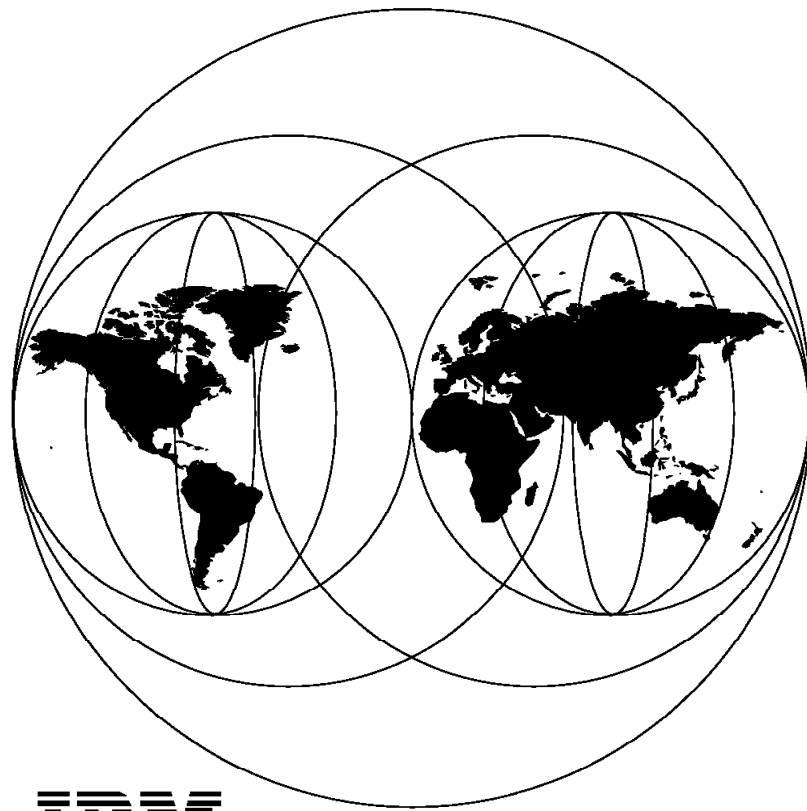


# **AS/400 Communication Performance Investigation - V3R6/V3R7**

December 1997



**IBM**

**International Technical Support Organization  
Rochester Center**





International Technical Support Organization

SG24-4895-00

**AS/400 Communication Performance Investigation  
- V3R6/V3R7**

December 1997

**Take Note!**

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information in Appendix J, "Special Notices" on page 389.

**First Edition (December 1997)**

This edition applies to Version 3, Release 7, Modification 0 of the AS/400 Operating System and to all subsequent releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical bulletins.

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# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	xi
The Team That Wrote This Redbook	xi
Comments Welcome	xii
 <b>Chapter 1. Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems</b>	 1
1.1 Usual Symptoms of Degraded Performance	2
1.2 Collecting Communications Performance Data	2
1.2.1 Why Collect Performance Data	3
1.2.2 How to Collect Performance Data	3
1.2.3 Automatic Data Collection	5
1.2.4 Performance Management/400	5
1.3 Using CL Commands Interactively	6
1.4 Using Performance Tools/400	6
1.4.1 WRKSYSACT Command	6
1.4.2 PRTACTRPT Command	7
1.4.3 DSPPFRTDTA Command	7
1.4.4 The Advisor	7
1.4.5 Produce Reports	7
1.5 What to Look For	8
 <b>Chapter 2. Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems</b>	 11
2.1 WRKSYSVAL Command	11
2.1.1 QTOTJOB	11
2.1.2 QACTJOB	12
2.1.3 QMAXACTLVL	12
2.1.4 QMCHPOOL	13
2.1.5 QCMNRCYLMT	13
2.2 PRTERLOG Command	14
2.3 PTF Commands	14
2.3.1 DSPPTF	15
2.3.2 SNDPTFORD	15
2.4 WRKSYSSTS Command	16
2.4.1 WRKSYSSTS	16
2.4.2 Information About Activity Level Guidelines	19
2.4.3 Information About Transition Guidelines	19
2.4.4 Interactive Tuning Roadmap	20
2.5 WRKACTJOB Command	21
2.6 Using WRKDSKSTS	23
2.7 WRKSYSACT Command	24
 <b>Chapter 3. Using Performance Tools/400</b>	 27
3.1 System-Wide Problem Analysis	27
3.1.1 Advisor	27
3.1.2 Performance Graphics	29
3.1.3 Print Activity Report	30
3.1.4 Performance Tools Reports	31
3.1.5 Memory Performance Displays and Reports	33
3.1.6 CPU Performance Reports and Displays	34
3.1.7 A Brief Discussion About Program Exceptions Consuming CPU	34
3.1.8 Disk Performance Reports and Displays	37
3.1.9 Communications Performance Data	39

3.1.10 Activity Level Performance Reports and Displays	41
3.1.11 Comparing with Activity Level Guidelines	42
3.1.12 Comparing W-I and A-W Ratio Guidelines	42
3.2 User Level Problem Analysis	42
3.2.1 Print Job Summary Report	43
3.2.2 Print Transaction Summary Report	43
3.3 Application Level Problem Analysis	43
3.3.1 Charging Resource Utilization to Interactive Program	44
3.3.2 Print Transaction Summary Report	44
3.3.3 Print Transaction Detail Report	44
3.3.4 Print Transition Report	45
3.4 Programmer Performance Utilities	46
3.4.1 OS/400 Utilities for Tracing a Job	46
3.4.2 Performance Tools/400 Utilities for Tracing a Job	48
3.5 Performance Data Conversion	51
 <b>Chapter 4. Using BEST/1 for Communications Performance Analysis and Capacity Planning</b>	 53
4.1 V3R7 BEST/1 Capacity Planning	53
4.1.1 When to Use BEST/1 for Communications Performance Analysis	53
4.2 Creating a Model for Communications Analysis	54
4.2.1 Assigning Jobs to Workloads by Communications Line	54
4.2.2 Creating a Model	58
4.3 Using a Model for Communications Analysis	58
4.3.1 Displaying Model Reports	58
4.3.2 Understanding Recommendations	59
4.4 Changing Communications Resources	62
4.4.1 Example - Changing the IOP Type	64
4.5 BEST/1 Communications Support for Performance Analysis	65
4.5.1 Creating a Communications IOP Feature	65
4.5.2 Creating a Communications Line Resource	67
4.5.3 Distribution of Characters Transferred Across Line Resources	68
4.6 Comparing the Model Against the Measured Performance	69
4.7 Considerations When Analyzing Communications Data with BEST/1	70
 <b>Chapter 5. Using System Service Tools</b>	 71
5.1 Checking the Communications Hardware	71
5.2 Working with Communications Traces	80
5.2.1 Starting and Stopping the Trace	80
5.2.2 Formatting the Trace Data	84
 <b>Chapter 6. Communications I/O Processor (IOP)</b>	 89
6.1 Important Fields in the IOP Performance Manager File	89
6.1.1 IOP Utilization	89
6.2 Communication IOP Recommendations	92
6.2.1 Configuring Communication Lines	93
6.2.2 Frame Size	94
6.2.3 IOP Type	94
6.2.4 IOP Assist	95
6.2.5 IOP Utilization	95
 <b>Chapter 7. Local Area Network Performance Analysis</b>	 97
7.1 LAN Performance Indicators in Performance Monitor Database	97
7.2 Line Utilization	97
7.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization	97

7.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields	99
7.2.3 Recommendations	100
7.3 LAN Congestion	100
7.3.1 Not Ready and Sequence Errors	101
7.3.2 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Congestion	101
7.3.3 Performance Monitor Database Fields	102
7.3.4 Receive Congestion Errors on Token-Rings	104
7.3.5 Ethernet Collision Counters	104
7.3.6 Recommendations to Control Congestion	105
7.4 Medium Access Control (MAC) Errors	106
7.4.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display MAC Errors	106
7.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields	107
7.4.3 Recommendations	109
7.4.4 Token-Ring Network Errors	110
7.5 Retransmissions	110
7.6 Timeouts	111
7.6.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Timeouts and Retries	111
7.6.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields	112
7.7 LAN Overheads	113
7.7.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields	114
7.8 LAN Queries	115
7.9 LAN Performance Tuning Recommendations	115
7.9.1 LAN Controller Performance Parameters	115
7.9.2 LANCNNTMR and LANCNNRTY	116
7.9.3 LANRSPTMR and LANFRMRTY	117
7.9.4 LANACKTMR and LANACKFRQ	118
7.9.5 LANACKTMR and LANRSPTMR Relationship	118
7.9.6 LANACKFRQ and LANMAXOUT Relationship	120
7.9.7 LANINACTMR	121
7.9.8 LANWDWSTP	121
7.9.9 LANACCPTY (Token-Ring Networks Only)	122
7.10 LAN IOPs	122
7.11 Frame Size	124
7.11.1 Token-Ring Frame Sizes	124
7.11.2 Ethernet Frame Sizes	124
7.11.3 Bridge Frame Size Considerations	125
7.11.4 ETHSTD Parameter	126
7.11.5 Other Considerations	126
<b>Chapter 8. X.25</b>	127
8.1 High Level Data Link Control (HDLC)	127
8.1.1 Line Utilization	128
8.1.2 Line Errors	131
8.1.3 Congestion	133
8.1.4 Data Link Resets	135
8.2 Packet level Control (PLC)	136
8.2.1 Number of Packets Transmitted	136
8.2.2 Congestion	137
8.3 Logical Link Control (LLC)	137
8.3.1 Data Units Retransmitted and Data Units Received in Error	138
8.3.2 LLC Rejects	139
8.3.3 LLC Protocol Data Units Discarded	140
8.3.4 Timeouts	141
8.3.5 Checksum Errors Detected	141
8.3.6 Number of Reset Indications from Packet Link Control	142

8.3.7 LLC Congestion	142
8.4 Important Related Performance Manager Files	143
8.4.1 IOP Utilization	143
8.4.2 Remote Jobs	144
<b>Chapter 9. SDLC</b>	147
9.1 Important Fields in the SDLC Performance Manager File	147
9.1.1 Line Utilization	147
9.1.2 Line Errors	150
9.1.3 Congestion	153
9.1.4 Data Link Resets	155
9.1.5 Connect Poll Retries	155
9.2 Other Related Performance Monitor Files	158
9.2.1 IOP Utilization	159
9.2.2 Remote Jobs	160
<b>Chapter 10. SNA</b>	163
10.1 Important Fields in the SNA Performance Monitor File	163
10.1.1 Number of Connections Established	164
10.1.2 Number of Sessions and Brackets Started/Ended	165
10.1.3 Session Level Pacing Wait Time	166
10.1.4 Internal Session Level Pacing	167
10.1.5 Transmission Queue Wait Time	168
10.1.6 Line Transmission Time	169
10.2 Important Related Performance Manager Files	170
10.2.1 Line Utilization	171
10.2.2 Communications Jobs	172
10.3 SNA Traces	173
<b>Chapter 11. TCP/IP Performance Investigation</b>	175
11.1 Performance Expectation	175
11.2 TCP/IP Overview	175
11.2.1 Data Format	175
11.2.2 Flow Control	176
11.2.3 Version 3 Performance Improvements	177
11.3 Performance Tool/400 Databases	177
11.3.1 QAPMSAP	177
11.3.2 QAPMJOBS	178
11.4 Bottlenecks	178
11.5 Tools We Can Use for TCP/IP	178
<b>Chapter 12. Analyzing APPN Communications Performance</b>	181
12.1 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) Performance	181
12.1.1 APPN System Tasks	182
12.1.2 QLU S Task	183
12.1.3 Topology Maintenance	184
12.1.4 Directory Services Registrations and Deletions	188
12.1.5 Configuration Changes	188
12.1.6 Control Point Session Activation and Deactivation	190
12.1.7 Control Point Presentation Services (CPPS)	190
12.1.8 Session Setup Activities	192
12.2 APPN Transmission Priority	195
<b>Chapter 13. AnyNet</b>	197
13.1 MPTN Architecture	197



13.2 Types of MPTN Nodes	197
13.2.2 AnyNet	198
13.2.3 AnyNet/400 Summary	198
13.3 AnyNet Performance Considerations	199
13.3.1 Some Guidelines for Performance Analysis	200
13.3.2 AnyNet Summary	205
<b>Chapter 14. ISDN</b>	207
14.1 Link Access Protocol for D-Channel (LAP-D)	209
14.1.1 Line Utilization (LAP-D)	209
14.1.2 Line Errors	213
14.1.3 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Error Information	214
14.1.4 Frame Errors (LAP-D)	215
14.1.5 Performance Monitor Database Fields	216
14.1.6 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Frame Error Information	217
14.1.7 Call Processing	217
14.1.8 Using Performance Monitor/400 to Display Call Information	217
14.2 ISDN Data Link Control (IDLC)	218
14.2.1 Line Utilization (IDLC)	218
14.2.2 Line Errors (IDLC)	221
14.2.3 Frame Errors (IDLC)	221
14.2.4 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Frame Errors (IDLC)	222
14.3 ISDN Used with X.25 (X.31)	223
14.3.1 Circuit Mode	223
14.3.2 Packet Mode	224
14.3.3 Performance Monitor Database Fields	224
14.4 Recommendations	224
14.4.1 Frame Size	224
14.4.2 Window Size	225
14.4.3 Packet Size (X.25 Only)	225
14.4.4 A Case Study	226
<b>Appendix A. SDLC Queries</b>	227
A.1 SDLC_ALL	228
A.2 SDLC_HDLC	231
A.3 SDLC_IOP	233
A.3.1 IOP Query for a Communications Processor	233
A.3.2 IOP Query for MFIO Processor	235
A.4 SDLC_JOB	237
<b>Appendix B. Local Area Network Queries</b>	239
B.1 Token-Ring LAN Query	239
B.1.1 Sample Report Output	241
B.1.2 CL Program to Execute the Token-Ring LAN Queries	242
B.1.3 Token-Ring LAN SAP Counter Query	243
B.1.4 Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Query	244
B.1.5 Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Query	248
B.1.6 Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query	254
B.2 Ethernet LAN Query	258
B.2.1 Sample Report Output	260
B.2.2 CL Program to Execute the Ethernet LAN Queries	261
B.2.3 Ethernet LAN SAP Counter Query	262
B.2.4 Ethernet LAN Performance Indicator Report Query	263
B.2.5 Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Query	267

<b>Appendix C. X.25 Queries</b>	275
C.1 X25_ALL	276
C.2 X25_HDLC	280
C.3 X25_PLC	282
C.4 X25_LLC	284
C.5 X25_IOP	286
C.5.1 IOP Query for a Communications Processor	286
C.5.2 IOP Query for MFIO Processor	288
C.6 X25_JOB	290
 <b>Appendix D. Queries for APPN Tasks</b>	 293
D.1 APPNSYSNAM Query (System Name - Input to Query APPNALL)	295
D.2 APPNJOIN1 Query (APPN Task - Join Input to Query APPNALL)	296
D.3 APPNJOIN2 Query (T2 Station IOM - Join Input to Query APPNALL)	298
D.4 APPNJOIN3 Query (Token-Ring IOM - Join Input to Query APPNALL)	300
D.5 CPUALLOC Query (System Processor Usage by Categories)	302
D.6 APPNALL Query (ASync Communications I/O Task Activity)	304
D.7 APPNDETAIL Query (APPN Tasks - Detailed Resource Usage)	306
D.8 APPNT2DTL Query (T2 Station IOP Task Detail)	308
 <b>Appendix E. SNA Queries</b>	 311
E.1 SNA_ALL	312
E.2 SNA_CON	324
E.3 SNA_IPAC	326
E.4 SNA_PAC1	329
E.5 SNA_PAC2	332
E.6 SNA_PAC3	335
E.7 SNA_LIN	338
E.8 SNA_TRQ	341
 <b>Appendix F. Integrated PC Server Query</b>	 345
F.1 Integrated PC Server Performance Monitor Data Queries	345
 <b>Appendix G. AnyNet Queries</b>	 351
G.1 Sockets over SNA Queries	351
G.1.1 SNA Query	352
G.1.2 Sockets Jobs Query	353
G.2 APPC over TCP/IP Queries	359
G.2.1 SNA Query	359
G.2.2 APPC Jobs Query	360
 <b>Appendix H. ISDN Queries</b>	 361
H.1 NWI_ALL	362
H.2 NWI_CALLS	365
H.3 NWI_ERRORS	367
H.4 NWI_IOP	369
H.5 NWI_LAPD	371
H.6 IDLC_ALL	373
H.7 IDLC_IOP	375
H.8 IDLC_UTIL	377
 <b>Appendix I. Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data</b>	 379
 <b>Appendix J. Special Notices</b>	 389

**Appendix K. Related Publications** . . . . . 391

K.1 International Technical Support Organization Publications . . . . . 391

K.2 Redbooks on CD-ROMs . . . . . 391

K.3 Other Publications . . . . . 391

**How to Get ITSO Redbooks** . . . . . 393

How IBM Employees Can Get ITSO Redbooks . . . . . 393

How Customers Can Get ITSO Redbooks . . . . . 394

IBM Redbook Order Form . . . . . 395

**Index** . . . . . 397

**ITSO Redbook Evaluation** . . . . . 399



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## Preface

Improving communication performance is not a trivial task. The purpose of this redbook is to discuss how to manage communications performance and ways to locate the problem areas in communication performance. This redbook collects a large amount of the performance information from several sources and presents it in an ordered manner. The databases created by the Performance Tools/400 were used to give the key performance indicators.

This redbook is intended for technical professionals including network designers who want to tune the IBM AS/400 system to improve communications performance.

An intermediate knowledge of the Performance Tools/400 (5716-PT1) and Query/400 (5716-QU1) is assumed.

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## The Team That Wrote This Redbook

This redbook was produced by a team of specialists from around the world working at the International Technical Support Organization Rochester Center.

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## Comments Welcome

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## Chapter 1. Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems

Finding a performance problem is similar to solving a three-dimensional crossword puzzle: all of the puzzles are different from each other but after solving several puzzles, you begin to grasp a pattern. For example, you start the puzzle from the lower left-hand corner and continue systematically towards the upper right-hand corner. Solving a communications performance problem is a task even more challenging. You need to have the AS/400 system tuned properly before trying to figure out what is causing the communications performance problem.

As it is impossible to give anyone explicit instructions for solving a crossword puzzle, it is impossible to give you an exact check-list to be followed to find and solve a communications performance problem. In this book, we are leading you to the beginning of a never-ending task of finding the perfect performance.

The first step of solving a communication performance problem is to collect material to be analyzed with the tools available. The collection is done by entering the Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON) command that is described in Section 1.2, "Collecting Communications Performance Data" on page 2.

The tools you need to solve a performance problem are:

- CL commands described in more detail in Chapter 2, "Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems" on page 11:
  - WRKSYSVAL, Work with System Values
  - WRKSYSSTS, Work with System Status
  - WRKACTJOB, Work with Active Jobs
  - WRKDSKSTS, Work with Disk Status
- *Performance tools/400* is described in Chapter 3, "Using Performance Tools/400" on page 27 and consists of the following parts:
  - WRKSYSACT, Work with System Activity command  
This command differs from the rest of the performance tools because it is the only tool used for a real-time analysis. For information about using this command, see Chapter 2, "Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems" on page 11.
  - DSPPFRDTA, Display Performance Data command
  - Advisor
  - Reports
  - BEST/1 is used to plan for system growth and analyze the effect of work load and hardware changes. Using this tool is discussed in Chapter 4, "Using BEST/1 for Communications Performance Analysis and Capacity Planning" on page 53.
  - Programmer performance utilities such as:
    - Job trace
    - Disk Data Collection
    - Analyze Process Access Group
    - Performance Explorer
- System Service Tools is discussed in Chapter 5, "Using System Service Tools" on page 71.
- Communications Trace is discussed in Chapter 5, "Using System Service Tools" on page 71.

The tools should be used in sequence from top to bottom. First, use the Work with System Values command to find out the settings of the allocation system values. After that, check the overall performance by using the Work with System Status command. Then find out if any individual jobs are using too much of the systems' resources by using the Work with Active Jobs command. The Work with Disk Status command helps you to determine if any of the actuators are being over-committed or whether the total amount of disk arms is adequate.

By using the Performance tools, you find out the bottlenecks of the performance that can be analyzed more thoroughly by running queries to the performance tools database. Communications trace is used to find out how the data is passed between the AS/400 system and the remote end.

Please note that the users on a local token-ring are considered as remote users.

---

## 1.1 Usual Symptoms of Degraded Performance

There are several ways of finding out if your AS/400 system is having a performance problem in the communications area, but a good starting point is to ask users what they think about response times. Bear in mind that usually workstation users are not satisfied with the response time even if it were something similar to a sub-second...

The indicators to pay attention to are:

- Poor response time
- Reduced throughput
- Heavy faulting rate in the main storage
- High usage of system resources such as CPU, IOP, or DISK

Normally the degradation of response times is the first indication of something getting out of order. Be aware that usually the response times get longer little by little so noticing the degradation is almost impossible without a regular observation of system performance.

---

## 1.2 Collecting Communications Performance Data

Before collecting the performance data to solve a communications performance problem, decide what might be the problem to be investigated. The problem description does not need to be overly detailed or technical, just try to simply describe one problem. For example:

- Remote response time seems too slow.
- File transfer should go faster.
- At times, the entire system seems sluggish.

Next, determine when the problem usually occurs. Maybe remote response time is slow the first thing in the morning, or the file transfers seem slow late in the afternoon.

When you can describe the communications performance problem and have determined when it seems to occur, you are ready to collect communications performance data for your analysis.

If possible, focus on collecting data for one problem at a time. Of course, try to collect the data when the problem is the most likely to appear. You can decide



later how much of the data you want to analyze. For more information about when to collect performance data and how much to collect, see the first few pages of Chapter 4 in the *AS/400 Performance Tools/400 Guide*.

## 1.2.1 Why Collect Performance Data

Collect performance data on a **regular basis** and create historical data out of the material collected. For example, you can run the performance data collection for two hours on every Wednesday afternoon with the default parameters; the trace data is not needed for the historical data. The reason for doing this is that viewing the historical data graphics is the easiest way to notice any trends in system performance if you are not using the Performance Monitor/400 software.

Another reason for collecting data regularly is that without having a baseline to compare your performance data with, you have no way of telling whether the performance is improving or degrading.

## 1.2.2 How to Collect Performance Data

You do not need Performance Tools/400 to collect the data, the collection part is done by entering the Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON) command. This generates several performance database files that contain statistics for each communications protocol used. When collecting performance data to analyze a communications performance problem, set the sampling interval to the smallest value possible.

### 1.2.2.1 Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON) Command

Figure 1 shows an example of how to collect performance data to generate communications statistics to be analyzed either by the advisor or Performance Tools/400

**Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON)**

Type choices, press Enter.

Member . . . . .	MBR	*GEN
Library . . . . .	LIB	QPFRxx <b>1</b>
Text 'description' . . . . .	TEXT	Comm. PFR Analysis <b>2</b>
<hr/>		
10/25/96		
Time interval (in minutes) . . .	INTERVAL	5 <b>3</b>
Stops data collection . . . . .	ENDTYPE	*ELAPSED
Days from current day . . . . .	DAY	0
Hour . . . . .	HOUR	2
Minutes . . . . .	MINUTE	0
Data type . . . . .	DATA	*ALL <b>4</b>
Trace type . . . . .	TRACE	*NONE
Dump the trace . . . . .	DMPTRC	*YES
Job trace interval . . . . .	JOBTRCITV	.5
Job types . . . . .	JOBTYP	*DFT
	+ for more values	
Start database monitor . . . . .	STRDBMON	*NO <b>5</b>

More...

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 1. STRPFRMON Command

#### Notes:

**1** When collecting performance data, you can use the default library QPFRDATA or you can create a specific library for your data. For example, you can create a library with your customer name.

**2** As you may have several performance members in that library, put a text description of each member collected to help identify them. Usually, it is a good idea to include the date of the collection in the description field.

**3** Set the time interval to five minutes.

**4** This specifies the type of information collected.  
The possible values are:

**\*ALL** All of the information is collected including system information, communications information, and input/output processor (IOP) information.

**\*SYS** Only system information is collected. IOP information is not collected.

**5** This parameter is new from Version 3 Release 6. Specifying \*YES starts Database monitoring for all the jobs in the system and that usually is not preferable.

### 1.2.2.2 Start Database Monitor (STRDBMON) Command

You may use the STRDBMON command to start monitoring database activities if special information is required. Entering the STRDBMON command provides you with the following display:

Start Database Monitor (STRDBMON)

Type choices, press Enter.

File to receive output . . . . .

Library . . . . .

Output member options:

Member to receive output . . .

Replace or add records . . . .

Job name . . . . .

User . . . . .

Number . . . . .

Type of records . . . . .

Force record write . . . . .

Comment . . . . .

1

\*LIBL

\*FIRST

\*REPLACE

\*

2

\*SUMMARY

\*CALC

\*BLANK

3

Name

Name, \*LIBL, \*CURLIB

Name, \*FIRST

\*REPLACE, \*ADD

Name, \*, \*ALL

Name

000000-999999

\*SUMMARY, \*DETAIL

0-32767, \*CALC

Bottom

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display

F24=More keys

Figure 2. STRDBMON Command

Notes:

**1** Use this parameter to specify both the library and the file name to which the performance statistics are written. If the file does not exist, one is created based on the QAQQDBMN file in library QSYS.

**2** Use this parameter to choose the job or jobs whose database activities are to be monitored.

**3** Enter up to 100 characters of descriptive text on this input field.

Please note that at the time this publication was being written, there were no tools available for analyzing the data collected. Be extremely careful when collecting data because there is no way of knowing whether database monitoring is active or not.

Usually the data collected through the STRDBMON command includes no data directly related to communications performance.

**IMPORTANT!**

If you forget to turn the monitoring off, you may eventually fill up all of the disk space on the AS/400 system.

### 1.2.3 Automatic Data Collection

Automatic data collection allows you to select specific days of the week to collect the data using the OS/400 performance monitor. Use the Add Performance Collection (ADDPFRCOL) command or choose option 1 (add) on the Work with Performance Collection menu (achieved by entering WRKPFRCOL command) to establish a regular schedule for collecting performance data automatically on any day of the week.

You may either specify the day and the time to collect the performance data or just specify starting and ending times and run it every day of the week. Please make sure that the collection time includes the peak hours or the period you want to monitor.

**Note:** The default value of the RMTRSPTIME (Remote Response Time) parameter is \*NONE which means that remote workstation response time is **not** collected unless otherwise specified.

### 1.2.4 Performance Management/400

One tool that is completely different from all the other tools discussed in this publication is Performance Management/400. It is a tool that is a combination of both collecting and analyzing the performance data.

Performance Management/400 (PM/400) is an IBM system management service offering that assists customers by helping them to plan and manage system resources through regular analysis of key performance indicators.

The service uses a set of software and procedures installed on the customer's system. The software collects performance data and summarizes and transmits the summarized data weekly to your local service provider.

PM/400 automates these functions and provides a summary of capacity and performance information. Reports and graphs are produced in a format that both non-technical and technical persons can understand.

Performance data is both analyzed and maintained by IBM. Contact your local service provider for more information about using PM/400.

PM/400 does not require Performance Tools/400 (5716-PT1) and has no intention to replace that product.

---

## 1.3 Using CL Commands Interactively

You have several commands to use for identifying the performance problem interactively:

**WRKSYSSTS** This command is used to get a quick look at the system wide performance figures such as:

- CPU usage
- Disk usage
- Memory usage

**Note:** There is no way of knowing the amount of memory used; you can only observe the rate of paging, which indirectly tells you whether there is enough storage available or not.

- Job State transition rates

**WRKACTJOB** With this command, you can easily find out how the individual jobs are using system resources.

**WRKDSKSTS** With this command, you can observe the performance of each disk arm on the system.

**WRKSYSACT** With this command, you can observe both external jobs and internal task or processes. This command is actually the two previous commands in one package and is **only** available as a part of the Performance Tools/400 licensed program.

### NOTICE!

Please bear in mind that using these commands can add a significant amount of workload to the system, especially if you are using the console display. In other words, analyzing a performance problem can cause more performance problems.

---

## 1.4 Using Performance Tools/400

Performance Tools/400 provides more ways for you to display performance related information about the system being analyzed.

### 1.4.1 WRKSYSACT Command

The Work with System Activity display allows you to view performance data in a real-time fashion. The data is reported for any selected job or task that is currently active on the system. Besides having the capacity to view this data on the display station, you may also direct the data to be stored in a database file for future use.

## 1.4.2 PRTACTRPT Command

The Print Activity Report (PRTACTRPT) command generates reports based on the data collected by the Work With System Activity (WRKSYSACT) command.

## 1.4.3 DSPPFRDTA Command

The Display Performance Data (DSPPFRDTA) command starts the interactive displays that are used for showing the performance data.

**Note:** This command can **only** be used when previously collected performance data is available.

## 1.4.4 The Advisor

Pay attention to any communications related recommendations or conclusions.

## 1.4.5 Produce Reports

The following list contains reports that you can produce by using the Performance Tools/400 licensed software.

**System report** Prints an overview of what happened on the system.

**Component report**

Prints performance data by job, user, pool, disk, IOP, local workstation, and exception.

**Transaction report**

Prints information about the transactions that occurred during the time that the performance data was collected.

The transaction report may be extended to print:

- Transaction detail report
- Transition detail report

**Note:** The transaction detail and transition detail reports are quite detailed. Use select/omit parameters to choose specific jobs, users, and time intervals only.

**Lock report**

Prints a report that is used to determine whether jobs are delayed during processing because of unsatisfied lock requests or internal machine waits.

**Job report**

Prints performance data about jobs that were active during the time that the performance data was collected.

**Pool report**

Prints performance data about pools.

**Resource report**

Prints performance data about the system resources such as disks and workstation controllers.

**Batch job report**

Prints performance data about batch jobs traced through time. Resources utilized, exceptions, and state transitions are reported.

---

## 1.5 What to Look For

Follow the flow chart shown in Figure 3 on page 9 to solve your communication performance problem.

Questions to ask yourself about the performance problems are:

- Is the performance always unacceptable?
- Is the AS/400 system balanced? If it is not, follow the map in Figure 7 on page 20 or contact your service provider to get assistance with tuning the system.
- Is there a specific time of day/week/month when performance is poor?
- Are there batch jobs or file transfer jobs running during the poor performance time?
  - If the answer is yes, are the batch jobs running in the same storage pool as the communication jobs?
  - If the answer is yes, consider creating a separate storage pool for either batch jobs or the communication jobs.
- Are all of the users affected?
- Are only remote users affected?
- What do the complaining users have in common?
  - Is the same application used both in remote locations and locally?
  - Are all of the users for this application complaining?
  - Is there only one group of users having a problem?
  - Are all of the users connected to the same controller/line/IOP?

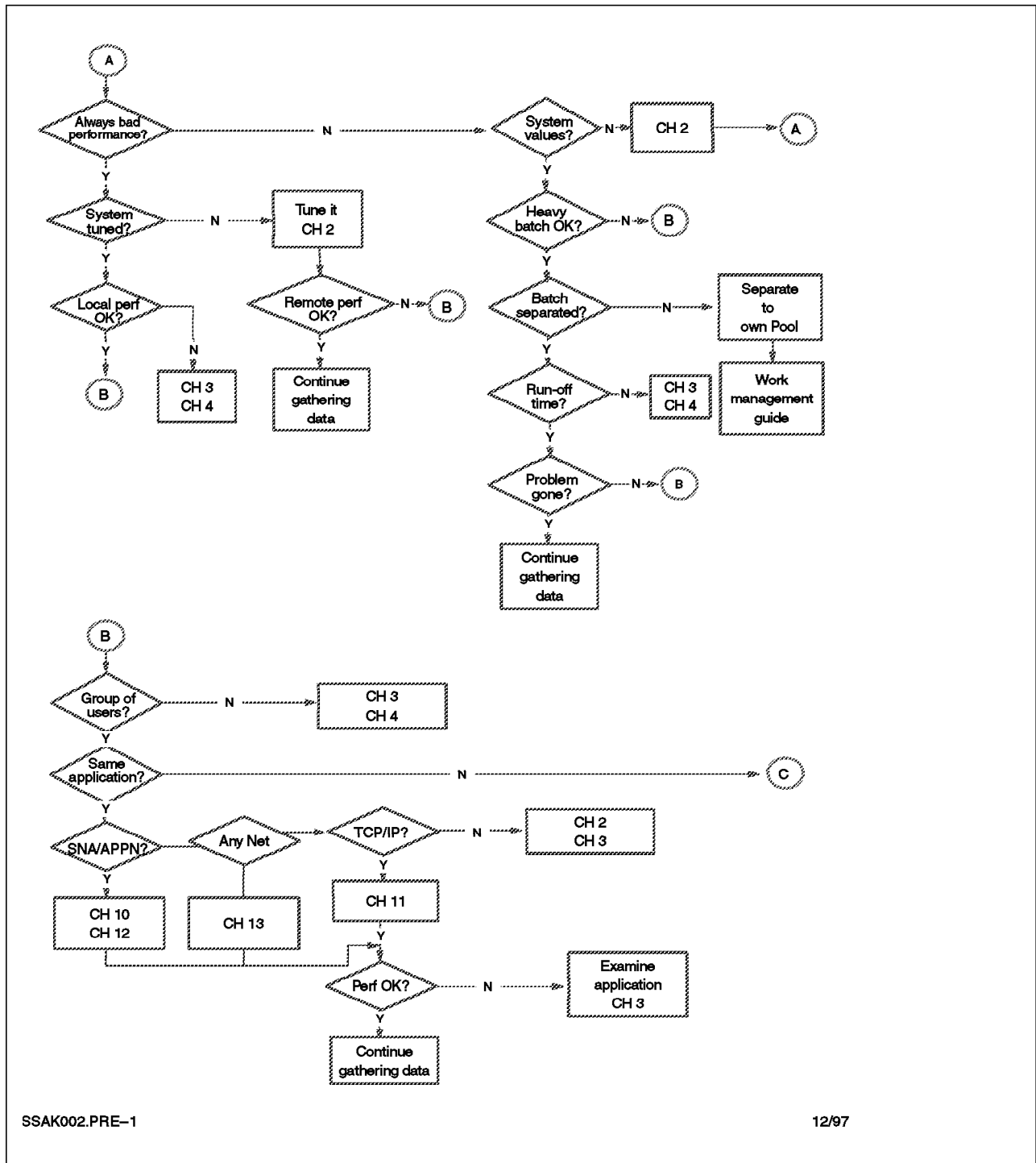
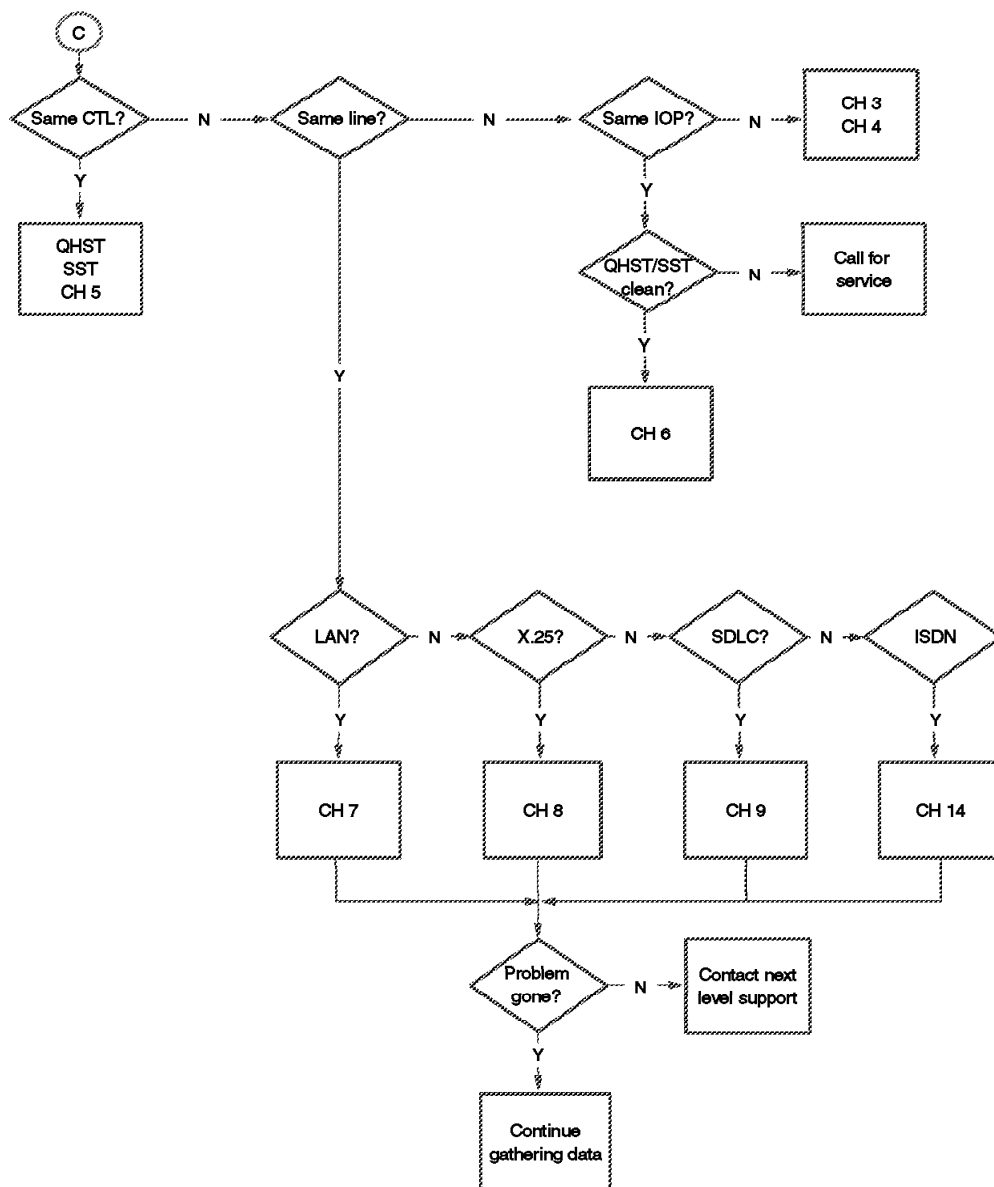


Figure 3. Where to Read, 1 of 2



SSAK002.PRE-2

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Figure 4. Where to Read, 2 of 2



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## Chapter 2. Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems

This chapter provides information about identifying a communications performance problem by using command language (CL) commands interactively.

