

# CA-IDMS<sup>®</sup>

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Performance Monitor  
User Guide  
15.0



Computer Associates™

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# Contents

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<b>Chapter 1. Introduction to Performance Monitor</b>	1-1
1.1 System overview	1-3
1.2 Using Performance Monitor	1-5
1.3 Getting online help	1-7
1.3.1 Getting help for Performance Monitor, screens, and fields	1-7
1.3.2 Getting help for commands	1-9
1.3.3 Closing a help window	1-9
1.4 Windowing	1-10
1.4.1 Control keys and commands	1-11
1.4.2 Scrolling	1-13
1.4.3 Scaled statistics	1-14
1.4.4 Closing windows	1-14
1.4.5 Displaying active windows	1-15
1.4.6 Editing windows	1-18
1.4.6.1 Changing screen information	1-19
1.4.6.2 Changing field information	1-20
1.4.7 Sorting information	1-23
1.4.8 Refreshing windows	1-26
1.5 Performance Monitor processing options	1-27
<b>Chapter 2. Using the Realtime Monitor</b>	2-1
2.1 Overview	2-3
2.2 Getting started	2-4
2.3 Control keys	2-7
2.4 Realtime Monitor Menu	2-8
2.5 System Run Unit Summary (PF1)	2-9
2.6 Specific System Run Unit Detail	2-11
2.7 Scratch Manager Detail (PF2)	2-12
2.8 Communication Line Detail (PF3)	2-13
2.9 Active User Task Detail (PF4)	2-14
2.10 Active System Task Detail (PF5)	2-16
2.11 Transaction Detail (PF6)	2-18
2.12 LTERM Resource Usage Summary (PF7)	2-21
2.13 LTERM Resource Usage Detail	2-23
2.14 Buffer I/O Summary (PF8)	2-24
2.15 Specific Buffer I/O Detail	2-26
2.16 Storage Pool Detail (PF9)	2-27
2.17 Program Pool Detail (PF10)	2-29
2.18 Database Overview (PF11)	2-31
2.19 Transaction Overview (PF12)	2-33
2.20 Task and Program Pool Overview (PF13)	2-34
2.21 Storage Pool Overview (PF14)	2-36
2.22 Database I/O Driver Detail (PF15)	2-37
2.23 Journal Detail (PF16)	2-39
2.24 SQL Overview (PF17)	2-40
2.25 SQL Detail (PF18)	2-41

<b>Chapter 3. Using the Interval Monitor</b>	3-1
3.1 Overview	3-3
3.2 Getting started	3-6
3.3 Control keys	3-11
3.4 Interval Monitor Menu	3-12
3.5 Summary Detail (PF1)	3-13
3.6 Summary History	3-16
3.7 Wait Type by Interval (PF2)	3-17
3.8 DBkey/Area Detail (PF3)	3-18
3.9 DBkey/Area History	3-22
3.10 Log Detail (PF4)	3-23
3.11 IO Detail (PF5)	3-25
3.12 IO History	3-28
3.13 Scratch Detail (PF6)	3-29
3.14 Area Detail (PF7)	3-31
3.15 Queue Detail (PF8)	3-33
3.16 Buffer Detail (PF9)	3-35
3.17 Buffer History	3-37
3.18 Message Detail (PF10)	3-38
3.19 Journal Detail (PF11)	3-40
3.20 Journal History	3-41
3.21 Storage Detail (PF13)	3-42
3.22 Line I/O Detail (PF14)	3-43
3.23 Line IO History	3-46
3.24 Program Pool Detail (PF15)	3-47
3.25 Program Pool History	3-48
3.26 Storage Type Detail (PF16)	3-49
3.27 Storage Type History	3-50
3.28 Program Load Detail (PF17)	3-51
3.29 Specific Interval Information (PF18)	3-53
3.30 Interval Information	3-54
3.31 CDMSLIB Detail (PF19)	3-56
3.32 CDMSLIB History	3-57
3.33 Specific Transaction Information (PF20)	3-58
3.34 Transaction Information	3-59
3.35 Options in Effect (PF21)	3-61
3.36 Specific SQL Information (PF22)	3-62
3.37 SQL Information	3-63
3.38 Sysplex Menu (PF23)	3-65
3.38.1 DBGroup Detail	3-66
3.38.2 DBGroup's Nodes	3-67
3.38.3 DBGroup History	3-67
3.38.4 Shared Cache Detail	3-68
3.38.5 Shared Cache Files Detail	3-69
3.38.6 Shared Cache History	3-70
3.38.7 Data Sharing Lock Detail	3-70
3.38.8 Data Sharing Lock History	3-71
3.38.9 Data Sharing List Detail	3-71
3.38.10 Data Sharing List History	3-72
3.38.11 Data Sharing Member Detail	3-72
3.38.12 Data Sharing Member History	3-73

<b>Chapter 4. Using the Application Monitor</b> . . . . .	4-1
4.1 Getting started . . . . .	4-5
4.2 Control keys . . . . .	4-8
4.3 Application Monitor Menu . . . . .	4-9
4.4 Entity List (PF1) . . . . .	4-10
4.5 Task List (PF2) . . . . .	4-11
4.6 Entity Selection (PF3) . . . . .	4-13
4.7 General Statistics (PF4) . . . . .	4-14
4.8 DC Statistics (PF5) . . . . .	4-15
4.9 DB Statistics (PF6) . . . . .	4-16
4.10 ADS Statistics (PF7) . . . . .	4-18
4.11 Wait Statistics (PF8) . . . . .	4-19
4.12 Dbkey Statistics (PF9) . . . . .	4-20
4.13 Application Monitor Options in Effect (PF10) . . . . .	4-21
4.14 SQL Statistics (PF11) . . . . .	4-22
4.15 Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance . . . . .	4-24
<b>Index</b> . . . . .	X-1



# Chapter 1. Introduction to Performance Monitor

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1.1 System overview . . . . .	1-3
1.2 Using Performance Monitor . . . . .	1-5
1.3 Getting online help . . . . .	1-7
1.3.1 Getting help for Performance Monitor, screens, and fields . . . . .	1-7
1.3.2 Getting help for commands . . . . .	1-9
1.3.3 Closing a help window . . . . .	1-9
1.4 Windowing . . . . .	1-10
1.4.1 Control keys and commands . . . . .	1-11
1.4.2 Scrolling . . . . .	1-13
1.4.3 Scaled statistics . . . . .	1-14
1.4.4 Closing windows . . . . .	1-14
1.4.5 Displaying active windows . . . . .	1-15
1.4.6 Editing windows . . . . .	1-18
1.4.6.1 Changing screen information . . . . .	1-19
1.4.6.2 Changing field information . . . . .	1-20
1.4.7 Sorting information . . . . .	1-23
1.4.8 Refreshing windows . . . . .	1-26
1.5 Performance Monitor processing options . . . . .	1-27



## 1.1 System overview

The CA-IDMS Performance Monitor is a performance and tuning tool you can use to monitor hardware and software resource utilization in a DC/UCF system.

**Users:** Performance Monitor addresses the needs of the following people, by providing information they can use to analyze system and program performance:

- Data communications administrators (DCAs)
- Database administrators (DBAs)
- Operators
- System programmers
- Applications programmers

**Components:** Performance Monitor includes the following components:

Component	User	Statistics collected
Realtime Monitor	DCAs, DBSs, operators, system programmers	Specific system-resource statistics at the time of the request
Interval Monitor	DCAs, DBAs	System-wide, wait-time statistics for a unit of time (for example, five minutes), which are necessary to track bottlenecks in resource utilization
Application Monitor	Application programmers, DCAs, DBAs	Statistics about resource usage by individual programs and chargeback/billing information by group code

**Windowing:** All three Performance Monitor components are implemented through windowing. Windowing provides:

- Comprehensive online help. You can request help at any time by using the HELP command. The position of the cursor at the time of the request indicates the required level of information. Online help explains the meaning of each Performance Monitor field.
- The ability to control more data than can fit on the terminal screen. For example, you can scroll to the right to see additional columns of data.
- Flexible screen displays. You can edit and sort screens to display data in a more meaningful format.

**What this chapter includes:** The topics in this chapter describe how to:

- Access each Performance Monitor component
- End a session

- Get online help information
- Use windowing to manipulate windows and screens

The chapter also describes options that control processing during a Performance Monitor session.

## 1.2 Using Performance Monitor

To begin a Performance Monitor session, enter the task code for the monitor you want to use:

Monitor	Task code
Realtime Monitor	<b>pmrm</b>
Interval Monitor	<b>pmim</b>
Application Monitor	<b>pmam</b>
Billing component of the Application Monitor	<b>pmbill</b>

**Tip:** If your site uses different task codes, see your system administrator.

**Monitor menu:** When you enter a task code, the menu for the appropriate monitor is displayed. Each option on the menu represents a specific monitor screen.

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:39:25.99
CMD-->                                     Window : 01
                                           Refresh: 10

  01 Realtime Monitor Menu

  PFkey  Description                                PFkey  Description
  - PF1   System Run Unit Summary                 - PF2   Scratch Manager Detail
  - PF3   Communication Line Detail               - PF4   Active User Task Detail
  - PF5   Active System Task Detail               - PF6   Transaction Detail
  - PF7   Lterm Resource Usage Summary           - PF8   Buffer I/O Summary
  - PF9   Storage Pool Detail                     - PF10  Program Pool Detail
  - PF11  Database Overview                       - PF12  Transaction Overview
  - PF13  Task + Prog Pool Overview               - PF14  Storage Pool Overview
  - PF15  Database I/O Driver Detail              - PF16  Journal Detail
  - PF17  SQL Overview                            - PF18  SQL Detail

```

**Information on the screen:** The first three lines on your terminal screen define the product, release, date, time of day, window number for the current window (see 1.4, “Windowing” on page 1-10) and refresh interval (if installed with the refresh option). This area also provides a field for entering commands and a message area.

The rest of the terminal screen contains one or more windows. Each window displays a monitor screen. The default window is the window that is displayed in the upper-left corner of the terminal screen. Performance Monitor displays as many windows at a time as possible. Use the windowing facility to manipulate the window displays, as described later under 1.4, “Windowing” on page 1-10.

**Ending a session:** When you are ready to exit Performance Monitor:

1. Type **quit**, **bye**, or **end** following the CMD--> prompt
2. Press [Enter] to return to the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt.

**Note:** You can also press [Clear] to exit Performance Monitor.

## 1.3 Getting online help

This section explains how you can get online help for the following:

- Performance Monitor in general
- Screens
- Fields
- Commands

### 1.3.1 Getting help for Performance Monitor, screens, and fields

You can access comprehensive help text at any time by using the cursor to indicate the level of help information you want.

To display online help information, perform the following steps:

1. Type **help** or **?** at the CMD--> prompt. For example:

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:39:25.99
CMD--> help           <<< Screen Held >>>           Window : 01
                                Refresh: 10
      01 Realtime Monitor Menu

      PFkey Description          PFkey Description
      _ PF1 System Run Unit Summary _ PF2 Scratch Manager Detail

```

2. Position the cursor to indicate the required level of detail:

<b>For help on</b>	<b>Position the cursor</b>
Performance Monitor in general	In the first three screen lines of your terminal screen
A screen	On the title line for the window that displays the screen
A field	In the column or row that displays the field

For example, if you wanted information on the screen shown above, you would position the cursor to the left of 01 Realtime Monitor Menu.

3. Press [Enter] to display a screen containing help text.

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.284 15:48:09.25
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                             Refresh: 10
                                             i

```

02 Help for Map - Realtime Monitor Menu

The Realtime Monitor Menu allows you to view activity and resource usage in your DC/UCF system as it happens; that is, in real time.

You use the Realtime Monitor Menu to choose the category or categories to monitor:

- o To view a single category, either type a nonblank character in the entry field to the left of the category name and press ENTER, or press the appropriate PF key.
- o To view multiple categories, type nonblank characters in the entry fields to the left of the category names and press ENTER.

You can use CA-IDMS Performance Monitor windowing capabilities to view more than one category of information at a time. For example, you might want to have the Active User Task Detail window and the Lterm Resource Usage Summary window up at the same time. This enables you to know what's going on in your system and who is using the resources.

**[PF1] field help:** As an alternative to the procedure already described, you can use [PF1] to get help for a specific field:

1. Position the cursor in the field.
2. Press [PF1].

For example, assume you want information on the Write Errors field in the following screen.

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 12:40:53.52
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                             Refresh: 10
                                             >
02 Communication Line Detail
Line   Write   Total   Read   Total   Line   RPL   Waits   Total   RPLs
Name   Errors  Writes  Errors Reads  Status Gen   On RPL  Requested
CONSOLE      0       0       0       0  INSRVC  0       0       0
UCFLINE      0       0       0       0  INSRVC  0       0       0
VTAM71       0    1743       0    1738  INSRVC  5     532    3638
DDSVTAM      0    5470       0    5470  INSRVC  0       0       0
CCILINE      0       0       0       0  INSRVC  0       0       0

```

To get this help, you position the cursor in the Write Errors field and press [PF1]. This displays the help text shown in the following screen.

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 12:41:39.94
CMD-->                Window : 03
                        Refresh: 10

03 Help for Field - Write_Errors
Write Errors indicates the number of errors encountered attempting to
write to a device assigned to the line. If excessive errors occur,
identify the problem terminal and run a terminal trace to diagnose using
DCMT PTERM commands.

02 Communication Line Detail >
Line      Write   Total   Read   Total   Line   RPL   Waits   Total   RPLs
Name      Errors  Writes Errors  Reads Status Gen   On RPL Requested
CONSOLE   0        0       0       0  INSRVC  0     0       0
UCFLINE   0        0       0       0  INSRVC  0     0       0
VTAM71    0       1747    0      1742  INSRVC  5     532     3649
DDSVTAM   0       5470    0      5470  INSRVC  0     0       0
CCILINE   0        0       0       0  INSRVC  0     0       0

```

**Note:** You cannot use [PF1] to get menu-level help.

**Screen help:** As an alternative to the first procedure described for getting help, you can also use H or ? to get online help for a specific screen:

1. Type **h** or **?** to the left of the window number.
2. Press [Enter] to display the help text for the screen.

## 1.3.2 Getting help for commands

Help for commands includes information about syntax, synonyms, and any associated PF keys. To get help information about a specific Performance Monitor command:

1. Type **help** and a command name at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Press [Enter].

For example, to get information on the DELETE command, you enter:

```
CMD--> help delete
```

## 1.3.3 Closing a help window

To close a help window, position the cursor somewhere in the window and press [PF3].

Alternatively, you can:

1. Type **delete** at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Position the cursor somewhere in the help window.
3. Press [Enter].

If the window you want to close is the default window (explained later in this chapter under 1.4, “Windowing” on page 1-10), you don't need to position the cursor.

## 1.4 Windowing

Windowing lets you view multiple monitor screens at one time. Each monitor screen is displayed in its own window.

Additionally, with windowing, you can scroll through a row of data that is wider or longer than your terminal screen.

### Left side of window

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:41:14.64
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                           Refresh: 10
                                           i>
02 Communication Line Detail
  Line      Write  Total   Read   Total  Line RPL   Waits  Total  RPLs
  Name      Errors Writes  Errors Reads  Status Gen   On RPL Requested
  CONSOLE      0      0      0      0  INSRVC  0      0      0
  UCF95         0      0      0      0  INSRVC  0      0      0
  VTAM95        0     298     0     295  INSRVC  20     0     644

```

### Right side of window

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:41:14.64
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                           Refresh: 10
                                           < i
02 Communication Line Detail
  Total  Line RPL   Waits Total RPLs Line   Term ACBname/ Compact
  Reads Status Gen   On RPL  Requested Type   Count DDname  Y/N
      0  INSRVC  0      0      0  WTO      1  CONSOLE  N
      0  INSRVC  0      0      0  UCF      10  RHDCFSTB N
     295  INSRVC  20     0     644  VTAM 3270 43  SYSTEM95 Y

```

**Window display:** The first line of each window displays a window number and window title. To the left of each window number is a single-character field (called the window command field) that you can use to type commands that apply to the window itself.

**Default and current windows:** The window in the upper-left corner of the window display area is the default window. If the cursor is positioned in the top three lines of the terminal screen, the default window is also the current window.

To make a window other than the default window current, position the cursor within the bounds of that window. All PF keys and top-line commands now apply to that window.

To establish a new default window, type the appropriate window number following the window prompt in the upper-right corner of the screen, and press [Enter].

Performance Monitor displays the window in the upper-left corner of the terminal screen, making it the new default window.

**Tip:** Performance Monitor menu screens are always displayed in window 01.

---

## 1.4.1 Control keys and commands

You use control keys and commands to direct your session.

**Control keys:** Use control keys to request help, scroll screen displays, and perform monitor-specific functions.

Control key	What it does
[Enter]	Processes user input
[PF1]	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
[PF3]	Deletes a window
[PF6]	Displays the Active Windows screen
[PF7]	Scrolls up
[PF8]	Scrolls down
[PF10]	Scrolls left
[PF11]	Scrolls right
[Clear]	Exits Performance Monitor

**Top-line commands:** Commands that you enter at the CMD--> prompt apply to the monitor session or to the current window, as appropriate to the command.

---

<b>Command</b>	<b>What it does</b>
ADMIN	Displays the Active Windows screen.
BOTTOM	Scrolls a window to the last line.
BYE	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
DELETE	Deletes a window.
DOWN [n]	Scrolls a window down n lines. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many lines as can fit in the window.
EDIT	Displays the Edit Window Format screen.
END	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
EXIT	Ends processing for the Active Windows screen, the Edit Window Format screen, the Sort Selection screen, or the Window Manager Options screen.
FIRST	Scrolls a window to the first line.
FREEZE	Stops refresh processing for a window.
HELP or ?	Displays help text.
HOLD	Stops refresh processing for all windows.
LAST	Scrolls a window to the last line.
LEFT [n]	Scrolls a window to the left n columns. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many columns as can fit in the window.
OPTIONS	Displays the Window Manager Options screen.
QUIT	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
REFRESH [n]	Changes the refresh interval to n seconds. N defaults to the interval set by the system administrator.
RELEASE	Resumes refresh processing for all windows.
RIGHT [n]	Scrolls a window to the right n columns. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many columns as can fit in the window.
SAVE	Saves changes to window formats.
SORT	Displays the Sort Selection screen.
THAW	Restarts refresh processing for a previously Frozen window.
TOP	Scrolls a window to the first line.
UP [n]	Scrolls a window up n lines. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many lines as can fit in the window.

---

**Tip:** To specify a window that is not current, you can precede a window-level command entered here with the WINDOW command, as in **window 5 top**.

**Window commands:** Commands that you enter in the single-character field to the left of the window number apply to that window only.

Command	What it does
B	Scrolls the window to the last line
E	Displays the Edit Window Format screen
D or +	Scrolls the window down
H or ?	Displays help text for the window
L	Scrolls the window to the left
R	Scrolls the window to the right
S	Displays the Sort Selection screen
T	Scrolls the window to the top line
U or -	Scrolls the window up
X	Deletes the window

## 1.4.2 Scrolling

When there is more information for a monitor screen than can fit in a window, Performance Monitor displays indicators in the upper-right corner of that window.

This indicator	Means that more data appears
!	Above
i	Below
<	To the left
>	To the right

You can use PF keys and commands to scroll to see this information.

To scroll a noncurrent window or multiple windows, use the WINDOW command followed by the UP, DOWN, LEFT, or RIGHT command. For example, to scroll windows 06 and 07 to the left, type:

```
window 6 7 left
```

### 1.4.3 Scaled statistics

Performance Monitor automatically scales statistics as follows:

- Times: seconds (S), minutes (M), and hours (H)

- Counters:

K = multiples of 1000

M = multiples of 1,000,000

G = multiples of 1,000,000,000

For example,

1023 = 1023

5K = 5000

3M = 3,000,000

3G = 3,000,000,000

- Storage:

kB = multiples of 1024 bytes

mB = multiples of 1,048,576 bytes

gB = multiples of 1,073,741,824 bytes

For example,

1023 = 1023 bytes

5kB = 5120 bytes

3mB = 3,145,728 bytes

3gB = 3,221,225,472 bytes

### 1.4.4 Closing windows

The following table shows the different ways you can close windows.

To close	Do the following
The current window	Press [PF3] <i>or</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type <b>delete</b> following the CMD--&gt; prompt.</li> <li>2. Press [Enter].</li> </ol>
Any displayed window	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type <b>x</b> in the window command field of the window to be deleted.</li> <li>2. Press [Enter].</li> </ol> <p>You can mark as many windows as you want in this manner.</p>
Up to five windows at a time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type the WINDOW command and specify up to five window numbers.</li> <li>2. Type the DELETE command.</li> <li>3. Press [Enter].</li> </ol> <p>For example, to delete windows 03, 05, 06, and 08, type:</p> <pre>window 3 5 6 8 delete</pre>
Any number of windows	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type <b>admin</b> following the CMD--&gt; prompt.</li> <li>2. Press [Enter] to display the Active Windows screen.</li> <li>3. Type <b>x</b> in the Delete column for each window you want to delete.</li> <li>4. Press [Enter].</li> </ol>

When you close a window, Performance Monitor makes its window number available to the next screen requested.

### 1.4.5 Displaying active windows

To display a list of active windows for your session, type **admin** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter]. Performance Monitor creates a window for the Active Windows screen, then makes that window current:

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:43:12.84
CMD-->
                                Window : 04
                                Refresh: 10
                                >

    04 Active Windows

Window Name                Win No. Window Format Adj Freeze Delete Window Status
Active Windows              04  VAR    Y   N   -   NORMAL
Buffer I/O Summary         03  VAR    Y   N   -   NORMAL
Journal Detail              02  VAR    Y   N   -   NORMAL
Realtime Monitor Menu      01  FIXED Y   N   -   NORMAL
Msgs Window                 99  VAR    Y   N   -   HIDDEN

```

---

By scrolling right, you can display the rest of the Active Windows screen:

### Scrolling to display all fields in a screen

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:43:23.22
CMD-->
                                Window : 04
                                Refresh: 10
                                < >

    04 Active Windows

Window Name                Win No. Window Status      Current Row Current Col Minimum Row
Active Windows              04  NORMAL      8      80      5
Buffer I/O Summary         03  NORMAL      8      80      3
Journal Detail              02  NORMAL      4      80      4
Realtime Monitor Menu      01  NORMAL      6      80      4
Msgs Window                 99  HIDDEN      1      80      1

```

---



---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:43:23.22
CMD-->
                                Window : 04
                                Refresh: 10
                                < >

    04 Active Windows

Window Name                Win No. Window Size      Size No. of No. of
                                Minimum Row Minimum Col Lines Fields
Active Windows              04      5      80      0      16
Buffer I/O Summary         03      3      40      6      9
Journal Detail              02      4      40      2      12
Realtime Monitor Menu      01      4      40     10      52
Msgs Window                 99      1      80      1      3

```

---



---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:43:23.22
CMD-->
                                Window : 04
                                Refresh: 10
                                <

    04 Active Windows

Window Name                Win No. of Lines of Fields Sorted Auto Refresh
Active Windows              04      0      16      N      Y
Buffer I/O Summary         03      6      9      N      Y
Journal Detail              02      2      12      N      Y
Realtime Monitor Menu      01     10      52      N      N
Msgs Window                 99      1      3      N      N

```

---

**Fields in the Active Windows screen:** For each window, the Active Windows screen displays:

- The window format (Fixed or Variable):

---

<b>Format</b>	<b>Attributes</b>
Fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fixed format; for example, the Realtime Monitor menu window</li> <li>■ Columns cannot be sorted</li> <li>■ Window cannot be edited except to change its displayable size and to eliminate fields</li> </ul>
Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Variable number of rows depending on how much data can be displayed; for example, the Communication Line Detail screen</li> <li>■ Columns can be sorted</li> <li>■ Window can be edited</li> <li>■ Window attribute (see below) is self-adjusting by default, but can also be fixed</li> </ul>

---

You cannot change the fixed/variable characteristic of a window.

- The window attribute; that is, whether the window is self-adjusting or fixed. A self-adjusting window displays as much information as your terminal device permits. A fixed window always contains a fixed number of rows and columns.
- Whether the window is frozen or thawed. A frozen window cannot be refreshed. A thawed window can be refreshed.
- The window status (normal or hidden).
- The current window size (rows and columns).
- The minimum window size (rows and columns).
- The number of lines and fields in the window.
- Whether the window has been sorted.
- Whether the window can be refreshed.

There is also a Delete field, which you can use to delete a window, as described in the table below.

**Using the Active Windows screen:** You can use the Active Windows screen to change the status of a window and to delete a window from your session:

Field	Information to enter
Self Adj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y (yes) to specify that the window format can be adjusted as necessary to fit the screen</li> <li>■ N (no) to specify that the window format cannot be adjusted</li> </ul>
Freeze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y (yes) to freeze the window so that it cannot be refreshed</li> <li>■ N (no) to thaw the window so that it is refreshed at subsequent refresh intervals</li> </ul>
Delete	X to delete the window

Press [Enter] to process the change requests. If you have marked any windows for deletion, Performance Monitor displays the Active Windows screen without the deleted windows. The window numbers of the deleted windows are available for new windows.

**Windows you cannot delete:** Each Active Windows screen lists the following windows, which you cannot delete or modify:

- Window 01 — The menu screen
- Window 99 — The window used internally by Performance Monitor for system messages

**Example of freezing a window:** The following is an example of using the Freeze field of the Active Windows screen to freeze window 03.

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:43:49.33
CMD-->
                                < < <  S c r e e n  H e l d  > > >
                                Refresh: 10
04 Active Windows
>
Window Name              Win No. Window Format  Self Adj Freeze Delete Window Status
Active Windows           04  VAR    Y    N    -    NORMAL
Buffer I/O Summary      03  VAR    Y    y    -
NORMAL
Journal Detail           02  VAR    Y    N    -    NORMAL
Realtime Monitor Menu   01  FIXED Y    N    -    NORMAL
Msgs Window              99  VAR    Y    N    -    HIDDEN

```

## 1.4.6 Editing windows

You can change the size, content, and order of the display for a monitor screen. These changes are temporary (for the current window display only). If the system administrator has given you authority, you can save changes made to monitor screens for use during subsequent sessions. You save the changes using the EDIT command.

