage constraint that determines whether increases and decreases in storage will be allowed based on the available storage in the DBM1 address space and the z/OS paging rate.

**SWITCH command**
A Data Collector command that generates an archive from the currently active log file for the specified output group.

**SYSPLEX command**
A Data Collector command that establishes or terminates sysplex communication between the local Data Collector and other members of its DOMPLEX or displays information about the status of the DOMPLEX and the DB2s it monitors.

**system advisor**
The advisor that evaluates recommendations from individual component advisors and accepts or rejects them, based on its analysis of all system requirements and available resources.
System and SQL Performance products for DB2
An integrated family of products that share common DB2 data collection facilities and a common interface. The System and SQL Performance products comprise the following products and solutions:

- Pool Advisor
- APPTUNE
- BMC System Performance for DB2
- SQL Explorer
- SQL Performance for DB2
- MainView for DB2 – Data Collector

System Performance for DB2
A BMC Software solution that combines the features and functions of MainView for DB2, Pool Advisor, and OPERTUNE for DB2 with additional reporting capabilities.

T
TERSE command
A command used to suppress blank lines and nonessential data on the display screen in order to increase the area used to display report output data.

thread
A DB2 mechanism that provides a path for an application to connect to (and perform work in) DB2 and that determines access to DB2 resources and services.

TOP command
A command used after one or more NEXT commands to redisplay the first segment of a report.

trace data sets
The data sets allocated in the DOMPLEX option set for the storage of DB2 trace records. Two data sets are allocated for each specification—one to store the trace records and one to store the index entries used to keep track of trace data.

U
UP command
A basic panel command that moves the display of scrollable lists back in the direction of the top of the list. Synonymous with the BACKWARD command.

User Profile
A collection of attributes that define a user’s access to product functions and reports.

USERS command
A Data Collector command that displays a list of users in session with a specified Data Collector.
V

variable repository
A storage mechanism of BMC System Performance for DB2 and Pool Advisor for DB2 where the user can view the parameter variables and modify them.

Z

ZOOM command
The process of moving from summary data on one report to detailed information about the same data on another report.
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