Please bear in mind that using these commands can add a significant amount of workload to the system, especially if you are using the console display. In other words, analyzing a performance problem can cause more performance problems.

---

### 2.1 WRKSYSVAL Command

System values are pieces of information that affect the operating environment in the entire system. System values are **not** objects and, therefore, they cannot be passed as parameter values the same as CL variables.

There are some system values that affect performance such as QTOTJOB, QACTJOB, QMAXACTLVL, QMCHPOOL, and QCMNRCYLMT. Review these values first because they can relate to your situation.

#### 2.1.1 QTOTJOB

This value controls the **total** number of jobs for which the storage is allocated during IPL.

The correct setting of this system value can be obtained by entering the WRKSYSSTS command. Pay attention to the value displayed in the "Jobs in system" field because the amount of jobs in the system should never be greater than the value of QTOTJOB. Add 15% to the number of "Jobs in system" field and set this to be the system value QTOTJOB **provided that the following cautions are followed**:

- Remember to clear output queues regularly because OS/400 reserves storage for a job as long as there is at least one spooled output file for that job even though the job is inactive. The more files there are in output queues, the more jobs you see on the Work with System Status display.
- If you have a high number of spooled files on the system while using the WRKSYSSTS command and you add 15% more to set the QTOTJOB value, you **significantly** increase the time it takes to IPL the system. Performance is also affected at run time of any system functions that search through the system wide Work Control Block Table (WCBT). These functions include the WRKACTJOB command, WRKJOB command, and STRSBS command.
- Consider using the AS/400 Operational Assistant options to clean the obsolete spooled files such as old job logs and program dumps from the system. This can be done by entering GO CLEANUP on any command line.

If the amount of "Jobs in system" reaches this value, all of the jobs are paged out from the main storage and the amount of job structures given with the QADLTOTJ system value (the shipped value is 10) is created before all of the jobs are paged into the main storage and normal processing continues.

You can suspect a wrong setting of QTOTJOB if the system seems to "slow down" periodically with no apparent reason such as a heavy batch job visible. The "hang up" situation normally lasts a couple minutes after which normal

processing continues until the previously created job structures are used up and a new "hang up" situation arises.

The value shipped with the operating system is 30 which normally is not large enough.

**Note:** A change of this system value is effective only after the next IPL.

## 2.1.2 QACTJOB

This value controls the initial number of **active** jobs for which storage is to be allocated during IPL. The amount of storage allocated for each active job is approximately 110K.

The correct setting for this value can be determined by entering the WRKACTJOB command; on the right-hand top corner of the display is the amount of active jobs in the system. Find out what is the highest amount of the active jobs during a busy day, add 10% to the number, and you have found the correct setting for the QACTJOB system value. The number of active jobs should not exceed this value, or all of the jobs are paged out from main storage until a number of job structures given with QADLACTJ are created.

You can suspect a wrong setting of QACTJOB if the system seems to "fall asleep" periodically with no apparent reason visible. The "sluggish performance" situation normally lasts a couple of minutes after which normal processing continues **until** the amount of previously created job structures are used up and a new "hang up" situation arises.

The value shipped with the operating system is 20 which normally is not large enough.

**Note:** A change of this system value is effective only after the next IPL.

### — Do Not Set the Values Too Large! —

You must keep QACTJOB, QTOTJOB, QADLACTJ, and QADLTOTJ at reasonable values. If you make QACTJOB and QTOTJOB excessively high, the IPL is slower due to excessive storage allocation. If you make QACTJOB and QTOTJOB too small for your environment and you make QADLTOTJ and QADLACTJ excessively large, run-time performance can be impacted.

## 2.1.3 QMAXACTLVL

This value determines the maximum activity level of the system. This is the number of all the jobs that can compete at the same time for main storage and processor resources. If a job cannot be processed because no activity levels are available, the job is held until another job reaches a time slice end or a long wait. See Chapter 14 in the *Work Management Guide* for information about job state transitions.

Even though the value shipped with V3R7 is \*NOMAX, ensure that this is the setting on your AS/400 system. This is because the value shipped with the previous releases (prior to V3R1M0) was 100 and **normally** the system values are not changed during the update of the operating system. A change to this system value takes effect immediately.

## 2.1.4 QMCHPOOL

This system value affects the size of the \*MACHINE storage pool. The machine storage pool contains the highly-shared microcode and operating system programs. Some of the programs are pageable and some of them are not pageable. This means that you must be careful when changing the size for this storage pool because system performance may be impaired if the storage pool is too small.

### Notes:

1. A change to this system value takes effect immediately. The shipped value is 20000KB.
2. This value may be changed by the performance adjust support when the system value QPFRADJ is set to 1, 2, or 3.

You can also change the setting of the QMCHPOOL system value by using the Work with System Status display as described in the Section 2.4, “WRKSYSSTS Command” on page 16.

The third way of changing this system value is done by using the WRKSHRPOOL (Work with Shared Pools) command.

## 2.1.5 QCMNRCYLMT

This system value provides recovery limits for system communications recovery. It specifies the number of recovery attempts to make and when to send an inquiry message to the system operator if the specified number of recovery attempts has been reached.

The recommended value is (2 5), which means that two communication line or control unit retries are tried within a 5-minute interval. Never set the first value (count limit) equal to or greater than the second value (time interval) excluding (0 0).

If the count limit is 0, regardless of the time interval, no recovery attempts are made. When the count limit is greater than 0 and the time interval is 0, **infinite recovery** attempts are being made. If the count limit is greater than 0 and the time interval is greater than 0, the specified number of recovery attempts are made and an inquiry message is sent to the operator after the specified time interval.

Table 1. QCMNRCYLMT Settings Examples

Count Limit	Time Interval	Action
0	0	No recovery
0	1 through 120	No recovery
1 through 99	0	Infinite recovery
1 through 99	1 through 120	Count and time recovery

An incorrect setting of a QCMNRCYLMT value can cause the system to perform the line or controller recovery continuously. Under some conditions, the continuous retries can consume a significant amount of system resources. If this occurs, stop the process by varying the configuration object off.

---

## 2.2 PRTERRLOG Command

The next step of solving a communications performance problem is to verify that the hardware is functioning properly. This can be done with the PRTERRLOG (Print Error Log) command that is used **primarily** for problem analysis tasks. The command places a formatted printer file of the data in the system error log (in case there are errors reported) into a spooled printer device file named QPCSMPT or into a specified output file.

This command is shipped with public \*EXCLUDE authority. The following user profiles have private authorities to use the command: QPGMR, QSYSOPR, QSRV, and QSRVBAS.

The first page of the PRTERRLOG command prompt looks similar to the following display:

Print Error Log (PRTERRLOG)

Type choices, press Enter.

Type of log data to list . . . .	<u>*ALL</u>	*ALL, *ALLSUM, *ANZLOG...
Logical device . . . . .	<u>*ALL</u>	Name, *ALL
+ for more values		
Resource name . . . . .		Name
+ for more values		
Error log identifier . . . . .		Hexadecimal value
+ for more values		
Output . . . . .	<u>*PRINT</u>	*PRINT, *OUTFILE
Time period for log output:		
Beginning time . . . . .	<u>*AVAIL</u>	Time, *AVAIL
Beginning date . . . . .	<u>*CURRENT</u>	Date, *CURRENT
Ending time . . . . .	<u>*AVAIL</u>	Time, *AVAIL
Ending date . . . . .	<u>*CURRENT</u>	Date, *CURRENT
Print format . . . . .	<u>*CHAR</u>	*CHAR, *HEX

More...

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 5. PRTERRLOG Command Prompt

You can also view the error log by using the System Service Tool as described in Chapter 5, “Using System Service Tools” on page 71.

If the list produced with the Print Error Log command contains no hardware errors in lines, controllers, or IOPs, proceed with the next topic. Otherwise, contact your hardware service provider.

---

## 2.3 PTF Commands

This topic provides only part of the information about working with PTFs. For more information, see Chapter 4 in *AS/400 System Startup and Problem Handling*, SC41-4206.

Install the latest cumulative PTF package about every four months or at least twice a year. This is to ensure that your system has the latest level of code

installed, and usually most of the so-called "performance PTFs" are included in the cumulative PTF packages.

IBM creates PTFs to correct problems or potential problems found within IBM licensed programs. PTFs may fix problems that appear to be hardware failures, or they may provide new or enhanced functions.

### 2.3.1 DSPPTF

The Display Program Temporary Fix (DSPPTF) command shows the program temporary fixes (PTFs) for a specified product.

To find out what level of code is running on the system, type the DSPPTF 5716999 command on any command line and you receive the "Display PTF Status" display. The first line displayed shows you the latest cumulative PTF package installed on your system.

### 2.3.2 SNDPTFORD

To find out what the latest PTF package is, enter the SNDPTFORD PTFID((SF98370)) command and press Enter. If you have a maintenance agreement with IBM, you receive a file that has information about:

- PTF packages available for Version 3 Release 7
- Installing the latest cumulative package
- Preventive service planning (PSP) information for installing the latest cumulative PTF package
- PSP information for installing Version 3 Release 7
- IBM frequently-asked questions about the AS/400 system
- Summary of the Version 3 Release 7 High Impact/Pervasive (HIPER) PTFs and PTFs that are in error (PE)
- Complete detailed list of the Version 3 Release 7 PTFs that are in error (PE)
- Complete detailed list of the Version 3 Release 7 High Impact/Pervasive (HIPER) problems
- Summary of the generally available Version 3 Release 7 PTFs

Enter the SNDPTFORD PTFID((SF97370)) command to obtain a listing that provides you with a convenient reference of the License Internal Code fixes and program temporary fixes (PTFs) that are available by IBM licensed program categories. This listing is updated regularly. You may choose to order a PTF/FIX that effects one of your IBM licensed programs.

Enter the SNDPTFORD PTFID((SF99370)) command to order the latest cumulative PTF package that is available in your country.

Information about the latest performance PTFs can also be obtained by reading item 130NC in HONE.

---

## 2.4 WRKSYSSTS Command

Observe and balance the **overall (system wide) performance** before focusing on a communications performance problem. The reason for this is that the communications performance is only a relatively small part of the overall performance. If the entire system is functioning poorly, there normally is no use trying to figure out what might be wrong with communications.

### 2.4.1 WRKSYSSTS

The Work with System Status display shows the current status of the system in real time. Use this display to observe the paging fault rates and job transitions. The indicators you need to pay special attention to (in order of priority) are:

1. Non database fault rates in the machine pool
2. Non database fault rates in all the other pools
3. Page rates in all the pools
4. Transition rates in all the pools

**Note:** When tuning the system, make sure that the machine pool is treated separately from the other pools.

Use the faulting guidelines in the *Work Management Guide* manual and Appendix I, "Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data" on page 379 to determine the effects that faulting has on performance. The following examples may help you to understand the faulting guidelines:

- The response time of an interactive transaction is affected by any faults that occur during that transaction. Each fault adds from 10 to 30 milliseconds to the end-user's response time. For example, if the disk response time is 20 milliseconds and the transaction has five faults per transaction, add about 0.1 seconds to the total response time.
- Each fault consumes a certain amount of the CPU power: the more faults that occur, the more CPU is being consumed for unproductive work. In the following examples, processing the transactions consumes 70% of the CPU capability and the faulting rate is 100.
  - On a 9401 class (CPW close to 7) processor, these faults use CPU for 0.6 seconds.
  - On an 9402 model 2130 class (CPW close to 12) processor, these faults use CPU for 0.3 seconds.
  - On an 9406 530 class (CPW close to 132) processor, these faults use CPU for 0.02 seconds.

If the faulting rate of your system is close to the poor end of the faulting guidelines tables, approximately 10% to 20% of the CPU is used for faulting. Adding main storage to reduce the faulting rate also lowers the CPU utilization, thus leaving more processing power available to handle more transactions.

- With the increasing faulting rate, the amount of disk I/O also increases. If you have only a few actuators, these faults can cause the disk utilizations to increase more rapidly than if you have many disk arms. As your disk arm (actuator) utilization increases, the time to process disk I/Os increases and the response times get longer.

While using the Work with System Status display to analyze a communication performance problem, concentrate on two storage pools:

**\*MACHINE pool**

This is the pool in which the OS/400 jobs and microcode tasks run. Normally this is the pool that should have the rate of non-DB faults below 10 faults per second.

**OTHER pool**

This is the pool in which the communications jobs are routed to. The shipped value for this is the \*BASE pool. Investigate the subsystem descriptions for QCMN and QSERVER subsystems to see which storage pool is being used by the jobs and focus on that storage pool.

- What is the faulting rate in the \*MACHINE pool? See Table 17 on page 379 for guidelines of non-database page faults in the storage pool. If the rate is not acceptable, see the map in Figure 7 on page 20.
- What is the faulting rate in the storage pool used for communications jobs?
- A rule of thumb for the initial **Activity Level Factor** used for the communications subsystem is 500K per activity level (for example, 4000K of memory and an activity level of 8 should provide adequate resources for **interactive** work). If 500K per activity level is not enough, add memory to the pool or decrease the activity level in the pool.

Remember to provide enough activity levels in the pool where the communication jobs are running or you may experience a significant performance degradation. Please note that file transfer jobs require considerably more memory than interactive jobs so a rule of thumb for a **file transfer job** is a 2000K per transfer.

- If you have Client Access/400 users running critical file transfer functions, consider separating the transfer jobs to a storage pool of their own. Create a new storage pool for subsystem QCMN and direct the routing entry having the compare value QTFDWNLD to that pool. The following table describes the routing entries that you may work with to override the IBM supplied default values:

Table 2. IBM Supplied Program Routing Entry Compare Values for V3R7		
Compare Value	Subsystem Description	Function
'QCNPCSUP '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 SHARED FOLDERS 0, 1
'QCNTEDDM '	QSYSWRK	DDM
'QHQTGRGT '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 REMOTE DATA QUEUE
'QLZPSERV '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 LICENSE MANAGER (ORIGINAL CLIENTS)
'QMFRFCVR '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 MESSAGE SENDER
'QMFSNDR '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 MESSAGE RECEIVER
'QNPSERV ' '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 NETWORK PRINT SERVER
'QOCEVOKE '	QBASE, QCMN	CROSS-SYSTEM CALENDARING
'QOQSERV ' '	QBASE, QCMN	DIA VERSION 2 (Prestart Job Entry)
'QRQSRV ' '	QBASE, QCMN	REMOTE SQL - DRDA
'QTFDWNLD '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/ 400 FILE TRANSFER FACILITY
'QZDAINIT '	QSERVER	DATABASE SERVERS (ODBC and Remote SQL)
'QZHQTRG ' '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 REMOTE DATA QUEUE SERVER
'QZRCSRVR ' '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/400 REMOTE COMMAND SERVER
'QZSCSRVR ' '	QBASE, QSRV	CLIENT ACCESS/400 CENTRAL SERVER
'QVPPRINT ' '	QBASE, QCMN	CLIENT ACCESS/ 400 VIRTUAL PRINT

Work with System Status										SYSNM005	
										10/25/96 11:48:34	
% CPU used . . . . . :	32.3			System ASP . . . . . :			11.80 G				
Elapsed time . . . . . :	6 00:22:59			% system ASP used . . . . :			77.0307				
Jobs in system . . . . . :	5611			Total aux stg . . . . . :			11.80 G				
% perm addresses . . . . :	.007			Current unprotect used . . :			315 M				
% temp addresses . . . . :	.016			Maximum unprotect . . . . :			695 M				
										5	
Sys Pool	Pool Size K	Rsrv Size K	Max Act	----DB----	Pages	---Non-DB---	Fault	Pages	Act-Wait	Wait-Inel	Act-Inel
1	59488	2 33980	+++	.0	.0	1 1.2	1.4	8.9	.0	.0	.0
2	73564	0 19	.2	.2	.4	1.2	12.3	.1	.0	.0	.0
3	512	0 1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
4	183352	0 5	.0	.1	.4	5.5	11.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
5	12300	0 3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
6	64000	0 8	4 .0	.0	3 .1	.2	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
										5	
										Bottom	
==>											
F21=Select assistance level											

Figure 6. The Preferred WRKSYSSTS Display

#### Notes:

**1** This column is the most important column of this display. Because the machine pool contains objects used system-wide, page faulting in this pool affects **all** of the jobs in the system. Therefore, it is desirable to maintain a low page fault rate in this pool. **The only way to affect the paging in the machine pool is to adjust the size of the pool.**

See Table 17 on page 379 for guidelines of non-database page faults in the \*MACHINE pool.

**2** The rule of thumb for adjusting the **machine pool size** is to multiply the number in the "Reserved Size" field by one and a half.

**3** This column represents the sum of non-database faults in all of the storage pools and this is the column you need to focus your attention on. The non database faults include program code (jobs' work areas and variables, for example). To affect the faulting rate in the pool (except machine pool), you can change either the size or the activity level of the pool.

See Table 18 on page 379 and Table 19 on page 380 for guidelines about the amount of faults in storage pools.

**4** This column represents the sum of database faults in all of the storage pools. Please remember that a system with no database faults is a "dead" system. This is because the data may be changed only when the data is in the main storage and if the data is **not** in the main storage, the system issues a fault. When no database pages are brought into the main storage, not a single piece of data is being changed and no work is done with the system.



Basically, a fault is an order to go and get a piece of data from a disk to main storage so that the data can be changed. Technically speaking, a page fault is a program notification that occurs when a page that is marked as not in main storage is referred to by an active program.

**5** These last three columns (from left to right) represent the job's state transitions. When the pool size and activity level settings are in balance with each other, the ratio of columns (from left to right) should be 10 to one. Usually, when the pool size and activity level settings are correct for the workload, the transition rates fall within the guidelines.

A job running on the system is in one of the following states:

- Active**      The job is in main storage and it is processing work that is requested by the application.
- Wait**        The job needs to use a resource that is momentarily unavailable.
- Ineligible**    The job has all of the resources required to do the processing, but it is waiting for a free activity level.

Wait-to-ineligible transitions need not be zero all of the time. When there is a momentary period of heavy usage, it may be better to let the jobs become ineligible to avoid excessive page fault rates or thrashing.

See Table 20 on page 380 for guidelines of the ratio of Wait-to-Ineligible/Active-to-Wait transitions.

**6** The time frame of the observation period should be kept between five and 30 minutes. If the observation period is less than five minutes, the occasional peak loads tend to distract the rates of both faults and pages. On the other hand, if the time period is over 30 minutes, the important data may be lost because the counters holding the data may get wrapped.

## 2.4.2 Information About Activity Level Guidelines

<i>Table 3. Activity Level</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Activity Level for *BASE and QSPL pool	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, ADVISOR	Figures given in Chapter 14 in the <i>Work Management Guide</i> .
QINTER Activity Level	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, ADVISOR	See Table 22 on page 380.

## 2.4.3 Information About Transition Guidelines

<i>Table 4. W-I and A-W Ratio</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
W-I/A-W	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS	See Table 20 on page 380.

## 2.4.4 Interactive Tuning Roadmap

Balancing your main memory and CPU utilization is accomplished by allocating the memory available and setting the activity levels in the storage pools. Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for the guidelines of both the memory and activity level settings.

**Note:** You have to repeat Step 4 through Step 7 for all of the other pools in your AS/400 system; Step 3 is for the \*MACHINE pool only. Follow the road map during periods of high system's activity because there is no use tuning the system when there is only a relatively light workload on the system. Make sure that system value QPFRADJ is set to zero before following the tuning road map.

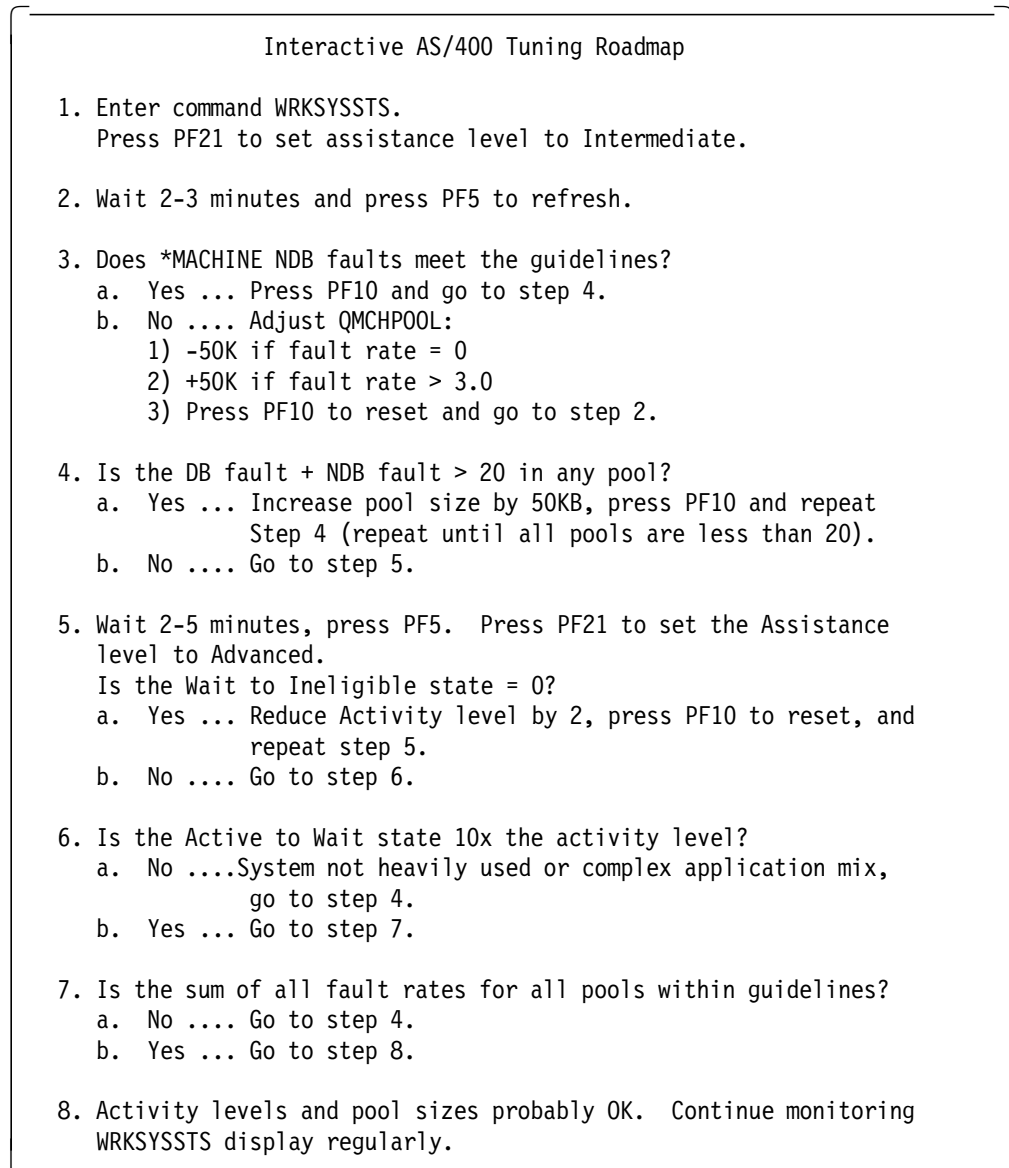


Figure 7. AS/400 Tuning Roadmap

## 2.5 WRKACTJOB Command

The Work with Active Jobs command measures system performance by measuring aspects such as the CPU usage and response time. The following examples show the different Work with Active Jobs displays.

To view the Work with Active Jobs display, type WRKACTJOB on any command line and press the Enter key. Press the PF21 key to show more jobs on one display as in the following example:

Work with Active Jobs							SYSNM005
							10/25/96 11:48:49
CPU %: 3.4		Elapsed time: 00:22:42		Active jobs: 119			
Opt	Subsystem/Job	User	Type	CPU %	Function	Status	
—	QBATCH	QSYS	SBS	.0		DEQW	
—	QCMN	QSYS	SBS	.0		DEQW	
—	USERPC	COOK	EVK	.0	* -PASSTHRU	EVTW	
—	USERPC	COOK	EVK	.0	* -PASSTHRU	EVTW	
—	P23ARTYC	AS0219R	EVK	.0	* -PASSTHRU	EVTW	
—	P23ARTYC	AS0219R	EVK	.0	* -PASSTHRU	EVTW	
—	QCTL	QSYS	SBS	.0		DEQW	
—	QJSCCPY	A960303A	BCH	.0	PGM-QSCCPY	DEQW	
—	QSYSSCD	QPGMR	BCH	.0	PGM-QEZSCNEP	EVTW	
—	QINTER	QSYS	SBS	.0		DEQW	
—	USERPCF	USER	INT	.0	CMD-STRSST	DEQW	
—	USERPCI	USER	INT	.2	CMD-DSPLOG	DSPW	
—	QPADEV0006	A960303A	INT	.0	CMD-WRKSYSSTS	RUN	
—	QPADEV0016	A960303B	INT	.0	CMD-DSPMSG	DSPW	
—	QPADEV0017	A960303B	INT	.0	MNU-MAIN	DSPW	
—	QPADEV0021	A960303C	INT	.2	CMD-WRKQRY	DSPW	
							More...
===>							
F21=Display instructions/keys							

Figure 8. WRKACTJOB after Pressing PF21

More information is displayed after pressing the PF11 (Display elapsed data) key:

Work with Active Jobs									
								SYSNM005	
								10/25/96	11:48:49
CPU %:	3.4	Elapsed time:		00:22:42	Active jobs:		119		
Opt	Subsystem/Job	Type	Pool	Pty	CPU	Int	Rsp	AuxIO	CPU %
—	QBATCH	SBS	2	0	.6			3	.0
—	QCMN	SBS	2	0	2.9			1	.0
—	USERPC	EVK	2	20	.0			0	.0
—	USERPC	EVK	2	20	.0			0	.0
—	P23ARTYC	EVK	2	20	.1			0	.0
—	P23ARTYC	EVK	2	20	.0			0	.0
—	QCTL	SBS	2	0	1.0			6	.0
—	QJSCCPY	BCH	2	10	.1			78	.0
—	QSYSSCD	BCH	2	10	.3			0	.0
—	QINTER	SBS	2	0	2.8			0	.0
—	USERPCF	INT	4	20	2.7	0	.0	0	.0
—	USERPCI	INT	4	20	14.7	140	.2	428	.2
—	QPADEV0006	INT	4	20	15.6	19	.1	218	.0
—	QPADEV0016	INT	4	20	21.0	0	.0	0	.0
—	QPADEV0017	INT	4	20	.4	0	.0	0	.0
—	QPADEV0021	INT	4	20	17.8	160	.0	524	.2
									More...
====>									
F21=Display instructions/keys									

Figure 9. WRKACTJOB after Pressing PF11

You may place the cursor on any column and arrange the display in a descending sequence, for example:

- CPU %
- Response time
- DISK I/O

Work with Active Jobs									
								SYSNAM05	
								10/25/96	11:49:03
CPU %:	3.4	Elapsed time:		00:22:56	Active jobs:		119		
Opt	Subsystem/Job	Type	Pool	Pty	CPU	Int	Rsp	AuxIO	CPU %
—	USERPCI	INT	4	20	14.7	142	.2	431	.2
—	QPADEV0006	INT	4	20	15.8	21	.1	228	.0
—	QPADEV0021	INT	4	20	17.9	161	.0	524	.2
—	QPADEV0017	INT	4	20	.4	0	.0	0	.0
—	QPADEV0016	INT	4	20	21.0	0	.0	0	.0
—	USERPCF	INT	4	20	2.7	0	.0	0	.0
—	X2507	BCH	2	40	2.5			25	.0
—	X2506	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	TCPIPL0C	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	TARGET2	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	TARGET1	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	SCPF	SYS	2	40	38.9			24	.0
—	SYSTEM49	BCH	2	40	.1			0	.0
—	SYSTEM40	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	ARHIPPA3	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
—	SYSTEM12	BCH	2	40	.0			0	.0
									More...
====>									
F21=Display instructions/keys									

Figure 10. WRKACTJOB Sequenced by Response Time

Pay attention to the following subjects:

- Is a communications job consuming a relatively great deal of CPU?
- Are there any communications jobs creating lots of I/O?
  - If there is, display the job by entering a number five in front of the job and you receive the "Work with Job" display.
  - Are there many files opened?
  - Are there many logical files opened?
  - Can a similar task be done on a locally attached terminal?
  - Is the response time the same in both cases?
  - If it is, go and see what the application is doing.
  - Can the application itself be modified?

## 2.6 Using WRKDSKSTS

The Work with Disk Status display shows performance and status information about the disk units on the system. Type the WRKDSKSTS command on the command line and press the Enter key. The Work with Disk Status display is shown:

Work with Disk Status										SYSNM005
Elapsed time: 00:00:00										10/25/96 11:49:17
Unit	Type	Size (M)	% Used	I/O Rqs	Request Size (K)	Read Rqs	Write Rqs	Read (K)	Write (K)	% Busy
1	6606	1967	82.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
1	6606	1967	82.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
3	6606	1475	75.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
4	6606	1475	76.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
5	6606	1967	76.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
6	6606	1967	76.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
7	6606	1475	75.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
8	6606	1475	76.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
										Bottom
Command										
===>										
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F24=More keys										

Figure 11. The WRKDSKSTS Display

**Note:** Before observing disk status, have your system tuned according to either Figure 7 on page 20 or as described in Chapter 14 in the *Work Management Guide*.

When viewing the Work with Disk Status display, pay attention to the percent busy data that is actually the estimated percentage of time the disk unit is being used during the elapsed time. This estimate is based on:

- The number of I/O requests
- The amount of data transferred
- The performance characteristics of the type of disk unit

Each unit (actuator) should be less than 50% busy. An **actuator** is the device within an auxiliary storage device that moves the read and write heads. If each unit is between 50% and 70% busy, you may experience variable response times. In case all the units are more than 70% busy, the amount of actuators is inadequate for the workload in the system. If you have a well-tuned system with actuators exceeding the 50% busy guideline, increase the number of disk actuators.

It is possible to experience unacceptable performance even if only one actuator exceeds the 50% busy guideline. This usually happens when frequently-used data is placed on a single actuator. If this happens on your system, use the Performance Tools/400 licensed program to run the disk report to find out which data is frequently used. After identifying the data causing the bottleneck, you can save the data, delete the data, and restore the data to spread it across all of the actuators.

A batch job accessing the data can cause a short time period of an actuator exceeding the 50% guideline. If the data is not concentrated on a single actuator, you notice the high percentage of the utilization moving from one unit to another unit.

**Note:** Please remember that observation periods of less than five minutes usually do not provide reliable results.

To notice either improving or degrading trends in the disk performance, observe the historical data created from the regularly collected performance data.

---

## 2.7 WRKSYSACT Command

This command is a part of the Performance Tools/400 licensed program and is actually an enhancement of the Work with Active Jobs display. It is the only tool that shows both external jobs and internal tasks at the same time on the display. By default, the jobs are sequenced by CPU usage but you can also sequence the display by I/O.

- Are there any communications related modules consuming CPU?
- Are there any communications related modules consuming Disk?
  - If the answer is yes, contact your service provider to find out if there are any Program Temporary Fixes available for these modules.

### Notice!

The performance statistics reported by this function represent activity that has occurred **since a previous collection**. This implementation may be different from other system functions that generally provide cumulative values until specifically reset.

If the Performance Tools/400 licensed program is installed on your system, enter the WRKSYSACT command on any command line to receive the following display:

```

Work with System Activity

Automatic refresh in seconds . . . . . 5
Elapsed time . . . . : 00:00:03 Overall CPU util . . : 2.6

Type options, press Enter.
1=Monitor job 5=Work with job

1 2 3 4
Total Total
CPU Sync Async PAG
Util I/O I/O Fault

Job or
Opt Task User Number Pty Util I/O I/O Fault
5 QPADEV0006 A960303A 060789 1 .9 0 0 0
_ QPADEV0021 A960303C 060812 20 .5 0 0 0
_ QTGTENETS QTCP 060229 20 .4 2 0 1
_ QJSCCPY A960303A 060839 10 .1 0 1 0
_ VTMTS1 0 .1 0 0 0
_ IPR2050103 0 .1 0 0 0
_ SMP00006 0 .1 15 0 0
_ CFINT1 0 .1 0 0 0

Bottom
F3=Exit F10=Update list 6 F11=View 2 F12=Cancel F19=Automatic refresh
F24=More keys 7

```

Figure 12. WRKSYSACT Display View 1 is a Summary Display

#### Notes:

- 1 This column displays the run priority of the job.
- 2 This column displays the CPU utilization of the job.
- 3 This column displays the total amount of **synchronous** I/O the job is causing. Having a low amount of synchronous I/O is important because a job has to **wait** for the completion of the synchronous I/O operation before continuing.
- 4 This column displays the total amount of **asynchronous** I/O caused by the job. The amount of asynchronous I/O is of less importance than the amount of synchronous I/O because a job can continue processing immediately after requesting an asynchronous I/O. In a way, an asynchronous I/O is similar to a batch job; after having submitted it, you do not have to wait for its completion.
- 5 By entering "1" in this field, you can monitor this job **only** and by entering "5", you access the "Work With Job" display. You can monitor up to 20 jobs and tasks at a single time.
- 6 By pressing the PF11 key, you can select from three different displays: the summary, Synchronous I/O details, and Asynchronous I/O details.
- 7 Press the PF24 key for additional function keys to use. Press the PF14 key to display jobs only and exclude the information for tasks. Press the PF15 key to display tasks only and exclude the information for jobs. You can also use the PF16 key to display the jobs/tasks in a descending order of disk I/O operations.