**Changing a screen's format:** To change the format of a monitor screen displayed in a window:

- Type **edit** following the CMD--> prompt, and press [Enter] (for the current

window). Use the WINDOW command to specify a noncurrent window or to specify multiple windows for editing.

*or*

- Type **e** in the window command field of the window to be edited, and press [Enter]. You can select multiple windows in this manner.

**Edit Window Format screens:** There are two Edit Window Format screens:

- The first screen allows you to change general information about the screen. For example, you can change the size of the window.
- The second screen allows you to change information for each field on the screen. For example, you can specify the column order.

### 1.4.6.1 Changing screen information

When you use the EDIT command, Performance Monitor displays the first Edit Window Format screen:

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:44:53.35
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                              Refresh: 10

  02 EDIT Window Format - PF6 for Window Fields
Buffer I/O Summary
  Map Name: PMRTMBUF                      Date Generated: 06/06/00
                                              Time Generated: 17:48
  Map Type: VARIABLE/COLUMN

  Current Window Size:  8 x  80    SELF-ADJUSTING
  Minimum Window Size:  3 x  40    THAWED

  Number of Fields in Map:      9
  Number of Data Lines:        6

```

---

**Screen information:** The screen displays the following general information about the window:

- The name and type of map that is used to display the window
- The date and time the map was generated
- The current and minimum window sizes  
(number of rows and column positions)
- An indication of whether the window is Self-Adjusting or Fixed
- An indication of whether the window is Frozen or Thawed
- The number of fields (columns) and data lines currently in the map

**Changing information:** You typically change information in the following fields:

Field	Information to enter
Current window size	<p>Number of rows and columns. These considerations apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Column size must be a multiple of 40</li> <li>■ Number of rows cannot be less than that specified by Minimum Window Size, nor can it exceed number of rows available in window display area on your terminal screen</li> <li>■ Number of columns cannot be less than that specified by Minimum Window Size, nor can it exceed column width of your screen</li> </ul> <p>When you change the column width, Performance Monitor automatically changes the Self-Adjusting/Fixed status for the window to FIXED.</p>
Self-Adjusting/Fixed status	S (Self Adjusting) or F (Fixed).
Frozen/Thawed status	F (Frozen) or T (Thawed).

### 1.4.6.2 Changing field information

To edit individual window fields, press [PF6]. The Performance Monitor displays the second Edit Window Format screen:

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:45:01.29
CMD-->                                     Window : 02
                                           Refresh: 10
                                           i
02 EDIT Window Format - PF6 for Window Edit
      Field  Field
Command Order Number Field Name      Required Displayable
      -      -      -      -      Field      Field
      -      1      1  Select_Field      YES        YES
      -      2      2  Buffer_Name      YES        YES
      -      3      3  Found_In_Buffer  NO         YES
      -      4      4  Reads          NO         YES
      -      5      5  Writes          NO         YES
      -      6      6  Forced_Writes  NO         YES
      -      7      7  Bcr_Waits      NO         YES
      -      8      8  Area_Count      NO         YES

```

**Field information:** This screen lists each field on the monitor screen being edited and provides the following information for each field:

- The display sequence number of the field, moving across the screen from left to right (Field Order)
- The internal field number (Field Number)
- The field name (Field Name)
- An indication of whether the field must be displayed or can be scrolled out of view (Required Field)

- An indication of whether the field is visible (Displayable Field)

**Changing information:** To change the order of a field or whether it is to be displayed, enter this information:

Field	Information to enter
Command	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>m</b> (move) in the row of the field whose display order you want to change</li> <li>2. <b>a</b> (after) or <b>b</b> (before) in the row of the field after which or before which the field is to be moved.</li> </ol> <p>If necessary, scroll up or down to display all the fields before typing the commands.</p>
Required Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>y</b> (yes) to specify that the field must remain on the screen during scrolling operations;</li> <li>▪ <b>n</b> (no) to specify that the field can be scrolled off the screen.</li> </ul> <p>If Required Field is Y (yes), Displayable Field must be Y (yes).</p>
Displayable Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>y</b> (yes) to specify that the field must be displayed</li> <li>▪ <b>n</b> (no) to specify that the field is hidden and is not displayed.</li> </ul> <p>For example, to specify a wide window, you may want to mark fields in which you have no interest with N so that all remaining fields can fit on the screen at one time.</p>

**Ending a screen-editing session:** When you are through using the Edit Window Format screen, do one of the following:

- Press [PF3].
- Type **exit** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter]. The window for the Edit Window Format screen must be current when you do this.
- Type **x** in the window command field of the window for the Edit Window Format screen, then press [Enter].

Performance Monitor displays the original monitor screen. All editing changes are reflected in the display.

**Saving an edited screen format:** You can save an edited screen format for use during subsequent Performance Monitor sessions:

- To save the changes for the current window, type **save** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter].

- To save changes for multiple windows or for a window that is not current, use the WINDOW command with the SAVE command. For example, to save changes for screens in windows 02, 03, and 05, issue the following command:

```
window 2 3 5 save
```

**Required authority for SAVE:** You must have SITE SAVE or USER SAVE authority to use the SAVE command:

- SITE SAVE authority enables you to save version 1 of a load module in the data dictionary's load area. This module is used by Performance Monitor users who do not specify a test version.
- USER SAVE authority enables you to save load modules that use any version other than version 1. The load modules are saved in the data dictionary's load area. These modules are used by users who specify that test version number using the DCUF TEST command.

►► For more information on the use of the SAVE command, see 1.5, "Performance Monitor processing options" on page 1-27 at the end of this chapter.

**Example of changing screen width:** The Storage Pool Detail screen below is 80 columns wide. To change the screen width, type **edit** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter]:

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:45:21.56
CMD--> edit                               Window : 02
                                           Refresh: 10
                                           >
02 Storage Pool Detail
Pool  Total Storage  High  SOS  SOS  Cushn  Pages  Release  Pages  Pfix
ID   Storage  In Use  Water Count Now  Size Released  Count Pfixed Count
0    1476kB  620kB  704kB                53248  1536  933
1    500kB  32768  98304                12288  982  936
200  256kB  73728  81920                4096   255  251
```

Performance Monitor displays the Edit Window Format screen in the window area.

Change the column width of the window from 80 to 40 columns:

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:45:52.82
CMD-->                               Window : 02
                                           Refresh: 10

02 EDIT Window Format - PF6 for Window Fields
Storage Pool Detail
Map Name: PMRTMSTO                               Date Generated: 06/06/00
                                           Time Generated: 12:54

Map Type: VARIABLE/COLUMN

Current Window Size: 5 x 40      FIXED SIZE
Minimum Window Size: 3 x 40      THAWED

Number of Fields in Map: 16
Number of Data Lines: 3
```

To return the Storage Pool Detail screen, press [PF3]. The screen now looks like this:

```

PM R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71    00.274 13:45:58.83
CMD-->                               Window : 02
                                       Refresh: 10

  02 Storage Pool Detail          >
Pool  Total Storage  High  SOS SOS
ID   Storage  In Use  Water Count Now
0    1476kB   620kB  704kB
1    500kB   32768  98304
200  256kB   73728  81920

```

You might edit another monitor screen to be 40 columns wide. If you do, Performance Monitor displays the two screens side by side:

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71    00.274 13:46:38.61
CMD-->                               Window : 03
                                       Refresh: 10

  03 Communication Line Detail    i>    02 Storage Pool Detail          >
Line   Write  Line Total  Read  Pool  Total Storage  High  SOS SOS
Name   Errors  Writes Errors ID   Storage  In Use  Water Count Now
CONSOLE    0      0      0     0    1476kB   620kB  704kB
UCF95      0      0      0     1     500kB   32768  98304
VTAM95     0     359    0    200   256kB   73728  81920
DIALUP     0      0      0

```

## 1.4.7 Sorting information

You can sort screens for the Realtime Monitor and the Interval Monitor based on the values in one or more screen fields.

**Sorting a single field:** To request sort processing for a single window field:

1. Type **sort** following the CMD--> prompt, followed by **a** (ascending) or **d** (descending) to specify the sequence of the sort.
2. Position the cursor anywhere in the field to be sorted.
3. Press [Enter].

Performance Monitor displays the sorted screen as requested.

**Sorting multiple fields:** To request sort processing for multiple window fields:

- Type **sort** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter] for the current window. Use the WINDOW command to specify a noncurrent window.
- or*
- Type **s** in the window command field of the window to be sorted, then press [Enter].

**Sort Selection screen:** Performance Monitor displays the Sort Selection screen for the selected window:

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	13:47:31.35
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
			i
02 Sort Selection * CAUTION, May Be CPU Intensive			
Sort Order	Field Order	Field Number	Field Name
			Sort Sequence
	1	1	Select_Field
	2	2	Buffer_Name
	3	3	Found_In_Buffer
	4	4	Reads
	5	5	Writes
	6	6	Forced_Writes
	7	7	Bcr_Waits
	8	8	Area_Count

---

The Sort Selection screen lists each field defined for the selected window. For each field, the Sort Selection screen displays:

- The display sequence number of the field, moving across the screen from left to right (Field Order)
- The internal field number (Field Number)
- The field name (Field Name)
- Existing sort criteria (Sort Order and Sort Sequence)

**Specifying sort criteria:** To specify sort criteria, enter information in the following fields:

---

Field	Information to enter
Sort Order	A sort order number for each field to be sorted: <b>1</b> for the primary sort field, <b>2</b> for the secondary sort field, and so forth.
Sort Sequence	<b>a</b> (ascending) or <b>d</b> (descending) to request that a field be sorted in ascending or descending order. Ascending order is the default.

---

**Exiting a sort session:** When you finish entering sort criteria, press [Enter].

The Sort Selection screen remains in the window until you return to the original monitor screen by performing one of the following steps:

- Press [PF3].
- Type **exit** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter]. The window for the Sort Selection screen must be current.
- Type **x** in the window command field for the window, then press [Enter].

Performance Monitor displays the original monitor screen. The information in the screen is sorted according to the new criteria.

**Saving a sorted screen format:** You can save a sorted screen format for use during subsequent Performance Monitor sessions. Use the method described for saving an edited window under 1.4.6, "Editing windows" on page 1-18, earlier in the chapter.

**Example of sorting a field:** The following I/O Detail screen is displayed during an Interval Monitor session. To sort the Write Waits field in descending sequence, type **sort d** on the command line and position the cursor in the Write Waits field:

```
PM-R15.0 SYSQA03          Computer Associates Intl. V105    00.167 11:35:34.80
CMD-->sort d                               Window : 02
```

02 09:40 IODT IO Detail		!i>			
Area Name	File Name	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
NETAPPL.DDLML	NETAPPL.APPLDML	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
NETAPPL.DDLCLDOD	NETAPPL.APPLLOD	4	.0683S	0	.0000S
PROJSEG.PROJAREA	PROJSEG.PROJDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCAT	SQLAPPL.APPLCAT	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCATX	SQLAPPL.APPLCATX	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCATL	SQLAPPL.APPLCATL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA	SQLDEMO.EMPLDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA	SQLDEMO.INFODEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA	SQLDEMO.INDXDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSLOC.DDLOCSCR	SYSLOC.DCLSCR	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG	SYSMSG.DCMSG	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLCLDOD	SYSTEM.DCLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLCLDOD	SYSTEM.DCLOG	0	.0000S	54	2.25S
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	SYSTEM.DCRUN	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLML	SYSTEM.DCDML	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	SYSTEM.DCSCR	0	.0000S	17	.9603S
SYSUSER.DDLSEC	SYSUSER.DCSEC	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
TOOLDB.EMP-DEMO-REGION	TOOLDB.TOOLEMP	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

Press [Enter]. Performance Monitor redisplay the screen contents sorted as requested:

```
PM-R15.0 SYSQA03          Computer Associates Intl. V105    00.167 11:36:58.23
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

02 09:40 IODT IO Detail		i>			
Area Name	File Name	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
SYSTEM.DDLCLDOD	SYSTEM.DCLOG	0	.0000S	54	2.25S
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	SYSTEM.DCSCR	0	.0000S	17	.9603S
ASFNWK.DDLML	ASFNWK.ASFDM	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.DDLCLDOD	ASFNWK.ASFLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.IDMSR-AREA	ASFNWK.ASFDEFN	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.IDMSR-AREA2	ASFNWK.ASFDATA	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCAT	CATSYS.DCCAT	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATX	CATSYS.DCCATX	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCLDOD	CATSYS.DCCATL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
DIRLNWK.DDLML	DIRLNWK.DIRLDM	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
DIRLNWK.DDLCLDOD	DIRLNWK.DIRLLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EMPDB.EMP-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.EMPDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EMPDB.INS-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.INSDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EMPDB.ORG-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.ORGDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-RRDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-ESDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-ESDS2	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-KSDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

## 1.4.8 Refreshing windows

If the monitor you are using automatically refreshes window displays, you can stop refresh processing for a window.

**Stopping refresh for all windows:** To stop refresh processing for *all* windows:

1. Type **hold** at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Press [Enter].

To resume refresh processing:

1. Type **release** on the command line.
2. Press [Enter].

**Tip:** Performance Monitor refreshes the windows before it stops refresh processing.

Alternatively, you can stop refresh processing by moving the cursor from the home position. Performance Monitor displays the message <<SCREEN HELD>>. To resume refresh processing, press [Enter].

**Stopping refresh for a single window:** To stop refresh processing for *one* window:

1. Type **freeze** at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Press [Enter] (for the current window). Use the WINDOW command followed by the FREEZE command to stop refresh processing for noncurrent windows.

To resume refresh processing:

1. Type **thaw** at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Press [Enter] for the current window.

**Tip:** Use the WINDOW command followed by the THAW command to thaw noncurrent windows.

## 1.5 Performance Monitor processing options

The following table shows the types of global options that control Performance Monitor processing.

Option type	Established
Session option	At system installation; you can change these options during a Performance Monitor session.
Installation options	At system installation; the system administrator can change these options on a system-wide basis.
Task-code entry options	At runtime; these options override session and installation options when you initiate a Performance Monitor session.

**Viewing options:** To view the options specified above:

1. Type **options** at the CMD--> prompt.
2. Press [Enter]. Performance Monitor creates a new window and displays the Window Manager Options screen.

**Window Manager Options screen:**

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 13:48:18.79
CMD-->                                                         Window : 02
                                                                Refresh: 10

  02 Window Manager Options
Options in Effect  T  Alternate Choice
REFRESH           _  HOLD
24 PFKEYS         _  12 PFKEYS
SNAP              _  NO SNAP

Refresh Interval   10

Stae OFF          Datastream MODIFIED
Sort ALLOWED      Refresh Default ON
Edit ALLOWED      CONVERSATIONAL
Save SITE         Case UPLOW

```

**Changing session options:** You can change the following session options:

- The option to refresh screens or hold screens
- The option to use PF keys 1 through 12 or PF keys 1 through 24
- The option to take a system SNAP dump in the event of Performance Monitor abnormal termination processing (SNAP or NO SNAP)

There are two choices displayed for each option. The choice displayed to the left is the setting in effect (the current setting). To choose the setting on the right, type any nonblank character in the T (toggle) column that is represented as an underscore between the two options.

The screen refresh interval is also a session option, and is displayed below the toggle options. To change the refresh interval for the session (if it is installed for the monitor you are using), type the number of seconds for a new refresh interval in the REFRESH INTERVAL field.

**Note:** You can alternatively type **refresh** and a new refresh interval on the CMD--> line of any screen.

When you finish making session option changes, press [Enter] to display the new session option settings.

**Changing installation options:** At the bottom of the Window Manager Options screen are the installation options for your system. The option settings that can appear are listed below. Refer to *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration* for more information about each option.

---

<b>Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
STAE ON/OFF	ON — The STAE option is enabled for your system OFF — The STAE option is disabled for your system
DATASTREAM MODIFIED/FULL	MODIFIED — Only modified fields are transmitted to and from the terminal FULL — All fields are transmitted, regardless of whether they have been modified
SORT ALLOWED/NOT ALLOWED	ALLOWED — Indicates that you can use the SORT command NOT ALLOWED — Indicates that you cannot use the SORT command
REFRESH DEFAULT ON/OFF	ON — Performance Monitor automatically refreshes thawed screens during processing. OFF — Performance Monitor does not refresh screens.
EDIT ALLOWED/NOT ALLOWED	ALLOWED — Indicates that you can use the EDIT command to change the format of a screen NOT ALLOWED — Indicates that you cannot use the EDIT command to change the format of a screen
PSEUDO CONVERSE/ CONVERSATIONAL	PSEUDO CONVERSE — Performance Monitor runs in pseudo-conversational mode. The Interval Monitor and the Application Monitor typically run in pseudo-conversational mode. CONVERSATIONAL — Performance Monitor runs in conversational mode. The Realtime Monitor typically runs in conversational mode.
SAVE SITE	Indicates that you can save changes to monitor screens in the data dictionary under any version, including version 1.
SAVE NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that you cannot use the SAVE command to save changes made to screens.
SAVE USER	Indicates that you can save changes to monitor screens in the data dictionary under a version other than version 1.
CASE UPLOW/UPPER	UPLOW — Performance Monitor does not translate text to uppercase letters. UPPER — Performance Monitor does translate text to uppercase letters.

---

**Exiting the Window Manager Options screen:** Exit the Window Manager Options screen, by doing any of the following:

- Press [PF3]
- Type **x** in the window command field
- Make another window current for processing

## Chapter 2. Using the Realtime Monitor

---

2.1 Overview	2-3
2.2 Getting started	2-4
2.3 Control keys	2-7
2.4 Realtime Monitor Menu	2-8
2.5 System Run Unit Summary (PF1)	2-9
2.6 Specific System Run Unit Detail	2-11
2.7 Scratch Manager Detail (PF2)	2-12
2.8 Communication Line Detail (PF3)	2-13
2.9 Active User Task Detail (PF4)	2-14
2.10 Active System Task Detail (PF5)	2-16
2.11 Transaction Detail (PF6)	2-18
2.12 LTERM Resource Usage Summary (PF7)	2-21
2.13 LTERM Resource Usage Detail	2-23
2.14 Buffer I/O Summary (PF8)	2-24
2.15 Specific Buffer I/O Detail	2-26
2.16 Storage Pool Detail (PF9)	2-27
2.17 Program Pool Detail (PF10)	2-29
2.18 Database Overview (PF11)	2-31
2.19 Transaction Overview (PF12)	2-33
2.20 Task and Program Pool Overview (PF13)	2-34
2.21 Storage Pool Overview (PF14)	2-36
2.22 Database I/O Driver Detail (PF15)	2-37
2.23 Journal Detail (PF16)	2-39
2.24 SQL Overview (PF17)	2-40
2.25 SQL Detail (PF18)	2-41



## 2.1 Overview

**About this chapter** This chapter introduces the Realtime Monitor and describes the screens that you can request through the monitor. During a Realtime Monitor session, use the windowing commands and control keys described in Chapter 1, “Introduction to Performance Monitor” on page 1-1, to manipulate your screen displays.

**What the Realtime Monitor does:** The Realtime Monitor captures and displays information describing the use of system resources:

- System and user transaction activity
- System and user task activity
- Database access activity
- Database I/O and journal driver activity
- Communication-line and terminal activity
- Buffer use
- Journal use
- Scratch area use
- Storage-pool use
- Program-pool use
- SQL activity

The Realtime Monitor is either a conversational or pseudo-conversational task. In either case, it automatically refreshes the screen with current statistics. This information is drawn directly from run-time control blocks maintained by the DC/UCF system at the time of the request.

**Uses and users:** The Realtime Monitor is typically used by DCAs, DBAs, operators, and system programmers to isolate problem areas in system-resource utilization.

**Problem-solving:** This chapter also provides information that you can use to help alleviate problems you detect by using the Realtime Monitor. If you detect a problem with your system, perform the following steps:

1. Try to isolate the applications that are heavy users of the problem resource. For example, storage-pool problems can be caused by an application that neglects to release acquired storage.
2. If Step 1 fails to correct the problem, increase the availability of the resource. For example, to solve storage-pool problems, you might need to expand the storage pool.

## 2.2 Getting started

1. To request the Realtime Monitor, type the task code **pmm** following the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt:

```
V71 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
pmm
```

2. Press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor displays the menu screen which lists all of the Realtime Monitor options.

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 14:49:03.02
CMD-->                                     Window : 01
                                           Refresh: 10

      01 Realtime Monitor Menu

      PFkey  Description                    PFkey  Description
      - PF1   System Run Unit Summary      - PF2   Scratch Manager Detail
      - PF3   Communication Line Detail    - PF4   Active User Task Detail
      - PF5   Active System Task Detail    - PF6   Transaction Detail
      - PF7   Lterm Resource Usage Summary - PF8   Buffer I/O Summary
      - PF9   Storage Pool Detail          - PF10  Program Pool Detail
      - PF11  Database Overview            - PF12  Transaction Overview
      - PF13  Task + Prog Pool Overview    - PF14  Storage Pool Overview
      - PF15  Database I/O Driver Detail   - PF16  Journal Detail
      - PF17  SQL Overview                 - PF18  SQL Detail
```

---

3. Select the screen(s) you want to view first. Window 01 is reserved for the menu, should you need to select more screens later in the session.

**Monitor screens:** The following table summarizes the Realtime Monitor screens. Each screen is described in more detail later in this chapter, in the order presented in this table:

Screen	PF key	Display
Realtime Monitor Menu		The main menu for the Realtime Monitor
System Run Unit Summary	PF1	One line of information for each type of system run unit, including counts of transactions initiated since system startup and transactions currently active
Specific System Run Unit Detail		One line of information for each system run unit; this screen is requested from the System Run Unit Summary screen
Scratch Manager Detail	PF2	Information about scratch-area use, including read/write counts, buffer statistics, and page use statistics
Communication Line Detail	PF3	One line of information for each communication line, including read/write counts, error counts, and request parameter list (RPL) use

---

<b>Screen</b>	<b>PF key</b>	<b>Display</b>
Active User Task Detail	PF4	One line of information for each active user task, including the current program, user information, the task status, and information about system resources used by the task
Active System Task Detail	PF5	One line of information for each active system task, including the current program, the task status, and information about system resources used by the task
Transaction Detail	PF6	One line of information for each active user transaction, including the associated task ID, the name of the subschema to which the transaction is bound, and statistics of database access requests by the transaction
LTERM Resource Usage Summary	PF7	One line of information for each logical terminal ID, including the associated task name and user ID, and information about the system resources used by the task
LTERM Resource Usage Detail		Storage information about a specific logical terminal
Buffer I/O Summary	PF8	One line of information for each buffer defined in the DMCL, including read/write statistics, the number of areas assigned to the buffer, and the buffer size
Specific Buffer I/O Detail		One line of information for each file/area combination assigned to a specific buffer, including a count of page requests and read/write statistics; this screen is requested from the Buffer I/O Summary screen
Storage Pool Detail	PF9	One line of information for each storage pool defined to the system, including the pool size, usage statistics, and statistics about short-on-storage conditions
Program Pool Detail	PF10	One line of information for each program pool defined to the system, including the pool size, usage statistics, and statistics about load activity in the pool
Database Overview	PF11	Summary information about database access activity, including record access activity and page I/O activity

---

---

<b>Screen</b>	<b>PF key</b>	<b>Display</b>
Transaction Overview	PF12	Summary information about system run units and external request units, including counts of transactions processed, the number of active transactions, and the number of transactions that terminated normally
Task and Program Pool Overview	PF13	Summary information about task activity and program-pool activity, including counts of tasks processed, and counts of waits and loads for each program pool
Storage Pool Overview	PF14	Summary information about storage use, including counts of short-on-storage conditions and task waits for storage
Database I/O Driver Detail	PF15	One line of information for each database I/O and journal driver activated for the DC/UCF system, including the number of reads, writes, and posts
Journal Detail	PF16	One line of information for each disk journal, including whether the journal is full or being offloaded
SQL Overview	PF17	Summary SQL information for the system since startup
SQL Detail	PF18	One line of information about each SQL transaction

---

## 2.3 Control keys

The following table summarizes the control keys you can use with the Realtime Monitor.