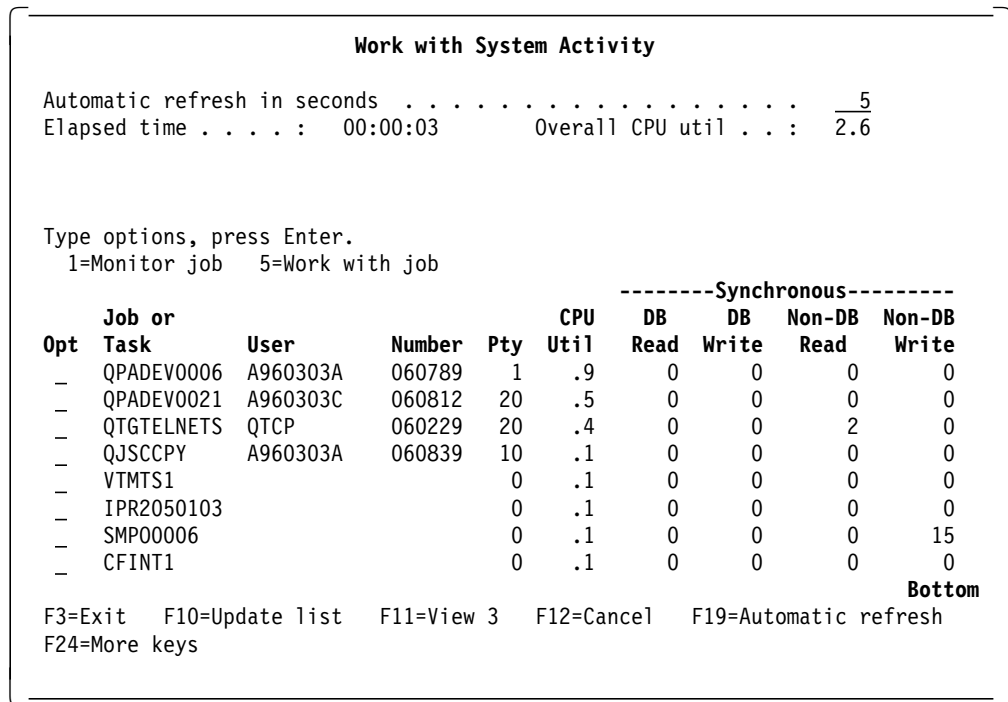


Figure 13. WRKSYSACT Display View 2, Details of Synchronous I/O

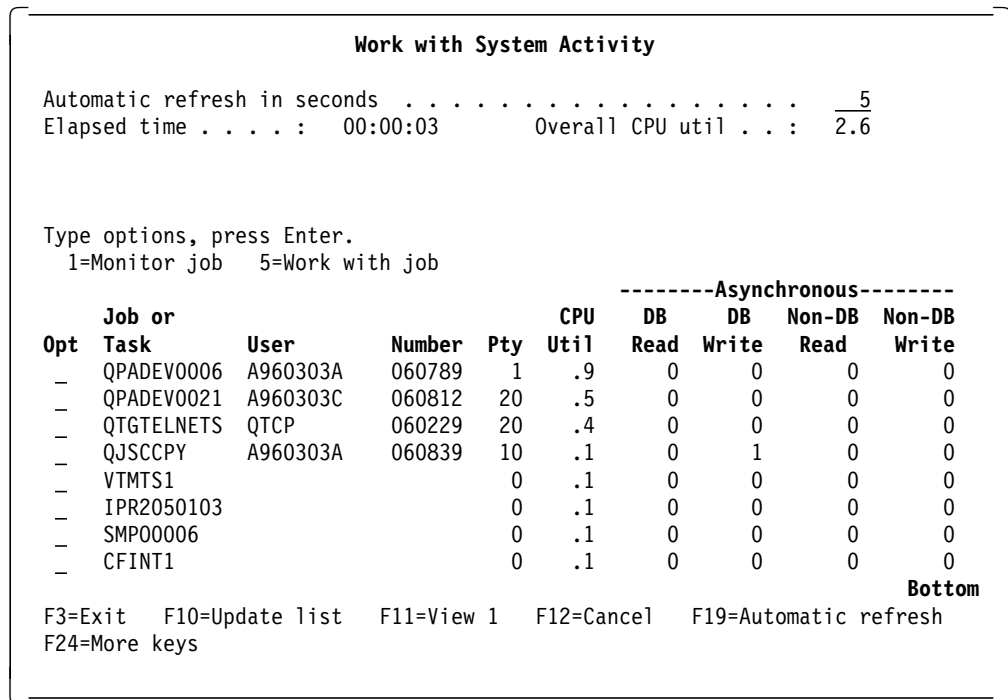


Figure 14. WRKSYSACT Display View 3, Details of Asynchronous I/O



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## Chapter 3. Using Performance Tools/400

Performance analysis is a method of investigating, measuring, and correcting deficiencies so that system performance meets the user's expectations. The problem solving cycle should be similar to:

1. Understand the symptoms of the problem.
2. Use tools to measure and define the problem.
3. Isolate the cause.
4. Correct the problem.
5. Use tools to verify the correction.

Once the apparent cause (or causes) is isolated, you can propose a solution. The solution can be something simple such as tuning the storage pools, or a complex one that requires application recoding.

To achieve the optimum performance, you must understand the relationships between critical system resources and attempt to balance the use of the resources that are the CPU, the main storage, the disk units, and the communication lines. However, any improvement can only come through analyzing the critical resources and contention for both system and application objects.

---

### 3.1 System-Wide Problem Analysis

The ways to analyze the system-wide performance are:

- Using the CL commands as described in Chapter 2, "Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems" on page 11.
- Using the Performance Tools/400 reports and displays as described in this chapter.

#### 3.1.1 Advisor

The Advisor provides the easiest way of evaluating the performance data. It is a tool located between automatic system tuning and performance reports. You can either enter the Analyze Performance Data (ANZPFRDTA) command or choose option 10 on the PERFORM menu to start the advisor.

The Advisor uses data collected by the Performance Monitor to recommend performance tuning changes, and it can also point out other problems affecting system performance. You can use the Advisor to analyze the performance data collected from other systems.

The Advisor analyzes one member set of performance data at a time. Select the member that was collected when the performance problem occurred.

It is easy to find the right time interval to analyze by using the display histogram function. For example, if you need a time interval when the transactions had the longest response times, select the transaction response time option on the Display Histogram display. From the chart, select a time interval by moving the cursor to that interval, type 1, and press the Enter key. The Advisor analyzes the

performance data collected during that particular interval and gives you recommendations and conclusions.

The Advisor analyzes performance data, including:

- Storage pool sizes
- Activity levels
- Disk and CPU utilization percentages
- Communications line utilization percentages and error rates
- IOP utilization percentages
- Unusual job activities such as exceptions or excessive use of system resources
- Interactive trace data (when collected)

**Note!**

To avoid causing a serious performance impact while running the Advisor interactively, start the advisor by entering the ANZPFRDTA command. Press the PF4 (prompt) key followed by the PF10 (additional parameters) key to change the value of the DATATYPE parameter from \*ALL to \*SAMPLE. If you need to analyze the trace data with Advisor, consider submitting the job or running it when your system has a light workload.

You can either select all of the intervals or a subset of the time intervals for analysis. You can run the Advisor either interactively or as a batch job. The output of using the Advisor is grouped under the following headings:

- Recommendations
- Conclusions
- Interval conclusions

All of the headings have information about:

- CPU utilization of high priority (with a run priority 20 or higher) jobs
- Performance analysis of interactive transactions by using the trace data collected with the performance monitor
- Main storage utilization and Wait-To-Ineligible versus Active-To-Wait ratio. This addresses page faulting and activity-level analysis.
- Disk utilization and other disk activities
- IOP utilization
- System impact of authority lookups
- System impact of exceptions
- Communication line utilization and error percentages

**The Advisor does not:**

- Make any recommendations for modifying specific programs to improve their performance.
- Analyze noninteractive trace data.

The recommendations may include changes to the system's basic tuning values that can improve performance. They also may list problems that (when solved) can solve other performance problems.

The conclusions display lists conditions that may have affected performance during the data collection. Good examples of conclusions are:

- Thresholds reached
- Save and restore activities
- Communications line errors

You can use the conclusions that are not related to recommendations as guides for collecting more performance data or for adjusting the system.

The Advisor may suggest changes to pool sizes and activity levels. These changes are not made dynamically but only after the operator tells the advisor to make the changes or to ignore the recommendations. The tuning is done by pressing the PF9 key on the display recommendations display. Pool and activity level changes can be made to all of the main storage pools on the system.

The Advisor also suggests which report to run to get more information for your problem analysis. See the "Advisor" chapter of the *Performance Tools Guide*, SC41-4340, for detailed information.

### 3.1.2 Performance Graphics

Performance data collected by the performance monitor can also be displayed in a graphical format. The graphs can either be displayed interactively, or printed or plotted to hardcopy. The printing option of the graphs is recommended because the graphics on the paper are more descriptive. The best printouts are created by using an \*IPDS printer. If you must use a conventional printer, please check the PAGESIZE parameter of the printer file QPPGGPH in the QPFR library.

You can enter the DSPPPRGPH command or the DSPHSTGPH command, or you may choose option 9 (Performance graphics) on the PERFORM menu. You have two types of performance graphics to choose from:

- Option 1. Display performance data graphics:

Performance data graphs are graphs that:

- Use select/omit criteria.
- Are run against the original performance data.
- Are used to show the performance during one data collection only.

- Option 2. Display historical data graphics:

Historical data graphs are graphs that:

- Use performance data from several collections.
- Are useful when tracking performance trends.

The Display Historical Graph (DSPHSTGPH) command produces a graph from the historical data created by the Create Historical Data (CRTHSTDTA) command. The DSPHSTGPH command is intended to give you a historical perspective of the system performance in a graphical presentation.

You must run the Create Historical Data (CRTHSTDTA) command for each member that you want to include in the graph. If no historical data has been created for a member, it is not included in the graph unless you specify \*YES on the CRTHSTDTA parameter of the DSPHSTGPH command. You can use the IBM-supplied format (in the QPFRDATA library) or you can create a format of your own.

### 3.1.3 Print Activity Report

The print activity report (PRTACTRPT) command creates a report using the performance data collected by the WRKSYSACT command.

You may produce two different reports:

#### Summary report

This prints out a report showing the top 10 list of:

- CPU intensive jobs and tasks
- I/O intensive jobs and tasks

#### Detailed report

This prints out either:

- Selected numbers of entries for each interval specified by the PERIOD parameter.
- The number of entries specified by the NBRJOBS parameter that are listed in the order specified by the SEQ parameter.

The following example shows a summary report:

System Activity Report														10/22/96 12:45:18	
														Page 1	
Member . . . . .		QAITMON		Report Type . . . . .		SUMMARY		Version . . . . .		3		Started . . . . .		10/22/96 12:42:50	
Library . . . . .		QPFRDATA						Release . . . . .		6.0		Stopped . . . . .		10/22/96 12:44:31	
Order by CPU Utilization:															
Job or Task	User	Number	Pty	CPU Util	Total Sync I/O	Total Async I/O	PAG Fault	DB Read	DB Write	Non-DB Read	Non-DB Write	DB Read	DB Write	Non-DB Read	Non-DB Write
QPADEV0002	A960303A	059734	20	2.1	574	364	232	0	0	571	3	0	0	358	6
SMAI0004		0		1.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SMAI0007		0		1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WRKSYSACT	A960303A	059747	1	.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOSTATSTAS	K	0		.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFINT1		0		.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QBRMNET	QPGMR	059270	30	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QTGTNETS	QTCP	059276	20	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOP6512010	003	0		.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMXCSPRVS		0		.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Order by Total I/O:															
Job or Task	User	Number	Pty	CPU Util	Total Sync I/O	Total Async I/O	PAG Fault	DB Read	DB Write	Non-DB Read	Non-DB Write	DB Read	DB Write	Non-DB Read	Non-DB Write
QPADEV0002	A960303A	059734	20	2.1	574	364	232	0	0	571	3	0	0	358	6
QTGTNETS	QTCP	059276	20	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WRKSYSACT	A960303A	059747	1	.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMAI0007		0		1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMAI0004		0		1.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
QBRMNET	QPGMR	059270	30	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOSTATSTAS	K	0		.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IPR0050103	--2619	0		.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOP9162010	001	0		.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VTMTS1		0		.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Job or Task -- Job or task name															
User -- User profile associated with the job															
Number -- Job number															
Pty -- Job or task priority															
CPU Util -- Percent of CPU used by the job or task															
Total Sync I/O -- Total number of synchronous I/O operations															
Total Async I/O -- Total number of asynchronous I/O operations															
PAG Fault -- Number of faults involving the process access group															
Synchronous I/O --															
DB Read -- Number of synchronous database reads															
DB Write -- Number of synchronous database writes															
Non-DB Read -- Number of synchronous non-database reads															
Non-DB Write -- Number of synchronous non-database writes															
Asynchronous I/O --															
DB Read -- Number of asynchronous database reads															
DB Write -- Number of asynchronous database writes															
Non-DB Read -- Number of asynchronous non-database reads															
Non-DB Write -- Number of asynchronous non-database writes															

Figure 15. An Example of PRTACTRPT Output

#### Notes:

The upper part of the list shows the jobs sequenced by the CPU utilization.

The lower part of the list shows the jobs sequenced by the disk I/O.

### 3.1.4 Performance Tools Reports

Printing performance reports extracts information from previously collected performance data. You can review the performance of specific jobs or transactions, or other performance elements. This can be done by choosing option 3 (print performance report) on the PERFORM menu. This leads you to the print performance report display. You may also issue any of the following commands:

<b>PRTSYSRPT</b>	Print System Report
<b>PRTCPTTRPT</b>	Print Component Report
<b>PRTTNSRPT</b>	Print Transaction Report
<b>PRTLCKRPT</b>	Print Lock Report
<b>PRTJOBRPT</b>	Print Job Interval Report
<b>PRTPOLRPT</b>	Print Pool Report
<b>PRTRSCRPT</b>	Print Resource Report
<b>PRTTRCRPT</b>	Print Batch Job Trace Report

Each of these commands provides you with a different level of information. The following reports are produced from the **sample data** collected with the performance monitor:

- System report
- Component report
- Job report
- Pool report
- Resource report

If you collected **trace data** with the performance monitor, you can produce:

- Transaction report that can further be extended to:
  - Transaction detail report
  - Transition detail report
- Lock report
- Batch job trace report

In the early stages of problem determination, print only the first two reports (system report and component report). These help you to determine whether you need to analyze the problem in more detail or not.

The system report and the component report provide information to evaluate your system-wide performance. Pay attention to the following items:

- Average response time in the system report workload
- Number of transactions for total run time and per hour
- CPU percent for all levels of priority and also cumulative. The cumulative value up to and including priority 20 should not exceed 60 per cents provided no queries are run interactively.
- Number of database/non-database page faults in each storage pool

- Disk (percentage used and utilization of the actuators)
- Communication lines traffic and IOP utilization

#### 3.1.4.1 System Report

In the system report, you find the basic set of information to compare against your predefined performance objectives and the guideline tables as shown in *Work Management Guide* manual.

- The system overview workload and resource utilization part shows you what the system workload is and what is the cost of processing the workload. The CPU utilization shows the percentage of processing unit time used by each job type. According to the guidelines, the total CPU utilization should not continuously exceed 81% (for four-way processors). See Table 16 on page 379 for other CPU categories.
- Check the percent of space in use and the utilization of disk on the utilization part of report; compare those values to Table 16 on page 379. Column "ops per second" and number of disk IOPs installed on the system show whether or not you are overdriving the IOPs. On a normal distribution of disk operations, each IOP's average should be between 30 to 60 per second.
- Avg util and max util column on the communication part gives you the average and maximum percentage of the line capacity used during the measured interval. Compare those values to Table 16 on page 379.

If you find any discrepancies between the system performance report and the guidelines, go to the component report to find out whether you need to do a problem analysis on the system performance.

#### 3.1.4.2 Component Report

The component report provides information about the same components as the system report but at a greater level of detail.

- Component interval activity shows the use of CPU, disk, and pools at selected time intervals. For example:
  - Is the transaction rate high in all the intervals?
  - Is the same disk unit suffering from high utilization during all of the intervals?
  - Which of the memory pools has the highest faulting rate?
- Job workload activity shows the activities of each job. You need to perform problem analysis on a particular job if you find that a job used most of the disk I/O operation (under column disk I/O) or CPU utilization (CPU util).
- In the pools storage activity part, you need to look at the columns DB faults and Non-DB faults. Compare those values to Table 18 on page 379 and Table 19 on page 380. Wait-to-ineligible need not be zero all of the time, but it must be less than .25 for good performance. See Table 20 on page 380 for the guidelines of activity level changes.
- Disk activity shows average disk activity per hour and the capacity of each disk. Batch processing may cause a high utilization of individual disk drives. Batch sequential processing can stay on one drive for some time. Interactive performance is not normally degraded if the batch jobs are running in a storage pool of their own. However, if there are many interactive jobs, a high disk utilization can indicate a performance problem.

- The database journal summary includes user journal and system journaling of access paths disk write counts. No guidelines are provided so you must record this information over time to determine any increase in the disk I/O as a result of journaling.

If you need more data on your current system performance before you decide to analyze, issue the WRKSYSACT command. Refer to Chapter 2, “Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems” on page 11 for more information about that command.

Based on this information, you can decide if there is a problem with the overall performance of the system.

### 3.1.5 Memory Performance Displays and Reports

You cannot measure the amount of memory currently in use; you only can observe the amount of faults that **indirectly** tell you whether there is enough main storage or not. The tools used for finding out the memory performance are:

- The WRKSYSSTS command

The Work with System Status display shows you in real time what the demand for main storage is. See Chapter 2, “Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems” on page 11 for information about using this command.

- The DSPPFRDTA command

The Display Performance Data command provides an interactive interface to the previously collected data given in the system, component, and interval reports.

- DSPACCGRP command and ANZACCGRP command

These commands show for a job or a group of jobs:

- The temporary storage used
- Open files
- File I/O counts
- Active programs

The Display command and Analyze Access Group command provide data on the size of the “currently in use” part of the PAG. The PAG size can be affected by reducing the number of active programs, the number of display and database files open, and the number of display formats and database buffers allocated for the files. See Section 3.4.2.1, “DSPACCGRP and ANZACCGRP” on page 51 for more information about displaying and analyzing the access groups.

#### 3.1.5.1 Where to Find Information About Memory Usage

<i>Table 5 (Page 1 of 2). Memory Utilization Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Machine pool NDB page fault	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, Advisor	Table 17 on page 379
Sum of DB and NDB page faults for each pool	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, Advisor	Table 18 on page 379

<i>Table 5 (Page 2 of 2). Memory Utilization Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Sum of DB and NDB page faults in all pools	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, Advisor	Table 19 on page 380
Pool size By interval	Pool Report: Pool Activity	
The pool with the highest fault rate for each time interval	Component Report: Component Interval Activity	

### 3.1.6 CPU Performance Reports and Displays

- System report
- Component report
- Transaction report

If the interactive utilization percentage of CPU is always more than 85, try modeling to see if a faster CPU can help.

- The WRKACTJOB command:

This command allows you to determine:

- What is the utilization percentage of CPU?
- How much does each job use CPU, both in terms of percentage and for how long a time total?
- The WRKSYSACT command

### 3.1.7 A Brief Discussion About Program Exceptions Consuming CPU

Pre-V3R6 systems report a number of exceptions types by the performance tools Component Report and the Advisor. The reports showed the number of exceptions per second per interval that occurred; the Advisor shows the percent of the CPU used by exceptions in an interval. In addition, there are a set of charts that show the percent of the CPU used as a result of "n" number of exceptions by type per second.

From V3R6, some of the exceptions have been eliminated for one reason or another, and some of the exception CPU overhead has changed as a result of the machine implementation or the type of program in which they occur.

#### 3.1.7.1 Program Exceptions

**EAO** These are gone from V3R6 as a result of the difference in PowerPC hardware addressing structure. Any data field or report that had them has been changed to indicate their absence. See Section 3.1.7.3, "Removal of Effective Address Overflow (EAO) Exceptions in V3R6" on page 36 for more details on why we used to have EAO exceptions and why now when we use PowerPC technology and 64-bit addressing, they no longer occur.

**Size** These are the result of an arithmetic operation in which the receiving field is too small for the result. They are an application programming problem and still occur.

The programs should be reviewed and changed to ensure that the proper receiver field specification is used or that the programming algorithm is doing the function in a manner to avoid size exceptions. Using Performance Monitor trace data and Transaction Report



(PRTTNSRPT RPTTYPE \*TRSIT) may provide additional information about which programs are getting size exceptions.

**Verify** Verify exceptions occur when trying to resolve an as yet unresolved pointer.

This exception can occur on the RISC machine and is an application programming problem. The program should be changed to ensure that the variable used in a CALL instruction does not change from one use to the next. Use PEX STATS and PEX TRACE to find out where it is occurring.

**Authority** These can occur on the RISC machine and are the result of a system security setup mismatch.

The same rules apply to fixing these as on pre-V3R6 systems. Use authorization lists instead of group profiles and ensure that objects do not have private authorities on them that are less than the PUBLIC authority. For example, PUBAUT(\*CHANGE) and QPGMR(\*USE) causes authority checking to be done.

**Decimal Data** This can occur on PowerPC AS/400 systems. It is usually related to incorrect data specification in application data migrated from other systems, especially the System/36.

### 3.1.7.2 CPU Cost Variations

What has changed is the CPU cost for each exception. For the program exceptions that were tested (Authority, Size, Verify) that can occur on the RISC machine, the CPU costs varied depending on the type of program model used when the program was built.

There are three different options that affect the cost:

1. OPM (Original Program Model)
2. ILE with DFTACTGRP(\*YES) where the activation group is not already created
3. ILE with DFTACTGRP(\*NO)

The results of testing the different exceptions and program models showed inconsistent variations in the CPU/exception cost. For that reason, there are multiple costs shown in this document for each type of exception.

The challenge is to know what types of programs are generating the exceptions on the machine. The exception reporting mechanism does not discriminate between the types of programs so, in some cases, you have to make an intelligent guess about the possible severity of the problem.

The test results in Appendix I, "Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data" on page 379 were generated by running each type of program on an AS/400 model 500-2142. There were two programs for each case, one that did not get the exception and one that did. The results were calculated by computing the difference between the two test cases, calculating the CPU time used per exception, and extrapolating the results to other PowerPC models using the ratio of the relative performance ratings between the measured system model and the other models.

### 3.1.7.3 Removal of Effective Address Overflow (EAO) Exceptions in V3R6

Effective Address Overflow exceptions on the S/38 and CISC AS/400 systems result from two different views of the six-byte address. This address really has two parts, the segment identifier that identifies a unique group of virtual addresses (called a segment or segment group) and an offset that identifies specific locations within the segment.

S/38 hardware was designed with the assumption that the system would use a larger number of smaller segments. Thus, the hardware treated the six-byte address as four bytes of segment identifier and two bytes of offset. This allows over one trillion segments each with a maximum size of 64KB. The software designers felt that the system needed a smaller number of larger segments and treated the address as three bytes of segment identifier and three bytes of offset that allows over 16 million segments each with a maximum size of 16MB.

The hardware detected any operation that spanned a 64K boundary and raised an Effective Address Overflow exception when this happened. According to the hardware's view of the address, this was always a bad thing in that someone had tried to cross from their segment into what was potentially someone else's segment. But due to the software design, this was generally not a problem. For example, a program could be storing a piece of data that crossed from the first 64K of a segment into the second 64K of the segment. (Note that the 16MB segment viewed by the software can contain up to 256 of the 64K "hardware" segments.) Thus, the software needed to look at EAO exceptions and decide if they were bad or not. Because IMPI operations cannot use operands spanning a 64K boundary, this handler also needed to look at the good exceptions and decompose the instruction into pieces that does not span a 64K boundary. For example, a Move Character operation might have a target operand of 10 bytes that spanned a 64K boundary. This move needs to be split into two Move Character operations, one to move the first part prior to the 64K boundary and one to move the second part after the 64K boundary. Needless to say, this software EAO exception handler could and did impact performance at times.

Because the AS/400 PowerPC hardware is a new design using eight-byte addresses, there is no longer a mismatch between the hardware and software views of the address. There is no longer any need for the software handler previously described and no corresponding performance impact. Hence, EAO exceptions are not reported for PowerPC AS/400 system.

### 3.1.7.4 Where to Find Information About CPU Usage

Table 6 (Page 1 of 2). CPU Utilization Information		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Interactive CPU	System Report: Resource Utilization Expansion, DSPPFRDTA, Transaction Report	Table 16 on page 379
CPU Queuing Multiplier	Transaction Report: Job Summary, System Summary Data, System Report	Table 34 on page 386
CPU Queuing Multiplier by Job Priority	System Report	
Total CPU usage by job type	System Report: Resource utilization expansion	

<i>Table 6 (Page 2 of 2). CPU Utilization Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Total CPU usage by individual jobs	Component report: Job Workload Activity, Transaction Report	
CPU utilization and seconds per job and system task	Transaction Report: Job Summary, System Summary Data	Historical Data
CPU Usage by Subsystem and Pool by Interval	Pool Report: Subsystem activity	Historical Data
Job Maximums of CPU, I/O, Transactions and Response Time by Pool	Pool Report: Subsystem Activity	
CPU Time by Job Per Interval	PRTACTRPT, Component Report	
CPU Time by LIC Task Per Interval	PRTACTRPT, Component Report	

<i>Table 7. Information about Exceptions Consuming CPU</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Authority Lookup	Component Report: Exception Occurrence Summary	Table 26 on page 382
Size (Arithmetic Overflow and Binary Overflow)	Component Report: Exception Occurrence Summary	Table 28 on page 383
Verify	Component Report: Exception Occurrence Summary	Table 31 on page 384
<b>Note:</b> Even though one exception consumes only a relatively small amount of CPU at a time, the cumulative effect of exceptions can add a significant workload to the CPU.		

### 3.1.8 Disk Performance Reports and Displays

- The system report shows you:
  - The disk I/O by job type (batch, system, interactive, pass-through, and so on)
  - The IOP utilization percentage
  - The ASP number and mirrored units
  - The disk unit size
  - The I/O rate per a disk unit
  - The disk IOP and device service time
- The component report shows you:
  - The synchronous and asynchronous disk I/O per second, displayed by interval.
  - The summary of the highest used device in the interval.
  - The synchronous and asynchronous disk I/O per job total.
  - The summary of database journal deposits (entries), bundle (blocks of deposits) writes for both user journaling and for system managed access path protection (SMAPP) support, system access path journal deposits and bundle writes, and access path recovery time estimates.
  - Per interval and by unit:

- The utilization percentage
  - The size
  - The number of overruns and underruns
  - The seek activity
- Transaction report - summary report
  - Shows synchronous and asynchronous disk I/O per transaction per job
- Resource report
  - Shows you by interval:
    - The number of disk I/O per second
    - The number of reads and writes per second
    - The average amount of data transferred per disk I/O
    - The highest utilization and service time disk unit
    - The total disk space used
  - Shows per unit and interval:
    - The unit identification data per disk unit including:
      - Bus
      - IOP
      - ASP
    - The number of reads and writes per second
    - The average data transfer size
    - The unit service time average
    - The IOP service time average
    - The average device I/O queue depth
- Pool report
  - Shows the highest number of disk I/O operations by a job running in a pool during an interval
- The WRKSYSACT command:
  - Shows the number of disk I/O operations by job and LIC task. These are further separated as synchronous and asynchronous operations.
- The WRKDSKSTS command:
  - The Work with Disk Status display shows performance and status information about the disk units on the system. It displays the:
    - Number of units currently on the system
    - Type of each disk unit
    - Size of disk space
    - Percentage of disk space used
    - I/O requests per second
    - Average size of the I/O requests
    - Average number of read and write requests
    - Average amount of data read and written
    - Percentage of time the disk is being used

### 3.1.8.1 Where to Find Information About Disk Performance

*Table 8 (Page 1 of 2). Disk Utilization Information*

Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Disk Arm Utilization	System Report: Disk Utilization, WRKDSKSTS	Table 16 on page 379

<i>Table 8 (Page 2 of 2). Disk Utilization Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Disk IOP Utilization	Component Report: IOP Utilization	Table 16 on page 379
Disk Physical I/O per Transaction (Average)	System Report: Resource Utilization, Transaction Report	Table 35 on page 386
Disk Physical I/O per Transaction per Job.	Transaction Report: Job Summary	Table 35 on page 386
Synchronous and Asynchronous DB and NDB I/O per Job by Interval	Job Interval Report	Historical Data
Sync and Async Disk I/O per Job or LIC Task per Interval	PRTACTRPT	
Database journal deposits and bundle writes to user and system (SMAPP) journals	Component Report: Database Journal Summary	
Sync and Async Disk I/O by Subsystems and Pools by Interval	Pool Report: Subsystem activity	
<b>Note:</b> Use the Write, Read, and Total Physical Disk I/O per transaction values shown in Table 35 on page 386 as a "reasonability measure". Verify that any job exceeding the values is performing the work required. Note that any asynchronous disk I/O performed by the system QDBSRVnn jobs on behalf of a user job are not included in the job's asynchronous I/O totals shown on performance reports. See Table 36 on page 387 to find where the different types of job and disk I/O activities are counted in.		

### 3.1.9 Communications Performance Data

The performance monitor can optionally collect remote response time data from 5494 remote controllers with Microcode Release 1.1 or later installed on the 5494. Communication IOP and line performance data is always collected.

If you have 5494 workstation controllers included in the data collection, you have information about:

- The number of active workstations on each controller
- The range of response times for the remote workstations
- The average response time for the remote workstations

The Performance Tools/400 system report and resource report list this 5494 response time data. Note that while entering the STRPFRMON command, you must set the RRSPTIME (remote response time) parameter value other than the default \*NONE to have the response time data collected from the active 5494 controllers. A value of \*SYS uses the same response time slots (0-1 seconds, and so on) as for the LRSPTIME (local response time) parameter.

- The component report shows you:
  - The workstation IOP utilization
  - The multifunction IOP utilizations
  - The twinaxial line utilization for local workstation IOPs

It is possible to have either high local workstation IOP utilization and low twinaxial utilization **or** low local workstation IOP utilization and high twinaxial utilization. High IOP utilization can occur if there is heavy use of the text assist functions for an OV/400 editor. High twinaxial utilization can occur if

there is a significant amount of high-speed printer output, Client Access/400 shared folder activities, or file transfer work going on.

- The system report shows you:
  - Both the average and peak line utilization over the report period
- The resource interval report shows communication line details per time interval selected.
- Resource Report:
  - Additional line utilization data by interval
  - Response time counts per “response time buckets” for local workstations and optionally for remote 5494-attached workstations
- Query:
  - The performance tools reports do not include all data or they show certain combinations of data. A common use of a query is to tie together more complex analysis structures such as jobs, pools, lines, and so on.
  - Display Performance Data (DSPPFRDTA) command:
    - Provides an interactive access to information contained in system, component, and resource reports.
  - Work with System Activity (WRKSYSACT) command:
    - LIC communication task activity (CPU, disk I/O, frequency)
  - QSYSOPR message queue:
    - Error failure, threshold, and communication job start and end messages are found in the system operators message queue.
  - QHST log:
    - Error failure, threshold, and communication job start and end messages are found in the history log.
  - Communication error log:
    - Communication errors are logged in the system error log regardless of Performance Monitor activity. Each entry is time stamped. Use the STRSST command to view the logged data. Assistance from your service provider in interpreting the log data is needed in most cases. See Chapter 5, “Using System Service Tools” on page 71 for information about using the service tools.

### 3.1.9.1 Where to Look for Information About Communications Performance

*Table 9 (Page 1 of 2). Line and IOP Utilization Information*

Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Local WS IOP	Component Report: IOP Utilization	Table 16 on page 379
Multifunction IOP	Component Report: IOP Utilization	Table 16 on page 379
Communication IOP	Component Report: IOP Utilization	Table 16 on page 379

<i>Table 9 (Page 2 of 2). Line and IOP Utilization Information</i>		
<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Where to Look</b>	<b>Compare With</b>
File Server IOP	Component Report: IOP Utilization	IOP reported is the one for exchanging data between the Integrated PC Server and AS/400 Disk. No guideline available at this time. Attached LAN lines are reported under remote lines, LAN lines. See Appendix F, "Integrated PC Server Query" on page 345 for information on cache read/write hit and 486 CPU utilization percentage guidelines.
Remote Lines, LAN Lines	System Report: Communication Summary, Resource Report	Table 16 on page 379
Communications I/O Count by Job Type	System Report: Resource Utilization	
Line Utilization and Activity (input/output)	System Report: Communications Summary	Historical Data
Communications Gets and Puts per Transaction by Job type	System Report: Resource Utilization Expansion	
Communication I/O Per Job	Component Report: Job Workload Activity	
Local and Remote Workstation Response Time Distribution	Component Report: Local Work Stations - Response Time Buckets	
Local and Remote Workstation Response Time Distribution By Interval	Resource Report: Local Workstation IOP Utilization and Remote Workstation Response Times	

### 3.1.10 Activity Level Performance Reports and Displays

- System report:
  - Displays Job State changes (movement in and out of activity level) per pool for the total collection period.
- Component report shows you:
  - Job State changes by pool summarized over selected time intervals.
- Pool report shows you:
  - Job State changes by subsystem and pool for each selected time interval.
  - Pool activity level for each interval. This may change during the time period due to operator action, an OEM automatic tuner, or the OS/400 automatic tuning through QPFRADJ. The value shown is the value at the time of the sample.
- The DSPPFRDTA command:
  - Provides interactive access to database including system, component, and pool interval report data.

- The WRKSYSSTS command
  - Provides real-time information on activity level usage and job state changes. See Chapter 2, “Using CL Commands to Find Performance Problems” on page 11 for information about using this command.

### 3.1.11 Comparing with Activity Level Guidelines

<i>Table 10. Activity Level Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
Activity Level for *BASE and Spooled Writer pool	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, ADVISOR	Figures 14-8, 14-9, and 14-10 in the <i>Work Management Guide</i> , page 14-10.
QINTER Activity Level.	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS, ADVISOR	See Table 22 on page 380.

### 3.1.12 Comparing W-I and A-W Ratio Guidelines

<i>Table 11. W to I and A to W Ratio Information</i>		
Resource Description	Where to Look	Compare With
W-I/A-W	System Report: Storage Pool Utilization, WRKSYSSTS	Table 20 on page 380

## 3.2 User Level Problem Analysis

The first step in determining a user level problem is to identify the affected user or users. The following questions are good examples of how to start the user level problem analysis:

- Are all of the users affected by poor performance or is there only a small, easily-defined group of users affected?
- What do these users have in common?
- Are they using the same application?
- Are they sharing the same (possibly small) memory pool?
- Is there only one user suffering from poor performance?
  - How does this user differ from the rest of the users?

After answering these questions, the solution is much closer.

User level problem analysis is done by:

- Using the WRKACTJOB command:  
For information about using this command, see Section 2.5, “WRKACTJOB Command” on page 21.
- Using the WRKSYSACT command:  
For information about using this command, see Section 2.7, “WRKSYSACT Command” on page 24.



- Using DSPPFRDTA command
- Analyzing Performance Tools/400 reports.

### 3.2.1 Print Job Summary Report

Find out if the user appears in the "job statistics" section of the "job summary report". Next look at the "individual transaction statistics" section to see what programs are used. Is this user the only one using this program? If no, is this user the only one with a performance problem? If all of the users of this program have problems with performance, see Section 3.3, "Application Level Problem Analysis" for more information.

Refer to the "system summary data" section, ("analysis by interactive response time") to see how your response time objectives are met.

### 3.2.2 Print Transaction Summary Report

The transaction summary report provides you with information about response times, CPU utilization, and disk I/O by job. This report can be used for both user-level problem analysis and application-level problem analysis.

If the job summary section shows jobs that have high response times, high disk I/O activity, or high CPU utilization, use the transaction detail report to investigate further. However, **always print the summary report first** because both the transaction detail report and the transition report provide detailed information. By using the summary report, you can choose to print only the intervals or users that have performance problems instead of printing thousands of pages of irrelevant data.

---

## 3.3 Application Level Problem Analysis

Is there a problem with one application only?

Are there only some operations that are slow?

Application level analysis is based on the Performance Tools/400 reports.

See the "Interactive Program Statistics" section of Job Report for the top 10 programs with the highest resource utilization such as:

- CPU per transaction
- Disk I/O per transaction
- Response time per transaction
- Database reads/writes per transaction
- Non-database reads/writes per transaction

Compare this information with Table 35 on page 386 to see if values are acceptable.

Please note that values shown are guidelines only so you must verify that each transaction exceeding the values is performing the work required.

### 3.3.1 Charging Resource Utilization to Interactive Program

The Job Summary report, Individual Transaction Statistics, and Interactive Program Statistics data list several categories of performance metrics commonly referred as the 10 worst. Some of these metrics are the transactions with the longest CPU service time and transactions with the longest lock wait time. Each of these categories identifies a program that is charged with consuming that resource.

The program name listed is the program first doing a workstation output operation following the receipt of the workstation input. The receipt of the input is used to signal to the system the beginning of a transaction. In many application environments, this accurately reflects the program doing the work. On the other hand, in many application environments, the program *called by that program* actually consumes the system resource. Therefore, further analysis of the identified program (and programs it called) is required to find out what program really consumes the resources.

A good example of this kind of situation is the OS/400 User Interface Manager program appearing in the list showing the worst 10 programs. Frequently the QUIINMGR and QUIMNDRV are in this list even though these programs are almost never responsible for high consumption of a system resource. Usually, the functions and programs called from a menu display are the ones responsible for consuming the system resources. You need to choose one specific job and print the Transition Detail Report to see what is happening **below** the QUIxxxxx program falsely accused of stealing the systems resources.

One example of this false interpretation is doing a Send Network File command from any system menu. The SNDNETF function does no workstation I/O but it may lock the display station while copying a file to an internal space (on disk) for a later delivery done by SNADS functions. When the SNDNETF command completes its work, a user receives a message indicating the results and this message is written by QUIINMGR.

### 3.3.2 Print Transaction Summary Report

From the transaction report, you can select those programs that show a frequent high resource utilization. These programs should be analyzed in deeper detail using the other tools listed in Section 3.4, "Programmer Performance Utilities" to find out the cause of the problem.

### 3.3.3 Print Transaction Detail Report

If you need a more detailed problem analysis, print a transaction detail report by specifying RPTTYPE(\*TNSACT) on the PRTTNSRPT command. The transaction report output has two parts:

- The details, which show data about every transaction in the job.
- The summary, which shows data about overall job operation.

If there are response times that are not acceptable compared to your objectives, read the report further.

The next section to look at is the job summary data and especially the synchronous disk I/O counts. If there are, for example, 200 DB Reads (database read operations) per transaction, the response times are surely unacceptable.

### 3.3.4 Print Transition Report

If you want to know all of the state changes within a transaction, run the Transaction report by specifying RPTTYPE(\*TRISIT) on the PRTTNSRPT command.

#### Be Careful!

Remember to use the select/omit parameters or you receive several thousand pages of printout while adding a significant workload to your system.

The transition report is composed of two sections:

- Transition detail, which shows each state transition made by the job, for example, active-to-ineligible and transaction boundaries. For a brief discussion about transaction boundaries, see the index entry for trace points.
- Summary, which shows the same data as the summary output from the transaction report.

You may see in the transaction report (seize/lock conflict reports) that object "ADDR 00000E00 0002IUSE" is being held for a relatively long time. This refers to the internal object "database file in use table", which indicates frequent occurrences of one of the following conditions:

- File opens/closes
- File creates/deletes
- Clear physical file member
- Reorganize physical file member, and so on.

Since these functions have a significant impact on system and job performance, reduce their usage.

You may also see the I/O transaction boundaries in the transaction report. They indicate the trace points such as:

- SOTn
  - Start of a transaction
  - Start of the response time for that transaction
  - N represents various transaction types.
- SOR
  - Start of resource utilization time
- EORn
  - End of response time for the transaction
- EOTn
  - End of resource usage time
  - End of the transaction

See the *Performance Tools/400 Guide*, SC41-4340, for more details.

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## 3.4 Programmer Performance Utilities

The tools described in this part are not meant to be used for all of the cases with performance problems. These tools are meant to be used only as a last resort if none of the other tools provide you with the information required.

Usually the data acquired by using these tools is used for tuning the application only. These tools normally provide a limited amount of data of the performance on the communications area.

### 3.4.1 OS/400 Utilities for Tracing a Job

The following OS/400 commands may be used to produce trace job information:

- **STRSRVJOB**

The Start Service Job command starts the remote service operation for a specified job (other than the job issuing the command) so that other service commands can be entered to service the specified job. Any dump, debug, and trace commands can be run in that job until the service operation ends. The service operation continues until the End Service Job command is run.

To use this command, you must be signed on as QPGMR, QSYSOPR, QSRV, or QSRVBAS, or have \*ALLOBJ authority.

- **ENDSRVJOB**

The End Service Job command ends the remote job service operation. This command stops the service operation that began when the Start Service Job command was entered.

To use this command, you must be signed on as QPGMR, QSYSOPR, QSRV, or QSRVBAS, or have \*ALLOBJ authority.

- **TRCJOB**

The Trace Job command controls traces of Original Program Model (OPM) programs and Integrated Language Environment (ILE) procedure calls and returns that occur in the current job or in the job being serviced as a result of the Start Service Job command directed to that job. The command, which sets a trace on or off, can trace module flow, operating system data acquisition (including CL command traces), or both.

Restrictions for using the TRCJOB command:

1. The record format of the database output file must match the record format of the IBM-supplied output file QATRCJOB.
2. The number of trace records processed between the start and end of the trace must not exceed one million.
3. This command is shipped with public \*EXCLUDE authority.

The following user profiles are authorized to use this command: QPGMR, QSRV, QSRVBAS, QSYSOPR, and QRJE.

The following display is an example of starting a job trace:

**Trace Job (TRCJOB)**

Type choices, press Enter.

Trace option setting . . . . .	<b>1</b>	*ON	*ON, *OFF, *END
Trace type . . . . .		*ALL	*ALL, *FLOW, *DATA
Maximum storage to use . . . . .	<b>2</b>	4096	1-16000 K
Trace full . . . . .	<b>3</b>	*WRAP	*WRAP, *STOPTRC
Program to call before trace . .		*NONE	Name, *NONE
Library . . . . .			Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
Select procedures to trace:			
Program . . . . .		*ALL	Name, *ALL, *NONE
Library . . . . .			Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
Type . . . . .			*PGM, *SRVPGM
+ for more values _			
Output . . . . .		*PRINT	*PRINT, *OUTFILE
File to receive output . . . . .			Name
Library . . . . .		*LIBL	Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB

**More...**

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display  
F24=More keys

Figure 16. How to Start a Job Trace

**Notes:**

- 1** When starting the trace, enter \*ON and when ending the trace, enter \*OFF.
- 2** Use the default setting of 4096K (4 megabytes). This size can handle about 14 000 trace records, which is sufficient in most cases.
- 3** Use the option \*STOPTRC to stop the trace when the trace file is full of trace records; otherwise valuable data may be lost. If you enter option \*WRAP, the oldest trace records are written over by new ones as they are collected.

The following printout is an example of output produced by using the OS/400 TRCJOB \*OFF command:

Figure 17. An Example of Output Created with TRCJOB Command

### 3.4.2 Performance Tools/400 Utilities for Tracing a Job

- STRJOBTRC

- External (program) call and return
- Exception
- Message
- Workstation wait in the job

48 Comm Perf Investigation - V3R6/V3R7

- **ENDJOBTRC**

The End Job Trace command turns off the job tracing function. It also:

- Saves all of the collected trace records in a database file.
- Optionally produces reports.

You may also use the Print Job Trace (PRTJOBTRC) command to produce reports from the same data.

**Notice!**

Tracing has a significant effect on the performance of the job being traced. It also affects the performance of the system in general, but to a lesser extent.

The following trace examples are produced by using the Start Job Trace (STRJOBTRC) command followed by End Job Trace (ENDJOBTRC) command.

```

                                End Job Trace (ENDJOBTRC)

Type choices, press Enter.

Output file member . . . . . MBR          QAJOBTRC
Output file library . . . . . LIB         QPFRDATA
Report type . . . . . RPTTYPE           1 *SUMMARY
Report title . . . . . TITLE

-----
Starting sequence number . . . . STRSEQ    *FIRST
Ending sequence number . . . . . ENDSEQ    *LAST
Transaction ending program . . . . . ENDTNS  QT3REQIO
Transaction starting program . . . . . STRTNS QWSGET
Job name . . . . . JOB                   ENDJOBTRC
Job description . . . . . JOBD           QPFRJOBBD
Library . . . . .                      *LIBL

```

Figure 18. ENDJOBTRC Command Prompt

**Note:**

- 1 By entering \*SUMMARY, you submit two reports to be produced summarizing the job trace data by workstation transaction. One report shows primarily physical disk activity; its printer file is QPPTTRC1, and its page heading includes the text "Trace Analysis Summary". The other report concentrates on higher level activities such as database I/O and inter-program transfers of control; its printer file is QPPTTRC2, and its page heading includes the text "Trace Analysis I/O Summary".

Based on your needs, you may use either of the job tracing functions because they show a different kind of data. The OS/400 Job Trace shows the job flow and the trace obtained with the Performance Tools/400 shows the number of different disk I/O operations.

TRACE ANALYSIS SUMMARY							10/31/96	
FILE-QAPTRCJ	LIBRARY-QPFRDATA	MBR-QAJOBTRC	JOB- QPADEV006 .A960303A .058608					
P H Y S I C A L I / O								
	SECONDS	CPU SECONDS	DB READS	NON-DB RDS	WRITES	WAITS	SEQUENCE	
WAIT-ACT	34.193	.001					45	
ACTIVE	.442	.245		2		3	145	
WAIT-ACT	1.154	.001					150	
ACTIVE	.319	.109		1		4	208	
WAIT-ACT	10.354	.002					213	
ACTIVE	.663	.410		3		3	441	
WAIT-ACT	23.624	.002					446	
ACTIVE	.480	.218		10		3	555	
WAIT-ACT	17.752	.002					560	
ACTIVE	.601	.388		2		3	779	
WAIT-ACT	20.577	.001					784	
ACTIVE	.619	.453		5		2	1046	
WAIT-ACT	3.371						1051	
ACTIVE	.536	.330		2		3	1247	
WAIT-ACT	1.797	.001					1252	
AVERAGE	.523	.309		4		3	7	
TOTAL	3.660	2.162		25		21		

Figure 19. Trace Analysis Summary

TRACE ANALYSIS I/O SUMMARY											10/31/96								
FILE-QAPITRCJ		LIBRARY-QPFRDATA		MBR-QAJOBTRC		JOB- QPADEV006 .A960303A .058608													
P R O G R A M				*****		PROGRAM DATA BASE		I/O *****		FULL SHARE		SUBFILE							
	SECONDS	SEQNCE	NAME	CALL	INIT	GETDR	GETSQ	GETKY	GETM	PUT	PUTM	UDR	OPN	CLS	OPN	CLS	READS	WRITES	MSG\$
WAIT-ACT	34.193	45																	
ACTIVE	.442	145												1					1
WAIT-ACT	1.154	150																	
ACTIVE	.319	208													1				
WAIT-ACT	10.354	213																	
ACTIVE	.663	441												1			1	12	1
WAIT-ACT	23.624	446																	
ACTIVE	.480	555															1	4	2
WAIT-ACT	17.752	560																	
ACTIVE	.601	779															1	12	
WAIT-ACT	20.577	784																	
ACTIVE	.619	1046															3	13	2
WAIT-ACT	3.371	1051																	
ACTIVE	.536	1247															2	12	1
WAIT-ACT	1.797	1252																	
AVERAGE	.523	7															1	8	1
TOTAL	3.660												2	1			8	53	7

Figure 20. Trace Analysis I/O Summary

The trace job outputs are used to determine the following information that can be used to analyze job performance:

- Programs called and calling sequence and frequency
- Wall clock time of the program call and return sequence
- CPU time used by each program
- The number of synchronous DB and NDB disk I/Os per program called
- The number of full and shared file opens
- Messages received by each program

Do not use the wall clock time (TIME heading) or CPU time (CPU TIME heading) to estimate the actual time used by each program. The implementation of a trace job inflates the real values to those shown in the trace job data. However, you can use the time values to identify **relative** differences among the programs listed.

#### Attention!

Be aware that tracing a job with hundreds of user program or procedure calls may have a significant impact on CPU utilization.



### 3.4.2.1 DSPACCGRP and ANZACCGRP

Analyzing Process Access Group activity is done by using these commands. Collect the data with the DSPACCGRP command and direct the output to a database file. The command lets you select jobs by generic job or user name, or by type (interactive or all).

Use the ANZACCGRP command to print a summary of the data in the file. For each job type, it shows:

- How many jobs exist
- The number of files that are in use in each job, and the amount of I/O done by the job
- What files are open in the system, what duplicate files a job may have, and the amount of I/O going on for each file
- The active programs within the jobs selected

Analyze job PAGs to see if savings can be made. Opening and closing seldom-used files each time they are used saves buffer space. In some cases, display files have many formats but a job uses only one or two. Placing these formats into a separate display file (for example, based on application function) can reduce PAG size. This reduces the number of disk I/O operations to read and write the PAG and saves space while the PAG is in memory. This is valuable on a system with limited main storage.

### 3.4.2.2 The Performance Explorer

If the tools introduced earlier in this chapter do not give you enough information, you might consider using the Performance Explorer. The Performance Explorer is a combination of Timing and Paging Statistics Tool and Sampled Access Monitor. The use of Performance Explorer is beyond the scope of this publication but if you have used either TPST or SAM earlier, you should have no problems with Performance Explorer. For detailed information about using the Performance Explorer, see the *AS/400 Performance Tools/400 Guide*, SC41-4340.

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## 3.5 Performance Data Conversion

You can analyze performance data collected on a system running an earlier release of the OS/400 but the files must be converted before the current (V3R7) level of Performance Tools can use them.

This is done by running the Convert Performance Data (CVTPFRDTA) command against the down-level performance data.

The conversion may be done in the library in which the current data resides, or to a different library. If the conversion is done in the same library, the current data is replaced by the new data. If the conversion is done to a different library, the new data exists in the new library while the "back level" data continues to exist in the "old" library.

**Note:** To avoid the risk of destroying the old data if the command ends abnormally, convert the data into a different library (To library prompt (TOLIB parameter)), and later, delete the data from the old library (From library prompt (FROMLIB parameter)). Data conversion may affect the other transaction response times. You may consider submitting it during a low period of CPU utilization.

To be able to analyze performance data collected on a V3R2 level operating system you must specify either TGTRLS(V3R1M0) or TGTRLS(\*PRV) when saving the performance data library.

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## Chapter 4. Using BEST/1 for Communications Performance Analysis and Capacity Planning

This chapter discusses using the BEST/1 function of the Performance Tools to analyze communications performance problems. The following major topics are covered in this chapter:

- V3R7 AS/400 capacity planning
- Creating a model for communications capacity planning analysis
- Using a model for communications capacity planning analysis
- Changing communications resources
- BEST/1 communications support for performance capacity analysis
- BEST/1 considerations when analyzing communications data

---

### 4.1 V3R7 BEST/1 Capacity Planning

Creating a model of the current system is the most common use of the capacity planning tool. Use the model to see how changing either the system configuration or the workload affects the performance. You may find out the affect on remote response time, line utilization, IOP utilization, CPU utilization, and other parameters.

The scenario of changing either hardware or workload and re-analyzing the data and viewing the results is discussed in this chapter.

If you are interested in seeing how the changes to your hardware configuration affect communications performance, you can do so by using the V3R7 BEST/1 Capacity Planning, which is a part of the Performance Tools/400 program product. If you are not familiar with BEST/1 Capacity Planning, it is highly recommended that you review the following manual:

- *AS/400 BEST/1 Capacity Planning Tool*, SC41-3341

#### 4.1.1 When to Use BEST/1 for Communications Performance Analysis

Use BEST/1 modeling when the communications performance does not meet the predefined objectives or when you know that there are major changes coming to either the workload or the system configuration. For example, you can predict the impact to the system performance of adding 100 new users to the existing configuration. You can also see how replacing a 2626 IOP with a 6506 IOP affects either response times or the number of transactions getting done.

The first step in analyzing the communications performance data collected by using the Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON) CL command usually is to use the Advisor tool. See Chapter 3, "Using Performance Tools/400" on page 27 for information about using the advisor tool for communications performance analysis. By using BEST/1 with the real communications performance data, you can simulate **beforehand** what happens if you change, for example:

- The line speed of a communication line
- A communication IOP
- The CPU model

- The size of main storage
- DASD configuration

---

## 4.2 Creating a Model for Communications Analysis

The purpose of this section is to show you the steps of building a model using performance measurement data.

When building a model, choose a performance data member that represents a **normal workload** on the system. If you choose a member with only a few active jobs, the results you obtain may not help you in your search of the performance bottleneck. The heavier the workload in the performance data file member you choose to build the model from, the more usable the model is that you create.

If the created model can handle a workload significantly heavier than the one you have in real life, the system performance after the configuration changes should be acceptable in real life also. Usually, the results acquired by using the BEST/1 tool are accurate within five percent.

The following sections describe some of the displays associated with these steps. For a complete step-by-step demonstration, see the *AS/400 BEST/1 Capacity Planning Tool Guide*.

Enter the STRBEST command to start the BEST/1 modeling tool and from the *BEST/1 for the AS/400* menu, choose option 1 to work with models. The *Work with BEST/1 Models* menu is displayed. Enter option 1 to create a new model from performance data. Either use the default jobs classification or create your own job classifications as shown on the following pages.

### 4.2.1 Assigning Jobs to Workloads by Communications Line

BEST/1 enables you to assign jobs to workloads based on communications line or control unit options.

This enables models to be created that allow for workload changes according to remote locations. For example, you can use these options to predict what happens if:

- The amount of remote work station users increase or decrease.
- The business volumes on the remote end changes such as when:
  - A new branch is opened.
  - A competitive company is bought.

#### 4.2.1.1 Specify Job Classification by Communication Line

Figure 21 on page 55 shows an example of the Specify Job Classification Category display. In this example, option 9 is used to group the jobs according to the communication line they are attached to.

Specify Job Classification Category

Type choice, press Enter.

Category . . . . . 9

1=User ID  
2=Job type  
3=Job name  
4=Account code  
5=Job number  
6=Subsystem  
7=Pool  
**1** 8=Control unit  
**2** 9=Comm line  
10=Functional area

F3=Exit    F12=Cancel

Figure 21. Specify Job Classification Category Display

**Notes:**

- 1** When a control unit option is selected, all of the work that can be associated with a local station controller, a display station pass-through virtual controller, or a WAN controller is identified. All of the other work is assigned to a single workload.
- 2** When a communications line option is selected, all of the work that was not associated by the Performance Monitor with a communication line is assigned to only one workload.

Figure 22 shows workloads and communications line pairs manually typed in. Only the communications lines that were active during performance data collection are shown. Press the PF9 key to get a list of communications lines from the previously gathered performance data.

Figure 22. Edit Job Classifications Display

**1** and **2** show the workload assignments with activity from lines SC101, SC102, SC103, LINTRN, LINX25A, and LINX25B.

**4** For easier assignment of workloads, press the PF9 (Display values from data) key to have BEST/1 query the QAPMJOBS file and show you a list of communications line names instead of trying to remember the names of communications lines.

### 4.2.1.3 Assign Jobs to Workloads

Figure 23 shows an example of the selection display after pressing the PF9 key in the Edit Job Classification display.

Assign Jobs to Workloads

Workload . . . . . 1

Type options, press Enter. Unassigned jobs become part of workload QDEFAULT.

2 1=Assign to above workload    2=Unassign

Opt	Workload	Comm Line	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</span> Number of Transactions	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</span> CPU Seconds	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</span> I/O Count
—	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">4</span>		38199	13501.999	1917862
—	SDLC101	SC101	1515	295.622	48664
—	SDLC102	SC102	1740	258.110	37562
—	SDLC103	SC103	523	63.922	8156
—	TRNLAN	LINTRN	0	26.908	8428
—	X25A	LINX25A	0	8.383	2464
—	X25B	LINX25B	88	36.165	6255

5 Bottom

F3=Exit    F12=Cancel    F15=Sort by workload    F16=Sort by comm line  
 F17=Sort by transactions    F18=Sort by CPU seconds    F19=Sort by I/O count

Figure 23. Assign Jobs to Workloads

#### Notes:

- 1 Type a workload name and use option 1 or 2 beside the communications line to group work into workloads.
- 2 Use options 1 and 2 to assign or unassign the activity associated with the communications lines.
- 3 The Number of Transactions, CPU Seconds, and I/O Counts statistics provide you information about the activity on the line.
- 4 The first line shown under communications line names shows no communications line. This line represents all of the work that was not assigned to any of the communications lines. This *other* work can be assigned to only one workload, but it is preferable to let BEST/1 assign this work to the QDEFAULT workload to handle the \*LIC (Licensed Internal Code) tasks properly. Leave this line unassigned.
- 5 You can have the workloads sorted after different factors by using the function keys shown on the bottom of the display.

## 4.2.2 Creating a Model

The actual creation of the model is submitted after the job classification scheme has been created. The create process accesses the performance data collected by the Performance Monitor and builds a model according to the specified job classifications.

## 4.3 Using a Model for Communications Analysis

Once the batch job creating the model has completed, you can work with the model to examine the results that can be viewed either as reports or graphs. Have the model analyzed and the calibration report viewed prior to any *What if...?* analysis.

The Analyzing of the model is done by selecting either option 5 (Analyze current model) or option 6 (Analyze current model and give recommendations) on the *Work with BEST/1 Models* menu.

### 4.3.1 Displaying Model Reports

Figure 24 shows an example of the Display Comm Resources Report display that shows the communications IOP utilization and the following information for each communications line resource:

- Utilization
- Response time per transaction
- Number of lines it represents
- Line speed of all the lines

Display Comm Resources Report						
1 Period:	Analysis		4 Overhead	5 Rsp Time per	6 Nbr of	7 Line Speed
2 Resource	3 Util	Util	Trans (Sec)	Lines	(Kbit/sec)	
CC01	1.5					
LINTRN	0.4	0.0	0.01	1		4000.0
CC02	65.2					
AE101	20.4	2.6	2.79	1		9.6
JAIR0	3.6	0.1	2.05	1		9.6
LINSI	14.0	4.7	3.39	1		9.6
LITECP1	26.7	4.7	3.21	1		9.6
SC101	15.3	6.7	8.17	1		4.8
SC102	16.8	6.2	7.36	1		4.8
CC03	93.2					
FILIAL_CTR	0.0	0.0	0.00	1		19.2
ITSC	0.0	0.0	3.71	1		9.6
OM104	2.3	0.0	2.03	1		9.6
SC103	1.2	0.0	0.82	1		4.8
LINX25A	19.0	0.6	1.18	1		9.6
						More...
F3=Exit F10=Re-analyze F12=Cancel F15=Configuration menu						
F17=Analyze multiple points F18=Specify objectives F24=More keys						

Figure 24. Communications Resources Report



#### Notes:

- 1** The descriptive name of the analysis period (for example, a date).
- 2** The system-assigned or user-assigned name of the communications resource.
- 3** The predicted utilization of this line resource. For a communications IOP (such as the CC01 in this example), this is calculated from the number of frames processed and the service time per frame. For a line resource, this is calculated from the number of characters transferred and the line speed.
- 4** The line utilization that is due to overhead. For example, let's assume that the line resource has a line overhead value of 10%. This means that for every 10 information bytes transferred, there is an extra overhead byte transferred. If the predicted line utilization (total) is 55%, the utilization due to overhead is 5%.
- 5** This represents the average predicted response time in seconds of the interactive transactions that contribute to the line traffic. The BEST/1 workload definitions indicate what portion of LAN or WAN transactions flow across each communications line. See Section 4.5.3, "Distribution of Characters Transferred Across Line Resources" on page 68 for more details. The workload report shows average WAN and LAN response times for an entire workload.
- 6** This field indicates the number of lines that the line resource represents. Adding or removing line resources is done by using the Work with Communications IOP Features display.
- 7** The line speeds for lines that are represented by the line resource. If this is an input field, type the line speed of your choice, or press PF4 to select from a list of line speeds. This line speed must be the actual speed of the connection. If the modems are communicating at 9.6Kbps, use 9.6Kbps as the AS/400 line speed (ignore what the AS/400 line description parameters show since they may not match the current situation).

## 4.3.2 Understanding Recommendations

If you choose option 6 to analyze the model and give recommendations, you may get suggestions for configuration changes. These changes are based on the internal tables containing values for resource utilization limits, so reading the recommendations is helpful when analyzing communications performance. Some of the recommended changes may be creating, changing, or deleting communications IOPs.

### 4.3.2.1 Display Recommendations

Figure 25 on page 60 shows an example of the Display Recommendations display that indicates both the components that were not meeting the desired objectives and the changes proposed to the current configuration to meet those objectives. This report contains two sections of information: exceptions and recommendations.

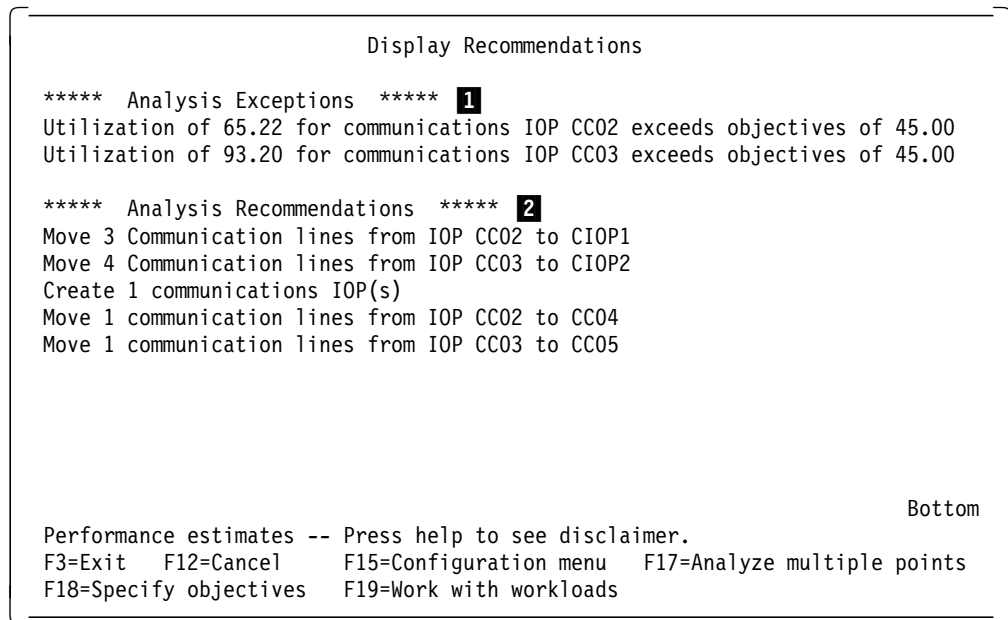


Figure 25. Display Recommendations

#### Notes:

- 1** Exceptions are conditions that BEST/1 has identified as indicators of poor performance according to the objectives or guidelines.
- 2** Recommendations may suggest configuration changes to achieve the desired performance.

#### 4.3.2.2 Exceptions

There are two basic types of exceptions related with communications performance:

- *Utilization of ... exceeds objectives ...*  
The predicted utilization of the identified hardware component has exceeded the guideline for that type of component.
- *... is saturated*  
The predicted utilization of the identified hardware component has exceeded 100%. This usually indicates a severe over-commitment of the hardware resource, which means that system was not capable of managing the workload.

#### 4.3.2.3 Recommendations

If one or more exceptions have occurred, BEST/1 makes specific reconfiguration suggestions. These suggestions have one of two possible origins:

- Primary  
The reconfiguration is specifically indicated to remove one or more performance exception.
- Secondary  
Additional reconfiguration is required by AS/400 configuration requirements. For example, if the communications IOP utilization guideline is exceeded, BEST/1 probably recommended installation of a new communications IOP.

For communication lines, BEST/1 suggests increasing line speeds first. Then it suggests adding more lines to the configuration.

BEST/1 only recommends hardware reconfigurations that are both:

- Adequately or completely defined in the hardware table.
- Marked as currently available (Y).

#### **4.3.2.4 How Communication Resources Utilizations are Predicted**

BEST/1 uses the amount of:

- The total number of characters transferred
- Characters per transaction
- Transactions per function
- Functions per user

to calculate the utilization of communications resources for each workload.

Characters per transaction is the total of all characters transferred in and out. When communications lines are present, the number of characters is kept separately for each line. These are added across all workloads.

When building the workloads, BEST/1 assigns relative communication line activity to each workload based on the job's CPU usage that has been assigned to each workload. Most interactive jobs indicate the communications line they are associated with, so this assignment is thought to be valid. Results in your environment may vary if you are using Client Access workstations attached to 5294 or 5394 remote workstation controllers.

**WAN Controllers and LAN Controllers:** Utilization of LAN and WAN controllers is determined by using the number of active jobs connected to LAN or WAN.

This method is based on the assumption that an average service time is representative and that the traffic is evenly spread among all the controllers of a particular type.

**LAN and WAN IOPs:** Use of LAN IOPs is determined by the attached communications lines. Each line's contribution depends on the total LAN characters (determined previously for each workload), frame size, and IOP service time per frame. All the attached lines are added together to calculate the total percentage of the IOP utilization.

LAN IOP service time per frame is specific to each IOP. Line frame size is specific to each communications line.

Utilization for WAN IOPs is determined similarly by using the total WAN characters and number of WAN IOPs for WAN utilizations.

**Communications Lines:** Utilization of a LAN communications line is calculated by using the total LAN characters (determined previously to each workload), the line overhead, and the line speed.

Line overhead and line speed in kilobits per second is specific to each communications line. Utilization of WAN lines is determined similarly by using the total WAN characters per line.

**Multifunction IOPs:** The utilization of a multifunction IOP is determined by adding together the utilization for each type of activity. For example, the disk IOP utilization plus communications IOP utilization equals total MFIOP utilization.

## 4.4 Changing Communications Resources

This section shows some of the changes you can make to your model to meet your performance definitions. By changing some of the communications resources, you can ask *what-if...?* questions that help you with communications performance prediction.

**Work with Communications Resources:** Figure 26 shows an example of the Work with Communication Resources display. This display shows you all the communications IOPs and line resources in the current configuration for both LANs and WANs. Use this display to change the properties of communications resources.

For a communications IOP, you can change:

- Communications IOP feature
- Average service time

For a communications line, you can change:

- Number of lines the line represents
- Line speeds of all the lines

Work with Communications Resources						
Type options, press Enter.						
2=Change 3=Copy 4=Delete 7=Rename 8=Create line resources						
Opt	Resource	Feature	Nbr of Lines	Text	Line Speed (Kbit/sec)	Pct Line Overhead
—	CC01	2626		LAN IOP		
—	LINTRN		1	Comm line(s)	4000.0	2.0
—	CC02	2623		WAN IOP		
—	AE101		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	14.5
—	JAIRO		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	2.0
—	LINSI		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	50.4
—	LITECP1		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	21.3
—	SC101		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	78.5
—	SC102		1	Comm line(s)	4.8	57.7
—	CC03	2623		WAN IOP		
—	FILIAL_CTR		1	Comm line(s)	19.2	2.0
—	ITSC		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	2.0
—	LINX25A		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	3.0
—	OM104		1	Comm line(s)	9.6	2.0
F3=Exit F6=Create communications IOP F12=Cancel						More...

Figure 26. Changing Communications Resources

## Notes:

- 1** The create line resources option allows you to create one or more line resources to attach to the current communications IOP.
- 2** This shows you the unique system-assigned or user-assigned name of the communications resource.
- 3** The communications IOP feature is shown on this column.
- 4** This field indicates the number of lines that the line resource represents. Adding or removing of the line resources is done through the Work with Communications IOP Features display.
- 5** A description of the communications resource. This can be a LAN IOP, a WAN IOP, or a communication line.
- 6** The line speed parameter for the lines that are represented by the line resource. If this is an input field, you can type the line speed of your choice, or press the PF4 key to select from a list of line speeds.
- 7** The amount of non-information bytes sent over a line resource is expressed as a percentage of the information bytes. For example, if 800 information bytes and 200 non-information bytes are transferred, the overhead is 25%. Depending on the type of line, non-information bytes can represent items such as protocol overhead or error retransmission. A high percentage of line overhead may indicate error conditions. By default, this value is set to 2% if the line utilization is 10% or less.
- 8** The create communications IOP function allows you to add a communication IOP into your configuration.

Multiple function IOPs are shown in this display as well as the Work with Disk Resources display because a multiple function IOP serves both as a disk IOP and as a communications IOP.

BEST/1 uses a LAN IOP called the 613L to represent a 6130 with LAN communications lines. The 6130 can support either WAN or LAN communications lines, but BEST/1 requires any communications IOP in the hardware table to be exclusively WAN or LAN. The hardware table includes a 6130 that supports WAN line speeds and a 613L that supports LAN line speeds.

When you create a model from performance data, the line speeds of the lines attached to a 6130 determine whether the IOP is listed as a 6130 or 613L.

### — LAN or WAN? —

BEST/1 determines the communications IOP type by whether the minimum line speed supported by an IOP is less than 4MB.

- An IOP with a minimum line speed of 4MB or greater is considered LAN.
- An IOP with a minimum line speed of less than 4MB is considered WAN.

#### 4.4.1 Example - Changing the IOP Type

The characteristics of the communications IOP usually affect the performance of the lines attached to the IOP. The higher capacity 2623 IOP provides better line performance than the lower capacity IOPs if any of these conditions are true:

- There is high throughput.
- The line has a high line speed.
- The IOP has many lines attached to it.
- Other lines on the IOP are highly utilized.
- There is high polling activity across the lines.

**Change Communications IOP:** Figure 27 shows an example of the Change Communications IOP display that allows you to change characteristics of the communications IOP. To change the communications IOP feature, select option 2 next to the element you want to change on the Work with Communications Resources display shown in Figure 26 on page 62.

Change Communications IOP

IOP name **1** . . . . . : **CC02**

Text **2** . . . . . : WAN IOP

Type changes, press Enter.

**3** Feature . . . . . **2623**

**4** Service Time . . . . . 7.2

F4 for list  
Msecs per frame

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 27. Changing IOP Type

#### Notes:

- 1** The name of the communications IOP resource
- 2** A description of the communications IOP resource. This can be:
  - LAN (Local Area Network) IOP
  - WAN (Wide Area Network) IOP
- 3** The communications IOP feature
- 4** The communications IOP average service time expressed in milliseconds per frame

---

## 4.5 BEST/1 Communications Support for Performance Analysis

BEST/1 communications support refers to modeling the way the users are connected to the system. For a communications performance analysis, look for users that are connected to the AS/400 system through:

- Local Area network (LAN)
- Wide Area Network (WAN)

A high utilization percentage of the communications line (LAN or WAN) surely affects response time. The purpose of this section is to describe the configuration displays that provide the communications support. These include the following displays:

- Create communications IOP feature.
- Create communications line resource.
- Specify Chars to communication line resources.

These three displays may be helpful if you have communications performance problems such as:

- There are IOPs with high utilization percentages.
- There are lines with high utilization percentages.
- You need to spread the workload evenly between IOP and line resources.

### 4.5.1 Creating a Communications IOP Feature

This section shows you an example of creating a communications IOP that you can add to your model to improve the performance. For example, if the analysis shows that there are IOPs with a high utilization percentage, you can see the estimated effect of adding a new IOP.

**Create Communications IOP:** Figure 28 on page 66 shows an example of the Create Communications IOP display that enables you to create a new communications IOP for your configuration. At the same time, you can also create communications lines and attach them to the new IOP.

You can add one or more communications lines to the current communications IOP with the average line speed specified in kilobits per second.

Fill in the necessary parameters for the communications IOP such as the feature number, service time, and the frame size. You also need to fill in information for the first line resource displayed such as the number of lines the line resource represents and whether the data is sent half or full duplex.

To create a communications IOP, press the PF6 key (Create Communications IOP) on the Work with Communications Resources display shown in Figure 26 on page 62.

You can also use the copy function on the Work with Communications Resources display shown in Figure 26 on page 62 to create an IOP.

Create Communications IOP

Type changes, press Enter. Line resources with 0 lines are not created.

**1** IOP name . . . . . CMB01  
**2** Feature . . . . . 2619  
**3** Service time . . . . . 3.0

**4** Line Resource

SC104

**5** Nbr of Lines

1

**6** Line Speed (Kbit/sec)

4000.0

**7** Pct Line Overhead

20.0

**8** Frame Size (Bytes)

256

**9** Duplex

\*HALF

Bottom

Duplex: \*HALF, \*FULL

**10**  
 F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F6=Create line resource   F12=Cancel

Figure 28. Create Communications IOP

**Notes:**

- 1** The name of the communications IOP resource
- 2** The communications IOP feature
- 3** The communications IOP average service time expressed in milliseconds per frame
- 4** The name of the line resource. In the case of a model created from performance data, this name is system-defined. When you create (add) a communications IOP to a configuration, you provide the name.
- 5** This field indicates the number of lines that the line resource represents. Adding or removing line resources is done in the Work with Communications IOP Features display.
- 6** The line speed for lines that are represented by the line resource. If this is an input field, you can type the line speed of your choice, or press the PF4 key to select from a list of line speeds.
- 7** The amount of non-information bytes sent over a line resource given as a percentage of the information bytes. For example, if 800 information bytes and 200 non-information bytes are transferred, the overhead is 25%. Depending on the type of line, non-information bytes represent items such as protocol overhead or error retransmission. A high value for line overhead may indicate error conditions.
  - For lines with less than 10% utilization, the default value of Pct Line Overhead is 2%.
  - As the traffic on the line increases, the percentage value of Pct Line Overhead remains the same. Therefore, whether 800 or 8000 information bytes are transferred, if the value for Pct Line Overhead is set to 5%, it remains at 5%.



**8** The size of the frame being processed by the communications line resource. For measured models, the frame size is determined by the average size of the information frame transferred across the line during the measurement interval.

**9** This shows whether the line resource represents half duplex lines or full duplex lines. Half duplex lines can only send or receive data at any one time. Full duplex lines can both send and receive at the same time.

**10** Press the PF6 key (Create line resource) to add line resources to this new communications IOP.

## 4.5.2 Creating a Communications Line Resource

This section is an example of creating a communications line. This helps you to remove a performance bottleneck if the line utilization percentage exceeds the guidelines.

**Create Communications Lines:** Figure 29 shows an example of the Create Communications Lines display that you can use to create a line resource and to specify its parameters. These include:

- Number of lines the line resource represents.
- Line speeds of all the lines. This is not a total speed, but a speed for each line.

**Note:** The fields shown in this display have already been described in Figure 28 on page 66.

To add lines to an **existing** communications IOP, select option 8 (Create line resources) on the Work with Communications Resources display shown in Figure 26 on page 62.

Create Communications Lines

IOP name . . . . . : CMB01

Type changes, press Enter. Line resources with 0 lines are not created.