<b>Control key</b>	<b>What it does</b>
ENTER	Processes user input
PF1	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
PF3	Deletes the current window
PF6	Displays the Active Windows screen
PF7	Scrolls up
PF8	Scrolls down
PF10	Scrolls left
PF11	Scrolls right
CLEAR	Exits the monitor

## 2.4 Realtime Monitor Menu

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274 14:49:03.02
CMD-->		Window : 01
		Refresh: 10
01 Realtime Monitor Menu		
PFkey	Description	PFkey Description
— PF1	System Run Unit Summary	— PF2 Scratch Manager Detail
— PF3	Communication Line Detail	— PF4 Active User Task Detail
— PF5	Active System Task Detail	— PF6 Transaction Detail
— PF7	Lterm Resource Usage Summary	— PF8 Buffer I/O Summary
— PF9	Storage Pool Detail	— PF10 Program Pool Detail
— PF11	Database Overview	— PF12 Transaction Overview
— PF13	Task + Prog Pool Overview	— PF14 Storage Pool Overview
— PF15	Database I/O Driver Detail	— PF16 Journal Detail
— PF17	SQL Overview	— PF18 SQL Detail

---

**Menu description:** The Realtime Monitor Menu screen is the entry-level menu for the Realtime Monitor. Use this screen to request the next screen(s) for display.

To the left of each screen name is a single-character select field and a PF-key name. To select a screen:

- Type any nonblank character in the select field, then press [Enter]

*or*

- Press the indicated PF key

To select multiple screens, mark as many select fields as you want and press [Enter].

## 2.5 System Run Unit Summary (PF1)

Run Unit Type	Sysgen Number	Total Alloc	Total Ovrflw	Current Alloc	Current Ovrflw	Dbname	Nodename
— SIGNON	2	1605	0	2	0		
— MESSAGE	2	20141	15	2	0		
— LOADER	2	2517	5	2	0		
— QUEUE	3	5343	24	3	0		

Run Unit Type	Total Ovrflw	Current Alloc	Current Ovrflw	Dbname	Nodename	Subschema Name	Address
— SIGNON	0	2	0			IDMSNWKS	000422AC
— MESSAGE	15	2	0			IDMSNWKS	00042258
— LOADER	5	2	0			IDMSNWKS	00042204
— QUEUE	24	3	0			IDMSNWKS	000421B0

**Screen description:** The System Run Unit Summary screen displays a line of information for each of these types of system transactions:

Run unit type	Associated dictionary area
SIGNON	DDLSEC
MESSAGE	DDLDCMSG
LOADER	DDLDCLOD
QUEUE	DDLDCRUN or DDLDCQUE
SECURITY	DDLDMML
SQL LOADER	DDLDCATLOD
SQL SECURITY	DDLDCAT

You can request a detailed display for a specific run unit. Type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of a run unit type, then press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor displays the Specific System Run Unit Detail screen.

**What to look for:** If the number of overflow run units (Total Ovrflw) is a high percentage of the total number of run units (Total Alloc) for the same run unit type, you should consider increasing the number of run units specified in the appropriate RUNUNITS FOR parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement. The current RUNUNITS FOR parameter specification appears in the Sysgen Number column.

Overflow run units may be high for LOADER run units. This typically occurs when the DC/UCF system accesses the load areas of alternate dictionaries. In this case, increasing the RUNUNITS FOR parameter will not reduce the number of run units. Users who specify an alternate dictionary (using the DCUF SET DICTNAME command) must be careful to reset the dictionary specification when they are finished (using the DCUF SET DICTNAME ' ' command).

## 2.6 Specific System Run Unit Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 14:49:33.53
CMD-->                               Window : 03
                                       Refresh: 10

03 Specific System Run Unit Detail
Run Unit Sysgen Times                               RUH
Type Number Alloc Type Dbname Nodename Subschema_Name Address
SIGNON      2   1599 SYSGEN IDMSNWKS 000422AC
SIGNON      2     9 SYSGEN IDMSNWKS 000422AC
02 System Run Unit Summary                               <
Run Unit Total Current Current                               RUH
Type Ovrflw Alloc Ovrflw Dbname Nodename Subschema_Name Address
_ SIGNON      0     2     0 IDMSNWKS 000422AC

```

### Screen description:

To request the Specific System Run Unit Detail screen, enter a nonblank character next to a run unit type in the System Run Unit Summary screen. The Specific System Run Unit Detail screen displays a line of information for each run unit currently allocated of a specific type.

**What to look for:** Request this screen to investigate overflow run units.

## 2.7 Scratch Manager Detail (PF2)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	12:42:19.83
CMD-->				Window : 02	Refresh: 10
02 Scratch Manager Detail					
Pages	Pages	Fnd-In	Fnd-In	Pages	Getscr
Written	Read	Buffer	Cache	Stolen	Count
114	94	739	0	114	248
				Pct	Pages
				Allocated	Allocated
				5	100
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	12:42:32.20
CMD-->				Window : 02	Refresh: 10
02 Scratch Manager Detail					
Pages	Getscr	Putscrc	Pct	Pages	Pages
Stolen	Count	Count	Allocated	Allocated	HWM-Pages
114	248	452	5	100	Allocation
				Free	Count
				1900	184

**Screen description:** The Scratch Manager Detail screen displays information about scratch area activity, including access statistics and page-use statistics.

You can determine the number of pages assigned to the scratch area by adding the number of pages currently in use (Pages Allocated) to the number of pages available (Pages Free).

**What to look for:** Add the number of pages read (Pages Read) to the number of times a requested page was found in the scratch area buffer (Found in Buffer). Compare this sum with the number of times a page was forced out of the buffer for another task I/O (Pages Stolen). If Pages Stolen is high compared to this sum (greater than 50%, for example), you should increase the size of the scratch area buffer in the DMCL.

The following entities may show up as frequent users of the scratch area:

- CA-ADS (when relocatable storage is turned on)
- Line mode I/O
- Pageable maps
- The Interval Monitor and the Application Monitor

## 2.8 Communication Line Detail (PF3)

Line Name	Write Errors	Total Writes	Read Errors	Total Reads	Line Status	RPL Gen	Waits On RPL	Total RPLs Requested
CONSOLE	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0
VTAM16	0	82015	3	67637	INSRVC	25	0	162354
PRINT16	8	1057	2	0	INSRVC	40	0	1315
DIAL16	25	24899	6	1144	INSRVC	0	0	0
UCF16	0	159	0	178	INSRVC	0	0	0
S16VTM	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0

Total Reads	Line Status	RPL Gen	Waits On RPL	Total RPLs Requested	Line Type	Term Count	ACBname/DDname	Compact Y/N
0	INSRVC	0	0	0	WTO	1	CONSOLE	N
67637	INSRVC	25	0	162354	VTAM 3270	250	SYSTEM16	Y
0	INSRVC	40	0	1315	VTAM 3270	79	PRINT16	N
1144	INSRVC	0	0	0	START STP	6	S16DIAL	N
178	INSRVC	0	0	0	UCF	10	RHDCFSTB	N
0	INSRVC	0	0	0	DDS VTAM	2	DDSVTM57	N

**Screen description:** The Communication Line Detail screen displays a line of information about the activity on each teleprocessing line. Since line speed is slower than processor speed, online, tasks should minimize I/O requests. In addition, applications should be designed to transmit only modified fields.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number of request parameter list (RPL) waits for each VTAM or DCAM line, shown in the Waits On RPL field. A high number can indicate a problem, especially for a line that contains one or more printers. There should never be an RPL wait for a printer.

The optimal number of entries in the RPL for a line should be 15% to 20% of the number of physical terminals in the line group, plus the actual number of printers in the group. Specify this number in the RPL COUNT IS parameter in the system generation LINE statement for the VTAM line (VTAMLIN), or in the RPB COUNT IS parameter for the DCAM line (DCAMLIN).

- Look for a high value in the Write Errors or Read Errors fields. I/O errors occur when the system attempts to write to or read from a device assigned to the communication line. Identify the problem terminal and run a terminal trace to diagnose the problem by issuing a DCMT PTERM command.

## 2.9 Active User Task Detail (PF4)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:43:00.30
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail >			
Task	Task	Current Task	Link
Number	Code	Program	Pri Level User_ID Lterm_ID Status Task Ecblist Address
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	252 VL71001 RUN 00000000
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:43:00.30
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail < >			
Task	Task	Current	Ecblist First
Number	Code	Program	Address ECB Second Third Stor Shrd
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	00000000 9 0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail < >			
Task	Task	Current	Shrd Shrd Priv Priv Priv Pgm Pgm Pgm
Number	Code	Program	Below XA Below XA Aloc #RCE 24bit 31bit
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	0 3584 512 43kB 47kB 10 0 49kB
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail < >			
Task	Task	Current	Pgm RU Oth System User Waited On
Number	Code	Program	31bit #RCE #RCE Time Time Dbkey
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	49kB 0 0 .0448S .0620S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail < >			
Task	Task	Current	Waited_On Dbkey Default Default Default
Number	Code	Program	Dbkey Holder Dictnode Dictname Dbnode
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Active User Task Detail <			
Task	Task	Current	Default Default Default Default Default
Number	Code	Program	Dictnode Dictname Dbnode Dbname Version
1819	PMRM	PMWNRVVR	

**Screen description:** The Active User Task Detail screen displays a line of information for each user task in the dispatch chain. The information is ordered by task dispatching priority, from lowest to highest. This screen is useful in determining why the system is slow.

---

If you have the appropriate DCMT discrete security, you can use this screen to change the dispatching priority for a task and to terminate an active task. To do this, type over the existing value in the appropriate column for the task and press [Enter]:

Field	Type
Task Pri	A number between 0 and 240 to define the new dispatching priority for the task.
Task Status	CANCEL to abend the task. No dump is taken during abend processing.

### What to look for

- Look for a task that is in a wait status (Task Status is WAIT) for a long time. If you know that the resource for which the task is waiting will not be available in the appropriate amount of time, you can terminate the task as described above.

Event control blocks (ECBs) define what a task is waiting on. For example, an ECB of LMGR indicates that the task is waiting on a lock that is managed by the database lock manager. For information on ECBs, refer to the *CA-IDMS DSECT Reference*.

- When storage protection is on, look for a number in the Priv Alloc field that is much higher than the sum of the Priv Below and Priv XA fields. This indicates that the task is allocating more storage than it is actually using. In a CA-ADS application, this situation can result from incorrect sizing of the record buffer blocks (RBBs). In a non CA-ADS environment, examine the application for poor storage allocation.

## 2.10 Active System Task Detail (PF5)

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:39:24.33
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10
                        >
02 Active System Task Detail
Task   Task      Current Link   Task   Ecblst  First  Second
Number Code      Program Level Lterm_ID Status Address ECB    ECB
0      *SYSTEM* MASTER    0      WAIT  063F5010 EXT ECB LTTMSECB
1      *SYSTEM* *DBRC*    0      WAIT  0667EB48 DBRCWTOR ESEECB
2      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  0642E710 SDCSECB *TIMER*
3      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  0642FB10 SDCSECB *TIMER*
4      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  06430F10 SDCSECB *TIMER*
5      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  06431C10 SDCSECB *TIMER*
6      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  06432910 SDCSECB *TIMER*
7      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  0      WAIT  06433610 SDCSECB *TIMER*
8      SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD  0      WAIT  00058830 SDCSECB
9      SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD  0      WAIT  00058880 SDCSECB
10     SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD  0      WAIT  000588D0 SDCSECB
11     SRVCDVR  PMONCIOD  0      WAIT  0668F7DC SDCSECB PM DRVR
12     SRVCDVR  PMONCROL  0      WAIT  066912A4 ICEECB ICEECB
13     SRVCDVR  RHDCDEAD  0      WAIT  06692E0C ICEECB SDCSECB
14     *DRIVER* UCFLINE   0      WAIT  063F7E08 PLE    ESECKECB
15     *DRIVER* VTAM71   0      WAIT  064457FC PLE    VTM READ
16     *DRIVER* DDSVTAM  0      WAIT  06449088 PLE    DDS READ
17     *DRIVER* CCILINE   0      WAIT  06451A08 PLE    DDS READ
    
```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:39:37.24
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10
                        < >
02 Active System Task Detail
Task   Task      Current Second Third   Stor  Shrd  Shrd  Priv  Priv
Number Code      Program ECB    ECB    #RCE Below XA Below XA
0      *SYSTEM* MASTER    LTTMSECB
1      *SYSTEM* *DBRC*    ESEECB  CCEECB
2      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
3      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
4      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
5      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
6      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
7      SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD  *TIMER*
8      SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD
9      SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD
10     SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD
11     SRVCDVR  PMONCIOD PM DRVR PM DRVR  21  512  52kB
12     SRVCDVR  PMONCROL ICEECB  PM DRVR
13     SRVCDVR  RHDCDEAD SDCSECB
14     *DRIVER* UCFLINE   ESECKECB
15     *DRIVER* VTAM71   VTM READ
16     *DRIVER* DDSVTAM  DDS READ *LOGON*
17     *DRIVER* CCILINE   DDS READ
    
```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:39:37.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02
                                         Refresh: 10
                                         < >
02 Active System Task Detail
Task      Task      Current  Priv  Priv  Pgm  Pgm  Pgm  RU  Oth  System
Number    Code      Program  XA   Aloc #RCE 24bit 31bit #RCE #RCE Time
0         *SYSTEM* MASTER    0 5248 0 0 0 0 0 2 3.77S
1         *SYSTEM* *DBRC*  0 128  0 0 0 0 0 1 1.15S
2         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 15kB 2 0 3776 2 0 .0093S
3         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 16kB 2 0 8224 2 0 .0100S
4         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 14kB 6 0 9584 2 0 .0021S
5         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 16kB 2 0 7808 2 0 .0096S
6         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 24kB 6 0 35kB 2 0 .0109S
7         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 0 24kB 6 0 15kB 2 0 .0105S
8         SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 0 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .2113S
9         SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 0 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .1470S
10        SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 0 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .0231S
11        SRVCDVR  PMONCIOD 0 52kB 0 0 0 0 0 1 .8803S
12        SRVCDVR  PMONCROL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .0175S
13        SRVCDVR  RHDCDEAD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4.35S
14        *DRIVER* UCFLINE  0 128 0 0 0 0 0 0 .0006S
15        *DRIVER* VTAM71  0 6016 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.21S
16        *DRIVER* DDSVTAM  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.08S
17        *DRIVER* CCILINE  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .0138S
    
```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:39:37.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02
                                         Refresh: 10
                                         <
02 Active System Task Detail
Task      Task      Current  Priv  Pgm  Pgm  Pgm  RU  Oth  System  User
Number    Code      Program  Aloc #RCE 24bit 31bit #RCE #RCE Time  Time
0         *SYSTEM* MASTER    5248 0 0 0 0 0 2 3.77S .0000S
1         *SYSTEM* *DBRC*  128 0 0 0 0 0 1 1.15S .0000S
2         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 15kB 2 0 3776 2 0 .0093S .0000S
3         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 16kB 2 0 8224 2 0 .0100S .0000S
4         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 14kB 6 0 9584 2 0 .0021S .0000S
5         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 16kB 2 0 7808 2 0 .0096S .0000S
6         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 24kB 6 0 35kB 2 0 .0109S .0000S
7         SRVCDVR  RHDCRUSD 24kB 6 0 15kB 2 0 .0105S .0000S
8         SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .2113S .0000S
9         SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .1470S .0000S
10        SRVCDVR  RHDCLGSD 12kB 1 0 736 1 0 .0231S .0000S
11        SRVCDVR  PMONCIOD 52kB 0 0 0 0 0 1 .8803S .0000S
12        SRVCDVR  PMONCROL 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .0175S .0000S
13        SRVCDVR  RHDCDEAD 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4.35S .0000S
14        *DRIVER* UCFLINE  128 0 0 0 0 0 0 .0006S .0000S
15        *DRIVER* VTAM71  6016 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.21S .0000S
16        *DRIVER* DDSVTAM  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5.08S .0000S
17        *DRIVER* CCILINE  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .0138S .0000S
    
```

**Screen description:** The Active System Task Detail screen displays a line of information for each active system task.

**What to look for:** Look at the ECB fields. For information on ECBs, refer to the *CA-IDMS DSECT Reference*.

## 2.11 Transaction Detail (PF6)

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:40:20.69
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10
                        >
02 Transaction Detail

Task   Task   Bound   Task Subschma Transaction  DBMS Pages Pages
Number Code Program Status Acc_Mod Status      Calls Writn Read
2      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK7 H          113 0 1002
2      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK7 H          9 0 0
3      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWKL H         314 0 21
3      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWKL A          3 0 0
4      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK6 A         731 0 33
4      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK6 A          3 0 0
5      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSSECU H         165 0 3
5      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSSECU H          9 0 0
6      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK8 A          3 0 0
6      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK8 A          3 0 0
7      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSSECS A         141 0 2
7      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSSECS A          3 0 0
8      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK9 A          3 0 0
9      RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK9 A          3 0 0
10     RHDCRUAL WAIT IDMSNWK9 A          3 0 0
    
```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:40:20.69
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10
                        < >
02 Transaction Detail
                        Calc

Task   Pages Pages Rcrds Rcrds Frags Updat Selct Locks Bfore After Store
Number Read Reqst Reqst Curnt Stord Locks Locks Reqst Image Image Noovr
2      1002 1023 24 0 0 1 0 25 0 0 0
2      0 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0
3      21 90 95 26 0 1 0 86 0 0 0
3      0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0
4      33 357 560 357 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
4      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
5      3 32 32 0 0 1 0 33 0 0 0
5      0 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0
6      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
6      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
7      2 26 26 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
7      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
8      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
9      0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
10     0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
    