Line Resource	Nbr of Lines	Line Speed (Kbit/sec)	Pct Line Overhead	Frame Size (Bytes)	Duplex
SC104	1	4000.0	20.0	256	*HALF

Duplex: \*HALF, \*FULL

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F6=Create line resource F12=Cancel

Bottom

Figure 29. Create Communications Line Display

### 4.5.3 Distribution of Characters Transferred Across Line Resources

You may examine the distribution of transaction characters in a specific workload being transferred over the communications line resources to find out:

- The utilization of the line resource
- Whether you need to consider redistributing a part of the workload

**Distribution is expressed as a relative count**, not as a percentage. For example, if the relative count for line resource SC103 is 4.5 and for SC104 is 18, four times as many characters are being transferred across SC104. Note that line resource SC107 has a relative count of 67.5 that represents 15 times more characters being transferred than SC103.

Also notice that relative counts for LAN are not related to relative counts for WAN. The division of work between WAN and LAN is specified by the number of active jobs on the Objectives display.

**Specify Chars to Comm Line Resources:** Figure 30 shows an example of the Specify Chars to Comm Line Resources display that allows you to specify the relative counts and characters transferred for this workload across communications line resources.

You can access the Specify Chars to Communication Line Resources display by pressing the PF9 key on the Change or Create Workload display.

Specify Chars to Comm Line Resources

Workload . . . . . : **1** INTERACTIV

Type changes, press Enter.

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Line Resource	Connect	Nbr of Lines	Line Speed (Kbit/sec)	Relative Count
SC103	*WAN	1	4.8	4.5
SC104	*WAN	1	4.8	18.5
SC107	*WAN	1	4.8	65.0
LINTRN	*LAN	1	4000.0	100.0
LINX25A	*WAN	1	9.6	2.5
LINX25B	*WAN	1	4.8	9.5

F3=Exit

F10=Set relative counts to 1

F11>Show all line resources

F12=Cancel

F17=Set relative counts to line capacity

Bottom

Figure 30. Specify Chars to Comm Line Resources

#### Notes:

- 1** The name of the workload
- 2** The line resource that the workload is transferring characters across
- 3** The type of the line resource. The values are \*LAN (Local Area Network) and \*WAN (Wide Area Network). This value is determined by the minimum line speed supported by the communications IOP feature. LAN communications IOP features have a minimum line speed of 4MB. WAN communications IOP features have a maximum line speed of 4MB.
- 4** This field indicates the number of lines that the line resource represents. Adding or removing line resources is done from the Work with Communications IOP Features display.
- 5** This indicates the line speeds for lines that are represented by the line resource. If this is an input field, you can type the line speed of your choice. You may also press the PF4 key to select from a list of line speeds.
- 6** The relative number of characters transferred across this communications line resource. These are relative to each other; **they are not percentages**. Relative counts for WAN are calculated separate from the relative counts for LAN. For example, Figure 30 on page 68 shows all LAN traffic going across LINTRN and sixty five-hundreds of the WAN traffic going across SC107.

#### 4.5.3.1 Communications Workload

BEST/1 creates two types of communications workloads to represent communications activity:

- For communications lines that have traffic but have no jobs associated, BEST/1 creates a workload named QCMN that represents traffic on those lines. QCMN workload contains no I/O activity and no CPU utilization.
- BEST/1 creates a communications workload for workloads that show non-interactive activity in a group but with no corresponding interactive activity in the same group. The name of the workload is your workload name plus the letters QLAN or QWAN (QL or QW if the name is too long). This workload contains only non-interactive activity. BEST/1 creates this workload because it cannot show non-interactive activity for that group in your original workload without showing corresponding interactive activity, which misrepresents the activity of your workload.

---

## 4.6 Comparing the Model Against the Measured Performance

After completing the changes to the model created, press the PF12 key until the Work with BEST/1 Model menu is displayed and re-analyze the model. On the Display Analysis Summary display, press the PF11 key to compare the results against the measured values.

Repeat the entire process described in this chapter until your performance objectives are met.

---

## 4.7 Considerations When Analyzing Communications Data with BEST/1

The following list contains communications related assumptions under which BEST/1 creates the model for analysis:

- All controllers are equally distributed across all communications lines for LAN and WAN.
- All LAN controllers have the same service time.
- All WAN workstation controllers have the same service time.

Please remember the following things when analyzing the model:

- Many times, communications activity caused by batch jobs is put in the special QCMN workload described in Section 4.5.3.1, "Communications Workload" on page 69. Use the copy function or the combine workloads function to properly associate communications activity with CPU and DASD activity.
- Client/Access users connected through 5294 or 5394 controllers are incorrectly assigned as local Client/Access jobs. Client/Access users attached through 5494, however, are correctly assigned.
- Total MFIOP utilization can only be determined by adding the predicted utilizations from the disk IOPs and Arms report with the predicted utilization on the Communications report.
- Assignment of relative counts of communications line activity to workloads is done based on job assignments to workloads and their relative CPU usage.
- LAN utilizations can only be calculated for workload that is actually being done with the AS/400 system. Other traffic on the LAN causes utilizations to be different from the predicted.
- Response times can only take into account the effect of the communications line that is attached to the AS/400 system. Any other connections beyond that line add additional response time.

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## Chapter 5. Using System Service Tools

The System Service Tools (SST) provides a relatively easy access to numerous logs that OS/400 constantly maintains. This chapter gives you some examples of how to use the system service tools but please remember that **incorrect use of this service tool can cause damage to data in the system**. Contact your service representative for assistance if you have even a slightest doubt about how to proceed.

---

### 5.1 Checking the Communications Hardware

The following displays give you an example of how to find information concerning communications error log data. Choose the option that is displayed on the input field. Sign on to the system with a user profile having the \*SERVICE special authorities and enter the STRSST command on any command line. The following display is shown:

**System Service Tools (SST)**

Select one of the following:

1. Start a service tool
2. Work with active service tools
3. Work with disk units
4. Work with diskette data recovery

Selection  
1

F3=Exit                  F10=Command entry                  F12=Cancel

*Figure 31. The System Service Tools (SST) Display*

System Service Tools (SST) lets you start service tools, work with active tools, and work with disk unit data. **Be aware:** Service tools should only be used under the direction of your service representative. The options you can select from this display are:

1. Start a service tool. The service tools are:
  - Product activity log
  - Trace Licensed Internal Code
  - Work with communications trace
  - Display/Alter/Dump
  - Work with LIC log
  - Main storage dump manager

- Hardware service manager

2. Select this option to:

- Start a service tool.
- Re-enter a service tool you left active.
- End an active service tool.

The status of a service tool is shown if the service tool is either active or ending.

3. Select this option to use tools that can be run for disk units. You can:

- Display disk unit configuration.
- Calculate disk configuration.
- Work with the storage threshold of an Auxiliary Storage Pool (ASP).
- Work with disk unit information.
- Work with disk unit recovery.

4. This option is used to recover the data from a diskette containing read errors. Select this option to:

- Read the contents of a diskette into the system.
- Print reports about the data on the diskette.
- Review the data on the diskette.
- Change the data that has been read from the diskette.
- Write the changed data back to another diskette.

Use this option only when directed by your service representative.

**Important!**

Service Tools should only be used under direction of a service representative. Some of the tools allow changes in the data and LIC. These can cause unpredictable results.

The following example shows Start a Service Tool display:

Start a Service Tool

Warning: Incorrect use of this service tool can cause damage to data in this system. Contact your service representative for assistance.

Select one of the following:

1. Product activity log
2. Trace Licensed Internal Code
3. Work with communications trace
4. Display/Alter/Dump
5. Licensed Internal Code log
6. Main storage dump manager
7. Hardware service manager

Selection

1

F3=Exit

F12=Cancel

F16=SST menu

Figure 32. The Start a Service Tool Display

The Start a Service Tool display lets you select a service tool to diagnose problems, for example, with the system Licensed Internal Code (LIC).

The options you can select from this display are:

1. This option displays or prints errors that have occurred (such as in disk and tape units, communications, and workstations). This option also lets you work with tape and diskette statistics.
2. This option shows a menu that lets you start or stop a trace of Licensed Internal Code (LIC). You can also display, dump, allocate, or clear the trace tables where the LIC is recorded.
3. This option lets you start or stop a trace of data on a communications line or network. Any traced data can be formatted and printed.
4. This option lets you display or change virtual storage data. You can dump the data to tape, diskette, or printer. You can also print data that was previously dumped to a tape or diskette. **USE THIS OPTION ONLY WHEN DIRECTED BY SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE!!**
5. This option lets you display LIC log information. You can dump the Licensed Internal Code log information to tape or diskette, or to a printer.
6. This option lets you display a main storage dump or copy the dump to tape or diskette, or to a printer.
7. This option lets you display, work with, and print the stored hardware resource information. Both logical and packaging hardware resources are displayed. This option also allows you to display, alter, trace, or dump input/output (I/O) processor Licensed Internal Code. I/O processors control the storage devices, workstations, and communication data links on the system.

Selecting option 1 provides you with the Product Activity Log display:

**Product Activity Log**

Select one of the following:

1. Analyze log
2. Display or print by log ID
3. Change log sizes
4. Work with removable media lifetime statistics
5. Display or print removable media session statistics
6. Reference code description

Selection  
1

F3=Exit      F12=Cancel

*Figure 33. The Product Activity Log Display*

This display allows you to display or print product activity log entries, removable media statistic log entries, or to change the size of logs. The options you can select from this display are:

1. Select analyze log to display or print a summary of product activity entries. This summary is useful for analyzing intermittent and multiple error conditions.
2. Select this option to display or print data from the product activity log by log identifier. The log ID is a unique identifier that ties together all data related to a single error condition.
3. Select this option to verify or change the amount of storage on a disk unit used for product activity log data.
4. Select this option to display, print, or delete the statistical data logged for the lifetime use of a removable media.  
  
Lifetime is the total length of time one of these media allows information to be read from or written to it. When a removable media is deleted, please delete the entry from the log.
5. Select this option to display or print the statistical data logged for a session of a removable media.  
  
Session is the length of time one of these media is in position to be read from or written to (read/write heads are loaded).
6. Select this option to display or print the description of a reference code.

Select Option 1 on the Product Activity Log display. The Select Subsystem Data display is shown.



**Select Subsystem Data**

Type choices, press Enter.

Log . . . . . <u>5</u>	1=All logs 2=Processor 3=Magnetic media 4=Local work station 5=Communications 6=Power 7=Licensed program 8=Licensed Internal Code
------------------------	--

From:

Date . . . . .	<u>10/24/96</u>	MM/DD/YY
Time . . . . .	<u>11:51:44</u>	HH:MM:SS

To:

Date . . . . .	<u>10/25/96</u>	MM/DD/YY
Time . . . . .	<u>11:51:44</u>	HH:MM:SS

F3=Exit	F5=Refresh	F12=Cancel
---------	------------	------------

Figure 34. The Select Subsystem Data Display

This display allows you to select a subsystem log to work with and the time period you want to work in.

The options you can select from this display are:

1. Display or print all data in the product activity log.
2. Display or print processor log data.
3. Display or print magnetic media error log data, including data for disk and removable media devices.
4. Display or print local workstation log data. Local workstations are connected to the system by a method other than a local area network or a communications device.
5. Display or print communications log data including:
  - Communications I/O processors
  - I/O adapters
  - Ports
  - Lines
  - Controllers including devices connected with following protocols:
    - SDLC
    - ASYNC
    - BSC
    - X.25
    - IDLC
    - ISDN
    - Local Area Network
6. Display or print log data associated with the system power control network.
7. Display or print licensed program log data.

8. Display or print Licensed Internal Code (LIC) log data. LIC is the layered architecture below the machine interface (MI) and above the machine. LIC is a proprietary system design that carries out many functions such as:

- Storage management
- Pointers and addressing
- Program management functions
- Exception and event management
- Data functions
- I/O managers
- Security

All of the selections lead you to the following display:

**Select Analysis Report Options**

Type choices, press Enter.

Report type . . . . . **1 1**    1=Display analysis, 2=Display summary, 3=Print options

Optional entries to include:

  Informational . . . . . **2 Y**    Y=Yes, N=No

  Statistic . . . . . **N**    Y=Yes, N=No

Reference code selection:

  Option . . . . . **3 1**    1=Include, 2=Omit

  Reference codes

    \*ALL \_\_\_\_\_ \*ALL...

Device selection:

  Option . . . . . **4 1**    1=Types, 2=Resource names

  Device types or Resource names

    \*ALL \_\_\_\_\_ \*ALL...

F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F9=Sort by ...      F12=Cancel

Figure 35. The Select Report Type for Subsystem Display

This display allows you to choose the type of report, the detail report format you want, and the type of entries you want in the report.

**1** The three different report options are:

1. This option provides you with a list of entries that match the selected search values. The fields displayed include:
  - System reference code that identifies a unique logging condition. The system reference code is made up of the first four digits of the translate table ID followed by the four digits of the reference code.
  - Date and time when the entry was logged
  - Error class
  - Resource name and resource type
  - Logical address that is the direct select address and unit address for the resource most closely related to the entry
  - Frame ID (the identifier assigned to the frame enclosure)
  - Card and device position

- Device name
  - Component (the component ID of the program logging the entry)
  - Code (the product library code for the program logging the entry)
  - Description
2. This option provides you with a summary of log entries sorted by the option specified using the PF9=Sort by...function. The default is to sort by date. The number of entries that match the search values is displayed with each summary line.
  3. This option prints a report based on the selected search values and sort value.

**2** The optional entries to include are:

- Informational entries that are logged to provide information about the system (for example, vary ons and vary offs).
- Statistic entries are logged to record the volume statistics information for removable media. Usually the statistic entries contain no information about communications.

**3** The reference code selection enables you to:

1. Include entries with certain reference codes only.
2. Omit entries with certain reference codes.

Type up to 10 reference codes separated by blanks or commas. Reference codes must be four hexadecimal numbers or you may use a wildcard (\*). The wildcard represents all reference codes that match the hexadecimal numbers in front of the wildcard. For example, AA\* represents all reference codes that begin with AA. There can be only one wildcard in each value and the wildcard must be the last character, although multiple values with wildcards may be used.

The default is to include all entries for all reference codes.

**4** The device selection field enables you to:

1. Include entries for selected device types.
2. Include entries for devices with specific resource names.

Type up to 10 device types or resource names separated by blanks or commas. Device types must be four characters while the resource names are up to 10 characters. You may use wildcards (\*) on both types and names. As with reference codes, only one wildcard per entry is allowed and the wildcard must be in the last position of the value (for example, 93\*).

The default is to include all entries for all device types.

The combination of selections provides you with the Log Analysis Report display:

**Log Analysis Report**

From . . : **1** 10/25/96 11:15:04      To . . : **1** 11/11/96 14:04:12

Type options, press Enter.  
**2** 5=Display report **3** 6=Print report

Opt	System Ref Code	Date	Time	Class	Resource Name	Resource Type
<b>5</b>	B008170C	10/25/96	11:15:04	Perm	CHN01	2605
-	B600FDC0	10/25/96	11:59:42	Temp	CMN02	2619
-	B00156ED	10/25/96	17:42:58	Perm	CMN01	2612
-	B00156ED	10/25/96	17:43:33	Perm	CMN01	2612
-	B00156ED	10/25/96	17:43:49	Perm	CMN01	2612
-	B600FDC0	10/28/96	09:06:05	Temp		
-	B600FDC0	10/28/96	09:06:05	Temp		
-	B0081701	10/28/96	09:06:05	Perm	CHN05	2605
-	B0085002	10/28/96	09:06:05	Perm	CHN05	2605
-	B600FDC0	10/28/96	09:12:03	Temp	CMN06	2605
-	B600FDC0	10/28/96	09:12:04	Temp	CMN07	2605

More...

F3=Exit  
**4** F11=Alternate view                      F12=Cancel

Figure 36. The Log Analysis Report Display

This display allows you to display or print error log entries for each resource listed. If you select to display reports of more than one resource entry, you cannot return to this display until all selected resource entries have been displayed. The PF12 key can only cancel the entry you are working on.

- 1** From and To (date and time). The information displayed is gathered between these times. The format is the same as the system date and time.
- 2** Use the display option to display the Detail Report for the selected entry.
- 3** Use the print option to print the Detail Report for the selected entry.
- 4** Using the PF11 key provides additional information about all of the entries in the log.

The following display is the Detailed Report for the previously selected entry. If you have selected to display more than one entry, PF12 does not return you to the Log Analysis Report display until all of the selected reference code entries have been displayed.

**Display Detail Report for Resource**

Name	Type	Model	Serial Number	Resource Name
ITS0X2506	2605	002	10-***0C	CHN01

Log ID . . . . . : 01063217

Date . . . . . : 10/25/96

Reference code . . . . . : **2** 170C

Table ID . . . . . : **4** B008F080

Protocol . . . . . : **6** X.25

Class . . . . . : **7** Permanent

System Ref Code . . . . . : B008170C

Frame retry limit reached

**8**

Sequence . . . . . : **1** 33472

Time . . . . . : 11:15:04

Secondary code . . . . . : **3** 00000000

IPL source/state . . . . . : **5** B/3

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit

F9=Address Information

F6=Hexadecimal report

F10=Previous detail report

F12=Cancel

Figure 37. The Display Detail Report for Resource Display

**The fields have the following meanings:**

- 1** The Sequence field shows you the numbers (assigned to the entries in the error log) that indicate the sequence in which the errors occurred. The highest number is the most recent.
- 2** The Reference code. This is the code that your service representative asks you for because this shows you the hardware error code for the failing condition.
- 3** The Secondary code may show the failing condition (for example, IOP return code, processor step code, program return code, or major/minor code).
- 4** The Table ID. Your service representative may also ask the contents of this field because this identifies a group of reference codes.
- 5** This identifies the source of the IPL code being used at the time the entry was added and the state of the machine when the entry was added.
- 6** The protocol field shows you the protocol used for sending and receiving data between the resource and the system.
- 7** The Error class that identifies the type of the entry is one of the following:
  - Permanent
  - Statistics
  - Temporary
  - Threshold
  - Buffered
  - Recoverable

- Informational
- Vary on or vary off
- Machine check
- Qualified

**8** The description is provided by the reference code translate table.

---

## 5.2 Working with Communications Traces

Communications Trace is a service function that allows data to be traced on a communications line, a network interface, or a network server. Once the data has been traced, it may be formatted and placed in a spooled file to be displayed or printed.

Communications Trace should be used when:

- Your problem analysis procedures do not give sufficient information about the problem.
- You suspect that a protocol violation is the problem.
- You suspect that line noise is the problem.
- The error messages indicate that there is an SNA BIND problem.

Interpreting the communications trace output requires detailed knowledge of the line protocols being used to correctly interpret the data generated. The information needed to interpret the trace is in the *SNA Formats*, GA27-3136. Whenever possible, start the communications trace before varying on the line to be traced. This gives you the most accurate sample of the line coming up.

### 5.2.1 Starting and Stopping the Trace

There are two ways to start a trace:

- Enter the Start Communications Trace (STRCMNTRC) CL command.
- Press PF6 on the Work with Communications Traces display accessed by using SST.

A communication trace continues until:

- The End Communications Trace (ENDCMNTRC) command is run.
- TRCFULL(\*STOPTRC) is specified when starting the Trace and the buffer becomes full.
- The Communications Trace function of the SST is used to end the trace.
- A physical line problem causes the trace to end.

In this presentation, we are using the SST functions to trace a token-ring line called AN EXAMPLE. The Work with Communications Traces display is accessed by choosing option 3 on the Start a Service Tool menu displayed in Figure 32 on page 73. The following display is shown:

Work with Communications Traces					
Type options, press Enter.					
2=Stop trace		4=Delete trace		6=Format and print trace	
7=Display message		8=Restart trace			
Configuration					
Opt	Object	Type	Trace Description	Protocol	Trace Status
(No active traces)					
F3=Exit    F5=Refresh <b>1</b> F6=Start trace    F10=Change size					
F11=Display buffer size    F12=Cancel					

Figure 38. The Work with Communications Trace Display with No Trace Active

#### Start the trace:

- 1 Press PF6; the Start Trace display is shown:

Start Trace		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Configuration object . . . . .	<u>AN EXAMPLE</u>	
Type . . . . .	<u>1</u>	1=Line, 2=Network interface 3=Network server
Trace description . . . . .	<u>YOUR DESCRIPTION</u>	
Buffer size . . . . .	<u>6</u> <b>1</b>	1=128K, 2=256K, 3=2048K 4=4096K, 5=6144K, 6=8192K
Stop on buffer full . . . . .	<u>N</u> <b>2</b>	Y=Yes, N=No
Data direction . . . . .	<u>3</u> <b>3</b>	1=Sent, 2=Received, 3=Both
Number of bytes to trace:		
Beginning bytes . . . . .	<u>*CALC</u>	Value, *CALC
Ending bytes . . . . .	<u>*CALC</u>	Value, *CALC
F3=Exit    F5=Refresh    F12=Cancel		

Figure 39. The Start Trace Display

#### The descriptions of the fields are:

**1** Buffer Size(K); this shows the size of the buffer allocated to capture data for this trace. The maximum value that can be specified is 8192K bytes.

**Note:** For network server description traces, the buffer size indicates the size of the buffer allocated for the formatted trace output.

**2** Stop on buffer full (referred to later as Stop/Wrap) specifies whether the data captured by the trace should be overwritten after the specified buffer size is filled. "Yes" indicates that trace data is written to the buffer only until the buffer is filled. Later data is not traced. "No" indicates that later data is written over earlier data once the buffer is full. Data collected in the beginning of the trace is lost if the buffer wraps over.

**3** Trace Direction determines whether to trace transmitted data, received data, or both.

After starting the trace, the Work with Communications Traces display is shown again as follows:

Work with Communications Traces

Type options, press Enter.

2=Stop trace4=Delete trace6=Format and print trace7=Display message8=Restart trace

Configuration

Opt	Object	Type	Trace Description	Protocol	Trace Status
<u>2</u>	<b>1</b> AN EXAMPLE	<b>2</b> LINE	<b>3</b> YOUR DESCRIPTION	<b>4</b> TRN	<b>5</b> ACTIVE

F3=ExitF5=RefreshF6=Start traceF10=Change sizeF11=Display buffer sizeF12=Cancel

Figure 40. The Work with Communications Trace Display with Active Trace

The options or the function keys available on this display are:

- Option 2 = Stop trace  
Select this option to stop a trace that is currently active or waiting for the line, network interface, or network server to be varied on.
- Option 4 = Delete trace  
Select this option to delete a trace that is currently stopped or has an error.
- Option 6 = Format trace data  
Select this option to show trace data formatting options.

**Note:** The trace status must be STOPPED or ERROR **before** using this option. Use PF5 to update the display and view the current trace status. When



formatting is complete, the trace data is placed in a spooled file named QPCSMPT in the default output queue.

- Option 7 = Display message

Select this option to show a message associated with a trace that has an error status.

- Option 8 = Restart trace

Select this option to restart a trace. Selecting this option is equivalent to selecting option 4 (Delete trace) and pressing PF6 to start trace in succession. Restarting a trace starts the trace again using the options selected for the original trace.

**Note:** The trace status must be STOPPED or ERROR to use this option.

- PF10 is used to change the maximum storage size for all traces.
- PF11 is used to view more information about a trace.

**The fields shown on this display are:**

**1** Configuration object shows the name of the configuration object being traced.

**2** Type shows the type of configuration object being traced.

**3** Trace Description shows you the text description specified for this trace.

**4** Protocol shows you the protocol used for sending and receiving data on the communications line, network interface, or network server. The protocol types are:

- Async (Asynchronous Communications)
- BSC (Binary Synchronous Communications)
- TRLAN (Token-Ring Network)
- X.25
- SDLC (Synchronous Data Link Control)
- Ethernet (CSMA/CD or DIX V2)
- IDLC (ISDN Data Link Control)
- ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)
- DDI (Distributed Data Interface)
- Frame Relay
- Wireless LAN
- NetBIOS (Network Basic Input Output System)

**5** The status of the trace is one of the following statuses:

**Active** Trace data is being gathered.

**Error** An error occurred while the trace was gathering data (some data may have been gathered) or while the trace was being formatted.

**Formatting** The trace is being formatted.

**Starting** Trace is being started by another user. You cannot stop or delete this trace. Use the PF5 key to update the trace status.

**Stopped** The trace has stopped (it is not gathering data).

**Stopping** The trace is stopping.

**Waiting** The trace is waiting for the line, network interface, or network server to be varied on and is not gathering data.

If the status of the trace is WAITING and the line, network interface, or network server has not been varied on or the job has not been started, do the following steps:

1. Return to the SST Main Menu.
2. From the SST Main Menu, press PF10 to receive the Command Entry display.
3. Vary on the line, network interface, or network server and start the job.
4. Return to the SST Main Menu and choose the option to start a service function.
5. Select the Communications Traces service function.
6. The trace status should be shown as ACTIVE on the Work with Communications Traces display. Use PF5 to update the trace status.

If you chose the option to stop the trace when the buffer is full, use PF5 to update the trace status. When the trace buffer is full, the trace status changes to STOPPED.

## 5.2.2 Formatting the Trace Data

After the trace has been stopped, you must format the trace. Formatting is done by entering Option 6 on the Work with Communications Traces display and the following display is shown:

**Format Trace Data**

Configuration object . . . . . : AN EXAMPLE  
Type . . . . . : LINE

Type choices, press Enter.

Controller . . . . .	<b>1</b>	*ALL	*ALL, name
Data representation . . . . .	<b>2</b>	3	1=ASCII, 2=EBCDIC, 3=*CALC
Format SNA data only . . . . .	<b>3</b>	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Format RR, RNR commands . . . . .	<b>4</b>	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Format TCP/IP data only . . . . .	<b>5</b>	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Format UI data only . . . . .	<b>6</b>	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Format MAC or SMT data only . . . . .	<b>7</b>	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Format Broadcast data . . . . .	<b>8</b>	Y	Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel

Figure 41. The Format Trace Data Display

The display-only fields on this display are:

- The configuration object that shows the name of the configuration object traced.
- The type that shows the type of configuration object traced.

**The input fields on this display are:**

**1** Controller. This option is only valid for Async, X.25, SDLC, IDLC, and local area networks. You can select to format the data for a specific controller or for all controllers attached to the communications line at the time of the trace.

- To format the data for all controllers, type \*ALL.
- To format the data for a specific controller, type the name of the controller.

**2** Data representation. This option is not valid for BSC networks. This option determines whether the hexadecimal data is converted to ASCII or EBCDIC characters.

- Select \*CALC (default) to have the system calculate how to format the displayable characters in the trace.
- Select ASCII to convert the hexadecimal data to displayable characters using ASCII conversion rules.
- Select EBCDIC to convert the hexadecimal data to displayable characters using EBCDIC conversion rules.

For example, hexadecimal 61 is a slash (‘/’) in EBCDIC but hexadecimal 61 is an “a” using ASCII conversion.

**3** Format SNA data only. This option is only valid for local area networks, SDLC, X.25, and IDLC.

- Select Yes to format and spool SNA data only.
- Select No to format and spool line protocol data (SDLC, X.25, Ethernet, token-ring, DDI, and wireless). SNA data is spooled (shown in hexadecimal form) but is not formatted.

**4** Format RR and RNR commands. This option is only valid for local area networks, SDLC, X.25, IDLC, and ISDN.

- Select Yes to format RR (Receiver Ready) and RNR (Receiver Not Ready) commands in addition to other data.
- Select No if you do not want RR and RNR commands formatted with other data.

**5** Format TCP/IP data only. This option is only valid for local area networks and X.25.

- Select Yes to format and spool frames that contain Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) data only.
- Select No to format and spool line protocol data (token-ring, Ethernet, X.25, or wireless) only.

**6** Format UI data only. This option is only valid for local area networks. “Yes” can be specified for this option only if “No” was specified for the “Format SNA data only” option.

- Select Yes to format and spool Unnumbered Information (UI) data only.

- Select No to format and spool line protocol data (token-ring, Ethernet, DDI, or wireless) only.

**7** Format MAC or SMT data only.

**Note:** Traces of token-ring lines attached to a network server description do not contain any MAC data; therefore, this option must be set to No.

This option is only valid for local area networks.

- Select Yes to format and spool only Medium Access Control (MAC) or Station Management (SMT) data.
- Select No to format and spool line protocol data (token-ring, Ethernet, DDI, or wireless) only.

**8** Format broadcast data. This option is only valid for local area networks.

- Select Yes to include the broadcast data (frames received with destination MAC addresses of FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF) in the formatted trace data.
- Select No to exclude the broadcast data from the trace.

Usually, the next step after having the trace data both collected and formatted is to send the data to somewhere else to be analyzed. You normally have three alternatives:

- Print out the spooled file and send the printout.
- Save the spooled trace data on tape or diskette and send them.
- Send the spooled file through communications lines.

To save the spooled trace data to tape or diskette:

1. Use the Create Physical File (CRTPF) command to create a file with a record length of 133 and a file type of \*DATA.
2. Use the Copy Spooled File (CPYSPLF) command to copy the spooled file QPCSMPT to the physical file created previously. **Set the CTLCHAR parameter to \*FCFC on the CPYSPLF command**, or the person receiving the file is unable to print the file.
3. To copy to diskette, use the Copy To Diskette (CPYTODKT) command to copy from the physical file to file QDKT. To copy to tape, use the Copy To Tape (CPYTOTAP) command to copy from the physical file to file QTAPE.

To send the spooled trace data to another system:

Use the Send Network Spooled File (SNDNETSPLF) command to send the spooled file to another user on the SNADS network.

If the target system supports DDM:

1. Use the Create DDM File (CRTDDMF) command to create a DDM file.
2. Use the Copy Spooled File (CPYSPLF) command to copy the spooled file QPCSMPT to the DDM file created in step 1 in the preceding list. Remember to specify CTLCHAR(\*FCFC) on the Copy Spooled File command.



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## Chapter 6. Communications I/O Processor (IOP)

The communications I/O processor (IOP) is the major component within a communications subsystem. When configuring an AS/400 system with communications lines, it is important not to overload an IOP to avoid a possible system performance bottleneck.

This chapter handles the most important values that the performance manager collects for IOPs. It describes how you can use these values to identify IOP bottlenecks, where you can find these values, how they are related to each other, and what you can do to remove the bottlenecks. From a performance point of view, there are two types of IOPs for communications:

- Communications IOPs
- Multi-function IOPs

Performance data for communications IOPs is collected in the file *QAPMCIOP*. Performance data for multi-function IOPs is collected in the file *QAPMMIOP*. The field names described in this chapter start with *xx*. You should replace *xx* by *CI* to retrieve the field name used in the *QAPMCIOP* file. You should replace *xx* by *MI* to retrieve the field name used in the *QAPMMIOP* file.

In this chapter, references are made to performance reports and performance displays. Read Chapter 3, "Using Performance Tools/400" on page 27 to see how you can print these reports or reach these displays.

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### 6.1 Important Fields in the IOP Performance Manager File

The important performance fields in the *QAPMCIOP* file are all related to IOP utilization.

#### 6.1.1 IOP Utilization

IOP utilization is the percentage of elapsed time during which the IOP was utilized. IOP utilization is an important performance indicator. Exceeding the utilization threshold value may lead to unacceptable response times.

##### 6.1.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display IOP Utilization

To view the IOP utilization, you can print:

- The component report
- The resource report

The component report has an IOP utilizations section that shows you the IOP utilization over the total report period (see Figure 42 on page 90). You can print the component report by using the *PRTCPT* command.

Component Report										11/15/96 16:01:58			
IOP Utilizations										Page 17			
Member . . . : SAMPLE		Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/00-00000		Main storage . . . : 384.0 MB		Started . . . . : 11/12/96 14:24:40							
Library . . . : QPFRDATA		System name . . . : SYSNAM05		Version/Release . . : 3/ 6.0		Stopped . . . . : 11/12/96 14:59:39							
Communications			--- OPSTART Msg ---		--- KBytes Transmitted ---		Restart	BNA	Available				
IOP's		Utilization	Reverse	Normal	IOP	System	Queues	Received	Storage				
-----			-----		-----		-----	-----	-----				
CC01	(2619)	4.6	0	1,081	465	429	0	0	1,895,536				
CC03	(2617)	4.4	0	3,772	4,922	350	0	0	2,130,644				
CC04	(2623)	.2	0	195	14	7	0	0	43,744				
-----			-----		-----		-----	-----	-----				
DASD IOP's		Utilization	Ops Per Sec										
-----			-----										
SI03	(6512)	.0	4										
-----			-----										
Multi-function													
IOP's		Utilization											
-----													
CMB01	(9162)	1.1											
-----													
Local Work		Controller	-- OPSTART	Msg --	KBytes	Transmitted	Restart	BNA	-----	Queue	Average	-----	Twinaxial
Station	IOP's	Util	Name	Reverse	Normal	IOP	System	Queues	Received	Wait	Suspend	Active	Util
-----			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WS01	(916A)	.1		0	7	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Figure 42. Component Report - Communications IOP Utilization

The resource report has an IOP utilizations section that shows you the IOP utilization per interval. Figure 43 shows the component report for the communications IOP. Figure 44 on page 91 shows the component report for the multi-function IOP. You can print the resource report by using the PRTRSCRIPT command.

Resource Interval Report										11/15/96 16:42:01
Communications IOP Utilizations										Page 5
Member . . . : SAMPLE	Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/00-00000	Main storage . . . : 384.0 M	Started . . . . : 11/12/96 14:24:40							
Library . . . : QPFRDATA	System name . . . : SYSNAM05	Version/Release . . : 3/6.0	Stopped . . . . : 11/12/96 14:59:39							
IOP Name/ (Model)	Itv End	Utilization	-- OPSTART Reverse	Msg Normal	--- KBytes Transmitted IOP	--- System	Restart Queues	BNA Received	Avail Local Storage (K)	
CC01 (2619)	14:29	4.5	0	169	65	58	0	0	1,851	
	14:34	4.6	0	152	69	67	0	0	1,851	
	14:39	5.0	0	367	111	174	0	0	1,851	
	14:44	4.4	0	146	63	69	0	0	1,851	
	14:49	4.3	0	75	51	19	0	0	1,851	
	14:54	4.5	0	89	51	25	0	0	1,851	
	14:59	4.6	0	83	55	17	0	0	1,851	
CC03 (2617)	14:29	6.7	0	3,735	4,916	350	0	0	2,080	
	14:34	4.0	0	7	1	0	0	0	2,080	
	14:39	4.1	0	6	1	0	0	0	2,080	
	14:44	3.8	0	6	1	0	0	0	2,080	
	14:49	3.8	0	6	1	0	0	0	2,080	
	14:54	4.0	0	6	1	0	0	0	2,080	
	14:59	4.1	0	6	1	0	0	0	2,080	
CC04 (2623)	14:29	.1	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:34	.2	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:39	.4	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:44	.1	0	27	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:49	.1	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:54	.3	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	
	14:59	.3	0	28	2	1	0	0	42	

Figure 43. Resource Report - Communications IOP Utilization



Resource Interval Report				11/15/96 16:42:01	
Multifunction IOP Utilizations				Page 19	
Member . . . : SAMPLE	Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/00-00000	Main storage . . : 384.0 M	Started . . . : 11/12/96 14:24:40		
Library . . . : QPFRDATA	System name . . . : SYSNAM05	Version/Release . . : 3/6.0	Stopped . . . : 11/12/96 14:59:39		
IOP Name/ (Model)	Itv End	Utilization			
-----	----	-----			
CMB01 (9162)	14:29	1.2			
	14:34	.7			
	14:39	.4			
	14:44	.4			
	14:49	1.9			
	14:54	2.4			
	14:59	.7			

Figure 44. Resource Report - Multifunction IOP Utilization

To relate the IOP information provided by the Component and Resource reports to particular communication line descriptions, you can use the System Report - Communication Summary. By selecting the line description you want, the System Report provides the IOP Resource Name, IOP Type and line name. Otherwise, it is not obvious which lines are associated with which IOPs from the component and resource reports alone.

Alternatively, you can enter the WRKHDWRSC (\*CMN) command and use PF11 to display the addresses of the IOPs.

### 6.1.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file are related to the IOP utilization:

- xxIDLC** The idle loop count. The number of times the communication IOP ran an idle loop. This is done when the IOP has no work to perform.
- xxIDLT** The idle loop time. The time in hundredths of micro seconds to run the idle loop once.
- xxKBYO** Number of bytes transmitted from the IOP to the system. For communications, this includes inbound data from all lines on this IOP.
- xxKBYI** Number of bytes transmitted from the system to the IOP. For communications, this includes outbound data to all lines on this IOP.
- xxRSTQ** The number of times that the IOP sent a work request (OPSTART) to the system and the system queues to process the request were full.
- xxBNAR** The number of times that a system hardware buffer overrun occurred.

A non-zero value in the field xxRSTQ indicates that the IOP is sending requests and data to the system faster than the system can handle them. This value should be 0 or low.