```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71				00.274	10:40:20.69				
CMD-->							Window : 02				
							Refresh: 10				
							< >				
02 Transaction Detail											
Task	Calc	Calc	Via	Via	New	SR8s	SR8s	Orphs	Levl	Lvl	Lvl
Number	Store	Store	Store	Store	Index	Erasd	Stord	Adopt	Spawn	Split	Wrst
Noovr	Ovrfl	Noovr	Ovrfl	Index	Erasd	Stord	Adopt	Spawn	Split	Wrst	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71				00.284	15:49:30.57				
CMD-->							Window : 02				
							Refresh: 10				
							<				
02 Transaction Detail											
Task	Levl	SR8	Src	Src	Verb	Current	Current				
Number	Spawn	Split	Wrst	Best	Num	Area_Name	Record_Name				
2	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLDCRUN					
2	0	0	0	0	0036						
3	0	0	0	0	005F						
3	0	0	0	0	0036						
4	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLDCMSG					
4	0	0	0	0	0036						
5	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLSEC					
5	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLSEC					
6	0	0	0	0	0036						
6	0	0	0	0	0036						
7	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLML					
7	0	0	0	0	005F	DDLML					
8	0	0	0	0	0038	DDLDCLOG	LOGREC-143				
9	0	0	0	0	0038	DDLDCLOG	LOGREC-143				
10	0	0	0	0	0038	DDLDCLOG	LOGREC-143				

**Screen description:** The Transaction Detail screen displays a line of information for each active transaction.

#### What to look for

- Look for a high number in the Frags Stord, Calc Store Ovrfl, and Via Store Ovrfl fields. A high number in any of these fields indicates that target pages for records stored by a transaction were full, forcing CA-IDMS to store the records on other pages. This situation can degrade access efficiency for the database.
- Look for information on index levels on this screen.
- Look for information on implied locks maintained by each active transaction on this screen. Too many locks can cause a task to use a lot of storage. Use

COMMITs to release locks. The task should release explicitly locked records as soon as possible.

You can also use the Application Monitor (see Chapter 4, “Using the Application Monitor” on page 4-1) to view transaction activity through a period of time and to identify transactions causing overflow problems. In addition, you can use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, you should consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.

## 2.12 LTERM Resource Usage Summary (PF7)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	14:51:28.48			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
					Refresh: 10			
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary							i>	
Lterm_ID	Task Code	Current Program	User_ID	Stor #RCE	Shrd Below	Shrd Priv XA Below	Priv Priv XA Aloc	Pgm #RCE
LV72001	PMRM	PMWNRDVR	LHN	18	2048	0	64kB	72kB 10
LV72002			MHH	14	9664	0	17kB	20kB 0
LV72003			JLR	7	8128	0	15kB	16kB 0
LV72004			PHM	6	2432	0	15kB	16kB 0
LV72005			RXM	7	7040	0	15kB	16kB 0
LV72007			TKM	9	8576	0	15kB	16kB 0
LV72008			SJU	6	1728	0	14kB	16kB 0
LV72009			IST	13	8512	0	16kB	20kB 0
LV72010			SKC	12	9152	0	16kB	20kB 0
LV72011			GAD	13	2688	0	14kB	16kB 0
LV71003			KJM	6	3200	0	1024	4096 0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	14:51:28.48				
CMD-->					Window : 02				
					Refresh: 10				
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary							< i>		
Lterm_ID	Pgm #RCE	Pgm 24bit	Pgm 31bit	Ru #RCE	Oth #RCE	Default Loadlist	Default Dictnode	Default Dictname	Default Dbnode
LV72001	10	0	49kB	0	0	A16LIST1			
LV72002	0	0	0	0	3	A16LIST1			
LV72003	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1			
LV72004	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1			
LV72005	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1			
LV72007	0	0	0	0	1	A16LIST1			
LV72008	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1			
LV72009	0	0	0	0	3	A16LIST1			
LV72010	0	0	0	0	2	A16LIST1			
LV72011	0	0	0	0	2	A16LIST1			
LV71003	0	0	0	0	4	SYSLOAD			

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	14:51:28.48		
CMD-->					Window : 02		
					Refresh: 10		
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary							< i
Lterm_ID	Default Loadlist	Default Dictnode	Default Dictname	Default Dbnode	Default Dbname	Default Version	Lterm Address
LV72001	A16LIST1						00046418
LV72002	A16LIST1						00046518
LV72003	A16LIST1						00046618
LV72004	A16LIST1						00046718
LV72005	A16LIST1						00046818
LV72007	A16LIST1						00046A18
LV72008	A16LIST1						00046B18
LV72009	A16LIST1						00046C18
LV72010	A16LIST1						00046D18
LV72011	A16LIST1						00046E18
LV71003	SYSLOAD						000525B4

**Screen description:** The Lterm Resource Usage Summary screen displays a line of information for each logical terminal ID. The screen displays:

- The amount of shared storage being used by the task.

- The amount of private storage being used by the task. The DC/UCF system assigns storage in 64-byte increments. When storage protect is on and a program requests 10 bytes of storage, the DC/UCF system allocates 64 bytes of storage, of which all 64 bytes are private.
- Storage field values are scaled in these increments:
  - Bytes
  - 1Kb increments
  - 1Mb increments
  - 1Gb increments

You can request a detailed display for a specific LTERM. Type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of the LTERM ID, then press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor displays the Lterm Resource Usage Detail screen, which shows resources held by a specific terminal.

### **What to look for**

- Look for the use of an alternate dictionary by a task, indicated by a value in the Default Dicname field. A task that uses an alternate dictionary can increase LOADER activity. This can result in a high overflow run unit count in the Total Ovrflw field on the System Run Units screen.
- Look for the use of a test version (other than version 1) by a task, indicated by a value in the Default Version field. A task that uses a test version increases the search path for LOADER. You should not use test versions in a production environment.
- Look at the difference between the sum of the Priv Below plus the Priv XA fields and the Priv Alloc field. The difference indicates the amount of storage a task has tied up that is not being used. In a CA-ADS environment, this situation can result from incorrect sizing of record buffer blocks (RBBs). In a non CA-ADS environment, examine specific applications for poor storage allocation. You can use the Performance Monitor's Application Monitor to examine specific applications for this discrepancy.

## 2.13 LTERM Resource Usage Detail

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	14:53:12.70	
CMD-->					Window : 03	
					Refresh: 10	
03 Lterm Resource Usage Detail						
Lterm_ID	User_ID	RLE Address	RCE Address	Resource Type	Usage Count	Task ID
VL71003	KJM	80144708	0014E428	STORAGE	1	227
		00144AF8	0014DCA8	STORAGE	1	219
		00144BB8	0014E398	STORAGE	1	219
		001447BC	0014E530	STORAGE	1	224
		00144D44	0014E3B0	STORAGE	1	224
		00144DE0	0014DD38	STORAGE	1	224
		00144750	0014E0E0	SCRATCH	1	219
		00144B28	0014E188	SCRATCH	1	224
		00144CFC	0014E620	SCRATCH	1	224
		00144B70	0014DC60	SCRATCH	1	224

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	14:53:12.70	
CMD-->					Window : 03	
					Refresh: 10	
03 Lterm Resource Usage Detail						
Lterm_ID	Usage Count	Task ID	Word One	Word Two	Word Three	Word Four
VL71003	1	227	00000400	004C5C00	C4C4C4D3	0015C420
	1	219	00000300	004C9C80	00000000	0015C420
	1	219	00000080	004C7D40	00000000	0015C420
	1	224	00000300	004C88C0	00000000	0015C420
	1	224	00000300	004C85C0	00000000	0015C420
	1	224	00000300	004C7A40	00000000	0015C420
	1	219	004C9C88	00000000	000525B4	00000000
	1	224	004C88C8	00000000	000525B4	00000000
	1	224	004C85C8	00000000	000525B4	00000000
	1	224	004C7A48	00000000	000525B4	00000000

**Screen description:** To request the Lterm Resource Usage Detail screen, enter a nonblank character next to an Lterm\_ID field in the Lterm Resource Usage Summary screen. The Lterm Resource Usage Detail screen displays a line of information for each resource allocated to a logical terminal.

**What to look for:** Request this screen when you notice a problem associated with a particular LTERM; for example, the number of RCEs held by the terminal. The screen displays internal information that can help you determine the number of resources used by the terminal and their size.

## 2.14 Buffer I/O Summary (PF8)

Buffer Name	Fnd In Buffer	Read Count	Fnd In Cache	Write Count	Forced Write	Prefetch Hits
_ DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	942	5		1		
_ DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	285	190	75	1		
_ LOG_BUFFER						
_ DEFAULT_BUFFER	541	1097		22		

Buffer Name	Write Count	Forced Write	Prefetch Hits	Bcr Waits	Page Size	Buffer Pages	#Areas
_ DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	1				4000	200	4
_ DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	1				2932	200	5
_ LOG_BUFFER					4276		1
_ DEFAULT_BUFFER	22				4276	30	24

**Screen description:** The Buffer I/O Summary screen displays a line of information for each buffer defined to DC/UCF.

You can request a detailed display for a specific buffer, which breaks down the information for each file/area combination assigned to the buffer. Type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of the buffer name, then press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor displays the Specific Buffer I/O Detail screen for each selected buffer.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number of read-request I/Os (Read Count) for a particular buffer, compared to the number of requested pages found in the buffer (Found In Buf). If this occurs, consider modifying the buffer's DMCL definition to:
  - Increase the number of pages in the buffer
  - Reassign areas to buffers based on their usage
- Tip:** By increasing the number or size of buffers, you decrease the amount of storage available to the DC/UCF system and may cause an increase in paging. If paging increases, decrease the size of the buffer.
- Look for a high value in the Forced Write field. A forced write occurs when the system must write a buffer page in order to read a database page. A high value means one of these conditions exist:
  - A long-running update job is not issuing COMMIT statements frequently enough
  - Buffer activity is excessive

- Look for a non-zero number in the BCR Waits field. A value in this field indicates a serious problem that can be remedied by increasing the number of pages in the buffer. The field is incremented when IDMSDBIO determines that all the pages in the buffer are exclusively held and must therefore wait until a buffer page becomes available.

You can determine if one file is responsible for a large percentage of buffer activity by requesting the Specific Buffer I/O Detail screen for the buffer.

## 2.15 Specific Buffer I/O Detail

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:46:43.34
CMD-->			Window : 03
			Refresh: 10
03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail			
File_Name	Area_Name	Fnd_In	Read
		Buffer	Count
DBCR.BRANCHA	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	257	2
DBCR.BRANCB	DBCR.BRNCHTEL		
DBCR.BRANCC	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	193	1
DBCR.BRANCD	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	492	2
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:46:56.23
CMD-->			Window : 03
			Refresh: 10
03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail			
File_Name	Read	Fnd_In	Write
	Count	Cache	Count
DBCR.BRANCHA	2		1
DBCR.BRANCB			
DBCR.BRANCC	1		
DBCR.BRANCD	2		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:47:10.13
CMD-->			Window : 03
			Refresh: 10
03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail			
File_Name	Fnd_In	Write	Prefetch
	Cache	Count	Hits
DBCR.BRANCHA		1	
DBCR.BRANCB			
DBCR.BRANCC			
DBCR.BRANCD			
			Buffer_Name
			DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER

**Screen description:** To request the Specific Buffer I/O Detail screen, enter a nonblank character next to a buffer name in the Buffer I/O Summary screen. The Specific Buffer I/O Detail screen displays a line of information for each file/area combination assigned to the buffer.

**What to look for:** Request this screen when you notice a problem related to the associated buffer on the Buffer I/O Summary screen. For example, the Buffer I/O Summary screen may indicate that too many I/Os are being performed for requested pages. Use the Specific Buffer I/O Detail screen to determine which files have the highest activity in the selected buffer.

## 2.16 Storage Pool Detail (PF9)

Pool ID	Total Storage	Storage In Use	High Water	SOS Count	SOS Now	Cushn Size	Pages Released	Release Count	Pages Pfixed	Pfix Count
0	1016kB	24576	36864			28672	53	51		
30	1000kB	16384	32768			4096	9	9		
200	2000kB	20480	20480			4096	2	2		
201	2000kB	77824	86016			4096	7	6		
202	4000kB	488kB	500kB			4096	207	202		
255	1500kB	644kB	652kB				1784	1783		

Pool ID	SOS Now	Cushn Size	Pages Released	Release Count	Pages Pfixed	Pfix Count	Pages Pfree	Pfree Count	Scan1 Count	Scan2 Count	Scan3 Count
0		28672	53	51					96	31	
30		4096	9	9					30	2	
200		4096	2	2					2	1	
201		4096	7	6					24	14	
202		4096	207	202							
255			1784	1783							

**Screen description:** The Storage Pool Detail screen displays a line of information for each storage pool defined to the DC/UCF system.

**What to look for:** Look for any of the following situations that can indicate storage-use problems:

- The largest amount of storage in use at one time, shown in the High Water field, is close to the size of the storage pool, shown in the Total Storage field.
- There is a high number in the SOS Count field or a Y (yes) in the SOS Now field.
- Whether the amount of storage available, determined by subtracting the value in the Storage In Use field from the value in the Total Storage field, is less than the size of the cushion shown in the Cushn Size field. Regular use of the storage cushion can impede system performance because the DC/UCF system does not dispatch tasks when the cushion is being used.

**Tip:** To identify programs that are not releasing storage or which are acquiring large amounts of storage, look at the LTERM Resource Usage Detail screen.

If any of these situations occurs regularly, you should increase the size of the storage pool:

- For storage pool 0, which is the primary storage pool, increase the size specified by the STORAGE POOL parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement. When no storage pools are defined, all storage required by the Lock Manager is

acquired from storage pool 0. This amount of storage is based on the `SYSLOCKS` parameter of the system generation `SYSTEM` statement.

- For storage pool 255, which is the primary XA storage pool, increase the size specified by the `STORAGE POOL` parameter of the system generation `SYSTEM` statement.
- For any other storage pool, increase the `SIZE` parameter in the appropriate system generation `STORAGE POOL` statement.

If you don't have enough space to increase the storage pool, reduce the value assigned to `MAX TASKS` and `MAX ERUS` parameters. Use relocatable storage for CA-ADS, and monitor scratch usage.

## 2.17 Program Pool Detail (PF10)

Pool	Total Storage	In Use	High Overlay Water In Use	Overlay Not Used	Novrly Loads	Times Waited	Pages Loaded
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71			00.274	14:53:43.90	CMD-->	
Refresh: 10							
>							
02 Program Pool Detail							
Pool	Total Storage	In Use	High Overlay Water In Use	Overlay Not Used	Novrly Loads	Times Waited	Pages Loaded
PROG POOL	53248	20480	53248		3		21
REENT POOL	2456kB	488kB	488kB		42		976
XA PROG POOL	200kB	0	0				
XA REENT POOL	2640kB	1592kB	1592kB		112		3184

Pool	Storage In Use	High Overlay Water In Use	Overlay Not Used	Novrly Loads	Times Waited	Pages Loaded	Load Count
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71			00.274	14:53:43.90	CMD-->	
Refresh: 10							
<							
02 Program Pool Detail							
Pool	Storage In Use	High Overlay Water In Use	Overlay Not Used	Novrly Loads	Times Waited	Pages Loaded	Load Count
PROG POOL	20480	53248		3		21	3
REENT POOL	488kB	488kB		42		976	42
XA PROG POOL	0	0					
XA REENT POOL	1592kB	1592kB		112		3184	112

**Screen description:** The Program Pool Detail screen displays a line of information for each type of program pool defined to the system:

- 24-bit, nonreentrant program pools (PROG POOL)
- 24-bit, reentrant program pools (REENT POOL)
- 31-bit, nonreentrant program pools (XA PROG POOL)
- 31-bit, reentrant program pools (XA REENT POOL)

If your system has no reentrant pool, the DC/UCF system assigns reentrant programs to the program pool.

### What to look for

- Look at the number of times the system had to overlay active programs (Overlay In Use) and the number of waits (Times Waited). Any number in the Overlay In Use field or a large number in the Times Waited field indicates a problem with the size of the program pool. Try the options listed below to alleviate the problem:
  - Increase the size of the pool. If you must increase the size of one pool, try decreasing the size of a pool that is not experiencing waits. If space is too tight to increase the size of the pool, try reducing the value assigned to the MAX TASKS and MAX ERUS parameters. This reduces concurrent demand on the program pool.
  - Define heavily used, reentrant, or quasireentrant programs as resident.

- Decrease the size of frequently used programs by creating application-specific subschemas to avoid using large, global subschemas; or by segregating logical threads in applications by module.
- Compare the number of pages loaded (Pages Loaded) to the total number of loads (Load Count). If there are many pages loaded for only a few program loads, consider increasing the block size for the program load libraries and load areas. For example, a block size of 10Kb requires 20 I/Os to load a 200Kb program; a block size of 1Kb requires 200 I/Os to load the same program.

## 2.18 Database Overview (PF11)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71    00.274 14:53:56.39
CMD-->                               Window : 02
                                       Refresh: 10

  02 Database Overview
    Database Record Summary
Requested  Current  Fragmented
5691738   1303479    405
  Overflow                On Target
Calc      Via          Calc      Via
48        6758         1349     21782
DB Calls  DB Req      Relocated
3397293   3850790      0

  Database Page I/O Summary
Pages Read Written  Requested
563146    49946     5364718

```

---

**Screen description:** The Database Overview screen displays summary information about database access. The screen is divided into two parts:

- Record access activity
- Page I/O activity

To view detailed information about active transactions and buffer use, you can request the Transaction Detail and Buffer I/O Summary screens directly from the Database Overview screen:

- To request the Transaction Detail screen, type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of the Database Record Summary field.
- To request the Buffer I/O Summary screen, type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of the Database Page I/O Summary field.

When you have selected one or both screens, press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor creates a new window for each screen requested.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number of stored record fragments, which can indicate that:
  - Many database pages are full
  - Size specifications for variable-length records are inefficient

Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze the space available in the database. As necessary, increase the database page size or the number of pages in the database, or change variable-length record-size specifications using the MINIMUM ROOT and MINIMUM FRAGMENT parameters of the schema compiler RECORD statement.

- Look at the ratio of CALC records stored on target pages relative to the sum of these records plus overflow CALC records. The ratio, which indicates how well the CALC algorithm works, should be 1. A ratio less than 1 indicates that space

utilization is high. Use the Interval Monitor to track this ratio over time. Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space utilization in the database.

- Look at the ratio of VIA records stored on target pages relative to the sum of these records plus overflow VIA records. The ratio, which indicates how well VIA records cluster around their owner, should be 1. A ratio less than 1 indicates one of these conditions exist:
  - Large data clusters
  - High space utilization
  - Small page sizes

Use the Interval Monitor to track this ratio over time. Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space utilization in the database.

- Look at the ratio of database pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates how well the buffer is sized and how well the database is designed. Low ratios could indicate that the buffer is too small or that database I/O needs to be tuned.

## 2.19 Transaction Overview (PF12)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	14:55:08.26
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Transaction Overview			
Transaction Summary			
Active	Processed	Normal	Max Conc
14	89775	89725	26
External Request Unit Summary			
Active	Processed	Normal	Max Conc
0	324	323	2

---

**Screen description:** The Transaction Overview screen displays summary information about transaction activity. The screen is divided into two parts:

- Transaction activity
- External request unit activity

To view detailed information about active transactions, you can request the Transaction Detail screen directly from the Transaction Overview screen. Type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of the Transaction Summary field, then press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor creates a new window and displays the Transaction Detail screen.

**What to look for:** A low value for Max Conc indicates a low level of concurrency in the system. Concurrency is affected by large numbers of deadlocks, storage and program pool shortages, and generally, anything that forces tasks into a wait state.

## 2.20 Task and Program Pool Overview (PF13)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 14:56:05.36
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10

    02 Task + Prog Pool Overview
      _ Task Activity Summary
Active  Processed Runaway  Aborted
19      82481      0      1
  _ System Task      Genned  Times At
Active  Procesd  Max #  Max #
17      11515  47      0

      _ Program Pool Summary
Program  Reentrnt  XA Prog  XA Reent
Waits   Waits    Waits   Waits
0        0        0        0
Loads   Loads    Loads   Loads
17      131      0        338

```

---

**Screen description:** The Task and Program Pool Overview screen displays summary information about both task and program activity. The screen is divided into two parts:

- Task activity
- Program-pool activity

You can request detailed information about user tasks, system tasks, and program-pool activity, as follows:

- To request the Active User Task Detail screen to view detailed information about the system resources used by active user tasks, type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of Task Activity Summary.
- To request the Active System Task Detail screen to view detailed information about the system resources used by active system tasks, type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of System Task.
- To request the Program Pool Detail screen to view detailed information about program-pool use, type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of Program Pool Summary.

When you have selected the screens you want, press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor creates a new window for each screen requested.

### What to look for

- Look for a non-zero number in the Wait fields in the Program Pool Summary. A non-zero number indicates programs have to wait for space in the program pool. Investigate this condition further by displaying the Program Pool Detail screen.
- Look for high values in the Aborted task count field. Lower abort numbers are preferable for a production system while higher abort numbers may be okay for a development system.

- Look for Times at Max # values that are close to the Genned Max # value. This indicates that the concurrency level is limited by the MAX TASK value specified in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

## 2.21 Storage Pool Overview (PF14)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 14:57:02.63
CMD-->                Window : 02
                        Refresh: 10

    02 Storage Pool Overview
    _Storage Pool Summary
Pools  # Times  Pools
Genned Sys SOS  SOS
1      0      0
      Genned  HWM
RLE    4000   2659
RCE    4000   2536
DPE    1000   547
Stack  1200   467

```

---

**Screen description:** The Storage Pool Overview screen displays summary information about storage use since DC/UCF system startup.

To view detailed information about each storage pool, you can request the Storage Pool Detail screen directly from the Storage Pool Overview screen. Type any nonblank character in the select field to the left of Storage Pool Summary, then press [Enter]. The Realtime Monitor creates a new window for the requested screen.

### What to look for

- Compare the system generation (Genned field) and high-water mark (HWM field) values for the resource link elements (RLEs), resource control elements (RCEs), deadlock prevention elements (DPEs), and the stack size. The high-water mark may exceed the amount assigned at system generation. For RCEs, RLEs, or DPEs, this may happen if additional resources have been allocated dynamically by the system. In this case, you should adjust the sysgen values to avoid secondary allocation of resources.

**Note:** At runtime, exceeding the Genned value for the stack results in system termination.

- Pools SOS should be a value near zero. A non-zero value should represent peak usage, not a constant condition.

## 2.22 Database I/O Driver Detail (PF15)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.284	15:52:14.22				
CMD-->			Window : 02				
			Refresh: 10				
02 Database I/O Driver Detail							
Task Number	Driver Type	Forced Write	Read Count	Write Count	Journal Writes	Jrnldrvr Posts	Read Posts
143	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	DBIOREAD	0	0	0	0	0	0
292	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Screen description:** The Database I/O Driver Detail screen displays the I/O activity for the database I/O drivers. The screen includes one line for each driver activated for the DC/UCF system.

Database drivers are independent tasks that perform page reads and writes on behalf of a task:

Driver	Description
DBIOWRIT	The write driver, which writes pages in the buffer to disk
DBIOREAD	The read driver, which performs look-ahead reads for tasks that perform area sweeps

►► For more information about the read and write drivers, see *CA-IDMS System Tasks and Operator Commands*.

### What to look for

- Look to see if Jrnldrvr Posts is high compared to Journal Writes. If it is, you may have too many read drivers activated.
- Look for a high value in the Forced Write field. A forced write occurs when the system must write a buffer page in order to read a database page. A high value means one of these conditions exist:
  - A large number of update jobs are running at the same time
  - A long-running update job is not issuing COMMIT statements frequently enough
  - Buffer activity is excessive
- Look at the values in the Read Count and Write Count fields. If the values are consistently zero, the drivers aren't doing any work and you should deactivate them.
- Monitor the number of tasks performed and system I/O. Although the drivers increase the number of tasks the system can perform, they do so at the cost of increased I/O. To use the read and write drivers most efficiently, activate them

for long-running update jobs. If you use the read drivers, activate at least two to see performance improvements.

## 2.23 Journal Detail (PF16)

PM-R15.0 TECHDC99	Computer Associates Intl. V545	00.274	10:25:20.99
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Journal Detail			
	Current Offload	Tran	Dseg Ru
Journal Name	Status Status Full	Waiting	Interval Level
J1JRNL			0 0 0
J2JRNL	ACTIVE		0 0 15020 92
PM-R15.0 TECHDC99	Computer Associates Intl. V545	00.274	10:26:21.99
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 Journal Detail			
	Dseg Ru	Dseg Current	High Low Current
Journal Name	Interval Level	RBN RBN	RBN RBN Segment
J1JRNL	0 0	0 0	15000 21 0
J2JRNL	0 0	15020 9360	15000 11 16

**Screen description:** The Journal Detail screen displays the current status of all disk journals. It indicates which journals are full and whether a journal is being offloaded.

### What to look for

- Look at the status of the journals.
- Look at the Tran Waiting field to see if transactions are waiting for the journal.
- Look at the number assigned in the Dseg RBN field. This value indicates the relative block number (RBN) at which IDMSDBIO will write the next dummy segment (DSEG) record. During warmstart processing, CA-IDMS rolls back the journal to the most current DSEG record.

If you have not specified a journal fragment interval with the DCMT VARY JOURNAL FRAGMENT NUMBER command, you will see a value in the Dseg RBN field that is greater than the number of blocks in the journal.

## 2.24 SQL Overview (PF17)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	15:12:27.33
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 SQL Overview			
- Row Level Activity			
Fetch	Insert	Update	Delete
60	5	26	3
Sort Activity			
Total #	Hi-Row	Low-Row	# Rows
4	20	3	41
Access Module		Number of SQL	
Recompiles		Statements	
2		5	

---

**Screen description:** The SQL Overview screen provides summary SQL information for the entire system since startup.

To view detailed information about each active SQL transaction, you can request the SQL Detail screen by returning to the menu screen and pressing PF18, or by typing a nonblank character next to SQL Detail on the menu screen then pressing [Enter].

### What to look for

- Look for large values in the Hi-Row field under Sort Activity.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition
    - Tip:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile
    - Tip:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.
  - An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined
    - Tip:** Define temporary tables before referencing them.
- Monitor the Total # field for total number of sorts performed since startup. Keep track of this field to insure that the database contains the indexes needed to support the application requests for sorted data.

## 2.25 SQL Detail (PF18)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71			00.278	03:26:10.25	
CMD-->						Window : 02	
						Refresh: 20	
02 SQL Detail						>	
Trans	User	Access	ACM	SQL	Rows	Rows	Rows
Number	ID	Module	Recompile	Processed	Fetches	Inserted	Updated
557	DDK	SQLAM1	0	1	0	1	0
962	GRD		0	8	32	0	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71			00.278	03:26:10.25			
CMD-->						Window : 02			
						Refresh: 20			
02 SQL Detail						< >			
Trans	Rows	Rows	Number	Hi-Row	Lo-Row	Rows	Pages	Pages	Pages
Number	Updated	Deleted	Sorts	Sorts	Sorts	Sorted	Written	Read	Requested
557	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71			00.278	03:26:10.25			
CMD-->						Window : 02			
						Refresh: 20			
02 SQL Detail						<			
Trans	Hi-Row	Lo-Row	Rows	Pages	Pages	Pages	Rows	Update	Select
Number	Sorts	Sorts	Sorted	Written	Read	Requested	Current	Locks	Locks
557	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	7	3
962	0	0	0	0	0	86	50	1	5

**Screen description:** The SQL Detail screen displays a line of information for each SQL transaction.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field. This ratio should be as close to 1:1 as possible.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio can be an indication of the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios could indicate that either the buffer is too small or the database should be tuned.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition
    - Tip:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile
    - Tip:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.
  - An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined
    - Tip:** Define temporary tables before referencing them.



## Chapter 3. Using the Interval Monitor

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3.1 Overview	3-3
3.2 Getting started	3-6
3.3 Control keys	3-11
3.4 Interval Monitor Menu	3-12
3.5 Summary Detail (PF1)	3-13
3.6 Summary History	3-16
3.7 Wait Type by Interval (PF2)	3-17
3.8 DBkey/Area Detail (PF3)	3-18
3.9 DBkey/Area History	3-22
3.10 Log Detail (PF4)	3-23
3.11 IO Detail (PF5)	3-25
3.12 IO History	3-28
3.13 Scratch Detail (PF6)	3-29
3.14 Area Detail (PF7)	3-31
3.15 Queue Detail (PF8)	3-33
3.16 Buffer Detail (PF9)	3-35
3.17 Buffer History	3-37
3.18 Message Detail (PF10)	3-38
3.19 Journal Detail (PF11)	3-40
3.20 Journal History	3-41
3.21 Storage Detail (PF13)	3-42
3.22 Line I/O Detail (PF14)	3-43
3.23 Line IO History	3-46
3.24 Program Pool Detail (PF15)	3-47
3.25 Program Pool History	3-48
3.26 Storage Type Detail (PF16)	3-49
3.27 Storage Type History	3-50
3.28 Program Load Detail (PF17)	3-51
3.29 Specific Interval Information (PF18)	3-53
3.30 Interval Information	3-54
3.31 CDMSLIB Detail (PF19)	3-56
3.32 CDMSLIB History	3-57
3.33 Specific Transaction Information (PF20)	3-58
3.34 Transaction Information	3-59
3.35 Options in Effect (PF21)	3-61
3.36 Specific SQL Information (PF22)	3-62
3.37 SQL Information	3-63
3.38 Sysplex Menu (PF23)	3-65
3.38.1 DBGroup Detail	3-66
3.38.2 DBGroup's Nodes	3-67
3.38.3 DBGroup History	3-67
3.38.4 Shared Cache Detail	3-68
3.38.5 Shared Cache Files Detail	3-69
3.38.6 Shared Cache History	3-70
3.38.7 Data Sharing Lock Detail	3-70
3.38.8 Data Sharing Lock History	3-71
3.38.9 Data Sharing List Detail	3-71

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3.38.10	Data Sharing List History	3-72
3.38.11	Data Sharing Member Detail	3-72
3.38.12	Data Sharing Member History	3-73

---

## 3.1 Overview

This chapter introduces the Interval Monitor. During an Interval Monitor session, use the windowing commands and control keys described in Chapter 1, “Introduction to Performance Monitor” on page 1-1, to manipulate your screen displays. The Interval Monitor provides additional commands that are described later in this chapter.

**What the Interval Monitor does:** The Interval Monitor captures system-wide wait-time statistics and information related to wait-time statistics for each interval. An interval is a unit of time (30 minutes, 60 minutes, etc.). The time spanned by each interval is established by the system administrator, as is the total number of intervals to be maintained.

For example, you may want to maintain statistics based on 60-minute intervals and to store up to 24 intervals (one day of data). Once the day (24 intervals, in this case) elapses, the system wraps back and begins overwriting the earliest intervals with new information. Refer to *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration* for information specific to system installation and setup.

**Note:** In addition to online interval monitoring, there is also a batch component that allows you to report by interval and category. For more information, see *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration*.

**Problem-solving:** This chapter also provides information that you can use to help alleviate problems detected by using the Interval Monitor. If you detect a problem with your system, perform the following steps:

1. Try to isolate the applications that are heavy users of the problem resource. For example, storage-pool problems can be caused by an application that neglects to release acquired storage.
2. If Step 1 fails to correct the problem, increase the availability of the resource. For example, to solve storage-pool problems, you may need to expand the storage pool.

**Uses and users:** The Interval Monitor is typically used by DBAs and DCAs to identify trends in system-resource utilization.

The Interval Monitor maintains statistics for several categories of information:

Db-key/area

I/O

Area

Buffer

Journal

Storage

Storage type

---

Program pool  
 Program loads  
 Log  
 Scratch  
 Queue  
 Message  
 Line I/O  
 Transaction  
 CDMSLIB libraries  
 SQL  
 Sysplex menu

The Interval Monitor automatically captures the appropriate wait information for each category. You can view this information either in detail or history form.

Note that the Interval Monitor maintains statistics separately for system and nonsystem data.