A non-zero value in the field xxBNAR indicates that IOP work requests are being sent to the system faster than the hardware buffers are unloaded. This value should be 0 or low.

The IOP utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$IOP \text{ utilization} = (INTSEC - (xxIDLC * xxIDLT) / 10 ** 8) / INTSEC$$

INTSEC is the elapsed interval seconds.

### 6.1.1.3 Where to Find the Performance Values

- xxIDLC** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
- xxIDLT** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
- xxKBYO** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
  - Print the resource report (Communications IOP only).
  - Print the component report (Communications IOP only).
- xxKBYI** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
  - Print the resource report (Communications IOP only).
  - Print the component report (Communications IOP only).
- xxRSTQ** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
  - Print the resource report (Communications IOP only).
  - Print the component report (Communications IOP only).
- xxBNAR** This is a field in the QAPMCIOP file. To determine the value of this field, you can:
- Query the QAPMCIOP/QAPMMIOP file.
  - Print the resource report (Communications IOP only).
  - Print the component report (Communications IOP only).

#### IOP utilization

This is a derived field. To determine the value of this field, you can:

- Print the resource report.
- Print the component report.

The component report shows you the IOP utilization over the total report period. The resource report shows you the IOP utilization per interval.

---

## 6.2 Communication IOP Recommendations

One of the most important factors affecting the overall communication performance on an AS/400 network is the performance of the communication Input/Output Processor (IOP). The communications workload should be distributed as evenly as possible across all available resources such as communication lines, IOP subsystems, and system buses.

We shall examine the following factors affecting IOP performance:

- Configuring communication lines
- Frame size
- IOP type
- IOP assist
- IOP utilization

### 6.2.1 Configuring Communication Lines

Care should be taken when configuring wide-area network communication lines because each IOP subsystem has a limit to the number of lines it can support based on factors such as line speed, protocol, frame size, and the number of X.25 virtual circuits. This limitation is mainly determined by the amount of storage on the IOP and is more important for the older IOPs that had less storage available. In addition to the storage used to hold operational microcode and protocol specific code, the following line configuration parameters require additional storage.

**MAXFRAME** Maximum frame size.

**MAXOUT** Maximum number of outstanding or unacknowledged frames.

**MAXBUFFER**

Maximum size of inbound and outbound data buffers or message size (used for BSC or ASYNC protocols).

**MAXCTL** Maximum number of controllers.

For detailed guidelines on configuring lines and communication subsystems, refer to the *Communications: Management Guide*, SC41-3406. Pay special attention to the section describing aggregate line speed and subsystem storage considerations.

These theoretical maximum configurations for each communications IOP may not provide the expected performance if there is some other bottleneck such as the CPU's ability to support the communications workload, or if there are excessive errors on a particular line. Communications applications consume CPU resources to process data and support disk I/O as well as to process the communications software itself. Instead of thinking how many communication lines a given system can support, determine how many lines are required to support the expected workload, and find out which AS/400 model is capable of accommodating this load.

The configuration guidelines should be adhered to because seemingly minor configuration changes may lead to problems if the IOP is overloaded. Future changes to certain line description parameters such as MAXFRAME, MAXCTL, or MODULUS may result in insufficient IOP storage if they are increased beyond the default values.

The guidelines are more accurate for a large transfer environment because the utilization of the IOP is affected by the size of the frames being handled. In an interactive environment where many small frames are being transmitted to a large number of workstations per line, the IOP has to work considerably harder than for a large file transfer environment. This is particularly true for frames smaller than 256 bytes and can reduce the number of lines supported.

## 6.2.2 Frame Size

In general, the use of larger frames results in improved IOP performance and lower response times. This is because the time it takes the IOP to process a large frame is only slightly longer than that for a small frame. As the total number of frames is reduced by using large frames, so too is the total overhead associated with the processing of the frames. The IOP processing time is shorter, allowing it to handle other transactions and provide improved throughput. This is of particular significance in a LAN environment where the high media speed reduces the possibility of the line being a bottleneck. This is in contrast to a wide-area network communication line, where line speed is often the main cause of throughput and response time problems. The frames on a LAN arrive at the IOP at a much higher rate and if the frame size is not maximized, throughput may be dramatically reduced. The relatively error free transmission environment of a LAN aids the use of large frames as few re-transmissions are required. This is the main concern when using large frames on a *noisy* wide-area communication line, as re-transmissions reduces overall performance.

To correctly configure your lines for maximum frame sizes, you must change the MAXFRAME parameter on both the line and controller descriptions. This holds for TRLAN, ELAN, FDDI, Frame Relay, SDLC, and ISDN. For X.25, both the DFTPKTSIZE and MAXFRAME parameters must be increased.

## 6.2.3 IOP Type

The choice of a communication IOP is also of importance because the new high performance IOPs such as the 2623, 2619 (token-ring), 2617 (Ethernet) and 2666 offer superior performance compared to the older IOPs. These high performance IOPs have faster microprocessors and more memory. If the throughput of the IOP is unsatisfactory and it is not possible to offload some of the workload to other IOPs, it may be necessary to upgrade to one of these processors. It is especially important to use the higher performing IOPs for file serving and database serving and in environments where there are many communication I/Os per transaction.

The 2623 six-line communication IOP provides better performance than the older style processors in any of the following situations:

- There is a requirement for high X.25 throughput.
- The IOP has several lines attached to it.
- High speed lines are required.
- The lines are heavily utilized.
- There is a high amount of polling on the lines.

The 2666 high speed communications IOP supports high speed lines such as T1(1.544Mbps)/E1(2.048Mbps) and supports communication protocols such as SDLC, frame relay, and X.25.

Refer to Section 9.2.1, "IOP Utilization" on page 159, Section 8.4.1, "IOP Utilization" on page 143, and Section 7.10, "LAN IOPs" on page 122 for a more detailed comparison of IOP performance measurements.

## 6.2.4 IOP Assist

The new LAN IOPs (2617, 2619, 2618, 2665, 2668, and 2666) also support a function called IOP assist that allows APPC applications to send RUs and TCP/IP applications to send buffers to the IOP for processing, which reduces the CPU utilization for these tasks. When using WAN IOPs or the older types of LAN IOP, the time spent by the CPU processing frames decreased significantly as the frame size was increased. The IOP assist feature makes the CPU time far less dependent on frame size because much of the processing is offloaded to the IOP.

### Note

Changing the RU size (MAXLENRU) in the APPN mode descriptions to a value other than \*CALC may negate the IOP assist performance feature.

## 6.2.5 IOP Utilization

An essential step to obtaining good system level performance is to ensure that you do not exceed the recommended utilization limit of any system resource. Guidelines for IOP utilization figures are given in Appendix I, "Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data" on page 379 for the following communication IOPs:

- Multifunction IOP
- Communication IOP (WAN)
- LAN IOP
- Integrated PC Server (Formerly referred to as FSIOP)

It is not possible to give a fixed percentage IOP utilization as a maximum recommended value as this depends on the nature of the communication workload at the time the utilization is measured. In the case of an SDLC line with several controllers attached and workstations in an "active" or "varied on" state, the IOP utilization may be as high as 80% without any real "work" being done by the remote workstations. This is due to the constant transmission of Receive Ready (RR) frames that are necessary to maintain the active links. This is referred to as "polling" and means that an IOP can appear busy even when no real work is being performed. For this reason, the IOP utilization value provided by AS/400 Performance Tools is only of value if you know that productive work was being done during a particular monitor interval. If you know that only RR activity was present during the interval, you need not be concerned by seeing a high utilization.

For interactive environments, you may still have acceptable performance with a utilization of up to 60%. This figure may be even higher if there is only a small number of concurrent users.

Similarly, when using multipoint lines, you should vary off any controllers that are turned off as the IOP wastes time polling them if they are left "vary on pending". This unnecessary polling increases IOP utilization and slows response time for other users. See Section 9.1.5, "Connect Poll Retries" on page 155 for a discussion of polling and the importance of line description polling parameters such as POLLPAUSE, which can be adjusted to limit the frequency of polling inactive stations.

The IOP utilization is also affected by error recovery and retries. If you are experiencing high utilization, check the System Service Tools (SST) error logs for the lines controlled by that IOP for errors. You can also change the error logging threshold level (THRESHOLD) to \*MAX temporarily to have error messages posted to the QSYSOPR message queue.

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## Chapter 7. Local Area Network Performance Analysis

Local Area Network (LAN) support on the AS/400 system offers a flexible means of connection for token-ring and Ethernet network users at much higher transmission rates than are possible with conventional wide-area network communication lines. Yet in spite of the high bandwidth available, LANs also suffer from bottlenecks and poor performance. This chapter discusses some of the common reasons for poor performance on token-ring and Ethernet LANs and describes the key indicators of performance that are found in the OS/400 Performance Monitor database. This data can be analyzed using Performance Tools/400 or by running your own queries over these database files.

LAN performance is also dependent upon the applications and protocols being used, the hardware and software configurations of the LAN workstations, and the LANs physical topology. This chapter focuses on tuning the AS/400 system for optimum performance and does not cover these other variables.

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### 7.1 LAN Performance Indicators in Performance Monitor Database

The following are the main LAN performance indicators that are analyzed using the information available in the OS/400 Performance Monitor database files.

- Line utilization
- LAN congestion
- Medium access control (MAC) errors
- Retransmissions
- Timeouts
- LAN overheads

---

### 7.2 Line Utilization

Line utilization measures the percentage of elapsed time during which the LAN was busy transferring data.

Operating the LAN at too high a line utilization results in poor response time and throughput due to excessive queuing time.

#### 7.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization

Line utilization can be displayed using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor.

The DSPPFRDTA command provides a combination of system, component, and resource report information. Press PF21 on the Display Performance Data display to view the Communication Line Detail display as shown in Figure 45 on page 98.

The line utilization for the sample interval selected is the value listed under the % Busy column heading.

Display Communications Line Detail							
Member . . . . . :		Q952290843		Elapsed time . . . . :		09:57:23	
Library . . . . . :		QPFRDATA					
Type options, press Enter.							
5=Display remote jobs    7=Display communications interval data							
Option	Line ID	Line Type	Line Speed	Tns Count	Average Response	Job Count	% Busy
	OM102	SDLC	9.6	412	3.19	9	7.3
	OM105	SDLC	9.6	2145	1.84	22	8.6
	SI102	SDLC	9.6	219	3.22	7	6.2
	OM106	SDLC	9.6	1949	2.19	17	10.7
	ITSC	SDLC	9.6	0	.00	0	1.1
	OM104	SDLC	9.6	1300	1.99	13	9.2
	SC103	SDLC	4.8	2176	2.42	18	23.4
	LINTRN	TRLAN	4000.0	142	.00	44	.3
							Bottom
F3=Exit    F12=Cancel    F15=Sort by line ID    F20=Sort by transactions							
F24=More keys							

Figure 45. DSPPFRDTA - Communications Line Detail

Performance Tools/400 also provides the following reports that can be printed using PRTSYSRPT (Print System Report) and PRTRSCRPT (Print Resource Interval Report):

- System Report - Communication Summary shows average and peak line utilization over the total report period as in Figure 46.

System Report									
Communications Summary									
Sample System Report									
Member . . . : Q952290843		Model/Serial . . : E50/12-34567		Main storage . . : 64.0 M		Started . . . . : 08/17/95 08:44:29		9/06/93 16:39:00	
Library . . : QPFRDATA		System name . . : CPD01		Version/Release : 3/ 1.0		Stopped . . . . : 08/17/95 18:43:21		Page 0004	
Bus/IOP/ Line	Protocol	Line Speed	Avg Util	Max Util	Active Devices	Number Transactions	Average Response	Bytes Per Second	Per Second
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Received	Transmitted
BUS 0 IOP 03 (2626)									
LINTRN	TRLAN	4000.0	0	1	23	0	.0	1315.8	499.2

Figure 46. System Report - Communication Summary

- Resource Interval Report - Communications Line Detail shows the utilization calculated per sample interval as shown in Figure 47 on page 99.





This line utilization may not represent a value that is quite accurate. First of all, LAN is a shared media and many stations may be using the same ring. AS/400 PT/400 collects bytes counts only from the AS/400 system or to the AS/400 system so that data between other stations are not collected. Second, only I-frames are counted for SNA traffic and we have no idea for other frames. If you observe poor performance in a LAN environment but the line utilization shows a low number (such as 10%), the IOP utilization may show a high figure.

***QAPMETH - Ethernet Network File:***

**ETLICT** Total number of characters transmitted in all I-frames  
**ETLICR** Total number of characters received in all I-frames  
**ETLLSP** Line speed expressed in bits per second  
**INTSEC** The number of seconds since the last sample interval  
**ETLLND** Line description

$$\text{LINE UTILIZATION (\%)} = \frac{((\text{ETLICT} + \text{ETLICR} + \text{SCBXMT} + \text{SCBRCV}) * 8 * 100)}{(\text{ETLLSP} * \text{INTSEC})}$$

This line utilization may not represent a value that is quite accurate. First of all, LAN is a shared media and many stations may be using the same bus. AS/400 PT/400 collects bytes counts only from the AS/400 system or to the AS/400 system so that data between other stations are not collected. Second, only I-frames are counted for SNA traffic and we have no idea for other frames. If you observe poor performance in a LAN environment but the line utilization shows a low number (such as 10%), the IOP utilization may show a high figure.

### 7.2.3 Recommendations

In order to achieve good performance in a token-ring environment, it is recommended that the line utilization should not exceed 50%. The figure is lower for the Ethernet environment. Studies have shown that the CSMA/CD protocol used on Ethernet networks optimizes throughput and response time under conditions of relatively low (less than 40%) bandwidth utilization.

In a large data transfer environment where there are a small number of interactive users contending for the line, a higher line utilization can still offer acceptable performance.

The relatively high transmission rates of LAN networks reduce the likelihood of the line utilization being a performance bottleneck. It is more common for the application code, the system communication code, or the performance of the CPU and LAN IOP to be the limiting factors on response time and throughput.

---

## 7.3 LAN Congestion

LAN adapter congestion is often a cause of performance degradation on token-rings and Ethernets. This section discusses some common performance indicators that identify LAN congestion.

### 7.3.1 Not Ready and Sequence Errors

When a link station is experiencing congestion due to overflow of the receive buffers, it signals the host using a Receive Not Ready frame. This usually indicates a slow-down or a temporary inability to receive additional information frames.

If a receiving station finds an error in frames, it signals the sending station using a Reject frame for retransmission. This is an indication that the information frames are being received out of sequence.

### 7.3.2 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Congestion

LAN congestion errors can be analyzed using the DSPPPFRDTA command as follows:

- Type DSPPPFRDTA.
- Select performance member.
- Select time interval.
- Press PF21 for Display Communication Line Detail.
- Select the line you want to view with a "7" for Display Communication Interval Data.

The results are shown in Figure 48.

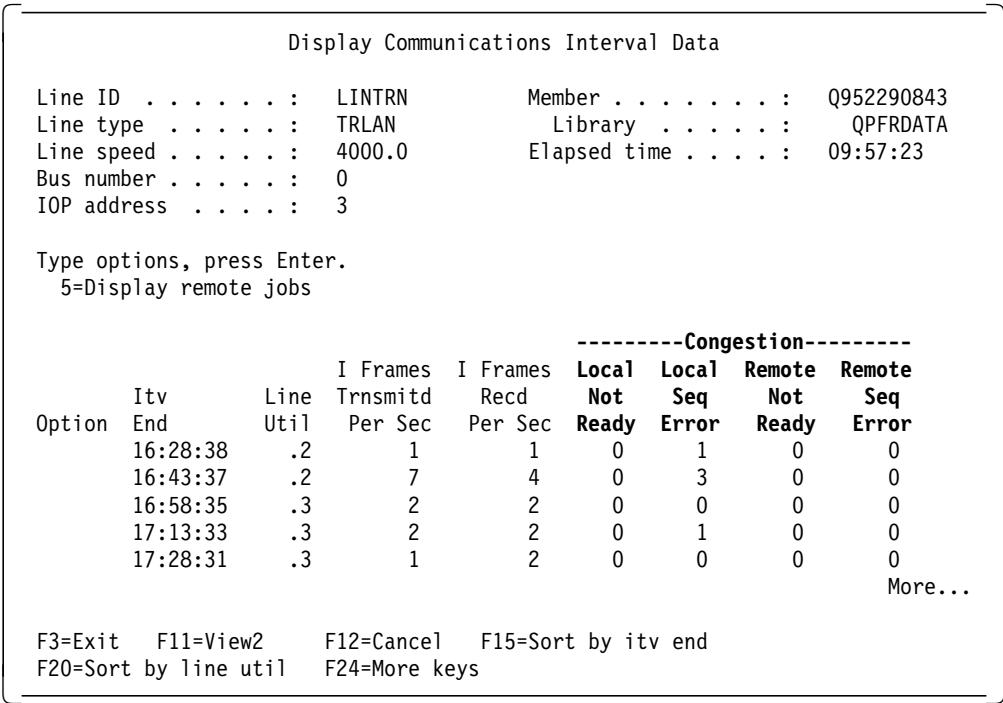


Figure 48. DSPPPFRDTA - Display Communications Interval Data

This display shows the congestion error counters for each sample interval.

#### Local Not Ready

These are the Receiver Not Ready frames transmitted by the host as a percentage of the Information Frames received by the host.

**Local Sequence Error**

These are the Reject frames transmitted by the LAN IOP as a percentage of the Information Frames received by the AS/400 system.

**Remote not Ready**

These are the Receiver Not Ready frames received by the AS/400 system as a percentage of the Information Frames transmitted by the LAN IOP.

**Remote Sequence Error**

These are the Reject frames received by the host as a percentage of the Information Frames transmitted by the host.

These same congestion error counters can be displayed using PRTRSCRPT (Print Resource Interval Report) as shown in Figure 47 on page 99.

### 7.3.3 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields from the performance database files QAPMECL and QAPMETH are the most important indicators of LAN adapter congestion.

***QAPMECL - Token-Ring Network File:***

<b>ELRFT</b>	Total number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames transmitted
<b>ELRFR</b>	Total number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames received
<b>ELRJFT</b>	Total number of Reject frames transmitted
<b>ELRJFR</b>	Total number of Reject frames received
<b>ELIFT</b>	Total number of I-frames transmitted
<b>ELIFR</b>	Total number of I-frames received
<b>EMRXC</b>	Receive Congestion. Frame was not received due to insufficient receive buffer.
<b>EMIOA</b>	I/O adapter overrun. Adapter interrupt status queue overrun.

***QAPMETH - Ethernet File:***

<b>ETLRFT</b>	Total number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames transmitted
<b>ETLRFR</b>	Total number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames received
<b>ETLRJFT</b>	Total number of Reject frames transmitted
<b>ETLRJFR</b>	Total number of Reject frames received
<b>ETLIFT</b>	Total number of I-frames transmitted
<b>ETLIFR</b>	Total number of I-frames received
<b>ETMROV</b>	Receiver overruns due to buffer shortage
<b>ETLLBC</b>	Counts of the number of times the station entered a local busy substate

The congestion errors reported by Performance Tools/400 are derived from the preceding fields using the following equations:

$$\text{Local Not Ready (\%)} = ( \text{ELRFT} * 100 ) / \text{ELIFT}$$

$$\text{Local Sequence Error (\%)} = ( \text{ELRJFT} * 100 ) / \text{ELIFT}$$

*Remote Not Ready (%) = ( ELRFR\*100 )/ ELIFT*

*Remote Sequence Error (%) = ( ELRJFR\*100 )/ ELIFT*

If the local congestion values are high, it is an indication that the AS/400 IOP or system data buffers are not being emptied fast enough to cope with the received traffic.

If the remote congestion values are high, further investigation should be undertaken to determine which remote stations are experiencing the congestion. This is because these figures are gross values for the entire network that can mask individual station problems.

In this case, more detailed information for each workstation is found in the performance database files QAPMSTNL and QAPMSTNE that contain token-ring station and Ethernet station file entries respectively. The following fields are useful:

***QAPMSTNL - Token-Ring Station File:***

<b>SLLND</b>	Token-ring line description
<b>SLTYPE</b>	Resource type of the token-ring IOP
<b>SLSTNN</b>	Name of reporting workstation
<b>DTETIM</b>	Interval date (yy/mm/dd) and time (hh:mm:ss)
<b>SLRNRX</b>	Number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames transmitted
<b>SLRNRR</b>	Number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames received
<b>SLREJT</b>	Number of Reject frames transmitted
<b>SLREJR</b>	Number of Reject frames received
<b>SLIXMT</b>	Total number of I-frames transmitted
<b>SLIRCV</b>	Total number of I-frames received
<b>SLLBCT</b>	Number of times station entered local busy substate

***QAPMSTNE - Ethernet Station File:***

<b>STLND</b>	Ethernet line description
<b>STTYPE</b>	Resource type of Ethernet IOP
<b>STSTNN</b>	Name of reporting workstation
<b>DTETIM</b>	Interval date (yy/mm/dd) and time (hh:mm:ss)
<b>STRNRX</b>	Number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames transmitted
<b>STRNRR</b>	Number of Receiver-Not-Ready frames received
<b>STREJT</b>	Number of Reject frames transmitted
<b>STREJR</b>	Number of Reject frames received
<b>STIXMT</b>	Total number of I-frames transmitted
<b>STIRCV</b>	Total number of I-frames received
<b>STLBCT</b>	Number of times station entered local busy substate

### 7.3.4 Receive Congestion Errors on Token-Rings

Another useful indicator of LAN adapter congestion is the Receive Congestion error which is a Medium Access Control (MAC) error reported by token-ring devices only.

Receive congestion is one of the standard MAC errors reported to the functional address of Ring Error Monitor every two seconds and is a function of the token-ring architecture. There are many devices that can perform the function of a ring error monitor (for example, a LAN Network Manager station or a 3174).

Performance Tools/400 only displays the total number of MAC errors occurring on the network. This is discussed in Section 7.4, "Medium Access Control (MAC) Errors" on page 106. However, the following field in database file QAPMECL can be used as an indicator of congestion on the AS/400 token-ring I/O adapter.

**EMRXC**      Receive congestion: The frame was not copied because no buffer was available.

There are no individual station counters for receive congestion errors in the database files. This makes it difficult to isolate the offending adapter. Often it is the case that a PC simply needs to be re-booted to clear a congestion problem as there can be a problem between the token-ring adapter drivers and the PC application. Even though there may be no application currently using the token-ring connectivity, as long as the PC is still powered on and connected to the LAN, the adapter still tries to process frames containing its MAC address or a broadcast frame.

### 7.3.5 Ethernet Collision Counters

Ethernet networks implement a Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) protocol. When a station has data to send, it first listens to the media to determine if data is currently being transmitted by another station. If not, the station begins to transmit while continuing to listen to detect whether the frames collide with other transmissions. If a collision does occur, the stations must "back-off" and cease transmitting for a random period of time. As this time period is different for each station, eventually one of them should be able to successfully transmit without further collisions. If a station encounters 16 unsuccessful transmission attempts, the frames are discarded and it is left to the higher level protocols to deal with the retransmission of that frame.

Clearly the more stations on any given Ethernet segment, the greater the number of collisions, and more retransmissions are needed. This leads to congestion of the available bandwidth and poor response times.

Performance Tools/400 does not display information regarding Ethernet collision statistics. However, the following database files do contain collision counters. There are no equivalent fields in the Ethernet station counter file QAPMSTNE so it is not possible to look at individual station statistics.

#### ***QAPMETH - Ethernet Statistics File:***

**ETMEXR**      Number of frames unsuccessfully transmitted more than 16 times and hence discarded due to excessive retries

**ETMM1R**      Number of frames requiring more than one retry for successful transmission

<b>ETM1R</b>	Number of frames requiring exactly one retry to transmit
<b>ETMDCN</b>	This counts the number of times that transmission was deferred due to the media being busy

A high value for ETM1R does not necessarily correspond to a high collision rate on the Ethernet bus. This field is useful if you analyze the information together with the other fields and make a comparison on the success rate of transmission on the network.

### 7.3.6 Recommendations to Control Congestion

Invariably LAN congestion causes degraded network performance. However, there is no definitive approach to take to produce immediate results because of the many different components that affect congestion on a LAN. Some of these factors are:

- The characteristics of the application
- The amount of data sent
- The rate that the application can present and accept data
- The data blocking characteristics
- The LAN adapter type
- The processing unit model..
- The utilization of the line, adapter, and the CPU..
- The internal buffering capabilities..

Some improvements that can be taken to resolve congestion are:

- Install a higher performance LAN adapter.
- Use larger frame sizes to increase the throughput of the LAN.
- Use pacing for SNA sessions to limit the transmission rate to congested adapters. Pacing specifies the number of request units (RUs) that can be sent before an acknowledgement is required from the receiving device. Pacing is specified in the mode description and may be different for each session. This is discussed in further detail in Chapter 10, "SNA" on page 163.
- Increase the value of the LANRSPTMR parameter in the controller description. See Section 7.9.3, "LANRSPTMR and LANFRMRTY" on page 117. This reduces the number of times that a station solicits a response and lets it wait for the receiver's LANACKTMR to expire causing it to send the needed response if the frame has arrived. LANRSPTMR should not exceed two seconds.
- Consider lowering the value of LANMAXOUT, which controls the rate of transmission of the transmitting station if you have the following situation. The transmitting station is using a faster adapter than the receiving station over a fast media and the transmitting station is receiving a high number of Receiver Not Ready frames or Reject frames.
- Consider changing the topology of your network by breaking it up into smaller segments using bridges or switched hubs. Careful network design is required to prevent creating bottlenecks with these new network components.
- Some of the congestion may be caused by bottlenecks in the CPU or the disks. In this case, refer to the *AS/400 Performance Management Version 3 Release 6*, GG24-4735, for tips on managing your system performance.

---

## 7.4 Medium Access Control (MAC) Errors

The number of Medium Access Control (MAC) errors is an important indication of frame transmission and reception errors and frame format recognition problems as well as frame validity-related errors.

MAC errors are those reported by each workstation to the functional address of the Ring Error Monitor (REM) that may or may not exist. Often a LAN has a dedicated station acting as a LAN Manager that performs the REM function. If not, the MAC errors may be interrogated by any device that uses this functional address including the AS/400 system.

MAC errors consist of "soft errors" that indicate an underlying problem with some component of the network but that are not severe enough to totally disrupt the LAN and "hard errors" such as Beacon frames that do indicate a major failure of the LAN.

These errors can also be described as either isolating or non-isolating, depending on whether the problem can be pinpointed to a particular station or pair of stations (called a fault domain).

The IBM Performance Tools/400 provides some tools that can help you retrieve the gross MAC error count, but this does not help in isolating the fault domain. In order to do so, you must use the data in the performance database files described later in this chapter. You can use the queries provided in Appendix B, "Local Area Network Queries" on page 239 to examine the appropriate fields.

### 7.4.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display MAC Errors

The total number of MAC errors per performance monitor time interval can be displayed using the following command.

Type DSPPFRDTA:

- Select performance member.
- Select time interval.
- Press the PF21 key for Display Communication Line Detail.
- Select the line you want to view with a "7" for Display Communication Interval Data.
- Press PF11 to view the MAC errors on the display. An example is shown in Figure 49 on page 107.



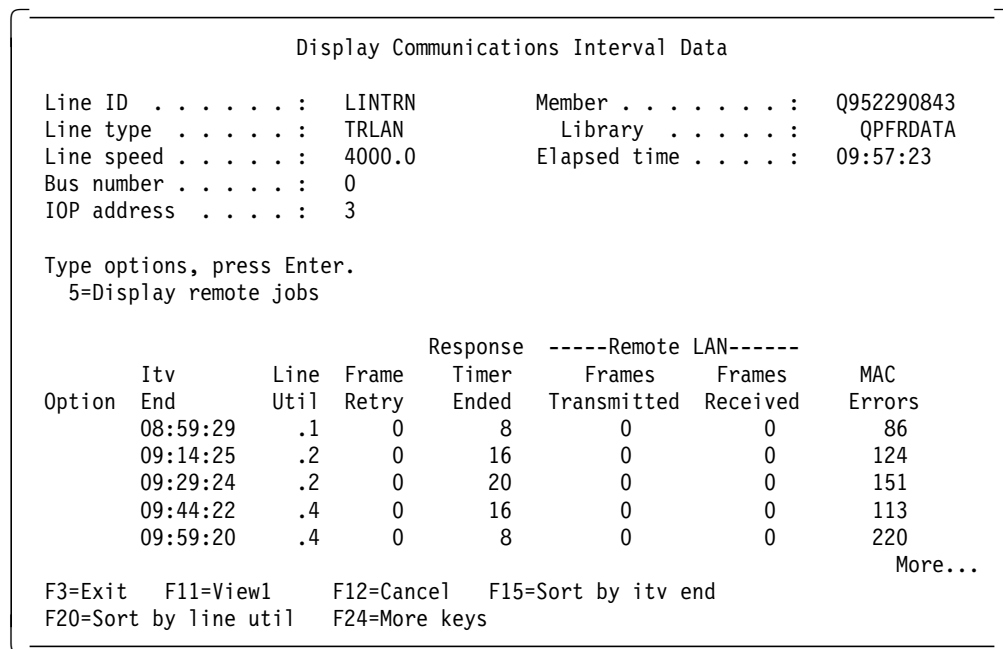


Figure 49. DSPPFRDTA - Displaying MAC Errors

The total number of MAC errors for each time interval can also be printed using PRTSCRPT (Print Resource Interval Report) to generate the Communication Line Interval Report as shown in Figure 50.

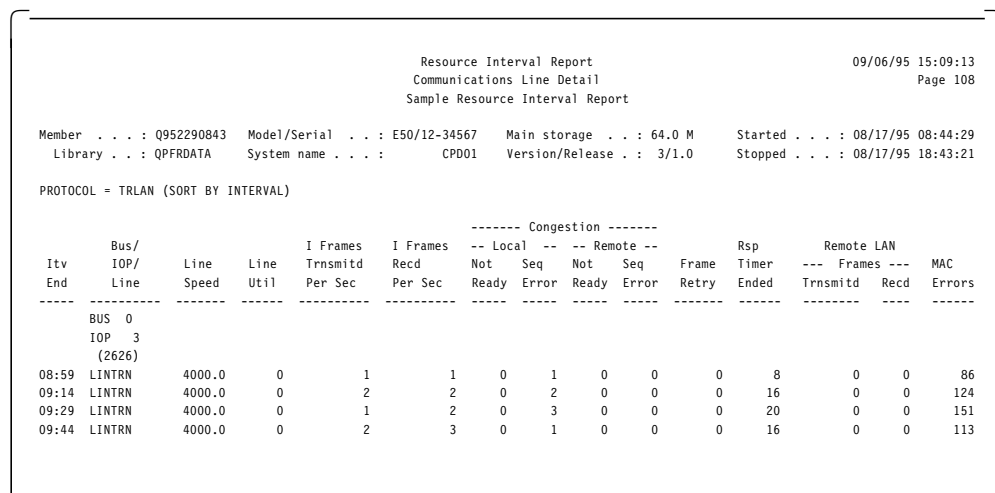


Figure 50. Resource Interval Report Showing MAC Errors

## 7.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following Performance Monitor database fields can be used to analyze MAC errors on both token-rings and Ethernets.

The query definition in Appendix B, "Local Area Network Queries" on page 239 shows you which fields constitute the total MAC error counts displayed by Performance Tools/400.

**QAPMECL - Token-ring Network File:**

<b>EMFTR</b>	Total frames transmitted: This includes all LLC and MAC frames.
<b>EMFRV</b>	Total frames received: This includes also all LLC and MAC frames.
<b>EMLNE</b>	Line Error: Code violation of frame-check sequence error.
<b>EMINE</b>	Internal Error: Adapter internal error.
<b>EMBRE</b>	Burst Error: Burst of same polarity is detected by the physical unit after the starting delimiter of a frame or token.
<b>EMAFE</b>	Address Recognized indicator or Frame Copied indicator Error: Physical control field-extension field error.
<b>EMABT</b>	Abnormal Ending Delimiter: Abnormal ending delimiter transmitted because of internal error.
<b>EMLST</b>	Lost Frame: Physical trailer timer ended while IOA is in transmit stripping state.
<b>EMRXC</b>	Receive Congestion: Frame not copied because no buffer was available.
<b>EMFCE</b>	Frame Copied Error: The frame with a specific destination address was copied by another adapter.
<b>EMFQE</b>	Frequency Error: Adapter detected wrong frequency or data has been corrupted enough to prevent adapter from synchronizing on incoming data.
<b>EMTKE</b>	Token Error: The adapter any token timer ended without detecting any frame or token.
<b>EMANR</b>	Total number of frames with address not recognized error.
<b>EMFNC</b>	Total number of frames with frame not copied error.
<b>EMTSE</b>	Total number of adapter frame transmit or frame strip process errors.
<b>EMSFT</b>	Soft Error: Total number of soft errors as reported by the adapter.
<b>EMTBC</b>	Total number of Beacon frames transmitted.

***QAPMETH - Ethernet Counter File:***

<b>ETLTFT</b>	Total number of SNA related frames transmitted.
<b>ETLTFR</b>	Total number of SNA related frames received.
<b>ETMIFM</b>	Inbound Frames Missed: A receive buffer error or a missed frame was detected by the IOA.
<b>ETMCRE</b>	CRC Error: Checksum errors detected by the receiver.
<b>ETMEXR</b>	More than 16 retries: Frame unsuccessfully transmitted due to excessive retries.
<b>ETMOWC</b>	Out of Window Collisions: Collisions occurred after slot time of channel elapsed.
<b>ETMALE</b>	Alignment Error: Inbound frame contained non-integer number of bytes and a CRC error.
<b>ETMCRL</b>	Carrier Loss: Carrier input to the chipset on the IOA is false during Transmission.

<b>ETMTDR</b>	Time-domain reflectometry: Counter used to approximate distance to a cable fault. This value is associated with the last occurrence of more than 16 retries.
<b>ETMRBE</b>	Receive Buffer Errors: A silo overflow occurred upon receiving a frame.
<b>ETMSPI</b>	Spurious Interrupts: An interrupt was received but could not be decoded into a recognizable interrupt.
<b>ETMDIF</b>	Discarded Inbound Frames: Receiver discarded frame due to lack of AIF entries.
<b>ETMROV</b>	Receive Overruns: Receiver has lost all or part of a incoming frame due to buffer shortage.
<b>ETMMEE</b>	Memory Error: The chipset on the IOA is the bus master and did not receive a ready signal within 25.6 usecs of asserting the address on the DAL lines.
<b>ETMIOV</b>	Interrupt Overrun: Interrupt not processed due to lack of status queue entries.
<b>ETMTUN</b>	Transmit Underflow: Transmitter has truncated a message due to data late from memory.
<b>ETMBBE</b>	Babble Errors: Also called Jabber errors. Transmitter exceeded maximum allowable time on Ethernet bus.
<b>ETMSQE</b>	Signal Quality Error: Signal indicating the transmit is successfully complete did not arrive within two seconds of a successful transmission.

### 7.4.3 Recommendations

To analyze the number of MAC errors your LAN is experiencing, you should consider studying the percentage of LAN traffic due to MAC errors. An acceptable range is 0.1% to 1% for token-ring networks. Ethernets function with higher MAC error rates due to the amount of collisions. A MAC error percentage higher than 1% or 2% on a token-ring may require further investigation.

MAC error percentage can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of MAC errors}}{\text{Number of MAC errors} + \text{total frames transmitted and received}} * 100$$

The total number of MAC errors can be obtained from either the Display Performance Data display or the printed Resource Interval Report as shown previously. The total number of frames transmitted and received is calculated from the following performance database fields:

#### ***QAPMECL - Token-ring Network File:***

<b>EMFTR</b>	Total frames transmitted: This includes all LLC and MAC frames.
<b>EMFRV</b>	Total frames received: This includes also all LLC and MAC frames.

#### ***QAPMETH - Ethernet Counter File:***

<b>ETLTFT</b>	Total number of SNA related frames transmitted
<b>ETLTFR</b>	Total number of SNA related frames received

The threshold figure of 0.1% to 1% for MAC errors is only a rough guide. If your LAN performance is satisfactory and you are not losing sessions, you may choose to ignore these errors. Otherwise, you may want to investigate whether a hardware problem exists.

For more information on the nature and frequency of MAC errors occurring on your token-ring network, you can increase the value of the error logging level (TRNLOGLVL) in the line description to one of the following values:

- \*MIN** Reports only conditions indicating degraded performance.
- \*MED** Reports conditions indicating existing or potential degraded performance.
- \*MAX** Reports all errors.

Messages appear in the QSYSOPR message queue. The second level text explains the cause and possible actions you may take.

#### 7.4.4 Token-Ring Network Errors

The token-ring network manager support is provided in OS/400 to assist you in monitoring a token-ring network and determining the source of problems on the ring. All ring error problems reported by the token-ring network manager are logged as messages to the history log (QHST), and some are also logged in the system operator message queue (QSYSOPR).