Area name	Description
DDLDMML	DC/UCF system definitions, maps, dialogs, source modules, and record descriptions
DDLDCRUN/ DDLDCQUE	Queue area
DDLDCSCR	Scratch area
DDLDCMSG	Message area
DDLDCLOG	Log area
DDLDCLOD	Load modules associated with DDLDMML
DDLCAT	Physical database definitions (segments, database name tables, DMCLs); also contains SQL entity definitions at sites having the SQL option
DDLCATX	Indexes associated with DDLCAT
DDLCATLOD	Load modules associated with DDLCAT; also contains access modules at sites having the SQL option
DDLSEC	System user catalog area

**Types of Interval Monitor screens:** The types of screens shown in the following table are available through the Interval Monitor and are used to display the statistics:

Screen	Description
Summary Detail screen	Provides wait statistics for each category
Summary History screen	Shows the average wait time for each interval in a graph
Wait Type by Interval screen	<p>Summarizes wait information by category for a specific time interval. The screen displays this information both numerically and graphically. The Interval Monitor uses 1 of 4 scales for the graph, depending on the highest average wait time value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 0 - 1 second</li> <li>■ 0 - 5 seconds</li> <li>■ 0 - 10 seconds</li> <li>■ 0 - 50 seconds</li> </ul> <p>For values that exceed the scale of the graph, the Interval Monitor displays this symbol: =&gt;.</p>
Detail screens	Break down the wait activity for a particular category and interval. Where appropriate, these screens include other related statistics to help evaluate the use of resources and the cause of the waits.
History screens	<p>Summarize the wait activity for a specific category, across all intervals. For each interval, these screens show the average wait time. The average wait time is displayed numerically and graphically.</p> <p>The Interval Monitor displays 1 of 4 scales for the graph, based on the highest average wait time value (see the ranges listed under Wait Type by Interval screen).</p>

**Screen access sequence:** Typically, you access Interval monitor screens in this sequence:

1. Summary History screen — Use this screen to determine which interval experienced a high average wait time.
2. Wait Type by Interval screen — Use this screen to determine what types of waits occurred for the interval. Expect high values for I/O operations.
3. Specific detail screens — Use the specific detail screens to determine why waits occurred during a particular interval.

## 3.2 Getting started

To begin with the Interval Monitor, follow the steps described below.

**Step 1:** To request the Interval Monitor, type the task code **pmim** following the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt:

```
V71 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
  pmim
```

**Step 2:** Press [Enter]. The Interval Monitor displays the menu screen which lists all of the Interval Monitor options.

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71    01.065 07:00:28.15
CMD-->                                     Window : 01
```

```
01 06:54 MENU Interval Monitor
```

Detail	Hist	Description	Detail	Hist	Description
- PF1	-	Summary	- PF2	-	Wait Type
- PF3	-	DB DBkey/Area	- PF4	-	DDL Log
- PF5	-	IO	- PF6	-	Scratch
- PF7	-	Area	- PF8	-	Queue
- PF9	-	Buffer	- PF10	-	Message
- PF11	-	Journal			
- PF13	-	Storage	- PF14	-	Line IO
- PF15	-	Pgm Pool	- PF16	-	Storage Type
- PF17	-	Loads	- PF18	-	Interval Statistics
- PF19	-	Cdmslib	- PF20	-	Transaction Statistics
- PF21	-	PMIM Status/Options	- PF22	-	SQL Statistics
- PF23	-	Sysplex Menu			

```
Interval Monitor is Online and Collecting Data
```

**Step 3:** Select the screen(s) you want to view first. The menu is always available in window 01, should you need to select more screens later in the session. Select the screens by:

- Using a PF key to select a Detail screen.
- or*
- Typing any nonblank character next to the category that describes the screen you want to access. The first column to the left of each category requests the corresponding Detail screen. The second column requests the History screen.

**The current interval:** The current interval is initially set to the earliest interval for which the system has stored statistics.

To change the current interval, press:

- [PF4] to establish the previous interval as current
- [PF5] to establish the next interval as current

**Monitor screens:** The following table summarizes the Interval Monitor screens. Each screen is discussed in more detail later in this chapter, in the order presented in this table.

Screen name	PF key	Display
Interval Monitor Menu		The main menu for the Interval Monitor
Summary Detail	PF1	One line per interval, showing system wait statistics, CPU time, and disk I/O. Also includes a breakdown of wait information by wait-type category for each interval.
Summary History		One line per interval, showing the total wait count and time, and the average wait time.
Wait Type by Interval	PF2	Information for the current interval. Includes one line for each detailed category of wait (Db-key/area, I/O, Journal, etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The total wait count and time for that category</li> <li>▪ The percent-of-total for the category</li> <li>▪ A graphic representation of these percentages</li> </ul>
DBkey/Area Detail	PF3	Information for the current interval for db-key waits and area waits. For each nonsystem area, the information includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A total wait count and time for all db-key waits</li> <li>▪ Area wait information broken down by retrieval mode (shared, protected, and exclusive)</li> </ul>
DBkey/Area History		One line per interval for the DBkey/Area wait category.
Log Detail	PF4	Information for the current interval, showing the following log statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I/O access statistics</li> <li>▪ Db-key wait statistics</li> <li>▪ Area statistics</li> </ul>
IO Detail	PF5	Information for the current interval for all database I/O waits. For each nonsystem area, includes statistics for read and write waits, and for buffer use

---

<b>Screen name</b>	<b>PF key</b>	<b>Display</b>
IO History		One line per interval for the I/O wait category.
Scratch Detail	PF6	Information for the current interval for the scratch file, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ I/O access statistics</li><li>▪ Db-key wait statistics</li><li>▪ Area statistics</li></ul>
Area Detail	PF7	Information for the current interval, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ I/O access statistics</li><li>▪ Db-key wait statistics</li><li>▪ Area statistics for a specific database area</li></ul>
Queue Detail	PF8	Information for the current interval for each queue file, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ I/O access statistics</li><li>▪ Db-key wait statistics</li><li>▪ Area statistics</li></ul>
Buffer Detail	PF9	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to database and journal buffer use
Buffer History		One line per interval for the Buffer wait category
Message Detail	PF10	Information for the current interval for each message file, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ I/O access statistics</li><li>▪ Db-key wait statistics</li><li>▪ Area statistics</li></ul>
Journal Detail	PF11	Information for the current interval, showing access statistics related to each journal file.
Journal History		One line per interval for the Journal wait category.
Storage Detail	PF13	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to storage-pool use.

---

Screen name	PF key	Display
Line I/O Detail	PF14	Information for the current interval, showing teleprocessing statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Line information</li> <li>▪ A PTERM count</li> <li>▪ Read/write counts and errors</li> <li>▪ Request parameter list (RPL) information for VTAM; RPB information for DCAM</li> </ul>
Program Pool Detail	PF15	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to program-pool use
Program Pool History		One line per interval for the Program Pool wait category.
Storage Type Detail	PF16	Information about the current interval, showing statistics related to XA and non-XA storage pools.
Storage Type History		One line per interval for the Storage Type wait category.
Program Load Detail	PF17	Information for the current interval, showing program loading information for programs, dialogs, maps, tables, and applications being loaded from the primary directory load area, CDMSLIB, and any test libraries
Specific Interval Information	PF18	DC statistics for a particular interval
Interval Information		Information by interval, showing detailed DC statistics
CDMSLIB Detail	PF19	Overview of load library activity by interval
CDMSLIB History		One line per interval for the CDMSLIB wait category.
Specific Transaction Information	PF20	DB statistics for a particular transaction
Transaction Information		Information by interval, showing detailed transaction statistics
Interval Monitor Options in Effect	PF21	Displays options specified by the system administrator
Specific SQL Information	PF22	Information for the current interval for all SQL statistics

Screen name	PF key	Display
SQL Information		One line per interval for SQL statistics.
Sysplex Menu	PF23	The menu for all activity related to Sysplex.

**Moving from screen to screen:** To move from one screen to the next, use one of the following methods:

- Type any nonblank character at the appropriate underscore in the left-most column of the displayed screen, then press [Enter]. This process is explained for each screen later in this chapter. No underscore is displayed on screens that do not allow you to select the next screen with a nonblank character.
- Use the control keys summarized in the following table.

---

## 3.3 Control keys

The following table summarizes the control keys you can use with the Interval Monitor:

<b>Control key</b>	<b>What it does</b>
ENTER	Processes user input
PF1	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
PF3	Deletes the current window
PF4	Sets the previous interval as current
PF5	Sets the next interval as current
PF6	Displays the Active Windows screen
PF7	Scrolls up
PF8	Scrolls down
PF9	Toggles between a corresponding Detail and History screen
PF10	Scrolls left
PF11	Scrolls right
CLEAR	Exits the monitor

## 3.4 Interval Monitor Menu

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      01.065 07:00:28.15
CMD-->                                     Window : 01
```

```
01 06:54 MENU Interval Monitor
```

Detail	Hist	Description	Detail	Hist	Description
- PF1	-	Summary	- PF2	-	Wait Type
- PF3	-	DB DBkey/Area	- PF4	-	DDL Log
- PF5	-	IO	- PF6	-	Scratch
- PF7	-	Area	- PF8	-	Queue
- PF9	-	Buffer	- PF10	-	Message
- PF11	-	Journal			
- PF13	-	Storage	- PF14	-	Line IO
- PF15	-	Pgm Pool	- PF16	-	Storage Type
- PF17	-	Loads	- PF18	-	Interval Statistics
- PF19	-	Cdmslib	- PF20	-	Transaction Statistics
- PF21	-	PMIM Status/Options	- PF22	-	SQL Statistics
- PF23	-	Sysplex Menu			

---

```
Interval Monitor is Online and Collecting Data
```

---

**Menu description:** The Interval Monitor Menu screen is the entry-level menu for the Interval Monitor. Use this screen to request the next screen(s) for display.

To the left of each screen name are either one or two single-character select fields and a PF-key name. To select a screen, do one of the following:

- Type any nonblank character in the select field, then press [Enter]. The Detail select field applies to detail screens. The Hist select field applies to history screens.
- Press the indicated PF key to access a detail screen.

To select multiple screens, mark as many select fields as you want, then press [Enter].

### 3.5 Summary Detail (PF1)

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:58:38.11
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

```
02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail                                i>
  Start  Tasks  Tasks  CPU   Disk   DBIO   DBIO  DB Buf  DB Buf
  Time  Started Ended  Time   I/O   Waits  Time   Waits  Time
- 09:50    5    5  .0453S  17    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:00   17   17  .0713S  21    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:10   31   31  .2221S  38    1  .0288S    0  .0000S
- 10:20   19   18  .0588S  21    2  .0527S    0  .0000S
- 10:30    0    0  .0000S  15    4  .0794S    0  .0000S
- 10:40    0    0  .0000S  20    6  .1218S    0  .0000S
- 10:50   35   36  2.16S   42    2  .0387S    0  .0000S
- 11:00   62   62  .4652S  44    4  .0988S    0  .0000S
- 11:10   80   80  .6535S  59    8  .1387S    0  .0000S
- 11:20   21   21  .2161S  23    4  .0752S    0  .0000S
```

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:58:38.11
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

```
02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail                                < i>
  Start  DB Buf  Prior  Prior  Jrnl IO  Jrnl IO  Jrnl Buf  Jrnl Buf  DBkey
  Time  Time  Waits  Time  Waits  Time  Waits  Time  Waits
- 09:50 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:00 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:10 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:20 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:30 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:40 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 10:50 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 11:00 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 11:10 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
- 11:20 .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S    0
```

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:58:38.11
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

```
02 15:40 SUM Summary Detail                                < i>
  Start  DBkey  DBkey  Log IO  Log IO  Log Sngl  Log Sngl  Log Full  Log Full
  Time  Waits  Time  Waits  Time  Waits  Time  Waits  Time
- 09:50    0  .0000S   10  .0511S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:00    0  .0000S   10  .1215S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:10    0  .0000S   10  .0627S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:20    0  .0000S   10  .0366S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:30    0  .0000S   10  .0741S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:40    0  .0000S   15  .1013S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 10:50    0  .0000S   12  .0411S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 11:00    0  .0000S   11  .0967S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 11:10    0  .0000S    9  .0457S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
- 11:20    0  .0000S   11  .0964S    0  .0000S    0  .0000S
```

3.5 Summary Detail (PF1)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:58:38.11  
 CMD--> Window : 02

02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail < i>

Start Time	Log Full Time	Scr IO Waits	Scr IO Time	Scr Sngl Waits	Scr Sngl Time	Queue IO Waits	Queue IO Time	Stg Pool Waits
09:50	.0000S	6	.0138S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:00	.0000S	5	.0160S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:10	.0000S	15	.0360S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:20	.0000S	5	.0130S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:30	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:40	.0000S	4	.0089S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:50	.0000S	19	.0625S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
11:00	.0000S	7	.0244S	0	.0000S	1	.0138S	0
11:10	.0000S	15	.1008S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
11:20	.0000S	3	.0104S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:58:38.11  
 CMD--> Window : 02

02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail < i>

Start Time	Stg Pool Waits	Stg Pool Time	Pgm Pool Waits	Pgm Pool Time	Pgm Loads Waits	Pgm Loads Time	Loader Waits
09:50	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:00	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:10	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:20	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:30	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:40	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
10:50	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
11:00	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
11:10	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
11:20	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:58:38.11  
 CMD--> Window : 02

02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail < i>

Start Time	Loader Waits	Loader Time	Area Waits	Area Time	ERUS Waits	ERUS TIME	DDS Waits	DDS Time
09:50	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:00	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:10	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:20	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:30	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:40	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
10:50	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
11:00	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
11:10	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
11:20	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:58:38.11
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail                                     < i>
  Start   DDS  CKUSER  CKUSER  Term IO  Term IO      TCA    TCA  DBGGroup
  Time    Time  Waits    Time    Waits    Time    Waits   Time  Waits
- 09:50  .0000S  0  .0000S  5  1.92S  0  .0000S  0
- 10:00  .0000S  0  .0000S  15 4.90S  0  .0000S  0
- 10:10  .0000S  0  .0000S  24 18.81S 0  .0000S  0
- 10:20  .0000S  0  .0000S  20 31.70S 0  .0000S  0
- 10:30  .0000S  0  .0000S  100 1:56M  0  .0000S  0
- 10:40  .0000S  0  .0000S  111 2:12M  0  .0000S  0
- 10:50  .0000S  0  .0000S  67 1:37M  0  .0000S  0
- 11:00  .0000S  0  .0000S  59 1:32M  0  .0000S  0
- 11:10  .0000S  0  .0000S  74 1:43M  0  .0000S  0
- 11:20  .0000S  0  .0000S  20 37.72S 0  .0000S  0

```

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:58:38.11
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail                                     < i
  Start  DBGGroup  DBGGroup  Sh-Cache  Sh-Cache  External  External  Internal  Internal
  Time   Waits    Time      Waits     Time      Waits     Time      Waits    Time
- 09:50  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S
- 10:00  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S
- 10:10  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  4  .0331S
- 10:20  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  1  .0004S
- 10:30  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S
- 10:40  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S
- 10:50  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  38 .0766S
- 11:00  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  7  .0053S
- 11:10  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  21 .0982S
- 11:20  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  0  .0000S  27 .0129S

```

---

**Screen description:** The Summary Detail screen includes one line for each interval and shows summary-level task, CPU time, disk I/O, and wait information for each interval. Wait information is broken down to show the wait count/time for each detailed category maintained by the Interval Monitor.

For each category, the wait count and time statistics shown on this screen are the same as those shown on the Wait Type by Interval screen.

#### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen, type any nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detailed information is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Summary History screen, press [PF9].

#### What to look for

- Look for excessive waits for db-keys, journal files, and teleprocessing I/O. You have the most control over these wait types.
- Look for unexpected results, and investigate them by going to the Wait Type by Interval screen for the interval.

## 3.6 Summary History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 14:59:35.84
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 02:15 SUHS Summary History                                     i
Start Waits  Wait  Avg      .2      .4      .6      .8      1
Time        Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:15  1677  1:09M .0414S --
_ 02:30  5011  3:25M .0410S --
_ 02:45  6727 11:31M .1027S ----
_ 03:00  8136 12:22M .0912S ----
_ 03:15  6429  5:53M .0550S --
_ 03:30  4919  2:12M .0269S -
_ 03:45  6932  3:41M .0319S -
_ 04:00  5898  2:22M .0241S -
_ 04:15  5504  1:56M .0210S -
_ 04:30  4551  4:04M .0536S --
_ 04:45  4570  4:21M .0571S --
_ 05:00  4716  1:28M .0187S
_ 05:15  8073  5:09M .0383S -
_ 05:30  6751  4:51M .0431S --
_ 05:45  5108  2:00M .0235S -
_ 06:00  3267  1:36M .0294S -
_ 06:15  3530  1:56M .0331S -
_ 06:30 10290  5:06M .0297S -

```

**Screen description:** The Summary History screen shows the average wait time for the interval. For each interval, the Summary History screen shows a total wait count and time.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen, type any nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detailed information is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Summary Detail screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for above-average waits in the graph for an interval. Use the Wait Type by Interval screen to see a breakdown of waits by type for the interval. On this screen, you can see which type of wait caused the problem and request more detail if necessary.

### 3.7 Wait Type by Interval (PF2)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:53:30.17
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 09:10 WAIT Type by Interval >			
Wait Type	Waits	.2	.4
		.6	.8
		1	
DBIO	177	-	
Log IO	170	-	
Scratch IO	7		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:53:30.17
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 09:10 WAIT Type by Interval < >			
Wait Type		.2	.4
		.6	.8
		1	Wait
DBIO	-		4.64S
Log IO	-		4.57S
Scratch IO			.0727S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	10:53:30.17
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 09:10 WAIT Type by Interval <			
Wait Type		Wait	Avg
		Time	Wait
DBIO		4.64S	.0262S
Log IO		4.57S	.0268S
Scratch IO		.0727S	.0103S

**Screen description:** The Wait Type by Interval screen breaks down the waits for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each category. Each row includes:

- The total wait count and time for the category, across the interval
- The average wait time for each category
- A graphic representation of the average wait time

The wait counts and times shown on this screen are the same as those shown on the Summary Detail screen by category.

**What to look for** Use this screen to determine which category type is experiencing excessive waits.

### 3.8 DBkey/Area Detail (PF3)

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:59:08.64
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

```
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail                                     i>
```

Area Name	Area_Access	Physical	Physical	Buffer	Prefetch
	Waits	Writes	Reads	Hits	Hits
— APPLDICT.DDLML	0	0	0	0	0
— APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	4	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	0	0	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	0	0	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	0	0	0	0

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:59:08.64
CMD-->                               Window : 02
```

```
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail                                     < i>
```

Area Name	Prefetch	D-Space	D-Space	D-Space	Sh-Cache
	Hits	Reads	Hits	Writes	Reads
— APPLDICT.DDLML	0	0	0	0	0
— APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	0	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	0	0	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	0	0	0	0
— CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
— PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	0	0	0	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 10:59:08.64  
 CMD--> Window : 02

02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail < i>  
 Area Name Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache DBIO  
 Reads Hits Writes Failed Waits

APPLDICT.DDLML	0	0	0	0	0
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	0	0	4
CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	0	0	0	0
CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	0	0	0	0
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	0	0	0	0
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0	0	0
PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	0	0	0	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 10:59:08.64  
 CMD--> Window : 02

02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail < i>  
 Area Name DBIO DBIO Prior\_DBIO Prior\_DBIO DB\_Buf  
 Waits Time Waits Time Waits

APPLDICT.DDLML	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	4	.0794S	0	.0000S	0
CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

### 3.8 DBkey/Area Detail (PF3)

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:59:08.64
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail                                     < i>
Area Name                DB Buf  DB Buf  SHR Buf  SHR Buf  EXC Buf  EXC Buf
                        Waits   Time   Waits   Time   Waits   Time
_ APPLDICT.DDLML          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD      0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCAT          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCATX         0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCATLOD       0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.BRNCHTEL          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.BRNCHTEL          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.BRNCHTEL          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.BRNCHTEL          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION 0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION 0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION 0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ PROJSEG.PROJAREA       0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:59:08.64
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail                                     < i
Area Name                EXC_Buf  DBkey  DBkey  Sh-Cache  Sh-Cache
                        Time     Waits  Time   Waits   Time
_ APPLDICT.DDLML          .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD      .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCAT          .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCATX         .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ CATSYS.DDLCATLOD       .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.BRNCHTEL          .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ DBCR.ACCTHIST          .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S
_ PROJSEG.PROJAREA       .0000S    0 .0000S    0 .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The DBkey/Area Detail screen displays detailed information for db-key and area waits for the current interval.

The screen includes one line for each area, which shows the total count and time of all access requests that resulted in a db-key wait and shows statistics by retrieval mode for area waits.

**Using this screen**

- To request the Area Detail screen for a specific area, type any nonblank character to the left of the desired area and press [Enter].
- To request the DBkey/Area History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for**

- Look for waits in the Area\_Access Waits field. This field indicates the number of times a task had to wait to access the area because of its READY mode (for example, exclusive update).
- Look at the Buffer Hits field. The values in the field should be high, indicating effective use of the area's buffer.
- Look for waits during an interval. Use the Realtime Monitor Active Tasks screen to determine the specific db-keys and db-key holders. You can also use the Application Monitor to see detailed wait information broken down by task.

## 3.9 DBkey/Area History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:00:20.07
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 DBHS DBkey/Area History                                     i
Start Waits   Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time         Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 02:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:45      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The DBkey/Area History screen shows a total wait count and time for all db-key and area waits. The screen also shows the average wait time for the interval for the DBkey/Area wait category, both numerically and graphically.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## 3.10 Log Detail (PF4)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail >					
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes		
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	SYSTEM.DCLOG	5	6		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	6	0	.0000S	11	.0429S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits	Prefetch Hits	
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	.0429S	LOG_BUFFER	0	0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads	
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	0	0		0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:00:24.96		
Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail < >					
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.10 Log Detail (PF4)

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:00:24.96
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 10:30 LODT Log Detail <
Area Name                Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                        Hits   Writes  Failed   Waits    Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG          0         0         0         0     .0000S
```

---

**Screen description:** The Log Detail screen displays detailed information about the system log file(s) for the current interval.

## 3.11 IO Detail (PF5)

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:02:52.67
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 IODT IO Detail
Area Name                      File Name                Read      Read      Write     Write
                               Waits      Time      Waits     Time
- APPLDICT.DDLML              APPLDICT.DICTDB         0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD          APPLDICT.DLODDB         4 .0794S   0 .0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCAT              CATSYS.DCCAT            0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCATX            CATSYS.DCCATX           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD          CATSYS.DCCATL           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL              DBCR.BRANCHA            0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL              DBCR.BRANCHB            0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL              DBCR.BRANCHC            0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL              DBCR.BRANCHD            0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              DBCR.ACCOUNTA           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              DBCR.ACCOUNTB           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              DBCR.ACCOUNTC           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              DBCR.ACCOUNTD           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              DBCR.ACCOUNTE           0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION    EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO         0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION    EMPDEMO.INSDEMO         0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION    EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO         0 .0000S   0 .0000S
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA          PROJSEG.PROJDEMO        0 .0000S   0 .0000S

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:02:52.67
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 IODT IO Detail
Area Name                      Write Buffer Name         Buffer     Buffer
                               Time                    Requests  Waits
- APPLDICT.DDLML              .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD          .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- CATSYS.DDLCAT              .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- CATSYS.DDLCATX            .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD          .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL              .0000S DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER    0         0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST              .0000S DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER    0         0
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION    .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION    .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION    .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA          .0000S DEFAULT_BUFFER     0         0

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:02:52.67
CMD-->                Window : 02

02 10:30 IODT IO Detail < i>
Area Name              Buffer  Buffer Shared Cache Name  Sh-Cache
                       Waits   Time
APPLDICT.DDLML         0      .0000S
APPLDICT.DDLCLDOD     0      .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCAT         0      .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATX        0      .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD     0      .0000S
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCTHIST         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCTHIST         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         0      .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION 0      .0000S
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION 0      .0000S
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION 0      .0000S
PROJSEG.PROJAREA      0      .0000S

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:02:52.67
CMD-->                Window : 02

02 10:30 IODT IO Detail < i
Area Name              Buffer  Shared Cache Name  Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                       Time                               Waits     Time
APPLDICT.DDLML         .0000S
APPLDICT.DDLCLDOD     .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCAT         .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATX        .0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD     .0000S
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRNCHTEL         .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCTHIST         .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         .0000S IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCTHIST         .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
DBCR.ACCTHIST         .0000S IDMSCACHE00001
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION .0000S
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION .0000S
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION .0000S
PROJSEG.PROJAREA      .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The IO Detail screen displays detailed information on database I/O waits for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each user database or secondary dictionary area defined to the DC/UCF system. For each area, the screen identifies the file and shows a breakdown of read and write I/O statistics against that file, as well as statistics related to buffer use.

**Using this screen:** To request the IO History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for**

- Look for average I/O times:
  - Read Time divided by the number of Physical Reads
  - Write Time divided by the number of Physical Writes

Average I/O times ideally should be close to the average access time for the device type that the file resides on. For example, an average response time for a 3380 device should be between 18 and 25 msec.

- Look for I/O contention between database files. Your DASD configuration should isolate high activity datasets. For example:
  - Isolate journals and log files
  - Isolate system files from other files, such as spool files
  - Spread application databases across volumes
  - Isolate scratch and queue files if your system has high OLQ usage or is used for CA-ADS development
- Look for unexpectedly high I/O counts, which can indicate excessive fragmentation or overflow records. Use the Realtime Monitor and Application Monitor to investigate this possibility.

## 3.12 IO History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:01:25.14
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 IOHS IO History                                     i
Start Waits  Wait  Avg                                     .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time         Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 02:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:45      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The IO History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the IO History screen shows a total wait count and time for all nonsystem areas. The screen also shows the average wait time for the interval, both numerically and graphically.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

### 3.13 Scratch Detail (PF6)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail >					
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes		
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	SYSTEM.DCSCR	0	0		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits	Prefetch Hits	
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	15	0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads	
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0	0		0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:03:54.63		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >					
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0	0	0	0	0

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:03:54.63
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail <
Area Name                Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                        Hits   Writes  Failed   Waits   Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR          0       0       0       0       .0000S
```

---

**Screen description:** The Scratch Detail screen displays detailed information about the system scratch file for the current interval. This screen does not include the wait time for the scratch single-threaded event control block (ECB).