Sometimes a serious error can occur such as when an adapter is not receiving a normal signal due to a cable break. In such a situation, the network manager posts repeated messages to QSYSOPR and the QHST log. This is typically beaconing. Beaconing can affect performance on the LAN significantly. When this happens, you need to look into the QHST log and investigate the source of the problem.

---

### 7.5 Retransmissions

When receive congestion errors occur on any station adapter and information frames are not able to be processed, retransmission of those frames is necessary. Similarly, if high numbers of MAC errors are occurring, frames are being corrupted or lost and must be retransmitted. This leads to greater overall LAN utilization and longer queuing times for the other stations.

Performance monitor files provide statistics that you can use to calculate the retransmission rate:

#### ***QAPMSTNL - Token-ring Station File:***

- SLIREX** Number of I-frames retransmitted
- SLBREX** Number of bytes retransmitted in I-frames

#### ***QAPMETH - Ethernet Counter File:***

- ETLFTR** Number of times I-frame retransmission occurred
- ETLBRT** Number of bytes retransmitted in I-frames

#### ***QAPMSTNE - Ethernet Station File:***

- STIREX** Number of I-frames retransmitted

**STBREX**      Number of bytes retransmitted in I-frames

When significant numbers of frames are being retransmitted, it is recommended that you determine the rate of transmission from:

**Total number of I-frames retransmitted / Total Elapsed Time**

Total Elapsed Time is the total sampling period over which performance data is collected. A high rate of retransmissions warrants further investigation into the congestion counters discussed earlier.

---

## 7.6 Timeouts

Frequent timeouts experienced on the network are an indication that the timers controlling transmission and acknowledgements may not be properly set. For instance, if the remote station's acknowledgement timer is set longer than the response timer of the local station, and the remote system does not have as much data to send to the remote station, the local response timer expires and may need to retransmit the frame again. This retransmission creates unnecessary traffic which may add to the congestion of a LAN.

The response timer (LANRSPTMR, also known as the T1 timer) begins when a frame is sent with the poll/final bit on. If the timer expires and an acknowledgement has not been received from the other system, a receiver ready (RR) is sent to solicit an acknowledgement. This timer is used to recover lost frames, and should not expire often. An acceptable level is for less than 3% of the frames transmitted to result in this timer expiring. Some amount of T1 expirations always occur. Powering off or disconnecting a PC may cause the T1 timer to end, which is no cause for concern. Other causes may need to be investigated. For example, transmission of frames across a bridge may cause the T1 timer to time out when the bridge becomes a bottleneck. This timer should not be set higher than two seconds.

The retry count (LANFRMRTY) is related to the response timer. The response timer sets the wait time before the sending system needs to solicit a response for a frame that was sent. LANFRMRTY, which is also known as the N2 counter, sets the number of times the system attempts to send a frame before it declares that a problem exists with the remote station.

### 7.6.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Timeouts and Retries

The IBM Performance Tools/400 provides some tools that can help you retrieve the response timeouts and the retry count information.

The number of times the response timer T1 expired and the number of frame retries N2 can both be displayed using the following steps:

- Type DSPPFRDTA:
- Press PF21 for the Display Communication Line Detail display.
- Select the line you want to view with a "7" for Display Communication Interval Data.
- Press PF11 for View 2. This is shown in Figure 51 on page 112.

Display Communications Interval Data							
Line ID . . . . .	:	LINTRN	Member . . . . .	:	Q952290843		
Line type . . . . .	:	TRLAN	Library . . . . .	:	QPFRDATA		
Line speed . . . . .	:	4000.0	Elapsed time . . . . .	:	09:57:23		
Bus number . . . . .	:	0					
IOP address . . . . .	:	3					
Type options, press Enter.							
5=Display remote jobs							
			Response		-----Remote LAN-----		
Option	Itv	Line	Frame	Timer	Frames	Frames	MAC
	End	Util	Retry	Ended	Transmitted	Received	Errors
	08:59:29	.1	0	8	0	0	86
	09:14:25	.2	0	16	0	0	124
	09:29:24	.2	0	20	0	0	151
	09:44:22	.4	0	16	0	0	113
	09:59:20	.4	0	8	0	0	220
							More...
F3=Exit	F11=View1	F12=Cancel	F15=Sort by itv end				
F20=Sort by line util		F24=More keys					

Figure 51. DSPPFRDTA - Displaying T1 and N2 Counters

The total number of T1 and N2 counts for each time interval can also be printed using PRTSCRPT (Print Resource Interval Report) to generate the Communication Line Interval Report as shown in Figure 52.

Resource Interval Report													09/06/95 15:09:13
Communications Line Detail													Page 108
Sample Resource Interval Report													
Member . . . . .	:	Q952290843	Model/Serial . . . . .	:	E50/12-34567	Main storage . . . . .	:	64.0 M	Started . . . . .	:	08/17/95 08:44:29		
Library . . . . .	:	QPFRDATA	System name . . . . .	:	CPD01	Version/Release . . . . .	:	3/1.0	Stopped . . . . .	:	08/17/95 18:43:21		
PROTOCOL = TRLAN (SORT BY INTERVAL)													
						----- Congestion -----							
						-- Local --	-- Remote --						
Itv	Bus/	Line	Line	I Frames	I Frames	Not	Seq	Not	Seq	Frame	Rsp	Remote LAN	
End	IOP/	Speed	Util	Trnsmitd	Recd	Ready	Error	Ready	Error	Retry	Timer	Frames	MAC
	Line			Per Sec	Per Sec						Ended	Trnsmitd	Recd
													Errors
	BUS 0												
	IOP 3												
	(2626)												
08:59	LINTRN	4000.0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
09:14	LINTRN	4000.0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	16	0	0
09:29	LINTRN	4000.0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	0
09:44	LINTRN	4000.0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0

Figure 52. Resource Interval Report Showing T1 and N2 Counters

## 7.6.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The performance monitor database file contains some statistics on T1 (LANRSPTMR) expiration and N2 (LANFRMRTY) retry counts that can be used to assess whether T1 and N2 have been appropriately set. These are shown in the following list:

### ***QAPMECL - Token-ring Network File:***

**ELT1T** The number of times the response timer T1 (LANRSPTMR) expired on the AS/400 system

**ELN2R**        The number of times the AS/400 system has retried N2 (LANFRMRTY) times to contact a remote station without success

***QAPMETH - Ethernet Network File:***

**ETLT1T**        The number of times the response timer T1 (LANRSPTMR) expired on the AS/400 system

**ETLN2R**        The number of times the AS/400 system has retried N2 (LANFRMRTY) times to contact a remote station without success

If these counters indicate a high value, further investigation should be made by querying the station file to examine the values set for the response timer and retry count. The relevant station files are:

***QAPMSTNL - Token-ring Station File:***

**SLT1TE**        T1 timer end count

**SLN2RE**        N2 retries end count

***QAPMSTNE - Ethernet Station File:***

**STT1TE**        T1 timer end count

**STN2RE**        N2 retries end count

A high value in these fields may indicate a mismatch in values of the timers set for the local stations and the remote stations. Section 7.9.3, "LANRSPTMR and LANFRMRTY" on page 117 discusses these parameters in greater depth.

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## 7.7 LAN Overheads

Generally LAN overhead tends to be less noticeable than for conventional communication lines because of the higher media speed. However, you should still expect to see some overhead on your LAN arising from the following conditions:

- MAC frames resulting from activities such as ring purging, neighbor notification, error detection, and reporting that occur only on token-rings.
- Disconnect frames that are sent by a link station to terminate a connection with a remote link station.
- Disconnect mode frames that are sent by the remote link station in response to the disconnect frames.
- Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode Extended (SABME) frames that are used by a link station to initiate data transfer with a remote link station.
- Frame Reject frames that are generated when there is an invalid or unsupported command in the control field, invalid information, length of the information field, or received sequence error in the control field.

If these overheads form a large percentage of the line traffic, especially on a station basis, you should investigate the cause as you may be experiencing unnecessary session drop-outs or corruption of information frames due to some physical problem with the LAN. An example has been provided in Appendix B, "Local Area Network Queries" on page 239 to show you how to analyze the overhead on a token-ring using a query called TRNUSAGE. This query uses the

statistics in the Performance Monitor database files to provide the percentages of overhead frames to the total number of frames transmitted and received.

### 7.7.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following database fields may be of use in analyzing session control overhead due to rejects, disconnects, and SABMEs.

#### ***QAPMECL - Token-Ring Network File:***

<b>ELFFT</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames transmitted
<b>ELFFR</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames received
<b>ELSFT</b>	Number of SABMEs transmitted
<b>ELSFR</b>	Number of SABMEs received
<b>ELDFT</b>	Number of Disconnect frames transmitted
<b>ELDFR</b>	Number of Disconnect frames received
<b>ELDMT</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames transmitted
<b>ELDMR</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames received

#### ***QAPMSTNL - Token-Ring Station File:***

<b>SLFRMX</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames transmitted
<b>SLFRMR</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames received
<b>SLSABX</b>	Number of SABMEs transmitted
<b>SLSABR</b>	Number of SABMEs received
<b>SLDISX</b>	Number of Disconnect frames transmitted
<b>SLDISR</b>	Number of Disconnect frames received
<b>SLDMFX</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames transmitted
<b>SLDMFR</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames received

#### ***QAPMETH - Ethernet Network File:***

<b>ETLFFT</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames transmitted
<b>ETLFFR</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames received
<b>ETLSFT</b>	Number of SABMEs transmitted
<b>ETLSFR</b>	Number of SABMEs received
<b>ETLDFT</b>	Number of Disconnect frames transmitted
<b>ETLDFR</b>	Number of Disconnect frames received
<b>ETLDMT</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames transmitted
<b>ETLDMR</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames received

#### ***QAPMSTNE - Ethernet Station File:***

<b>STFRMX</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames transmitted
<b>STFRMR</b>	Number of Frame-Reject frames received
<b>STSABX</b>	Number of SABMEs transmitted
<b>STSABR</b>	Number of SABMEs received



<b>STDISX</b>	Number of Disconnect frames transmitted
<b>STDISR</b>	Number of Disconnect frames received
<b>STDMFX</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames transmitted
<b>STDMFR</b>	Number of Disconnect Mode frames received

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## 7.8 LAN Queries

Some examples have been provided in Appendix B, “Local Area Network Queries” on page 239 to show you how you can write your own queries to generate reports that show some of the performance indicators discussed in this chapter as well as demonstrate how you can interrogate the data collected by the OS/400 Performance Monitor for further performance analysis. To write these queries, you need the product, Query/400. Examples have been provided for both token-ring LANs and Ethernet LANs. These queries cover the following areas:

1. Token-ring LAN Performance Indicators
2. Token-ring LAN MAC Error Counters
3. Token-ring LAN Overhead
4. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators
5. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters

These queries generate reports that can help you assess your LAN performance and identify bottlenecks. Having determined what your bottlenecks are, you can make use of the recommendations discussed in the next section to tune your LAN performance.

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## 7.9 LAN Performance Tuning Recommendations

In this section, we discuss in more detail recommendations for SNA environment to improve performance and address bottlenecks in your LAN network. We shall investigate the relationships between the LAN controller description tuning parameters and look at the performance characteristics of the different LAN IOPs and the effects of varying frame sizes.

### 7.9.1 LAN Controller Performance Parameters

All SNA controller descriptions used on local area networks have LANxxxxxx parameters that affect their performance. These are summarized in Table 12. In this section, we examine their relationships and look at recommended values to optimize LAN performance.

<i>Table 12 (Page 1 of 2). Summary of LAN Controller Performance Parameters</i>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Short Term</b>	<b>Function</b>
LANCNTMR	CT1	Sets wait time for polling remote station during connection establishment.
LANCNRTY	CN2	Sets number of poll retries sent to remote station during connection establishment.
LANRSPTMR	T1	Sets wait time for frame retransmission.

<i>Table 12 (Page 2 of 2). Summary of LAN Controller Performance Parameters</i>		
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Short Term</b>	<b>Function</b>
LANFRMRTY	N2	Sets number of frame retransmission attempts.
LANACKTMR	T2	Sets wait time for acknowledgement to remote station.
LANACKFRQ	N3	Sets number of frames received before sending acknowledgement.
LANINACTMR	Ti	Sets wait time for requesting response from remote station.
LANMAXOUT	TW	Sets number of outstanding frames allowed before requesting acknowledgement from remote station.
LANWDWSTP	NW	Provides an alternative value equivalent to the LANMAXOUT parameter for use during periods of network congestion. The system provides an algorithm for returning the effective maximum outstanding frames value to that specified by the LANMAXOUT parameter as congestion subsides.
LANACCPY		Sets priority of the station. Stations with higher priority have greater access to the token (used on token-ring only).
<b>Notes:</b> TW may be referred to as MAXOUT because TW is perceived as the MAXimum OUTstanding frames transmitted. Similarly, N3 may be referred to as MAXIN because it is perceived as the MAXimum INbound frames received before sending an acknowledgement to the originator of the frames.		

## 7.9.2 LANCNNTMR and LANCNNRTY

Both these values work together to define the frequency and persistence of polling the remote system or controller for the purpose of establishing a connection.

LANCNNTMR, which is in tenths of seconds, specifies how long to wait before sending an exchange identifier (XID) command or the Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode-Extended (SABME) command again.

LANCNNRTY specifies how often this polling occurs when the LANCNNTMR has ended. When the retry limit LANCNNRTY is reached and no response is received from the remote station, the following actions occur:

- The user is notified that contact with the remote station was unsuccessful.
- The system places the controller description in answer mode.
- If retry is the answer to the inquiry, the AS/400 system re-attempts the connection again.

The defaults of these parameters are usually sufficient for a non-bridged local area network. When the amount of network traffic is excessive, or the AS/400 LAN adapter becomes over-utilized, the connections may time out. In this case, the connection timer (LANCNNTMR) can be increased to allow the remote adapter to respond. LANCNNRTY may also be raised but we suggest that you raise the value of LANCNNTMR first and observe the results.

LANCNNRTY should not be raised unless LANCNNTMR is near its maximum value, or the adapter may generate unnecessary network traffic that only contributes to the original problem of not being able to connect. LANCNNRTY can be raised if the network is unreliable in the sense that frames have a reasonable chance of being dropped or if the remote adapter is dropping frames because of over-utilization.

In a bridged environment, the default connection parameters may not be sufficient to allow a normal connection because bridges generally introduce a delay in frame delivery, and if a bridge is congested, the frames are dropped. Therefore, both connection parameters can be incremented in a similar fashion as for a non-bridged environment. If there are a number of bridge hops between the local and remote stations, first increase the LANCNNTMR to give the frames and the acknowledgments time to cross the network. Observe the results. If frames are being dropped due to congestion of one or more bridges, the LANCNNRTY can be increased. Remember that by increasing LANCNNRTY, there is ultimately more traffic crossing the bridges, which may lead to further congestion.

### 7.9.3 LANRSPTMR and LANFRMRTY

The LAN response timer (LANRSPTMR) and the LAN frame retry (LANFRMRTY) parameters work together to determine how soon and how often a frame of data is transmitted again. Frames of data need to be transmitted again when one of the following conditions occur:

- A previous frame of data was lost or damaged.
- The remote station is too busy to receive and respond to the frame in time.
- The remote station is waiting to acknowledge the frame with an information frame of its own. This is affected by the LAN acknowledgement timer (LANACKTMR) parameter that is discussed later.

The LANRSPTMR parameter defines the time interval in tenths of seconds that the system waits before requesting a response for a frame that was sent.

The LANFRMRTY value specifies how many times the frame is transmitted again before the system notifies the user that an error occurred and the logical link to the remote station is disconnected.

The defaults for these parameters are intended for use on a single local area network. If a bridge is being used to communicate with a remote station on another local area network, you may want to consider increasing the values on both the local and remote systems because the bridge may slow down the line traffic enough to cause the timer to expire before the remote station is able to respond.

The value for each parameter should be chosen carefully. If LANRSPTMR is too small, the system solicits a response before the remote system has time to receive the frame and send the acknowledgement. If LANFRMRTY is too small, frames may be lost. A good value for LANFRMRTY is 10 or less.

#### 7.9.4 LANACKTMR and LANACKFRQ

The LAN acknowledgement timer (LANACKTMR) and the LAN acknowledgement frequency (LANACKFRQ) parameters work together to determine how often an acknowledgement is sent to the remote station.

The LANACKTMR parameter specifies how long the system waits before sending an acknowledgement to a received frame. This allows the system, if it has any data to send to the remote controller, to use that frame to acknowledge the received frame.

Similarly, the LANACKFRQ parameter specifies the maximum number of frames the system can receive before acknowledgement is sent to the remote station independent of timers or any data to send. The system has a greater chance of sending a frame of data that includes an acknowledgement of the received frame if the LANACKFRQ value is large.

The LANACKTMR also serves a purpose if the LANMAXOUT at the sending system and LANACKFRQ on the receiving system are not set correctly. If the LANACKFRQ is set to three frames, for example, and LANMAXOUT is set to two frames, the LANACKTMR should expire in a reasonable time to cause a response to be sent. Since LANMAXOUT is less than the remote system's LANACKFRQ, this count does not cause a response to be sent. Only two frames have been received so the LANACKFRQ value of three frames has not been reached. Therefore, a response is not sent until the LANACKTMR expires. The timer on the sending system, LANRSPTMR, should be greater than the LANACKTMR on the receiving system to give the receiver time to respond before being solicited for the response.

Small values for LANACKTMR may cause unnecessary acknowledgements to be sent, contributing to heavier LAN traffic. If your network has relatively high traffic, you may want to increase either or both values.

In most cases, where network traffic is not a problem and data tends to flow one way (as in a file transfer), large values may introduce unnecessary delay in sending acknowledgements and slow response times. If this is the case, a LANACKFRQ value of one is recommended.

The LAN acknowledgement values should also be carefully balanced with the response timer and maximum outstanding frame count of the remote station. The wrong values can result in timeouts and retransmissions, contributing to higher LAN traffic.

#### 7.9.5 LANACKTMR and LANRSPTMR Relationship

Between two stations, LANRSPTMR sets the wait time before a response is solicited. LANACKTMR on the receiving station sets the wait time before a response is sent for the transmission. However, if acknowledgement frequency (LANACKFRQ of the remote station) is already set to 1, the response timer (LANRSPTMR) and the acknowledgement timer (LANACKTMR) should not expire unless a frame has been lost, in which case the Receive Ready (RR) response indicates by sequence number the last frame that was successfully received.

To determine which values to set for LANRSPTMR (T1) and LANACKTMR (T2), we need to consider a hypothetical case of a LAN with the two stations shown in Figure 53.

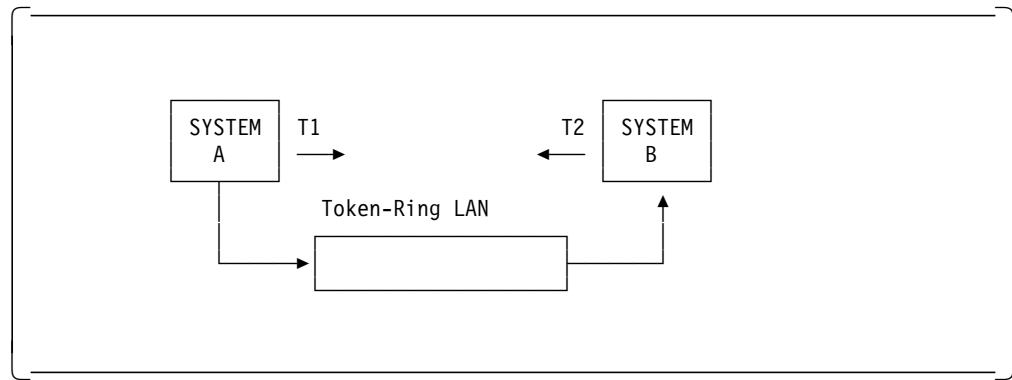


Figure 53. LANACKTMR and LANRSPTMR Relationship

The response timer of the transmitting station and the acknowledgement timer of the receiving station can be determined by:

$$\text{LANRSPTMR} > \text{LANACKTMR} + (2 * \text{propagation delay})$$

The value,  $(2 * \text{propagation delay})$  represents the time for two frames to travel the entire ring path as:

- The first path through the network is taken by the local station's transmitted frame.
- The second is taken by the remote station's acknowledgement frame as a response to the first frame.

The relatively high speed of a token-ring LAN makes this propagation delay negligible for a non-bridged environment resulting in the following guideline:

$$\text{LANACKTMR} \leq \text{LANRSPTMR} / 2$$

In a non-bridged environment, the AS/400 default settings of (\*CALC) are sufficient to ensure that there are few T1 expirations.

These values may still hold for bridged LANs with up to a maximum of two bridges. However, in a bridged environment where the bridge becomes so congested that it becomes a bottleneck, the increase in propagation delay across the bridge may cause the T1 timer to expire. If this happens, you may start to lose connections. To counter this, the response timers and acknowledgement timers should be retuned.

To do this, you must first determine the propagation delay across the bridge. The communication trace tool can assist you in this process. This value can be used to determine the values of the timers based on the relationship we discussed earlier.

You probably need to increase the value of the response timer and the frame retry limit so that the retransmission period is extended. In addition, you may also need to adjust some parameters on the remote system. For example, you may want to decrease the value of the acknowledgement timer and reduce the acknowledgement frequency (LANACKFRQ) of the remote station. This ensures that the remote station sends its acknowledgement earlier after receiving a smaller amount of frames.

It is important that since both stations are transmitting and receiving frames, timers should be tuned on both stations.

## 7.9.6 LANACKFRQ and LANMAXOUT Relationship

LANMAXOUT on the local station specifies the number of frames that the local station sends to the remote station before waiting for an acknowledgement. LANACKFRQ on the remote station specifies how many frames the remote station receives before sending this acknowledgement.

If the remote station's LANACKFRQ is set larger than the local station's LANMAXOUT, the local station continuously waits for acknowledgement of the frames it has outstanding with the remote station before sending more frames. On the other hand, the remote station keeps waiting for more frames until its LANACKTMR expires. This certainly leads to poor performance.

For optimal performance, it is essential to specify appropriate values for LANMAXOUT and LAN acknowledgement frequency (LANACKFRQ) parameters on both the sending and receiving stations. If the wrong values are chosen, the LAN throughput may be reduced by up to 50% or worse if timeouts start to occur.

The LANACKFRQ parameter should be set to a value less than the remote station's LANMAXOUT value. In practice, the following guideline is good:

$$\text{LANACKFRQ (remote)} = \text{LANMAXOUT (local)} / 2$$

*NEVER* allow LANACKFRQ on one station to be greater than LANMAXOUT on the other station.

In general, leaving these parameters at the \*CALC settings ( LANACKFRQ=1 and LANMAXOUT=2 ) gives adequate performance for interactive environments. However, significant performance improvements can be made in large file transfer environments by increasing the LANMAXOUT value. This parameter is sensitive to the remote stations buffering and processing capabilities and can be made larger when transmitting to faster stations.

You may need to experiment with the LANMAXOUT parameter to get the best performance. If there is no significant improvement, the value should be changed back to \*CALC. Consider the following guidelines:

- When using the new LAN IOPs (2626, 2636, 2619, 2617, and 6506), try using LANMAXOUT=6. If there is no improvement, reduce to LANMAXOUT=4 and test again. If there is still no improvement, return the value to \*CALC(2).
- When using the older LAN IOPs (6130, 6034, 6134, and 2625), \*CALC(2) probably gives the best performance. However, you may still try experimenting with a higher value.
- It is unlikely for performance to be improved by using values for LANMAXOUT greater than 7, and tests suggest that throughput can dramatically decrease if you use a value greater than 10.
- When communicating with a PS/2 smaller than a model 50 or equivalent, use \*CALC(2) to avoid buffer overruns.
- When communicating with a PS/2 model 50 or above, you can experiment with LANMAXOUT=6 or 4; however, LANACKFRQ should be kept at \*CALC(1).
- LANMAXOUT and LANACKFRQ should have the same value on the sending station as on the receiving station.

Note that in a mixed batch and interactive environment, a value of LANACKFRQ=\*CALC(1) tends to favor the interactive traffic. If this value is increased, batch transfers may improve but at the expense of the interactive traffic.

### 7.9.7 LANINACTMR

The LAN inactivity timer (LANINACTMR) parameter is used to determine how long the system should wait before requesting a response from the remote station. This request is made to determine if the remote station is still on the ring or if the logical link is disconnected.

If the LANINACTMR value is set too small, unnecessary traffic is created. If it is set too large, the system may not determine that the logical link is inoperable as quickly as necessary. This timer is sensitive to whether the remote station is on the same local LAN segment or not. In a bridged environment, this value may need to be increased. If the value is set to 0 (that is, no timeout), you may not be informed if the logical link is inoperable until a data transfer attempt occurs.

Between two active communicating stations, the shortest time it takes for either station to detect that the remote station is not responding is equal to the following example:

$$\text{LANINACTMR} + ((\text{LANFRMTRY} + 1) * \text{LANRSPTMR})$$

This value is important when both stations are communicating over a bridge. Bridges occasionally go into a temporary offline state before coming online again. If this is happening in your installation, it is recommended that you raise the LANINACTMR value to ensure a higher tolerance for your network. The LANINACTMR should be five to 10 times the value of LANRSPTMR.

### 7.9.8 LANWDWSTP

The LAN window step (LANWDWSTP) parameter provides a mechanism to aid in the reduction of network congestion. It does this by effectively reducing LANMAXOUT to one and slowly returning this value to the original LANMAXOUT value defined in the controller description. This allows the network congestion to subside faster than if the LANMAXOUT value was continually maintained.

If we call the temporary maximum outstanding frames value MAXOUTFRM, we can examine how this mechanism works.

When congestion occurs, the value of MAXOUTFRM is reduced from LANMAXOUT to one. This helps to reduce acknowledgement timeouts and retransmissions even though each frame must now be acknowledged. MAXOUTFRM is slowly raised in increments of one until it returns to the original value of LANMAXOUT set in the controller description. This incremental increase is controlled by the value set for LANWDWSTP. This parameter can be any value from one to 127. If, for example, LANWDWSTP=10, the remote station must successfully receive 10 frames before MAXOUTFRM can be incremented by one. This process continues until MAXOUTFRM is equal to LANMAXOUT.

If LANWDWSTP is set to \*NONE, the number of outstanding frames is not reduced during network congestion.

### 7.9.9 LANACCPTY (Token-Ring Networks Only)

For a station on a token-ring to transmit a frame, it must first capture a free token to which it appends its data, converting the token into an information frame.

The free tokens on a ring contain three bits in their Access Control byte, which determines the priority of the token. A token with a high priority can only be used by a station authorized for equal or higher priority. In this way on heavily utilized rings, critical applications or workstations can be guaranteed greater access to the LAN. Of course, the token-ring architecture also ensures that enough low priority tokens circulate to service the other stations.

The priorities available are zero to three, with zero being the lowest priority. This is also the default value for LANACCPTY when creating controller descriptions. You should not change this value unless you are sure you need greater priority for a particular station. Changing priorities without caution can lead to serious performance degradation for the majority of users.

The LANACCPTY parameter is ignored for controllers attached to Ethernet LANs.

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## 7.10 LAN IOPs

The relatively high bandwidth of local area networks reduces the likelihood that line utilization is a performance bottleneck. Response times are much more dependent upon the speed of the CPU and the IOP microprocessor.

Today there are several types of LAN IOP available, all with different performance characteristics. We shall examine their relative merits in this section. For a discussion of how to analyze the utilization of your IOP using Performance Monitor data, see Chapter 6, "Communications I/O Processor (IOP)" on page 89.

Upgrading to a higher performance LAN IOP provides significant increases in throughput and improved response times. However, it should also be noted that equal distribution of workload across the available IOPs is important, as is the distribution of those IOPs across the available busses on your system.

Generally, the different IOPs provide the same functions. The higher performing IOPs incorporate faster microprocessors and more memory to accommodate larger buffers and frame sizes. However, with higher performing IOPs, there exists a potential for overrun of slower performing IOPs. Symptoms include retransmissions and timeouts. This can be minimized or avoided by limiting the LANACKFRQ and LANMAXOUT parameters to one and two, respectively.

The following list shows LAN IOPs currently available in order of best performance.

#### ***Token-Ring IOPs:***

##### **1. 6506 IOP**

- Integrated PC Server, also known as File Serving Input Output Processor and FSIOP (TRLAN or ELAN)
- The performance characteristics of this IOP when used for token-ring connectivity are similar to the 2619 IOP.



- Laboratory tests have measured throughput rates in excess of 14 Mbps for a single file transfer without database accesses. Actual LAN throughput realized by customers is less than the adapter capability as it is affected by many factors including system model and workload characteristics.
- This IOP also provides high performance file serving when using LAN Server/400 software.

## 2. 2619 IOP

- 16/4 Mbps Token-Ring Network Adapter/HP
- This adapter has similar performance to the 6506 Integrated PC Server and provides increased performance over the 2626 IOP (2626 is a CISC only IOP; it cannot be used with RISC machines).

### **Ethernet IOPs:**

## 1. 6506 IOP

- Integrated PC Server (TRLAN or ELAN)
- The performance characteristics of this IOP when used for Ethernet connectivity are similar to the 2617 IOP.
- This IOP also provides high performance file serving when using LAN Server/400 software.

## 2. 2617 IOP

- 10 Mbps Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 Adapter/HP
- This adapter is capable of six times the throughput possible of its predecessor. Laboratory measured throughput maximums are about 10 Mbps. This performance is seldom achievable in a production environment.

## 3. 2625 IOP and 6130 IOP with 2635 adapter

- 10 Mbps Ethernet subsystem
- Performance of both IOPs are equivalent.

Both the 2625 and 2635 Ethernet adapters discard inbound frames when they arrive at a rate in excess of 100 frames/sec (assuming a frame size of 1500 bytes). The 2617 adapter has been designed with more storage, which avoids this problem.

This possible discarding of frames should be kept in mind if you are using User Datagram Protocol (UDP) applications that use an unacknowledged delivery service.

If you are using TCP/IP or SNA applications, the higher level protocols should provide notification of discarded frames. However, if SNA sessions are dropping out because of discarded frames, you should attempt to reduce the amount of traffic flowing to the overloaded adapters or increase the maximum number of allowable retries using the LANFRMRTY parameter.

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## 7.11 Frame Size

LAN throughput increases significantly as the frame size increases. For the LAN IOP, this translates into lower utilization as there are fewer frames to process. CPU utilization, however, is higher because the CPU has more data to process in each frame.

Generally, local area networks provide a relatively error-free environment. Data transmission is, therefore, more efficient if data is sent in the largest frames possible. This, coupled with the faster media speeds, results in significant improvement to the performance of the LAN.

### 7.11.1 Token-Ring Frame Sizes

When configuring token-ring lines on an AS/400 system, there are three places where you can define the maximum frame size (MAXFRAME) to be used. The effective MAXFRAME size is the smaller of the three.

- MAXFRAME in the line description
- MAXFRAME in the controller descriptions
- MAXFRAME parameter specified for each source service access point (SSAP) associated with the line

The largest value allowed for MAXFRAME varies depending on the type of token-ring IOP installed. You should select the largest value possible. This is usually *not* the default value for the line and controller descriptions. Table 13 lists these maximum frame sizes.

Table 13. Token-Ring Adapter and Largest MAXFRAME Value

Resource Type	Largest MAXFRAME Value	
	Line Speed 16 Mbps	Line Speed 4 Mbps
6506, 2619, 2626	16393	4060
6134, 2636	8156	4060
6034, 6160	N/A	1994 (default)
<b>Note:</b> Type WRKHDWRSC *CMN to view the LAN Adapter type.		

The largest value for MAXFRAME may not always be used in practice because the receiving IOP or intervening bridge/router or station may not be able to support this frame size. This does not cause any problem as the frame size is negotiated between the two stations at the time of session establishment. The smaller of the two frame sizes is selected. It is, therefore, important to remember to configure both the AS/400 system and the other stations when you increase the maximum frame size.

### 7.11.2 Ethernet Frame Sizes

In an Ethernet environment, the probability of collisions occurring is proportional to the following conditions:

- The number of stations
- Rate of transmission
- The length of the LAN
- The LAN utilization
- The IOP utilization

- The size and number of "collision windows"

A collision window is the time during which a collision may occur. Its maximum value is the time required by a frame to travel between the two outermost stations on the Ethernet. On a 10 Mbps Ethernet, the collision window equals the one-way propagation delay (sum of all transmission delays) between the two contending stations.

While the size of the collision windows may be reduced by decreasing the frame size used by the adapters, this is not recommended since it increases the number of collision windows and also the overhead due to frame headers and trailers. Therefore, in an Ethernet environment, you should still use the maximum frame size for transmission.

Ethernet standards allow a maximum frame size of 1502 bytes. This size is only possible if you are using user-defined communications. Ordinarily, if you create an Ethernet line with the ETHSTD specified as \*ALL or \*IEEE8023, the maximum frame size is 1496 bytes. If you create an Ethernet line description with the ETHSTD specified as \*ETHV2, the maximum frame size is 1493 bytes. The minimum frame size is 265 bytes. This is summarized in Table 14.

<i>Table 14. Maximum Frame Size Based on ETHSTD Parameter</i>		
<b>ETHSTD Parameter Value</b>	<b>Frame Type</b>	<b>Maximum Frame Size</b>
*ALL	IEEE 802.3	1496
	Ethernet Version 2	1500
*IEEE8023	IEEE 802.3	1496
*ETHV2	Ethernet Version 2, SNA data	1493
	Ethernet Version 2, non-SNA data	1500

### 7.11.3 Bridge Frame Size Considerations

If a frame is being transmitted to a station that resides on a different LAN, the frame must be copied and transmitted again by a bridge. If the bridge is not configured to support a frame size as large as that configured on the token-ring or Ethernet line description, the frame is discarded. For SNA in the token-ring environment, the system originating the connection is informed of the frame size supported by the bridge if the bridge and frame are using source routing.

In the Ethernet environment, no indication of the unsupported frame size is received. This condition is only detected when a connection is being established with the remote system and a CPA57A1 message is sent to the QSYSOPR message queue.

If it is not possible to configure the bridge to support a larger frame size, the following parameters need to be changed to accommodate the frame size acceptable to the bridge:

- MAXFRAME parameter on the controller description
- SSAP MAXFRAME parameter on the line description
- MAXFRAME parameter on the line description (Token-ring networks only as Ethernets use the value specified for the ETHSTD parameter.)

Generally it is preferred that the MAXFRAME parameter on the controller description be changed first to minimize the impact on the rest of the network.

#### 7.11.4 ETHSTD Parameter

The AS/400 system supports two Ethernet standards:

- Ethernet Version 2
- IEEE 802.3

If you choose to configure your Ethernet line with the ETHSTD specified as \*ALL, the AS/400 system operates on both frame types simultaneously. You should configure your Ethernet line for the best performance based on your specific needs. For example, if your job requires a TCP/IP configuration that uses only the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standard, but the line is configured to operate on both standards, all incoming Ethernet Version 2 frames are also processed. This unnecessary processing can cause performance problems.

#### 7.11.5 Other Considerations

What we have discussed in this section covers recommendations for optimizing performance at the protocol level. Since you may want to run some form of application on your LAN network, there are other additional considerations for these environments.

For example, if you have application programs using SNA support and SNA parameters such as Request/Response Unit size (MAXLENRU), PACING and program output operations can have the same impact as the configuration parameters at the protocol level. You are advised to refer to Chapter 10, "SNA" on page 163 for a more detailed discussion of SNA parameters. If you are running CA/400 on your LAN, a useful guide for performance monitoring on your LAN is the redbook, *AS/400 Client/Server Performance using Windows 3.1 Client*, SG24-4526.

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## Chapter 8. X.25

X.25 is an alternative protocol to SDLC and is compatible with SNA. Some of the functions performed by SDLC for SNA are not supported by X.25. A layer called the logical link control exists between the SNA layers and the X.25 packet layer on a given virtual circuit. X.25 is capable of sending and receiving data simultaneously, which provides a significant performance advantage for those environments that are running multiple conversations over the same link (for example, pass-through between two AS/400 systems in both directions).

This chapter handles the most important values that the performance monitor collects for the X.25 protocol. It describes how you can use these values to identify bottlenecks in an X.25 environment, where you can find these values, how they are related to each other, and what you can do to solve the bottlenecks. Most of these values come from the *QAPMX25* performance tools database file that is generated when you run the Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1).

The performance values are related to the following three layers:

- High level data link control (HDLC)
- Packet level control (PLC)
- Logical link control (LLC)

The data link control layer defines the procedures for the connection, error free transfer of information, and disconnection between the DTE and the network DCE.

The packet layer defines the procedures necessary for establishing connections (virtual circuits) between DTEs, transferring information (in packets), and clearing connections.