#### What to look for

- Look for db-key waits.
- Look at the buffer utilization statistics. Buffer Hits indicates the number of times a requested database page was already in the buffer, saving the system from performing an I/O. Buffer Waits indicates when the system had to wait for an available page in the buffer. The Buffer Detail screen provides more statistics about buffer use.

## 3.14 Area Detail (PF7)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail >					
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes		
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	APPLDICT.DLODDB	4	0		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	4	.0794S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits	Prefetch Hits	
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads	
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0		0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:11:54.28		
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail < >					
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	0	0	0

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:11:54.28
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail <
Area Name                Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                        Hits   Writes  Failed   Waits   Time
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD        0         0         0         0     .0000S

```

---

**Screen description:** The Area Detail screen displays detailed information about a specific DC/UCF area/file combination for the current interval. For areas that span multiple files, it displays one line of information for each file.

If this screen is requested from the DBkey/Area Detail screen, it is filled in with statistics for the requested area when displayed. If the screen is requested directly from the menu, it is blank when first displayed. In this case, specify the area in the Area Name field, and press [Enter] to display the requested statistics.

You can specify another area in the Area Name field at any time, and then press [Enter] to display statistics for that area.

#### What to look for

- Look for db-key waits.
- Make sure that applications are using the appropriate usage modes.
- Look at the buffer utilization statistics. Buffer Hits indicates the number of times a requested database page was already in the buffer, saving the system from performing an I/O. DB\_Buf Waits indicates when the system had to wait for an available page in the buffer. The Buffer Detail screen provides more statistics about buffer use.

## 3.15 Queue Detail (PF8)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail >					
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes		
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	SYSTEM.DCRUN	0	0		
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits	Prefetch Hits	
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads	
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0		0	
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:13:01.73		
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail < >					
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	0	0	0

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:13:01.73
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail <
Area Name                Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                        Hits   Writes  Failed   Waits   Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN          0         0         0         0     .0000S
```

---

**Screen description:** The Queue Detail screen displays detailed information about the system queue file for the current interval.

#### What to look for

- Look for db-key waits.
- Look at the buffer utilization statistics. Buffer Hits indicates the number of times a requested database page was already in the buffer, saving the system from performing an I/O. Buffer Waits indicates when the system had to wait for an available page in the buffer. The Buffer Detail screen provides more statistics about buffer use.

## 3.16 Buffer Detail (PF9)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:14:06.96
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail >			
Buffer Name	Buffer Waits	Pages Requested	Found In Buffer Utilization
			% Buffer Prefetch Hits
			Pages Read
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	0	0 0 0 0
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	0	0 0 0 0
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0 0 0 0
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	4	0 0 0 4
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:14:06.96			
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail < >			
Buffer Name	Pages Read	Found-In Cache	Pages Written
			Buffer Size
			Pages Defined
			Pages Used
			Buffer Flush
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	0	0 4000 500 200 0
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	0	0 2932 500 200 0
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0 4276 5 0 0
DEFAULT_BUFFER	4	0	0 4276 60 30 0
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:14:06.96			
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail < >			
Buffer Name	Buffer Flush	Buffer Time	SHR_Buffer Waits
			SHR_Buffer Time
			EXC_Buffer Waits
			EXC_Buffer Time
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
LOG_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 Computer Associates Intl. V71 00.274 11:14:06.96			
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail <			
Buffer Name	EXC_Buffer Waits	EXC_Buffer Time	DB_Read Waits
			DB_Read Time
			DB_Write Waits
			DB_Write Time
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
LOG_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0 .0000S 0 .0000S
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	4 .0794S 0 .0000S

**Screen description:** The Buffer Detail screen displays statistics related to database and journal buffer use for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each buffer defined to the DC/UCF system and shows a breakdown of statistics describing the efficiency of buffer use.

**Using this screen:** To request the Buffer History screen, press [PF9].

### What to look for

- Look at the ratio of Pages Read to Pages Requested. This ratio measures the effectiveness of the buffer pool size and design of the database. If the ratio is

consistently low, this may indicate that the size of the buffer is too small or the database needs to be tuned. If the ratio is low, you can change the DMCL to:

- Increase the number of pages in the buffer
- Change the buffer and area assignments

If the interval includes transactions that keep locks, this ratio may be artificially high because of the nature of the internal locking mechanism. IDMSDBMS cannot hold a buffer while requesting a lock. Therefore, when locks are kept, IDMSDBMS must free and request a page each time a record is requested.

**Tip:** By increasing the amount of buffer space, you decrease the amount of storage available for the DC/UCF system and you can cause paging. If space is tight, allocate the space elsewhere; for example, a program pool. If paging increases, decrease the size of the buffer.

- Look for buffer wait counts greater than zero and try to determine the cause.

## 3.17 Buffer History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:28:41.90
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 09:45 BUHS Buffer History                                     i
Start Waits  Wait  Avg      .2      .4      .6      .8      1
Time        Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 09:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 09:50      1 .0285S .0285S -
_ 09:55      2 .0312S .0156S
_ 10:00      2 .0371S .0185S
_ 10:05      4 .0709S .0177S
_ 10:10     110 3.62S .0329S -
_ 10:15      47 1.40S .0299S -
_ 10:20      26 .7701S .0296S -
_ 10:25     100 2.20S .0220S -
_ 10:30      97 1.59S .0164S
_ 10:35      32 .5837S .0182S
_ 10:40     198 3.42S .0173S
_ 10:45      32 .7642S .0238S -
_ 10:50      23 .5983S .0260S -
_ 10:55      33 .7659S .0232S -
_ 11:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 11:05      6 .3406S .0567S --
_ 11:10      2 .0507S .0253S -

```

**Screen description:** The Buffer History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows a total count and time for buffer waits that occurred when a database or journal buffer was requested but was not available.

This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

Buffer waits include:

- Waits on a buffer pool
- Waits on a buffer page

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look at the graphic display for intervals with higher than average waits.



---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:14:44.73
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail <
Area Name                Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache
                        Hits   Writes  Failed  Waits   Time
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG         0         0       0       0     .0000S

```

---

**Screen description:** The Message Detail screen displays detailed information about the system message file for the current interval.

#### What to look for

- Look for db-key waits.
- Look at the buffer utilization statistics. Buffer Hits indicates the number of times a requested database page was already in the buffer, saving the system from performing an I/O. Buffer Waits indicates when the system had to wait for an available page in the buffer. The Buffer Detail screen provides more statistics about buffer use.

## 3.19 Journal Detail (PF11)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	10:59:28.65		
CMD-->					Window : 02		
02 10:00 JRDT Journal Detail							>
Journal Name	File Name	Block Size	Bytes Written	Blocks Written	First RBN	Last RBN	
J1JRNL	J1JRNL	2004	467096	238	4999	282	
J2JRNL	J2JRNL	2004	0	0	0	0	
J3JRNL	J3JRNL	2004	0	0	0	0	
J4JRNL	J4JRNL	2004	3826528	1932	3071	4999	

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	10:59:28.65		
CMD-->					Window : 02		
02 10:00 JRDT Journal Detail							< >
Journal Name	Last RBN	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time	Buffer Waits	
J1JRNL	282	12	.1964S	238	13.21S	0	
J2JRNL	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	
J3JRNL	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	
J4JRNL	4999	3	.0563S	1932	54.88S	0	

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.274	10:59:28.65		
CMD-->					Window : 02		
02 10:00 JRDT Journal Detail							<
Journal Name	Buffer Waits	Buffer Time	JBEE Waits	JBEE Time	JBC Waits	JBC Time	
J1JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
J2JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
J3JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
J4JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	

**Screen description:** The Journal Detail screen displays access statistics for each journal file defined to the DC/UCF system for the current interval. For each journal, the screen identifies the file name and shows a breakdown of access statistics.

**Using this screen:** To request the Journal History screen, press [PF9].

### What to look for

- Look for a high number of journal read waits which indicate rollback operations. The only way to control read waits is to eliminate abends. During a rollback a single buffer is dynamically allocated and none of the existing journal buffers are used. Use the Application Monitor batch reports (refer to *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration*) to determine which transactions are experiencing the journal waits.
- Look for a high number of JBC waits. This field indicates the number of times a task had to wait for space in the journal buffer. You can increase the number of pages in the journal buffer to remedy this problem. The field is incremented when IDMSDBIO determines that all the pages in the buffer are exclusively held and must therefore wait until a buffer page becomes available.

## 3.20 Journal History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:03:58.12
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 JRHS Journal History                                     i
Start Waits  Wait  Avg      .2      .4      .6      .8      1
Time        Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- 22:34     35  2.89S .0827S ----
- 23:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 23:30      4  .1393S .0348S -
- 00:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 00:30      4  .1174S .0293S -
- 01:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 01:30      4  .1156S .0289S -
- 02:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 02:30      4  .1377S .0344S -
- 03:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 03:30      4  .1267S .0316S -
- 04:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 04:30      4  .1387S .0346S -
- 05:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 05:30      4  .1618S .0404S --
- 06:00      0  .0000S .0000S
- 06:30      4  .1217S .0304S -
- 07:00      0  .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Journal History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows the total count and time for journal waits that occurred while accessing journal files. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## 3.21 Storage Detail (PF13)

Storage	Pool	Pool In	Short On	High	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage
Pool	Size(Kb)	Use(Kb)	Storage	Water(Kb)	Cushion(Kb)	Gets	Frees	
0	1016kB	28672	0	40960	28672	115	88	
30	1000kB	104kB	0	144kB	4096	197	182	
200	2000kB	0	0	4096	4096	1	1	
201	2000kB	40960	0	45056	4096	27	1	
202	4000kB	516kB	0	528kB	4096	300	193	
255	1500kB	476kB	0	484kB	0	236	138	

Storage	High	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage
Pool	Water(Kb)	Cushion(Kb)	Gets	Frees	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
0	40960	28672	115	88	96	5	0
30	144kB	4096	197	182	130	6	0
200	4096	4096	1	1	0	0	0
201	45056	4096	27	1	18	8	0
202	528kB	4096	300	193	0	0	0
255	484kB	0	236	138	0	0	0

**Screen description:** The Storage Detail screen displays statistics related to the use of system storage pools for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each storage pool defined to the DC/UCF system at system generation. For each storage pool, the screen identifies the pool size and provides access statistics.

**What to look for:** Storage-use problems are indicated by the Short On Storage field. A non-zero number should represent peak use, not a chronic condition. If the field is always 0, you may have allocated too much pool space.

To alleviate a storage-use problem, you should take the following steps:

1. Decrease storage use. For example, make sure that all programs are making efficient use of storage.
2. If Step 1 does not alleviate the situation, increase the size of the storage pool. However, by doing this, you will probably see an increase in the number of concurrent tasks, which in turn increases the demand for program pool storage and other system resources.
3. Decrease the MAX TASK and MAX ERUS values.
4. In an CA-ADS environment, enable the fastmode threshold or relocatable storage. This option reduces storage held concurrently by terminals executing CA-ADS applications. However, both facilities increase scratch activity and CPU usage per task. This method should be used as a last resort to alleviate a Short On Storage condition.

## 3.22 Line I/O Detail (PF14)

Line Name	Line Type	Line Status	PTERMs Defined	Read Total	Read Errors	Write Total	Write Errors
UCFLINE	UCF LINE DRIVER	IN-SERVICE	4	0	0	0	0
CCILINE	DDS VTAM	IN-SERVICE	20	0	0	0	0
CONSOLE2	OPERATOR CONSOLE	IN-SERVICE	1	0	0	0	0
VTAM	VTAM INTERFACE	IN-SERVICE	110	44706	0	44707	0
VTAM92	VTAM INTERFACE	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0

Line Name	Write Errors	PTE_RPL Requests	PTE_RPL Waits	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time	RPL Waits
UCFLINE	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
CCILINE	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
CONSOLE2	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
VTAM	0	89538	32797	92	1.03S	29412	2:07M	0
VTAM92	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

Line Name	PTE_RPL Requests	PTE_RPL Waits	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time	RPL Waits	RPL Time
UCFLINE	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CCILINE	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CONSOLE2	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
VTAM	89538	32797	92	1.03S	29412	2:07M	0	.0000S
VTAM92	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

**Screen description:** The Line IO Detail screen displays detailed information about each teleprocessing (TP) line defined in the DC/UCF network for the current interval. For each line, the screen indicates the status and displays access statistics related to line use.

**Line types:** The following table lists the TP line types defined at system generation. For each line type, the equivalent TYPE parameter specification for the system generation LINE statement is included.

<b>Line type</b>	<b>TYPE parameter</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Console	CONSOLE	Operator's console
CCI	CCI	CCI line driver
SNA	VTAMLU	VTAM/SNA logical units
UCF	UCFLINE	UCF line driver
Start/Stop	ASYNCR	Start/Stop terminals
SYSOUT only	SYSOUTL	SYSOUT only (for printers)
VTAM	VTAMLIN	VTAM interface
Local 3270	L3270B	Local 3270s
Remote 3270	BSC3	Remote 3270s
Simulated 3270	S3270Q	Simulated 3270s
Online Sim 3270	S3270Q	Online simulated 3270s
L3280 Printer	L3280B	Local 3280 printer
TCAM	TCAMLIN	TCAM driver
BSC Non-Sw P-P	BSC2	BSC nonswitched point-to-point
BSC Switch P-P	BSC2	BSC switched point-to-point
BSC Multipoint	BSC3	BSC multipoint
DCAM	DCAMLIN	DCAM interface

**Line status:** The following statuses can be indicated for a TP line:

<b>Status</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
IN-SERVICE	Line is in service
OUT-SERVICE	Line is out of service
CLOSED	Line has not been opened

**Using this screen** To request the Line IO History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for**

- Look at the status of lines defined to your system.

- Look at the number of I/O errors relative to the number of reads and writes.
- If the number of RPL waits is not close to zero, increase the request parameter list (RPL) count in the system generation LINE statement.
- Look for average I/O times:
  - Read Time divided by the number of Physical Reads
  - Write Time divided by the number of Physical Writes

High I/O times can result from large numbers of I/O error lines that contain large numbers of high volume terminals or printers.

## 3.23 Line IO History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:04:57.19
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 LIHS Line IO History                                     i
Start Waits   Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time         Time   Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 02:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:45      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Line IO History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows a total count and time for line waits. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## 3.24 Program Pool Detail (PF15)

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:10:53.25
CMD-->                               Window : 02

  02 15:30 PPDT Program Pool Detail                                >
Pool Type          Pool      In High   Pool  Pages Overlay Overlay Overlay
                  Size      Use Water Loads Loaded No_Use Pgm_Use In_Use
PROGRAM           53248 16384 16384    1     4     1     0     0
REENTRANT         2936kB 390kB 390kB    36   779    36     0     0
XA PROGRAM        204800    0     0     0     0     0     0     0
XA REENTRANT      2680kB 1223kB 1223kB   93  2446   93     0     0

```

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:10:53.25
CMD-->                               Window : 02

  02 15:30 PPDT Program Pool Detail                                <
Pool Type          Overlay Overlay Overlay   Load   Load   Pool   Pool
                  No_Use Pgm_Use In_Use  Waits  Time  Waits  Time
PROGRAM           1     0     0     0   .0000S  0   .0000S
REENTRANT         36     0     0     0   .0000S  0   .0000S
XA PROGRAM        0     0     0     0   .0000S  0   .0000S
XA REENTRANT      93     0     0     0   .0000S  0   .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Program Pool Detail screen displays statistics related to the use of program pools for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each program pool defined to the DC/UCF system. For each program pool, the screen identifies the pool size and provides access statistics.

**Using this screen:** To request the Program Pool History screen, press [PF9].

### What to look for

- Look for non-zero values in the Overlay In Use field or the Pool Waits field. A non-zero number indicates the pool was very fragmented, and tasks had to wait until enough contiguous space became available to load a program. When these conditions occur, try these tuning options:
  - Expand the pool size. If you don't have enough space, try reducing the size of another program pool or try reducing the MAX TASK and MAX ERUS parameters.
  - Make heavily used reentrant or quasi-reentrant programs resident.
  - Reduce the size of modules in your programs to reduce concurrent demand on the program pools. For example, don't use large subschemas for your application programs; use tailored subschemas instead.
- Compare the number of pages loaded (Pages Loaded) to the total number of loads (Pool Loads). If there are many pages loaded for only a few program loads, consider increasing the block size for the program load libraries and load areas. For example, a block size of 10Kb requires 20 I/Os to load a 200Kb program; a block size of 1Kb requires 200 I/Os to load the same program.

## 3.25 Program Pool History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:05:24.54
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 PPHS Program Pool History                                     i
Start Waits   Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time         Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 02:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:45      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Program Pool History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows the total count and time for waits on a pool that was full. There should not be any waits for a program pool. This screen also displays the average wait time for the interval.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.



## 3.27 Storage Type History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:06:03.95
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 14:45 SGHS Storage Type History                                     i
Start Waits   Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time         Time   Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 02:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 02:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 03:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 04:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 05:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:00      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:15      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:30      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 06:45      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Storage Type History screen shows a total wait count and time for all storage waits. The screen also shows the average wait time both numerically and graphically.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## 3.28 Program Load Detail (PF17)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail >									
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes						
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	SYSTEM.DCLOD	0	0						
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time				
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S				
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits	Prefetch Hits					
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	0					
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time	EXC_Buf Waits			
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0			
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads	D-Space Hits			
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	0			
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads					
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	0		0					
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43						
CMD--> Window : 02									
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >									
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits				
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	0	0	0	0				

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:17:05.43
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail <			
Area Name	Sh-Cache	Sh-Cache	Sh-Cache
	Hits	Writes	Failed
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	0	0	0
			Waits
			Time
			0 .0000S

---

**Screen description:** The Program Load Detail screen displays program loading information for:

- Dialogs
- Maps
- Subschemas
- Tables
- CA-ADS applications

Dialogs, maps, subschemas, tables, and CA-ADS applications can be loaded from the DDLDCLOD dictionary load area.

The waits indicated on the Program Load Detail screen include I/O waits and BLDL (Building Load Directory List) waits.

The I/O activity counts (reads and writes) *exclude* I/O against any CDMS $n$ nn files.

#### What to look for

- Look for a high number of load waits, which indicates I/O activity against load libraries and load areas.
- Look for db-key waits.
- Look at the buffer utilization statistics. Buffer Hits indicates the number of times a requested database page was already in the buffer, saving the system from performing an I/O. Buffer Waits indicates when the system had to wait for an available page in the buffer. The Buffer Detail screen provides more statistics about buffer use.

## 3.29 Specific Interval Information (PF18)

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:06:57.36
CMD-->                Window : 02
```

```
02 14:45 SINT Specific Interval Information
```

Task Information		Statistic Information	
Started	2519	Programs Called	47652
Ended	2521	Programs Loaded	12
# at Interval Start	22	Terminal Reads	0
# at Interval End	20	Terminal Writes	0
# Abended	0	Terminal Errors	0
# Runaway	0	Get Storage	60720
# Times SOS	0	Free Storage	60878
Timed Out (1 ECB)	0	Get Scratch	1077
Timed Out (ECB List)	0	Put Scratch	719
Times at Max Tasks	0	Delete Scratch	489
		Get Queue	160
		Put Queue	94
		Delete Queue	63
		DC Service Requests	191187
		DB Service Requests	119836

---

**Screen description:** The Specific Interval Information screen displays DC statistics for a specific interval.

**Using this screen:** To request the Interval Information screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for values that seem higher than average. Investigate further by looking at the tasks that were performed during the interval.

## 3.30 Interval Information

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	15:07:13.88
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 14:45 INT Interval Information <span style="float:right">&lt; i&gt;</span>			
Start Time	Interval Length	Tasks Started	Tasks Ended
02:30	15:00M	477	477
02:45	15:00M	366	366
03:00	15:00M	522	522
		At_Start	At_End
		19	19
		19	19
		19	19
		Abended	Runaway
		0	0
		0	0
		0	1
		Times SOS	
		2	2
		2	2
		1	1

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	15:07:13.88
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 14:45 INT Interval Information <span style="float:right">&lt; i&gt;</span>			
Start Time	Times SOS	Timed Out (1 ECB)	Timed Out (ECB List)
02:30	2	0	0
02:45	2	0	0
03:00	1	0	0
		Times At_Max	Programs Called
		0	7101
		0	5109
		0	6877
		Programs Loaded	Terminal Reads
		6	0
		3	0
		6	0

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	15:07:13.88
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 14:45 INT Interval Information <span style="float:right">&lt; i&gt;</span>			
Start Time	Terminal Reads	Terminal Writes	Terminal Errors
02:30	0	0	0
02:45	0	0	0
03:00	0	0	0
		Get Storage	Free Storage
		11229	11212
		10500	10528
		13124	13080
		Get Scratch	Put Scratch
		967	974
		1297	1143
		1311	1285
		Delete Scratch	DB Requests
		862	862
		1142	1142
		1196	1196

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	15:07:13.88
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02 14:45 INT Interval Information <span style="float:right">&lt; i&gt;</span>			
Start Time	Get Scratch	Put Scratch	Delete Scratch
02:30	967	974	862
02:45	1297	1143	1142
03:00	1311	1285	1196
		Get Queue	Put Queue
		32	29
		91	148
		107	46
		Delete Queue	DC Requests
		12	29495
		13	34517
		19	33827

**Screen description:** The Interval Information screen displays an overview of DC statistics by interval. Use this screen to quickly compare activity across intervals.

**Using this screen:** To access the Specific Interval Information screen for DC statistics for a particular interval, type any nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].

### What to look for

- Look for intervals with unusually high levels of activity compared to other intervals.
- Look for intervals with high numbers of task abends. Increases in task abends reduces the number of tasks processed and increases the CPU used by the

DC/UCF system to format and write dumps to the log. Look at the system log (by using OLP or the PRINT LOG utility) to identify tasks that are abending.

- Look at the Times\_At\_Max field. If all the values are 0, the value allocated to MAX TASKS may be more than you need. If the value is high, increase the MAX TASKS and MAX ERUS allocation, provided your system has enough resources available to support increased task activity.

---

## 3.31 CDMSLIB Detail (PF19)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	11:18:41.13
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 CDDT CDMSLIB Detail			
	Loadlib Name	Waits	Time
	CDMSLIB	0	.0000S

---

**Screen description:** The CDMSLIB Detail screen displays an overview of load library activity by interval. It displays information about the first ten load libraries listed in the system startup JCL.

**Using this screen:** To request the CDMSLIB History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use this screen to quickly compare the activity of load libraries.

## 3.32 CDMSLIB History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 10:55:42.05
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:50 CDHS Cdmslib History                                     !
Start Waits  Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time        Time   Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
_ 10:45      0 .0000S .0000S
_ 10:50     16 .6900S .0431S --

```

**Screen description:** The CDMSLIB History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows a total count and time for CDMSLIB waits that occurred when a CDMSLIB library was requested but was not available.

This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

### Using this screen

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## 3.33 Specific Transaction Information (PF20)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:18:59.51
CMD-->                Window : 02

02 10:30 SRU  Specific Transaction Information

Transaction Information      Statistic Information
Started                     0      DBkey Locks                0
Ended                       0      System Locks              0
Max Concurrent              15     Pages Read                 4
# at Interval Start         15     Pages Written              0
# at Interval End           15     Pages Requested           4
                               CALC With Overflow        0
External Request Unit Information
                               CALC No Overflow          0
Started                     0      VIA With Overflow         0
Ended                       0      VIA No Overflow           0
Max Concurrent              0      Records Requested         4
# at Interval Start         0      Records Curr of Tran       0
# at Interval End           0      Total # of DBMS Calls     18
# with DB Trans             0      # of Fragments Stored     0
                               Records Updated           0
                               # Found in Cache          0
                               # Found in Prefetch       0

```

---

**Screen description:** The Specific Transaction Information screen displays DB statistics for a specific interval.

**Using this screen:** To request the Transaction Information screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for values that seem higher than average. Investigate further by looking at the transactions processed during the interval.

## 3.34 Transaction Information

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:20:26.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information                                i>
Start   Tran   Tran   Max_Tran   Tran   Tran   ERUS   ERUS   Max_ERUS
Time Started Ended Concurrent At_Start At_End Started Ended Concurrent
- 08:00     1     1     16        15    15     0     0     0
- 08:10    473    473     20        15    15     0     0     0
- 08:20     0     0     15        15    15     0     0     0
- 08:30     0     0     15        15    15     0     0     0
- 08:40     0     0     15        15    15     0     0     0
- 08:50     0     0     15        15    15     0     0     0

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:20:26.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information                                < i>
Start   Max_ERUS   ERUS   ERUS   ERUS_With   DBkey   System   Pages   Pages
Time Concurrent At_Start At_End   DBRU     Locks   Locks   Read   Written
- 08:00         0         0         0         0         0         0        12        0
- 08:10         0         0         0         0         0         0       194        0
- 08:20         0         0         0         0         0         0         5         0
- 08:30         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
- 08:40         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
- 08:50         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:20:26.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information                                < i>
Start   Pages   Pages   CALC   CALC   VIA   VIA   Records
Time Written Requested With OVFL No OVFL With OVFL No OVFL Requested
- 08:00     0       39       0       0       0       0        51
- 08:10     0      1681       0       0       0       0      2729
- 08:20     0       29       0       0       0       0        31
- 08:30     0         0       0       0       0       0         0
- 08:40     0         0       0       0       0       0         0
- 08:50     0         0       0       0       0       0         0

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:20:26.24
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information                                < i
Start   VIA   Records   Records   DBMS   Fragments   Records   Found   Found
Time No OVFL Requested Curr_Tran   Calls   Stored   Updated   Cache Prefetch
- 08:00     0     51       34       93       0         0         0         0
- 08:10     0    2729    1136    5469       0         0         0         0
- 08:20     0     31         3     106         0         0         0         0
- 08:30     0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
- 08:40     0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
- 08:50     0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0

```

**Screen description:** The Transaction Information screen displays an overview of transaction activity by interval. Use this screen to quickly compare activity across intervals.

**Using this screen:** To access the Specific Transaction Information screen for a particular interval, type any nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].

**What to look for**

- Look for intervals with unusually high levels of activity compared to other intervals.
- Look for intervals with high numbers of system locks or db-key locks.
- Look at CALC and VIA overflow ratios. Overflow happens when the target page does not have enough room to hold the record.

## 3.35 Options in Effect (PF21)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:45:08.63
CMD-->                               Window : 02

      02 08:30 OPT Interval Monitor Options in Effect
      #PMOPT Assembly Date/Time          950217 16:31
* Online Options *
PMIM Active                YES           Write DC Stats      YES
Online Active              YES           Write to DClog      YES
Max # Intervals            20           Write to SMF        YES
Size of Interval           10           SMF Buffer Size     8180
# of CDMSLIB Recs         10           SMF Record ID      230
# of DBkey Recs           5            Data Refresh Time  1645
Site Save Allowed         YES
User Save Allowed         YES

```

---

**Screen description:** The Interval Monitor Options in Effect screen displays options specified by the Performance Monitor system administrator.

If WRITE TO DCLOG displays NO, you can change this field to YES; you then must reassemble PMOPT so the control blocks needed for writing to log are allocated.

►► For more information about options, see *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration*.

**VSE/ESA users:** The #PMOPT Assembly Date/Time field reads NOT AVAIL.

## 3.36 Specific SQL Information (PF22)

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:54:20.91
CMD-->                Window : 02
```

```
02 08:25 SSQ Specific SQL Information
```

Row Level Information		Statistic Information	
Fetched	75	Select Locks	0
Inserted	30	Update Locks	11
Updated	11	Pages Read	3
Deleted	6	Pages Written	46
		Pages Requested	52
Sort Information		CALC With Overflow	0
# of Sorts	1	CALC No Overflow	0
High Rows	26	VIA With Overflow	0
Low Rows	26	VIA No Overflow	0
# Rows Sorted	26	Rows Requested	52
		Rows Current of Tran	0
Access Module Information		Total # of DBMS Calls	210
Recompiles	2	# of Fragments Stored	0
SQL Statement Information			
# Processed	3		

---

**Screen description:** The Specific SQL Information screen displays SQL statistics for a specific interval.

**Using this screen:** To request the SQL Information screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for values that seem higher than average. Investigate further by looking at the SQL statements processed during the interval.

## 3.37 SQL Information

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:05:56.67
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02	08:25	SQL	SQL Information
	Start	Rows	Rows
	Time	Fetched	Inserted
			Updated
			Deleted
		Total	Hi-Row
		Sorts	Lo-Row
			Sorts
			Rows
			Sorted
	08:25	75	30
	08:30	204	56
			11
			6
			10
			2
			50
			13
			63
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:05:56.67
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02	08:25	SQL	SQL Information
	Start	Rows	ACM
	Time	Sorted	Recompile
			Statements
			SQL
			Select
			Locks
			Update
			Locks
			Pages
			Read
			Written
			Pages
			Requested
	08:25	26	2
	08:30	63	2
			3
			0
			11
			48
			46
			32
			167
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:05:56.67
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02	08:25	SQL	SQL Information
	Start	Pages	CALC
	Time	Requested	With
			OVFL
			No
			OVFL
			VIA
			With
			OVFL
			No
			OVFL
			Requested
			Rows
			Requested
			Rows
			Curr_Trans
			Rows
			DBMS
			Calls
			Stored
			Fragments
	08:25	46	5
	08:30	32	20
			42
			100
			3
			2
			17
			63
			200
			27
			52
			3
			210
			382
			3
			10
			31
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	12:05:56.67
CMD-->		Window : 02	
02	08:25	SQL	SQL Information
	Start	CALC	VIA
	Time	No	OVFL
		With	OVFL
		No	OVFL
		Requested	Rows
			Requested
			Rows
			Curr_Trans
			DBMS
			Calls
			Stored
			Fragments
	08:25	42	3
	08:30	100	17
			2
			63
			200
			27
			3
			210
			382
			3
			10
			31

**Screen description:** The SQL Information screen displays an overview of SQL activity by interval. Use this screen to quickly compare activity across intervals.

**Using this screen:** To access the Specific SQL Information screen for a particular interval, type any nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].

### What to look for:

- Look for a high number in any of the following fields:
  - CALC With OVFL
  - VIA With OVFL
  - Fragments Stored

These fields indicate that target pages for rows stored by the task were full, forcing CA-IDMS to store the rows on other pages. If necessary, use the

IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.

- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field. This ratio should be as close to 1:1 as possible.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio, which indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design, should be about two. Ratios less than two indicate that either the buffer is too small or the database should be tuned.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:

- Changes in the physical database definition

**Tip:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.

- Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile

**Tip:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.

- An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined

**Tip:** Define temporary tables before referencing them.

### 3.38 Sysplex Menu (PF23)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.010 12:17:51.04			
CMD-->		Window : 02			
Dt1	Hist	Description	Dt1	Hist	Description
-	-	DBGGroup	-	-	Shared Cache
-	-	Data Sharing Lock	-	-	Data Sharing List
-	-	Data Sharing Member			

**Menu description:** The Sysplex Menu is a sub-menu of the Interval Monitor. It incorporates two items that were previously on the main menu and makes available three new items associated with data sharing.

The Sysplex Menu allows selection of the following displays:

Screen Name	Display
DBGroup Detail	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to each DBGroup that can process dynamically routed database sessions. Additionally, each DBGroup can be selected to show the distribution of the DBGroup requests processed by the different server nodes (DBGroup's Node screen). Dynamic routing of database session is possible only in a Sysplex environment.
DBGroup History	One line per interval for the DBGroup wait category.
Data Sharing Lock Detail	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to each type of global lock acquired in a data sharing environment.
Data Sharing Lock History	One line per interval for the Data Sharing Lock wait category.
Data Sharing Member Detail	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to each member of this system's data sharing group.
Data Sharing Member History	One line per interval for the Data Sharing Member wait category.
Shared Cache Detail	Information for the current interval, showing statistics for each shared cache active in the interval. Additionally, each Shared Cache can be selected to show the same information by files (Shared Cache Files Detail Screen). The use of the Shared Cache feature is possible only in a Sysplex environment.
Shared Cache History	One line per interval for the Shared Cache wait category.
Data Sharing List Detail	Information for the current interval, showing statistics related to list in the list structure associated with this system's data sharing group.
Data Sharing List History	One line per interval for the Data Sharing List wait category.

### 3.38.1 DBGroup Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:12:41.66
CMD-->                                     Window : 03

02 08:10 DGDT DBGroup Detail
      DBGroup      DBGroup      Number      Wait      Average
      Name         Requests     Waits       Time      Time
      IDMSGR         0           0          .0000S    .0000S
      DBDCGR        1019        820        25.9039S  .0254S

```

**Screen description:** The DBGroup Detail screen displays statistics related to the dynamic routing of database sessions activity for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each DBGroup to which database sessions can be dynamically routed for processing; that is, one line for each node defined in the node table with an access type of GROUP. Dynamic routing of database sessions is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

**Using this screen:** To request the DBGroup's Nodes screen for a specific DBGroup, type any nonblank character to the left of the corresponding DBGroup Name and press [Enter]. To request the DBGroup History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for excessive average wait time and eventually start additional backend CVs to process database sessions submitted to that particular DBGroup.

### 3.38.2 DBGroup's Nodes

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:12:41.66
CMD-->                                     Window : 03
```

03 08:10 DGND DBGroup's Nodes

DBGroup Name	DBGroup Requests	Server Name	Number Requests	Percent Requests
DBDCGR	1019	SYSTEM71	472	46
		SYSTEM74	547	53

---

**Screen description:** The DBGroup's Nodes screen displays the distribution of all the requests submitted to a particular DBGroup in the current interval, on all the server nodes that volunteered to process these sessions.

**What to look for:** The statistics displayed on this screen are informative and will depend on the workload of the different CVs in the Sysplex.

### 3.38.3 DBGroup History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:26:06.30
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 10:30 DGHS DBGroup History                                     i
Start Waits  Wait  Avg      .2      .4      .6      .8      1
Time        Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- 08:00      1 .0022S .0022S
- 08:10     820 25.90S .0315S -
- 08:20      0 .0000S .0000S
- 08:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 08:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 08:50      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:00      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:10      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:20      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:50      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:00      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:10      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:20      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:50      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The DBGroup History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows a total count and time for DBGroup waits. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

**Using this screen:**

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

### 3.38.4 Shared Cache Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:14:20.56
CMD-->                               Window : 03

02 08:10 SHDT Shared Cache Detail                               >
Shared Cache Name  Number  Number  Fnd-In  Number  Failed  Number
                   Files   Reads  Cache   Writes  Writes  Waits
IDMSCACHE00002    3       41      6       35      1       76
IDMSCACHE00001    4      151     70      81      0      226

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:14:20.56
CMD-->                                     Window : 03

02 08:10 SHDT Shared Cache Detail <
  Shared Cache Name  Fnd-In  Number  Failed  Number  Wait  Average
                   Cache  Writes  Writes  Waits   Time  Time
IDMSCACHE00002      6       35      1       76     .5683S .0074S
IDMSCACHE00001     70       81      0       226   1.5560S .0067S

```

**Screen description:** The Shared Cache Detail screen displays statistics related to the use of the Shared Cache in the Coupling Facility for the current interval. The screen includes one line for each shared cache active in the interval. This line includes the number of files assigned to the shared cache, the number of reads and writes from and to the shared cache, and waits information. The use of Shared Cache is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

**Using this screen:** To request the Shared Cache Files Detail screen for a specific shared cache, type any nonblank character to the left of the corresponding shared cache name and press [Enter]. To request the Shared Cache History screen, press [PF9].

**What to look for:** Look for excessive average wait time. Go through the Shared Cache Files Detail screen to determine which files are involved.

### 3.38.5 Shared Cache Files Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:14:20.56
CMD-->                                     Window : 03

03 08:10 SFDT Shared Cache Files Detail >
  Shared Cache Name  File Name                Number  Fnd-In  Number
                   File Name                Reads   Cache   Writes
IDMSCACHE00001     DBCR.ACCOUNTA            31      17      14
                   DBCR.ACCOUNTB            39      21      18
                   DBCR.ACCOUNTD            49      20      29
                   DBCR.ACCOUNTE           32      12      20

```

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:14:20.56
CMD-->                                     Window : 03

03 08:10 SFDT Shared Cache Files Detail <
  File Name                Number  Failed  Number  Wait  Average
                   Writes  Writes  Waits   Time  Time
DBCR.ACCOUNTA            14      0       43     .2757S .0061S
DBCR.ACCOUNTB            18      0       56     .4762S .0083S
DBCR.ACCOUNTD            29      0       76     .4001S .0051S
DBCR.ACCOUNTE            20      0       51     .4039S .0077S

```

**Screen description:** The Shared Cache Files Detail screen displays the distribution of the different statistics on all the files that were currently using the selected shared cache.

**What to look for:** Look for excessive average wait time and eventually tune the corresponding shared cache differently: increase the size of the cache, change the assignments of files to the cache, or assign some files to a new cache.

### 3.38.6 Shared Cache History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 11:53:39.62
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 11:40 SHHS Shared Cache History                                     i
Start Waits   Wait   Avg           .2           .4           .6           .8           1
Time         Time  Wait -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- 08:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 08:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 08:50      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:00      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:10      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:20      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 09:50      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:00      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:10      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:20      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:30      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:40      0 .0000S .0000S
- 10:50      0 .0000S .0000S
- 11:00      0 .0000S .0000S
- 11:10      0 .0000S .0000S
- 11:20      0 .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Shared Cache History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval, the screen shows a total count and time for shared cache waits. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

**Using this screen:**

- To request the Wait Type by Interval screen for a specific interval, type any other nonblank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press [Enter].
- To request the Detail screen for the same interval, press [PF9]

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

### 3.38.7 Data Sharing Lock Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                      Window : 03
ResType      Obtains      Alters      Releases      Waits      WaitTime      AvgWait      HighWait      ContEx      NotifEx
LmgrResource      1          0          1          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
Phys.Page        134        0          134        0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
GlobalDeadLk     0          0          0          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
LmgrProxy        1          0          1          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
EnqDeq          0          0          0          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
AreaList         1          0          1          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
FileList         3          0          3          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0
GlobalQueue      1          0          1          0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S      0          0

```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing Lock Detail screen displays statistics related to acquiring global locks. The screen includes one line for each type of global resource for which locks can be acquired.

**What to look for:** Look for excessive average wait time.

### 3.38.8 Data Sharing Lock History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                      Window : 03
Start      Waits      Wait      Avg          .2          .4          .6          .8          1
Time      Time      Time      Wait
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----0
_ 13:43    0          .0000S    .0000S
_ 13:45    1          .0015S    .0015S
_ 13:50    4          39.72S    9.93S
_ 13:55    0          .0000S    .0000S
_ 14:00    0          .0000S    .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing Lock History screen displays each interval being tracked. For Each interval the screen shows a total count and time for global lock waits. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

**Using this screen:** To request the Detail screen for an interval, type any other nonblock blank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press 'Enter' or move the cursor to an interval line and press 'PF9'.

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

### 3.38.9 Data Sharing List Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                      Window : 03
ListName      Reads      Writes      Deletes      Waits      WaitTime      AvgWait      HighWait
AreaList      14         9           0           7          .0028S      .0004S      .0007S
FileList      15         21          0           0          .0000S      .0000S      .0000S
QueueList     1          0           0           1          .0058S      .0058S      .0058S

```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing List Detail screen displays each list in the list structure associated with this system's data sharing group that had activity during the interval. The screen includes one line for each list showing its name and statistics for the various types of accesses to the list.

**What to look for:** Look for excessively high average wait times.

### 3.38.10 Data Sharing List History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                               Window : 03
  Start   Waits   Wait   Avg           .2           .4           .6           .8           1
  Time    Time    Time  Wait  -----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- 07:51    0    .0000S .0000S
- 07:55    0    .0000S .0000S
- 08:00    0    .0000S .0000S
- 08:05    3    2.07S  .6910S -----
- 08:10    0    .0000S .0000S
    
```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing List History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval the screen shows a total count and time for waits on requests to access lists in the list structure. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

**Using this screen:** To request the Detail screen for an interval, type any other nonblock blank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press Enter or move the cursor to an interval line and press PF9.

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

### 3.38.11 Data Sharing Member Detail

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                               Window : 03
Member  Member Current  Prior  ReplyMsg ReplyMsg TestMsg  TestMsg SyncStamp SyncStamp G1b1DeadLk G1b1DeadLk DCMTUFSEND DCMTUFSEND
name    state  CVstate CVstate  Sent  Received Sent  Received Sent  Received Sent  Received Sent  Received
SYSTEM71 Active Active  Ready    0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
SYSTEM72 Active Active  Ready    0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
- - - -

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                               Window : 03
Member  AreaFileVa AreaFileVa QueueMsg QueueMsg ProgramMsg ProgramMsg
name    Sent  Received Sent  Received Sent  Received
SYSTEM71    0      0      0      0      0      0
SYSTEM72    0      0      0      0      0      0
    
```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing Member Detail screen displays each data sharing member that was a member of this system's data sharing group during the interval. The screen includes one line for each member showing its member state, its current and prior CV states and the number of messages sent from this system to the given member and from the member to this system.

**What to look for:** Look for excessively high numbers of messages.

### 3.38.12 Data Sharing Member History

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71          00.010 12:17:51.04
CMD-->                    Window : 03
Start   Waits   Wait   Avg   .2   .4   .6   .8   1
Time    Time    Time  Wait  ---|---|---|---|---|
- 12:25    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:30    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:35    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:40    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:45    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:50    0   .0000S .0000S
- 12:55    0   .0000S .0000S
- 13:00    0   .0000S .0000S
- 13:05    0   .0000S .0000S
- 13:10    0   .0000S .0000S
- 13:15    0   .0000S .0000S
- 13:20    0   .0000S .0000S

```

**Screen description:** The Data Sharing Member History screen displays each interval being tracked. For each interval the screen shows a total count and time for waits on messages. This screen also shows the average wait time for the interval. The average wait time is displayed numerically and in graph form.

**Using this screen:** To request the Detail screen for an interval, type any other nonblock blank character to the left of the interval for which the detail is required and press Enter' or move the cursor to an interval line and press PF9'.

**What to look for:** Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.



# Chapter 4. Using the Application Monitor

---

4.1	Getting started	4-5
4.2	Control keys	4-8
4.3	Application Monitor Menu	4-9
4.4	Entity List (PF1)	4-10
4.5	Task List (PF2)	4-11
4.6	Entity Selection (PF3)	4-13
4.7	General Statistics (PF4)	4-14
4.8	DC Statistics (PF5)	4-15
4.9	DB Statistics (PF6)	4-16
4.10	ADS Statistics (PF7)	4-18
4.11	Wait Statistics (PF8)	4-19
4.12	Dbkey Statistics (PF9)	4-20
4.13	Application Monitor Options in Effect (PF10)	4-21
4.14	SQL Statistics (PF11)	4-22
4.15	Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance	4-24



---

**Introduction:** This chapter introduces the online components of the Application Monitor, including the Group Billing component. This chapter describes the components in the order listed below:

Task code	Components
<b>pmam</b>	All Application Monitor screens, except billing
<b>pmbill</b>	The screen associated with group billing information

During an Application Monitor session, use the windowing commands and control keys described in Chapter 1, “Introduction to Performance Monitor” on page 1-1 to manipulate your screen displays, except as noted later in this discussion. The Application Monitor provides additional control keys, described later.

**Problem solving:** This chapter also provides information that you can use to help alleviate problems detected by using the Application Monitor. If you detect a problem with your system, perform the following steps:

1. Try to isolate the applications that are heavy users of the problem resource. For example, storage-pool problems can be caused by an application that neglects to release acquired storage.
2. If Step 1 fails to correct the problem, increase the availability of the resource. For example, to solve storage-pool problems, you may need to expand the storage pool.

**What the Application Monitor does:** The Application Monitor continuously captures and records task information, and reports that information either online or through batch reports. A task can be any of the following:

- A DC/UCF system task
- A CA-ADS dialog
- Any task external to the DC/UCF system (for example, a batch job or a CICS transaction)

**Uses and users:** The Application Monitor is typically used by designers, programmer analysts, DBAs, and DCAs.

The information reported by the Application Monitor allows you to address several key areas efficiently:

- DC/UCF system performance evaluation and tuning. The monitor provides detailed information about the storage used during task execution and the storage kept across tasks for a pseudo-converse.
- DC/UCF system resource use and analysis. The monitor captures information about when each task is run and allows you to selectively report tasks that run in prime and nonprime time.

- 
- Application chargeback and billing. Chargeback/billing information is presented by billing group. For more information on billing groups, see 4.15, “Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance” on page 4-24 later in this chapter.

**Note:** The batch component of the Application Monitor provides accurate information for the billing of resources consumed by DC/UCF tasks, and the CA-IDMS portion of batch jobs and CICS transactions. For information on running batch reports, see *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration*.

**What you can monitor online:** You can define the tasks to be monitored by naming any number of entities for which task data should be collected. An entity is a task, program, or logical terminal. The Application Monitor collects data for each task that is associated with a monitored entity, as shown in the following table.

Entity	What is monitored
Task	The specified task
Program	All tasks executed by that program at the highest level (level 1)
LTERM	All tasks initiated from that terminal
User ID	All tasks initiated for that user ID

Each time a task associated with a monitored entity is executed, the monitor captures and saves the task statistics for immediate online access.

You can add to or delete from the list of entities being monitored at any time. For any entity, you can turn the monitoring status to OFF, while leaving the entity in the list. This allows you to keep the statistics already collected for an entity, but it terminates further information gathering. Later, you can turn the status back to ON to continue monitoring.

**Considerations:** The following considerations apply to an Application Monitor online session:

- Entities are monitored on a system-wide basis. If you add an entity to the list of monitored entities, it appears on the Entity List screen of every Application Monitor user. Likewise, if you delete an entity, it is deleted for every Application Monitor user.
- To collect data on your own programs, monitor your logical terminal or user ID. Other users may be invoking your program to keep track of your usage. Define your LTERM or user ID as an entity.

## 4.1 Getting started

To get started with the Application Monitor, follow the steps described below.

**Step 1:** To request the Application Monitor, type **pmam** following the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt:

```
V71 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
pmam
```

**Step 2:** Press [Enter]. The Application Monitor displays the menu screen which lists all of the Application Monitor options.

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71    00.274 16:47:00.15
CMD-->                               Window : 01

  01 Application Monitor Menu

  PFkey Description                PFkey Description
  - PF1 Entity List                 - PF2 Task List
  - PF3 Entity Selection            - PF4 General Statistics
  - PF5 DC Statistics               - PF6 DB Statistics
  - PF7 ADS Statistics              - PF8 Task Wait Statistics
  - PF9 DBkey Wait Statistics       - PF10 PMAM Status/Options
  - PF11 SQL Statistics
```

---

Application Monitor is Online and Collecting Data

---

**Monitor screens:** The following table summarizes the Application Monitor screens. Each screen is described in more detail later in this chapter.

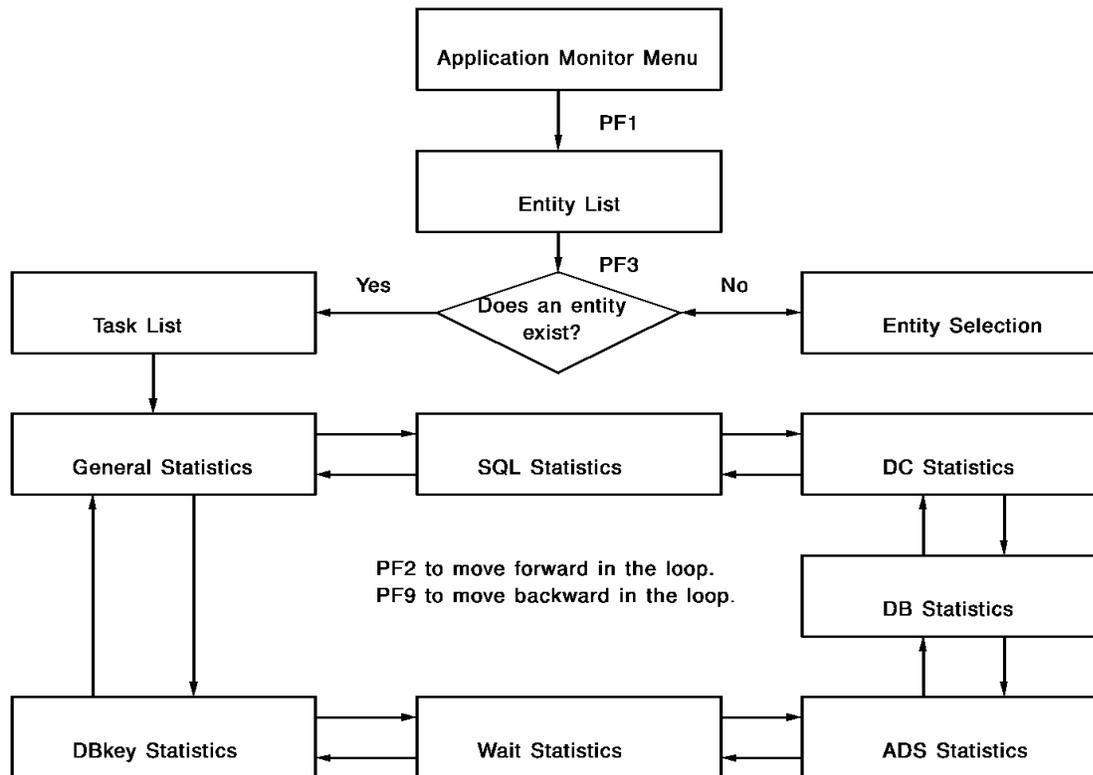
Screen	PF key	Displays
Application Monitor Menu		A menu of Application Monitor screens
Entity List	PF1	The entities currently defined to the monitor; from this list, you can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select an entity</li> <li>■ Delete an entity and its related task statistics records</li> <li>■ Change the monitor status or the maximum number of records stored for an entity</li> </ul>
Task List	PF2	A list of tasks associated with a particular entity and for which the monitor has collected statistics; you can select or delete a task from the list
Entity Selection	PF3	Prompts that let you define an entity to be monitored
General Statistics	PF4	General statistics about the task
DC Statistics	PF5	Detailed DC/UCF system statistics for a specified task
DB Statistics	PF6	Detailed database access statistics for a specified task
ADS Statistics	PF7	CA-ADS runtime statistics for an entity occurrence
Task Wait Statistics	PF8	Detailed wait statistics for a specified task
DBkey Wait Statistics	PF9	Information on database keys for which the task waited
PMAM Status/Options	PF10	Options specified by the system administrator
SQL Statistics	PF11	Detailed SQL statistics for a specified task.

**Screen flow:** Application Monitor screens can be used hierarchically. Typically, you initiate a session with the Application Monitor by following these steps:

1. Choose an entity from the Entity List — Selection screen or name a new entity by using the Entity Selection screen.

- Choose a specific task from the Task List screen. After you press [Enter], the Interval Monitor displays the General Statistics screen. By pressing either [PF2] or [PF9], you can view each statistics screen associated with the chosen task.

The following figure shows the sequence of screens.



**Current entity:** The current entity is the first entity on the Entity List screen.

►► For information on making another entity current or deleting an entity, see 4.4, “Entity List (PF1)” on page 4-10.

**Current task:** The current task is the first task on the Task List screen. All of the tasks on any given Task List screen are the tasks associated with the current entity.

**Skipping the Entity List and Task List screens:** If, instead of choosing an entity, you press [PF2] to go directly to the Task List screen, the Application Monitor lists the current entity.

If, instead of choosing an entity and task, you press a PF key to go directly to a statistics screen, the Application Monitor provides statistics for the current task of the current entity.

## 4.2 Control keys

The following table summarizes the control keys you can use with the Application Monitor.

Control key	What it does
ENTER	Processes user input
PF1	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
PF2	Displays the next screen in the screen hierarchy
PF3	Deletes the current screen
PF4	Displays the next (in time) task occurrence
PF5	Displays the prior (in time) task occurrence
PF6	Displays the Active Windows screen
PF7	Scrolls up
PF8	Scrolls down
PF9	Displays the prior screen in the screen hierarchy
PF10	Scrolls left
PF11	Scrolls right
CLEAR	Exits the monitor

**Exceptions to window processing:** Note the following exceptions to standard window processing for the Application Monitor:

- If you request the Edit Window Format screen (using the EDIT command), do not change the Current Window Size. If you do, some Application Monitor screens might be truncated.
- You cannot use the SORT command with any Application Monitor screen.

## 4.3 Application Monitor Menu

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:47:00.15
CMD-->                                     Window : 01
```

```
01 Application Monitor Menu
```

PFkey	Description	PFkey	Description
_ PF1	Entity List	_ PF2	Task List
_ PF3	Entity Selection	_ PF4	General Statistics
_ PF5	DC Statistics	_ PF6	DB Statistics
_ PF7	ADS Statistics	_ PF8	Task Wait Statistics
_ PF9	DBkey Wait Statistics	_ PF10	PMAM Status/Options
_ PF11	SQL Statistics		

---

```
Application Monitor is Online and Collecting Data
```

---

**Screen description:** To the left of each option is a single-character select field and a PF key name. To select an option:

- Type any nonblank character in the select field, then press [Enter].

*or*

- Press the indicated PF key.

Typically, you choose either the Entity List [PF1] or Entity Selection [PF3] options from the menu. If you choose one of the statistics screens, the Application Monitor displays the statistics associated with the first task on the Task List screen.

## 4.4 Entity List (PF1)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:47:13.70
CMD-->                               Window : 02

02 Entity List - Selection
Action Status
Sel/Del On/Off Entity Type Entity Name Total Recs Max Records
----- ON      TASK      ITMIGR      1          50
----- ON      PROGRAM  DCMT        0          50
----- ON      USERID   LHN         22         50

```

---

**Screen description:** The Entity List — Selection screen displays a list of all the entities defined to the Monitor. These entities include both those being currently monitored and those whose monitor status is off.

**Note:** If no entities are currently defined, the Application Monitor automatically displays the Entity Selection screen.

**Using the Action column:** The current entity is the entity at the top of the entity list. To make another entity current or to delete an entity, use the Action column:

- To select an entity as current, type **s** in the Action column. Press [Enter] to display the Task List screen for the the new current entity.
- To delete an entity, type **d** in the Action column and press [Enter]. You can delete multiple entities at a time.

**Using the Status and Max Records columns:** To change the monitor status and maximum record count for a listed entity, use the Status and Max Records fields:

- To change the monitor status, type **on** or **off**, as appropriate, in the Status column.
- To change the maximum record count, type over the current Max Records value with the new value. The maximum is 9,999.

## 4.5 Task List (PF2)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.278 03:42:32.12
CMD-->                               Window : 03

```

03 Task List - Selection - Deletion

Action Sel/Del	Task ID	Task Type	Task Code	Prog Type	Prog Name	Start Time
	603	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:39:31.96H
	604	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:39:34.43H
	605	ONLINE	FACTOTUM	ASSEMBLER	RHDCMSTR	3:39:34.44H
	606	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:39:36.75H
	607	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:39:44.56H
	608	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:39:50.73H
	609	ONLINE	FACTOTUM	ASSEMBLER	RHDCMSTR	3:39:50.77H
	610	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:39:55.26H
sel	611	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:40:25.36H
	612	ONLINE	IDD	ASSEMBLER	IDMSDDDC	3:40:35.11H
	613	ONLINE	FACTOTUM	ASSEMBLER	RHDCMSTR	3:40:35.15H
	614	ONLINE	PMAM	ASSEMBLER	PMAMINIT	3:40:38.56H
	615	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:40:49.84H
	616	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:41:00.33H
	617	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:41:20.04H
	618	ONLINE	PMWNRVR	ASSEMBLER	PMWNRVR	3:41:38.78H

---

**Screen description:** The Task List screen displays information about each task execution associated with the current entity. The task that appears on the first line of the list is the current task.

Depending on the type of entity, the Application Monitor displays this information for Task Code:

Entity type	Task code information
Task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For CA-ADS application compiler task codes, the application's name</li> <li>■ For DC task codes, the DC task code</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the transaction ID</li> <li>■ For batch external transactions, the job name</li> <li>■ For other external transactions, INTX LRELID1</li> </ul>
LTERM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the DC LTERM ID or access method-specific terminal identification</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the terminal ID</li> </ul>
Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the DC program name</li> <li>■ For CA-ADS applications, the dialog name. If a CA-ADS application abends before the Application Monitor can collect its dialog name, either ADS2 or ADSORUN<math>n</math> is displayed for the Program Name.</li> <li>■ For external transactions, the program's name as entered in the BIND RUNUNIT statement</li> </ul>
User ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the user ID</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the operator ID</li> </ul>

### Using this screen

- To display statistics for a particular task, type **s** in the Action field and press [Enter]. The Application Monitor displays the General Statistics screen in response.
- To delete one or more tasks from the task list, type **d** in the Action field for the tasks to be deleted. Press [Enter].

## 4.6 Entity Selection (PF3)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 15:08:40.60
CMD-->                                     Window : 02

02 Entity Selection

      Entity Name      Entity Type      Status
      dcmt_____      task_____      On/Off
      _____      _____      on_
      _____      _____      ___
      _____      _____      ___
      _____      _____      ___
      _____      _____      ___

```

---

**Screen description:** The Entity Selection screen lets you define *new* entities to be monitored by the Application Monitor and lets you change the monitoring status of existing entities.

**Using this screen:** To define a new entity, fill in the fields as shown in the following table.

---

Field name	Information to enter
Entity Name	The name of the entity to be monitored, identified by its task code, program name, or logical terminal ID. Use an asterisk (*) if you don't know your terminal's LTE number.
Entity Type	The entity type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For a task, type TASK or T.</li> <li>■ For a level-1 program, type PROGRAM or P.</li> <li>■ For a logical terminal, type LTERM or L.</li> <li>■ For a user ID, type USERID or U.</li> </ul>
Status	ON to initiate statistics gathering OFF to turn off statistics gathering

---

Press [Enter] to add the entity and leave the screen. To begin collecting statistics, leave the Application Monitor and start the application.

**Tip:** Once you define it, you cannot change the entity type. If you specify the type incorrectly, you must delete the entity and add it again with the correct type.

## 4.7 General Statistics (PF4)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	16:48:06.10
CMD-->			Window : 04
04 General Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131
* General Information *		* Time Information *	
Task Name	DCMT	Start Time	16:45:06.71H
Program Name	RHDCMT00	End Time	16:45:07.15H
Program Version	1	Elapsed Time	.4396S
Program Type	ASSEMBLE	Total Wait Time	.4242S
Program Dbname		Cpu Time	.0154S
Program Dbname		* Line Information *	
Lterm ID	LV72029	Terminal Reads	1
Front End Name	VCULO0A5	Read Length	
User/Erus ID	LHN	Terminal Writes	1
Billing Group		Write Length	
Completion		Terminal Errors	
Abend Code			
Abend Message			

---

**Screen description:** The General Statistics screen displays a statistical overview for the current task.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the SQL Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the DBkey Wait Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display general statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display general statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

**What to look for:** Look for a consistent discrepancy between the Total Wait Time field and the wait time for internal waits (Tot Int Wait field in the Wait Statistics screen). If you find a consistent discrepancy, investigate operating system overhead.

## 4.8 DC Statistics (PF5)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274 16:48:12.25
CMD-->		Window : 04
04 DC Statistics	DCMT 100926	16:45:06.7131
*Time Information*		
Int Wait	.1984S	
Sys Mode Time	.0148S	
User Mode Time	.0006S	
*Resource Utilization*		
RCE Usage	15	
RLE Usage	17	
DPE Usage	4	
Stack HWM	243	
*Service Information*		
DC Service Reqs	29	
DB Service Reqs	6	
Get Time Reqs	3	
Set Time Reqs		
Get Queue Reqs		
*Storage Pool Activity*		
Getstg Requests		18
Freestg Requests		8
Storage Relocated		
Storage Kept		768
Storage HWM		8000
*Program Pool Activity*		
Programs Loaded		1
Programs Called		2
Program Pool HWM		17016
Get Scratch Reqs		
Put Scratch Reqs		1
Del Scratch Reqs		
Put Queue Reqs		
Del Queue Reqs		

---

**Screen description:** The DC Statistics screen displays detailed DC/UCF system statistics for the current task.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the DB Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the SQL Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display DC/UCF statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display DC/UCF statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

**What to look for:** RCE, RLE, and DPE indicate numbers of resources. Program and storage pool activity indicate amount of resources. Service information indicates the number of service requests an application made.

## 4.9 DB Statistics (PF6)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71		Computer Associates Intl. V71		00.278 03:44:46.54
CMD-->				Window : 04
04 DB Statistics	IDD	611		3:40:25.3629
* I/O Information *			* DB Navigation *	
Pages Written	3		Records Requested	77
Pages Read	14		Records Current	14
Pages Requested	32		Records Updated	
* Overflow Information *			Records Fnd Cache	
Calc No Ovflo	1		Records Fnd Prefetch	
Calc Ovflo			* Locking Information *	
Via No Ovflo	1		Total Locks Acquired	73
Via Overflow			Select Locks Held	
FragS Stored			Update Locks Held	
Records Relo			Total Locks Held	
			DB Service Reqs	50

**Screen description:** The DB Statistics screen displays detailed database statistics for the current task.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the ADS Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the DC Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display DB statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display DB statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number in any of the following fields:
  - Calc Ovfl
  - Via Overflow
  - Frags Stored

These fields indicate that target pages for records stored by the task were full, forcing CA-IDMS to store the records on other pages. If necessary, use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.

- Look for a high number in the Records Requested field compared to the number in the Records Current field.

- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios may indicate that the buffer is too small or that the database needs to be tuned.

## 4.10 ADS Statistics (PF7)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	16:48:19.28
CMD-->			Window : 04
04 ADS Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131
Dialog Name	JSKKD1	Appl. Name	JSDKAPPL
Maximum Levels	2	Max DB Levels	1
Max RBBs	10		

---

**Screen description:** The ADS Statistics screen displays CA-ADS runtime statistics for an entity occurrence.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the Wait Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the DB Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display CA-ADS statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display CA-ADS statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

**What to look for:** The Maximum Levels field indicates how many levels your application achieved. Too many levels can indicate that your application is consuming too much storage. Typically, this value should be 3 or less.

## 4.11 Wait Statistics (PF8)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:48:26.96
CMD-->                               Window : 04

  04 Wait Statistics      DCMT      100926                16:45:06.7131
    Wait Type      # Waits      Wait Time      Average Wait      Highest Wait
TOT INT WAIT      5          .1984S          .0396S            .0474S
DBIO READ         1          .0451S          .0451S            .0451S
DBIO WRITE        1          .0339S          .0339S            .0339S
SCR WRITE         1          .0339S          .0339S            .0339S
PGM LOAD          2          .0854S          .0427S            .0474S

```

---

**Screen description:** The Wait Statistics screen displays detailed statistics about waits that occurred during execution of the current task. If your task did not wait for a specific wait type, the wait type will not appear on your screen.

The total of the wait times shown on this screen may not match the total wait time shown on the General Statistics screen for the same task. This is because individual wait statistics are collected each time a task goes into and out of a wait type (also called an ECB type). The General Statistics wait time is calculated by subtracting the internal response time from the CPU time.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the DBkey Wait Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the ADS Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display wait statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display wait statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

### What to look for:

- Look for a number in the # Waits or Wait Time fields, which display the number and total duration of db-key waits, respectively. This can indicate db-key deadlocks among programs that are running concurrently. If this happens, consider implementing a site-standard database access sequence.
- Look for a consistent discrepancy between the wait time for internal waits (Tot Int Wait wait type) and the total wait time in the General Statistics screen. If you find a consistent discrepancy, investigate operating system overhead.
- Look at the types of waits that occur. Typical waits include DBIO reads and writes, journal writes, and terminal reads and writes. Waits that are more serious include waits for database keys, storage pools, and program pools.

## 4.12 Dbkey Statistics (PF9)

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	17:14:37.37							
02 DBkey Statistics	ITMIGR	56064		12:48:41.5136						>
DBkey	Page	Lock	Wait	Type of	Name of					
1054117: 0	Group	Type	Time	Holder	Holder					
	0	CURRENCY	.1668S	TASK	ADS2					
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71 CMD-->	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274	17:14:37.37							
02 DBkey Statistics	ITMIGR	56064		12:48:41.5136						<
DBkey	Type of	Name of								
1054117: 0	Holder	Holder	Area Name	File Name						
	TASK	ADS2	DDLDCRUN	SYS72-DDLDCRUN						

**Screen description:** The DBkey Statistics screen displays information on database keys on which the task occurrence waited.

### Using this screen

- Press [PF2] to go to the General Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the Wait Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display database key statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display database key statistics for the previous task as shown on the Task List screen.

### What to look for

- Look for db-key locks appearing in the Lock Type field. If they appear consistently, check the Name of Holder field to determine the task holding this type of lock.
- Look for db-keys that are consistently being waited on. This can indicate that commonly accessed record or row occurrences (such as OOAKs) are limiting the throughput of the system.

## 4.13 Application Monitor Options in Effect (PF10)

---

```

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71          Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:48:50.95
CMD-->                               Window : 02

      02 Application Monitor Options in Effect
      #PMOPT Assembly Date/Time          900804   22:27
* Online Options *
PMAM Active           YES
Online Active        YES
Max # Entities       50
Dflt # Tasks         50
* Statistics Collection *
Dlg Name Used        LAST
Collect Tsk Wait     YES
Collect DBkey Wt     YES
# of DBkey Recs     10
Terminal Name        LTERM
Site Save Allowed    YES
User Save Allowed    YES
  
```

---

**Screen description:** The Application Monitor Options in Effect screen displays options specified by the Performance Monitor system administrator.

If WRITE TO DCLOG displays NO, you can change this field to YES; you then must reassemble PMOPT so the control blocks needed for writing to the log are allocated.

►► For more information about options, see *CA-IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration*.

**VSE/ESA users:** The #PMOPT Assembly Date/Time field reads NOT AVAIL.

## 4.14 SQL Statistics (PF11)

---

PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71	Computer Associates Intl. V71	00.274 16:49:07.25
CMD-->		WINDOW : 02
02 SQL Statistics	IDMSSQL 137	16:45:06.7131
* I/O Information *		* DB Navigation *
Pages Written		Rows Requested 5
Pages Read 2		Rows Current 5
Pages Requested 4		* Locking Information *
* Row Level Information *		Select Locks
Fetches 5		Update Locks
Inserted		* Sort Information *
Updated		# of Sorts
Deleted		High Row
* Access Module Information *		Low Row
Recompiles		# of Rows Sorted
* SQL Statement Information *		
# Processed 1		

---

**Screen description:** The SQL Statistics screen displays detailed SQL statistics for the current task.

### Using this screen:

- Press [PF2] to go to the DC Statistics screen.
- Press [PF9] to go to the General Statistics screen.
- Press [PF4] to display SQL statistics for the next task, as shown on the Task List screen.
- Press [PF5] to display SQL statistics for the previous task, as shown on the Task List screen.

### What to look for

- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios may indicate that the buffer is too small or that the database needs to be tuned.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition
    - Tip:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile
    - Tip:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.

- An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined
- Tip:** Define temporary tables before referencing them.

## 4.15 Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance

---

```
PM-R15.0 SYSTEM71      Computer Associates Intl. V71      00.274 16:49:07.25
CMD-->                                     WINDOW : 01

01 PERFMON BILLING GROUP MAINTENANCE
FUNCTION          SET              SET/GET/CLR
USER ID          CUB
BILLING GROUP    CULL0600
```

---

**Screen description:** The Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance screen lets you change your billing group online. For example, if you develop applications for different clients, you can modify the billing information each time you switch development projects.

The functions are:

- SET — Establishes a new billing group
- GET — Displays your billing group
- CLR — Erases your billing group

**Using this screen:** Typing the task code **pmbill** at the system prompt brings you directly to this screen.

**Note:** Your default billing group appears the first time after you sign on.

To exit the screen and return control to the DC/UCF system, type **bye** on the command line or press [Clear].

# Index

---

## A

- action column 4-10
- active system task detail 2-16—2-17
- active user task detail 2-14—2-15
- active window 1-15—1-18
  - sample screen 1-15
- ADMIN
  - See* active window
- Application Monitor 4-3—4-24
  - billing group maintenance 4-24
  - CA-ADS statistics 4-18
  - control keys 4-8
  - DB statistics 4-16—4-17
  - db-key statistics 4-20
  - DC statistics 4-15
  - defining entities 4-13
  - entity list 4-10
  - entity selection 4-13
  - general information 4-3—4-8
  - general statistics 4-14
  - menu screen 4-9
  - options in effect screen 4-21
  - screen flow 4-6
  - screen summary 4-5—4-6
  - SQL statistics 4-22
  - task code 4-3
  - task list 4-11—4-12
  - wait statistics 4-19
- area detail 3-31—3-32
  - See also* db-key/area

## B

- billing group, online maintenance 4-24
- buffer
  - detail 3-35—3-36
  - history 3-37
  - I/O summary 2-24—2-25
  - specific buffer I/O detail 2-26
- buffer I/O summary 2-24—2-25

## C

- CA-ADS statistics 4-18
- CDMSLIB load library
  - detail 3-56
  - history 3-57

- communication line detail 2-13
- control key 1-11
  - Application Monitor 4-8
  - Interval Monitor 3-11

## D

- database I/O driver detail 2-37
- database overview 2-31—2-32
- database statistics
  - See* DB statistics
  - See* transaction
- DB statistics 4-16—4-17
- db-key statistics 4-20
- db-key/area
  - detail 3-18—3-21
  - history 3-22
- DC statistics 4-15
- DC/UCF statistics
  - See* DC statistics
- DDLDCLOG
  - See* log area, detail

## E

- entity
  - defining 4-13
  - modifying 4-10
- entity list 4-10
- entity selection 4-13

## F

- fixed screen 1-16
- fixed window 1-17

## G

- general statistics 4-14

## H

- help
  - closing a help window 1-9
  - for commands 1-9
  - requesting 1-7—1-9

---

## I

### I/O

detail 3-25—3-27

history 3-28

line detail 3-43

line history 3-46

installation option 1-28—1-30

### interval information

for a specific interval 3-53

summary for all intervals 3-54

### Interval Monitor 3-3—3-70

area detail 3-31—3-32

buffer detail 3-35

buffer detail screen 3-36

buffer history 3-37

CDMSLIB detail 3-56

CDMSLIB history 3-57

control keys 3-11

db-key/area detail 3-18—3-21

db-key/area history 3-22

DBGroup detail 3-66

DBGroup history 3-68

DBGroup's nodes 3-67

interval information 3-54

IO detail 3-25

IO detail screen 3-27

IO history 3-28

journal detail 3-40

journal history 3-41

line IO detail 3-43—3-45

line IO history 3-46

log detail 3-23—3-24

menu screen 3-12

message detail 3-38—3-39

program load detail 3-51—3-52

program pool detail 3-47

program pool history 3-48

queue detail 3-34

scratch detail 3-29—3-30

screen summary 3-7—3-10

Shared cache detail 3-68—3-69

Shared cache files detail 3-69—3-70

Shared cache history 3-70

specific interval information 3-53

specific SQL information 3-62

specific transaction information 3-58

SQL information 3-63—3-64

storage detail 3-42

storage type detail 3-49

storage type history 3-50

### Interval Monitor (*continued*)

summary detail 3-13—3-15

summary history 3-16

transaction information 3-59—3-60

types of screens 3-4

wait type by interval 3-17

### Interval Monitor

DBGroup history 3-68

## J

### journal

detail 3-40

history 3-41

journal detail 2-39

## L

leaving Performance Monitor 1-5

### line I/O

*See also* communication line summary

detail 3-43—3-45

history 3-46

log area, detail 3-23, 3-24

### logical terminal

detail resource information 2-23

summary resource information 2-21—2-22

### LTERM

*See* logical terminal

LTERM resource usage detail 2-23

LTERM resource usage summary 2-21—2-22

## M

maximum records column 4-10

message area, detail 3-38, 3-39

monitor status column 4-10

## O

### online help

*See* help

overflow run unit 2-9—2-10

## P

### PF key

*See* control key

### PMAM

*See* Application Monitor

### PMIM

*See* Interval Monitor

---

## PMRM

See Realtime Monitor

## processing options

installation 1-28—1-30

session 1-27—1-28

program load, detail 3-51, 3-52

program pool 2-29—2-30

detail 3-47

history 3-48

overview 2-34—2-35

program pool overview 2-34—2-35

## Q

queue area, detail 3-34

## R

Realtime Monitor 2-3

active system task detail 2-16—2-17

active user task detail 2-14—2-15

buffer I/O summary 2-24—2-25

communication line detail 2-13

control keys 2-7

database I/O driver detail 2-37

database overview 2-31—2-32

journal detail 2-39

LTERM resource usage detail 2-23

LTERM resource usage summary 2-21—2-22

menu 2-8

program pool detail 2-29—2-30

scratch manager detail 2-12

screen summary 2-4—2-6

signing on 2-4

specific buffer I/O detail 2-26

specific system run unit detail 2-11

SQL detail 2-41

SQL overview 2-40

storage pool detail 2-27—2-28

storage pool overview 2-36

system run unit summary 2-9—2-10

task and program pool overview 2-34—2-35

transaction detail 2-18—2-20

transaction overview 2-33

reentrant pool 2-29—2-30

refresh processing 1-26

## RPL

See communication line detail

See line IO detail

## run unit

system detail 2-11

run unit (*continued*)

system summary 2-9

## S

scratch area, detail 2-12, 3-29, 3-30

scrolling 1-13

self-adjusting window 1-17

session option 1-27—1-28

signing off 1-5

skipping screens 4-7

sort selection screen 1-23

sorting 1-23—1-25

specific buffer I/O detail 2-26

specific SQL information 3-62

specific system run unit detail 2-11

SQL statistics 2-40, 2-41, 3-62, 3-63—3-64, 4-22

statistics 1-14

storage pool

detail 2-27—2-28

overview 2-36

type, detail 3-49

type, history 3-50

storage pool detail 2-27—2-28

storage pool overview 2-36

storage, detail 3-42

summary screen

detail 3-13—3-15

history 3-16

system run unit 2-9—2-10

## T

### task

active system task detail 2-16—2-17

active user task detail 2-14—2-15

overview 2-34—2-35

task code 1-5

Application Monitor 4-3, 4-5

Interval Monitor 3-6

Realtime Monitor 2-4

task list 4-11—4-12

task overview 2-34—2-35

task statistics

See DC statistics

top-line command 1-11—1-13

transaction

detail 2-18—2-20

information 3-59—3-60

overview 2-33

specific information 3-58

---

## V

variable screen 1-16

### VTAM

*See* communication line detail

*See* line IO detail

## W

wait statistics 4-19

wait type by interval 3-17

window command 1-13

### windowing

active windows 1-15—1-18

closing a window 1-14

concepts 1-10—1-30

control keys 1-11

deleting a window 1-15

editing 1-18—1-23

freezing windows 1-26

overview 1-3

sample display 1-10

saving windows 1-22

scrolling 1-13

sorting 1-23—1-25

statistics, scaling 1-14

thawing windows 1-26

top-line commands 1-11—1-13

window commands 1-13