Logical link control is the layer between the SNA layers and the X.25 packet layer on a given virtual circuit. It provides additional function required for SNA connections that is not available in X.25.

The following sections discuss the performance values related to these layers.

---

### 8.1 High Level Data Link Control (HDLC)

The data link control layer defines the procedures for the connection, error free transfer of information, and disconnection between the DTE and the network DCE. At the data link control layer, the information is transmitted between the two stations in data units called high-level data link control (HDLC) frames. Both the DTE and the network DCE are considered peer stations.

The following list contains the main HDLC communications performance indicators:

- Line utilization
- Line errors
- Congestion
- Data link resets

Some performance problems may be caused by errors at the HDLC layer. Errors related to the HDLC layer do not produce any cause or diagnostic codes. These errors must be isolated by using information provided in the QSYSOPR message queue.

## **8.1.1 Line Utilization**

Line utilization is the percentage of elapsed time during which the line was utilized. Because X.25 is full duplex, line utilization should be determined for both directions. Line utilization is an important performance indicator. Exceeding the utilization threshold value may lead to unacceptable response times. For line speeds of 19200 bits per second or less, most application programs can fully use the bandwidth of the line. The performance in this environment depends largely on the ability of the line to transfer data. For line speeds of greater than 19200 bits per second, some application programs cannot fully use the bandwidth of the line. The performance in this environment depends much more on the performance of the application itself.

### **8.1.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization**

Line utilization can be observed by using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the System or Resource report to view the line utilization.

Use the DSPPFRDTA command to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 54 on page 129. The display shows you the line speed, the transmit, receive, and average line utilization. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data. The transmit, receive, and average line utilization for the sample interval selected are the values listed in the Transmit/Receive/Average Line Util column heading.

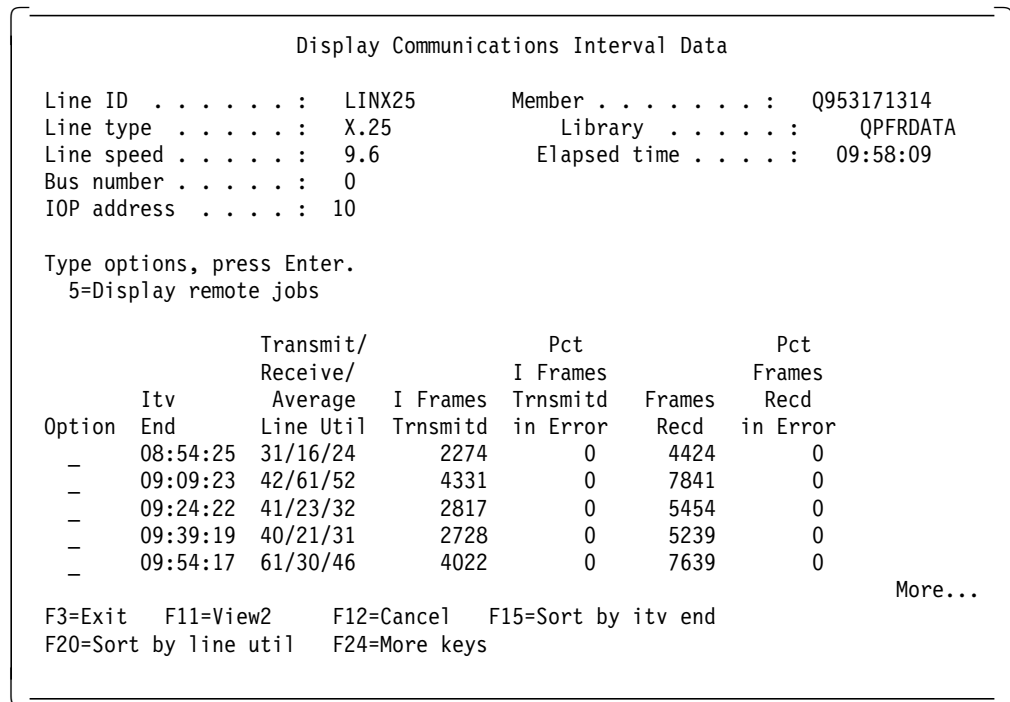


Figure 54. Communications Interval Data (View 1) - X.25 Sample

Use the PRTSYSRPT command to print the System Report. The Communications Summary shows average and peak line utilization over the total report period shown in Figure 55.

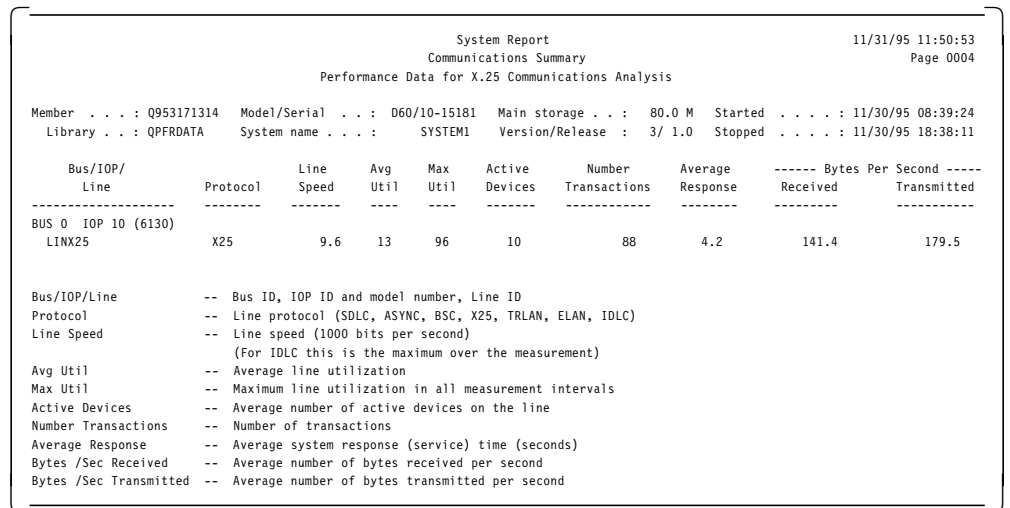


Figure 55. Communications Summary - X.25 Sample

Use the PRTRSCRPT command to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows the utilization calculated per sample interval shown in Figure 56 on page 130.

Resource Interval Report COMMUNICATIONS Line Detail														
Member . . . : Q953171314			Model/Serial . . . : D60/10-15181			Main storage								
Library . . . : QPFRDATA			System name . . . : SYSTEM1			Version/Relea								
PROTOCOL = X.25 (SORT BY INTERVAL)														
Itv End	Bus/ IOP/ Line	Line Speed	Transmit/ Receive/ Average		Bytes Trnsmitd Per Sec	Total I Frames Trnsmitd	Percent I Frames Trnsmitd		Bytes Recd Per Sec	Total Frames Recd	Percent Frames Recd		-----Reset----- -----Packets-----	
			Line Util				In Error				In Err	Trnsmitd	Recd	
-----														
	BUS 0													
	IOP 10													
	(6130)													
13:20	X25LINE	9.6	13/01/07		160	216	0		0	14	0	42,800		0
13:25	X25LINE	9.6	11/00/05		132	156	0		0	8	0	31,100		0
13:30	X25LINE	9.6	16/02/09		196	250	0		0	28	0	49,500		0

Figure 56. Resource Interval Report - Communications Line Detail

### 8.1.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file QAPMX25 are related to the line utilization:

- XHBRCV** The number of bytes received including all bytes in frames that had any kind of error
- XHBTRN** The number of bytes transmitted including bytes transmitted again
- XLLSP** The speed of the line in bits per second (bps)
- INTSEC** Number of seconds since the last elapsed interval

The transmit line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Transmit line utilization} = \text{XHBTRN} * 800 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{XLLSP})$$

The receive line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Receive line utilization} = \text{XHBRCV} * 800 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{XLLSP})$$

The 800 is really (100 \* 8) where 100 represents the result as a percentage, and 8 is the number of bits per byte (since line speed is bits per second).

Line utilization is calculated per interval, that is, the time you have specified on the INTERVAL parameter of the STRPFRMON command.

Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL, X25\_HDLC, and X25\_JOB) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.1.1.3 Recommendations

- For interactive environments, keeping line utilization below 30% is recommended to maintain predictable and consistent response time.
- If you have batch jobs, such as file transfers running on that line, it is normal to have the line utilization above 50%. However, for interactive jobs, performance begins to degrade around 40% line utilization.
- If the percentage of errors is also high, the line utilization can be driven by lots of retransmission of data. Take the appropriate action to reduce line errors, (see Section 8.1.2, "Line Errors" on page 131).
- Line utilization can also be driven by running large file transfer type work (for example, running a query over large files). Besides affecting all genuine interactive users, it increases the response time for all interactive users on the same communications line.



- If you cannot isolate the large file transfer traffic such as rescheduling the jobs or applications, you need to use pacing to throttle the large file transfer work (low pacing value) and consider increasing the line speed to minimize the impact (see Chapter 10, “SNA” on page 163).

## 8.1.2 Line Errors

Line errors often result in frames being retransmitted. If the retransmission still results in bad frames, the application is notified and has to resend the entire record or multiple records. This may result in one RU (request unit) or a chain of RUs being transmitted again.

### 8.1.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Error Information

Line error information can be displayed by using the DSPPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, “Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems” on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the line error information.

Use the DSPPPFRDTA command to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 54 on page 129. The display shows you the number of information frames transmitted, the percent of information frames transmitted in error, the number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data.

Use the PRTRSCRPT command to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows you the number of Information frames transmitted, the Percent of Information frames transmitted in error, the number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error per sample interval shown in Figure 56 on page 130.

### 8.1.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The performance monitor collects data about the number of:

- Frame retransmission
- Frames received in error
- Invalid frames received

A frame can be an information supervisory of unnumbered frames:

#### Information frames

I-frames are used to transfer user data. If there are no I-frames transmitted, you can conclude that the remote stations on that line are inactive. *Inactive* means that the stations connected to the controller are not doing any work even though the controller has been successfully varied on.

#### Supervisory frames

S-frames are used to perform link supervisory control functions such as acknowledge I-frames, request retransmission of I-frames, or request a temporary suspension of transmission of I-frames.

#### Unnumbered frames

U-frames are used to provide additional link control functions and contain no sequence numbers.

Frame retransmission is normally caused due to frames received in error and by link resets. To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be 0 or low. The following fields from the performance monitor can be used to determine the retransmission error rates:

<b>XHFTRN</b>	Number of frames transmitted (I-frame, supervisory, and frames not numbered) excluding frames transmitted again
<b>XHIFTR</b>	Number of I-frames transmitted excluding I-frames transmitted again
<b>XHIFRT</b>	Number of I-frames transmitted again
<b>XHFRT</b>	Number of I-frame, supervisory, and frames not numbered transmitted again

The percent of frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames transmitted with errors} = (XHFRT * 100) / (XHFRT + XHFTRN)$$

The percent of I-frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of I-frames transmitted with errors} = (XHIFRT * 100) / (XHIFRT + XHIFTR)$$

The following fields from the performance monitor can be used to determine the number or percent of frames received in error or that are not valid:

<b>XHEFFR</b>	Error free frames received (I, S, and U)
<b>XHFRIE</b>	The number of I-frames, S-frames, and U-frames received in error. There are three error possibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An S-frame or I-frame was received with an number count that is requesting retransmission of a frame.</li> <li>• An I-frame was received with a number count that indicates that frames were missed.</li> <li>• A frame was received with one of the following errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A frame check sequence error</li> <li>– An abnormal end</li> <li>– A receive overrun</li> <li>– A frame truncated error</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>XHIFR</b>	Frames received that are not valid: The number of not valid frames received. These are frames received with either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short frame error: Frame is less than 32 bits.</li> <li>• Residue error: Frame is not on a byte boundary.</li> </ul>

The percent of frames received in error is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames received in error} = ((XHIFR + XHFRIE) * 100) / (XHEFFR + XHIFR + XHFRIE)$$

Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 lists the sample queries, X25\_ALL and X25\_HDLC, to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.1.2.3 Recommendations

Receive and transmit errors can occur when the host system or remote device has an error or cannot process received data fast enough, see also Section 8.1.3, “Congestion” for congestion. Factors that can influence the performance because of retransmission are:

- Line quality
- Packet size
- Window size

**Line quality:** If the percentage of errors on a line is about 5% for a few intervals that had I-frames transmitted, check the local and remote connections. Ensure that all cables are properly shielded, that they are the correct cable type, and that all plug connections are secure. There should be no ribbon cables (flat, unshielded cables) anywhere between the system and the modem. Sometimes the errors can be caused by electrical “noise” or interference. If problems still occur, contact your line supplier to have the line tested. You might consider changing to a better quality line or modem. Normally, it is true that a non-switched line is a better quality line than a switched line.

**Packet size:** The AS/400 support for X.25 allows a range of packet sizes up to 4096 bytes. The packet size is specified using the DFTPFSIZE parameter on the line and controller descriptions and the MAXPFSIZE parameter on the line description. Larger packet sizes provide better performance. However, in case of an error-prone line, large packet sizes may not work well. The large packets have a higher probability for errors in this environment and take longer to transmit again.

**Window size:** The X.25 window size is similar to the maximum number of outstanding frames parameter used by SDLC and the token-ring networks. The maximum that this parameter can be set to depends on the MODULUS and DFTWFSIZE parameters that are part of the line description. If MODULUS is set to 8, the largest size that DFTWFSIZE can be set to is 7. If MODULUS is set to 128, the largest size that DFTWFSIZE can be set to is 15. Usually, making this number as large as possible results in the best performance.

As with large packet sizes, a large window size may not work well for error-prone lines or networks.

## 8.1.3 Congestion

Local or remote congestion occurs when data is not processed fast enough either while sending or while receiving. Congestion results in transmitting receive-not-ready frames by the system that is congested, either the host or remote device.

### 8.1.3.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Information About Congestion

Information about congestion can be displayed using the DSPPFRTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, “Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems” on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the information about congestion.

Use the DSPPFRTA command to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 57 on page 134. The display shows you the percentage of Receive Not Ready frames transmitted and received. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing

F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data. Press F11=View 2 to see the second display. The percentage of Receive Not Ready frames transmitted and received for the sample interval selected are the values listed in the Local Not Rdy and Remote Not Rdy column headings respectively.

```

Display Communications Interval Data

Line ID . . . . . : LINX25      Member . . . . . : Q953171314
Line type . . . . . : X.25      Library . . . . . : QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . : 9.6      Elapsed time . . . . . : 09:58:09
Bus number . . . . . : 0
IOP address . . . . . : 10

Type options, press Enter.
  5=Display remote jobs

      Transmit/  -Congestion--
      Receive/   Local Remote   Reset   Reset
Option  Itv      Average   Not   Not   Packets  Packets
      End      Line Util   Rdy   Rdy   Trnsmitd   Recd
-      08:54:25  31/16/24    0     0       0       0
-      09:09:23  42/61/52    0     0       0       0
-      09:24:22  41/23/32    0     0       0       0
-      09:39:19  40/21/31    0     0       0       0
-      09:54:17  61/30/46    0     0       0       0

More...

F3=Exit   F11=View1   F12=Cancel   F15=Sort by itv end
F20=Sort by line util   F24=More keys

```

Figure 57. Communications Interval Data (View 2) - X.25 Sample

### 8.1.3.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file gives an indication of the congestion at the local or remote side:

**XHRNRT** Number of receive not ready supervisory frames transmitted (local congestion)

**XHRNRR** Number of receive not ready supervisory frames received (remote congestion)

Both values should be close to 0 in a well performing system. High congestion increases both CPU and IOP utilization and directly affects remote response time.

Important values that can be derived from these fields are:

#### Local Not Ready

Receive Not Ready frames transmitted by the AS/400 system as a percentage of all frames received by the host. A large number means the AS/400 data buffers are not emptied fast enough. The Local Not Ready value can be derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Local Not Ready} = \text{XHRNRT} / (\text{XHEFFR} + \text{XHFRIE} + \text{XHIFR} + \text{XHRRFR} + \text{XHRNRR})$$

#### Remote Not Ready

Receive Not Ready frames received by the host as a percentage of the Information Frames transmitted by the host. A large number

usually means X.25 network or the remote device data buffers are not emptied fast enough. The Remote Not Ready value can be derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Remote Not Ready} = \text{XHRNRR} / (\text{XHIFTR} + \text{XHIFRT} + \text{XHRRFT} + \text{XHRNRT})$$

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL, X25\_IOP, and X25\_HDLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.1.3.3 Recommendations

**Local Congestion:** A remote system is sending data too fast for your AS/400 system to process. This is probably caused by some sort of bottleneck such as high CPU, disk, or IOP utilization. Another cause might be a low machine pool size. You can find more information about IOP in Section 8.4.1, “IOP Utilization” on page 143. For CPU, disk, and pool utilization, refer to *AS/400 Performance Management*, GG24-4735, or Appendix I, “Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data” on page 379.

**Remote Congestion:** Another system or X.25 network receiving data from your AS/400 system cannot process the data fast enough and has sent out “NOT READY” messages. Check for possible bottlenecks on system or X.25 network receiving data from your AS/400 system. If the receiving system is an AS/400 system, the problem may also be a low machine pool size on that system.

## 8.1.4 Data Link Resets

Data link resets represents the number of times a Set Asynchronous Balance Mode (SABM) was received when the station was already in asynchronous balance mode during a measured period. This is caused due to a procedure error.

### 8.1.4.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Data Link Resets

Performance tools do not create reports that show Data Link Reset values, nor can you use performance tools to display Data Link Reset values.

### 8.1.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

Data link resets are indicated by the following field:

**XHLNKR** The number of times a set asynchronous balance mode (SABM) was received when the station was already in asynchronous balance mode

The performance monitor collects this number for each interval.

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries, X25\_ALL and X25\_HDLC to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.1.4.3 Recommendations

To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be zero or low. As this indication is caused by a procedure error, the line should be debugged. The link resets may be contributing to high line utilization. If the throughput or response time is unacceptable in your X.25 line, you may need to have the line or modem serviced; however, the amount of errors normally occurring changes depending on a number of variables such as the location and the quality and type of line.

Before servicing the lines, ensure that all cables are properly shielded, are IBM-supplied cables, and that all plug connections are secure. There should be no ribbon cables anywhere between the system and the modem.

---

## 8.2 Packet level Control (PLC)

The packet layer defines the procedures necessary for establishing connections (virtual circuits) between DTEs, transferring information (in packets), and clearing connections. The packet level protocol provides the multiplexing support for multiple virtual circuits for a given X.25 line. It should be noted that each virtual circuit competes for the total bandwidth available on the line to the network. As the number of active virtual circuits is increased, it is possible that the throughput on the individual virtual circuits will decrease.

The following list contains the main PLC communications performance indicators:

- Number of packets transmitted
- Congestion

Some performance problems may be caused by errors at the packet layer. The CCITT and SNA cause and diagnostic codes should help you understand why and where X.25 packet layer errors are occurring. SNA and CCITT codes are described in *X.25 Network Support*, SC41-3405. Cause and diagnostic codes can be retrieved by:

- Looking at the message help in the QSYSOPR message queue.

When you use the DSPMSG QSYSOPR command, the first-level text of the message queue QSYSOPR is displayed. Move the cursor to a specified message and press the Help key to display the second-level text of the message. Also shown with the second-level text is the message ID, the error log ID, and other vital data. The X.25 cause and diagnostic codes are contained in the X.25-related error messages or in the error log.

- Taking a communications trace during an X.25 communications error. Cause and diagnostic codes are included in the data field of all CLEAR, RESET, RESTART REQUEST, or INDICATION, and DIAGNOSTIC packets are two bytes of data. The first byte of data is the cause code field, and the second byte of data is the diagnostic code field. It is also important to notice whether the AS/400 system has sent or received a packet containing cause or diagnostic codes. The meaning of the codes can be determined. How to take a communications trace is described in Chapter 5, "Using System Service Tools" on page 71.

### 8.2.1 Number of Packets Transmitted

This indicator represents the number of X.25 packets transmitted during a measured period.

#### 8.2.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Packets Transmitted

Performance tools do not create reports that show the number of packets transmitted, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of packets transmitted.

#### 8.2.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file reflect the total number of packets transmitted:

**XPTPT** Total packets transmitted. Packets are created (disassembled) from the protocol data units (PDUs) that were created in the logical link control level.

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_PLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### 8.2.1.3 Recommendations

The packet protocol creates an overhead in the transmission of user data. Because this overhead is constant, increasing the packet size to the limit allowed by the network improves performance without increasing the packet overhead.

### 8.2.2 Congestion

This indicator represents the number of X.25 receive-not-ready packets received during a measured period.

#### 8.2.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Information About Congestion

Performance tools do not create reports about congestion, nor can you use performance tools to display information about congestion.

#### 8.2.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file indicates PLC congestion:

**XPRNR** Receive-not-ready packets received

Receive-not-ready packets are sent due to a high network utilization.

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample query (X25\_ALL) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### 8.2.2.3 Recommendations

The number of receive-not-ready packets received should be low. Look for network utilization (line, remote jobs, and IOP).

---

## 8.3 Logical Link Control (LLC)

Logical link control is the layer between the SNA layers and the X.25 packet layer on a given virtual circuit. It provides additional function required for SNA connections that is not available in X.25. The AS/400 system supports three LLC protocols:

- The qualified logical link control (QLLC)
- The enhanced logical link control (ELLC)
- The Logical Link Control-2 (LLC2)

The qualified logical link control (QLLC) protocol provides additional function required for SNA connections that is not available in X.25. QLLC has low protocol overhead; however, it provides no end-to-end (DTE-to-DTE) acknowledgment of logical link control protocol data units (LLC PDUs) carrying

user data. QLLC provides an efficient logical link control when used in a reliable network.

The enhanced logical link control (ELLC) protocol performs the same base function as QLLC. In addition, it includes enhanced logical link error recovery procedures (using transparent recovery for recoverable failures), additional checksum protection, and sequencing (to guard against lost or duplicate data). The intent is to compensate for an unreliable network. This, however, is not without additional effects on *performance* that are caused by protocol overhead and by longer delays before failures are reported.

The logical link control-2 is used for Client Access/400 to give full SNA session support using X.3 network packet assembler/disassembler. The LLC2 needs longer protocol header bytes than QLLC and ELLC. In this document, we do not discuss LLC2.

The following list contains the main LLC communications performance indicators:

- Data units retransmitted and data units received in error
- LLC rejects
- LLC protocol data units discarded
- Number of time outs
- Checksum errors detected
- Number of reset indications from packet link control
- LLC congestion

Some performance problems may be caused by errors at the LLC layer. The CCITT and SNA cause and diagnostic code should help you understand why and where LLC layer errors are occurring. Cause and diagnostic codes can be retrieved by:

- Looking at the message help in the QSYSOPR message queue.

When you use the DSPMSG QSYSOPR command, the first-level text of the message queue QSYSOPR is displayed. Move the cursor to a specified message and press the Help key to display the second-level text of the message. Also shown with the second-level text is the message ID, the error log ID, and other vital data. The X.25 cause and diagnostic codes are contained in the X.25-related error messages or in the error log.

- Taking a communications trace during an X.25 communications error. Cause and diagnostic codes are included in the data field of all CLEAR, RESET, RESTART REQUEST, or INDICATION, and DIAGNOSTIC packets are two bytes of data. The first byte of data is the cause code field, and the second byte of data is the diagnostic code field. It is also important to notice whether the AS/400 system has sent or received a packet containing cause or diagnostic codes. The meaning of the codes can be determined. How to take a communications trace is described in Chapter 5, "Using System Service Tools" on page 71.

### 8.3.1 Data Units Retransmitted and Data Units Received in Error

This indicator represents the number of data units retransmitted and data units received in error on the LLC level. Data unit retransmission occurs due to data units received in error.



### 8.3.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Data Units Retransmitted or Received in Error

Performance tools do not create reports about the number of data units retransmitted or received in error, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of data units retransmitted or received in error.

### 8.3.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file reflect the number of data units transmitted and retransmitted:

- XLITR**      The number of interface protocol data units transmitted
- XLIRT**      The number of interface protocol data units retransmitted. This field is only valid for link protocol ELLC because Data PDUs are never retransmitted when link protocol QLLC is used.

From these values, the percent of data unit retransmission can be derived:

$$\text{Percent of data units retransmitted} = (\text{XLIRT} * 100) / \text{XLITR}$$

The following fields in the performance monitor database file reflect the number of data units received and data units received in error:

- XLIRC**      Interface protocol data units received
- XLIRE**      Interface protocol data units received in error (sequence). This field is only valid for link protocol ELLC.

From these values, the percent of data units received in error can be derived:

$$\text{Percent of data units received in error} = (\text{XLIRE} * 100) / \text{XLIRC}$$

Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.3.1.3 Recommendations

To avoid communications performance problems, the percent of data units received in error should be low. The error can be caused by problems with the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) (for example, configuration, system problem, and resources). The number of retransmissions can be decreased by decreasing the LLC data unit size. Larger LLC protocol data unit sizes can improve performance; however, if frequent line errors occur, performance may be degraded by larger LLC protocol data units due to the greater likelihood that a data unit may encounter an error and need to be transmitted again. The LLC data unit size can be controlled through the MAXFRAME parameter found in both the primary line and controller description. For SNA communications, the MAXFRAME value represents the maximum logical link control data unit that can be sent or received on the line. For non-SNA communications, this value represents the maximum data packet sequence that can be sent or received. This value should not be confused with the high-level data link control (HDLC) frame size.

## 8.3.2 LLC Rejects

This indicator represents the number of X.25 LLC rejects during a measured period. LLC rejects only occur for SNA controllers utilizing the ELLC link protocol. LLC rejects indicates that something inside the X.25 network is losing or corrupting data. LLC rejects cause the retransmission of data and can cause poor performance.

### 8.3.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display LLC Rejects

Performance tools do not create reports about the number of LLC rejects, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of LLC rejects.

### 8.3.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file reflect the number LLC rejects transmitted and received:

**XLLJT**      Number of LLC rejects transmitted

**XLLJR**      Number of LLC rejects received

Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.3.2.3 Recommendations

LLC rejects have a negative impact on performance because data is retransmitted. To avoid communications performance problems, these values should be low. The error can be caused by:

- Problems with the remote data terminal equipment (DTE)
- Configuration
- Other network resources

Look at the message help in the QSYSOPR message queue or take a communications trace during an X.25 communications error and inspect the cause and diagnostic codes to determine the source and cause of the error.

## 8.3.3 LLC Protocol Data Units Discarded

This indicator represents the number of LLC protocol units discarded.

### 8.3.3.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display LLC Protocol Data Units Discarded

Performance tools does not create reports about the number of LLC protocol data units discarded, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of LLC protocol data units discarded.

### 8.3.3.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file reflects the number LLC protocol data units discarded:

**XLRLD**      Number of received LLC protocol data units discarded

Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.3.3.3 Recommendations

LLC protocol data units discarded are normally due to sequence errors (only for ELLC). See Section 8.3.1, "Data Units Retransmitted and Data Units Received in Error" on page 138 for recommendations.

## 8.3.4 Timeouts

This indicator represents the number of timeouts that occurred during a measured period.

### 8.3.4.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Number of Timeouts

Performance tools does not create reports about the number of timeouts, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of timeouts.

### 8.3.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file reflects the number of timeouts:

**XLTO**      Number of timeouts

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.3.4.3 Recommendations

Timeouts can be caused by problems with the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) (for example, configuration, system problem, and resources). Or the AS/400 system’s timer values may be too small to receive responses from the remote system. Consider increasing the X.25 response timer (X25RSPTMR) or X.25 connection timer (X25CNNTMR) parameter in the controller description.

## 8.3.5 Checksum Errors Detected

This indicator represents the number of checksum errors detected during a measured period.

### 8.3.5.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display the Number of Checksum Errors

Performance tools does not create reports about the number of checksum errors, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of checksum errors.

### 8.3.5.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file reflects the number of checksum errors detected:

**XLCED**      Checksum errors detected This field is only valid for link protocol ELLC.

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 8.3.5.3 Recommendations

To avoid communications performance problems, the percent of data units received in error should be low; however, checksum errors should usually be recoverable using the ELLC protocol. The error is usually caused by problems with X.25 network corruption.

### 8.3.6 Number of Reset Indications from Packet Link Control

This indicator represents the number of reset indications from packet link control during a measured period.

#### 8.3.6.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display the Number of Reset Indications

Performance tools do not create reports about the number of reset indications, nor can you use performance tools to display the number of reset indications.

#### 8.3.6.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file reflects the number of reset indications from packet link control:

**XLRSI**      Number of reset indications from packet link control

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### 8.3.6.3 Recommendations

A reset indication is issued when:

- A RESET packet arrives from the network.
- A RESTART packet was received or transmitted.
- The local PLC layer RESETs the virtual circuit due to a protocol error.

To determine if there are problems, you should check the cause and diagnostic code, (see Section 8.2, “Packet level Control (PLC)” on page 136).

### 8.3.7 LLC Congestion

This indicator represents the number of receive-not-ready frames received during a measured period.

#### 8.3.7.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Information About Congestion

Performance tools do not create reports about congestion, nor can you use performance tools to display information about congestion.

#### 8.3.7.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file indicates LLC congestion:

**XLNRN**      LLC receive-not-ready frames received

Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists the sample queries (X25\_ALL and X25\_LLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### 8.3.7.3 Recommendations

Receive-not-ready frames are transmitted due a high system utilization, that is, the CPU is busy. To avoid problems, this number should be zero or low. Look for problems that are causing high CPU utilization.

---

## 8.4 Important Related Performance Manager Files

Related fields in other database files:

- IOP utilization
- Remote jobs

### 8.4.1 IOP Utilization

Each line is controlled by an IOP. The performance of a line may be affected by the IOP that controls the line. It is important not to overload an IOP to avoid a possible system performance bottleneck. See Chapter 6, “Communications I/O Processor (IOP)” on page 89 for more information about IOP performance.

#### 8.4.1.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

An important performance indicator for the IOP is the IOP utilization. How you calculate this value is described in Chapter 6, “Communications I/O Processor (IOP)” on page 89. To relate the line to the IOP, you need two files:

**QAPMX25**            Contains performance data about the line

**QAPMCIOP**        Contains performance data about IOPs

**Note:** If the communications adapter is connected to a multifunction IOP, the QPAMMIOP file must be used instead of QAPMCIOP. Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275 lists sample queries for both kind of IOPs.

The IOP is identified in both files (QAPMHDLC and QAPMCIOP) by the field:

**IOPRN**        IOP Resource Name

This field should be used to relate IOP information to the line.

Utilization of the IOP can be seen in the sample query X25\_IOP in Appendix C, “X.25 Queries” on page 275.

#### 8.4.1.2 Recommendations

Keep the IOP utilization within the guideline of 45%. Exceeding this threshold in a large transfer environment or with a small number of concurrent users may still offer acceptable performance. If the performance capabilities of a single IOP are exceeded, it is important to distribute the workload across several IOPs. Consider moving one of the high speed lines attached to this communications IOP card to another one. If you still have problems, consider changing to a newer communications IOP card if you are using an older one.

To decrease the IOP utilization, you should consider increasing the frame size. The use of large frames generally improves performance in terms of capacity for the communications IOP and in terms of system response time.

The amount of time that the IOP spends processing a large frame is only slightly more than the amount to process a smaller frame. Using larger frames to transfer a given message or block of data decreases the total number of frames required to complete the transfer. Therefore, the total amount of processing time required by the IOP is smaller allowing other transactions to more effectively utilize the IOP. Also, for environments using high speed media, the response time is generally better by using larger frames because the IOP and the CPU require less total processing time. In communications environments where errors are common, the use of smaller frame sizes may offer better

performance by limiting the size of the retransmission. Having errors may also impact the number of communications lines that can run concurrently.

## 8.4.2 Remote Jobs

For a good understanding of the performance of a line, it is good to know which remote jobs are running on the communications line and which other resources they use.

### 8.4.2.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

To relate the line to the remote jobs, you need two files:

**QAPMX25**            Contains performance data about the line

**QAPMJOBS**        Contains performance data about jobs

In the file QAPMX25, a line is identified by the field:

**XLLND**        The name of the X.25 line

To relate the job information to the line, you should use the following field in the QAPMJOBS file:

**JBLND**        Name of the communications line the workstation and its controller are attached to

Important values in the QAPMJOBS file are:

**JBRSP**        Total transaction time. This field has a value other than zero only if this is an interactive or a pass-through target job.

**JBNTR**        Number of transactions. This field has a value other than zero only if this is an interactive or a pass-through target job.

**JBCPU**        Processing unit time (in milliseconds) used

Important values that can be derived from the QAPMJOBS file are:

- The percentage of elapsed time during which the processing unit was utilized by the job:

$$\text{Percent CPU was utilized by the job} = ((\text{JBCPU} / 1000) * 100) / \text{INTSEC}.$$

The sample query X25\_JOB in Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 shows this utilization.

- The total number of remote jobs that are running on the X.25 line. You should add up all of the job entries, selecting by line name (JBLND).
- The total number of transactions performed by the jobs running on the X.25 line. You should add up the number of transactions (JBNTR) for each job running on the X.25 line.
- The average internal response time (in seconds) per transaction for each job:

$$\text{Avg response time for a job} = (\text{JBRSP} / \text{JBNTR}).$$

The sample query X25\_JOB in Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 shows this response time.

- The average internal response time (in seconds) per transaction for all jobs:

$$\text{Avg response time for all jobs} = (\text{Total transaction time} / \text{Total number of transactions}).$$
 Look for periods of high utilization and correlate them with transaction rates and response times.

#### **8.4.2.2 Recommendations**

If there are high utilization and response times, but no increase in transaction load, there is a good chance that you are getting line errors. On the other hand, if the transaction load and line utilization increase and the response time is high, the system may be trying to handle more work than it has the capacity to do. In this case, the additional response time may be caused by queueing in a communications line, IOP, or control unit.

The CPU utilization for remote jobs is composed by other low-level performance communications indicators. However, the CPU utilization for remote jobs is lower when you use larger frame sizes.





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## Chapter 9. SDLC

Synchronous data link control (SDLC) is a commonly used AS/400 data link protocol. It is a polling protocol that is compatible with Systems Network Architecture (SNA). SDLC can be used over duplex or half duplex, switched, or non-switched lines. The line may be a point-to-point or a multi-point configuration.

This chapter handles the most important values that the performance manager collects for the SDLC protocol. It describes how you can use these values to identify bottlenecks in an SDLC environment, where you can find these values, how they are related to each other, and what you can do to solve the bottlenecks. Most of these values come from the *QAPMHDLC* performance tools database file which is generated when you run the Performance Monitor (see Section 1.2.2, "How to Collect Performance Data" on page 3). In this chapter, references are made to performance tools reports and performance tools displays. Read Chapter 3, "Using Performance Tools/400" on page 27 to see how you can print these reports or reach these displays.

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### 9.1 Important Fields in the SDLC Performance Manager File

The following list contains the main SDLC communications performance indicators:

- Line utilization
- Line errors
- Congestion
- Data link resets
- Connect poll retries

#### 9.1.1 Line Utilization

Line utilization is the percentage of elapsed time during which the line was utilized. Line utilization is an important performance indicator. Exceeding the utilization threshold value may lead to unacceptable response times. For line speeds of 19200 bits per second or less, most application programs can fully use the bandwidth of the line. The performance in this environment depends largely on the ability of the line to transfer data. For line speeds of greater than 19200 bits per second, some application programs cannot fully use the bandwidth of the line. The performance in this environment depends much more on the performance of the application itself.

##### 9.1.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization

Line utilization can be displayed using the DSPPFRTA command after having collected performance data with the OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the System or Resource report to view the line utilization.

Use the DSPPFRTA command to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 58 on page 148. The display shows you the line speed and line utilization. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications

Interval Data. The line utilization for the sample interval selected is listed in the "Line Util" column heading.

```

Display Communications Interval Data

Line ID . . . . . : LIN032      Member . . . . . : Q953171314
Line type . . . . . : SDLC      Library . . . . . : QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . : 9.6      Elapsed time . . . . . : 09:58:09
Bus number . . . . . : 0
IOP address . . . . . : 5

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display remote jobs

Option  Itv      Line  I Frames  Pct      Frames  Pct
        End      Util  Trnsmitd  I Frames  Recd     Frames
        :      :      :      in Error  Recd     in Error
-      08:54:04  .1    0         0         12       100
-      09:09:23  .0    0         0         0        0
-      09:24:22  .0    0         0         0        0
-      09:39:19  .0    0         0         0        0
-      09:54:17  .0    0         0         0        0

More...

F3=Exit  F11=View2  F12=Cancel  F15=Sort by itv end
F20=Sort by line util  F24=More keys

```

Figure 58. Communications Interval Data - View 1

Use PRTSYSRPT to print the System Report. The Communications Summary shows average and peak line utilization over the total report period shown in Figure 59.

System Report									
Communications Summary									
Performance Data for SDLC Communications Analysis									
Member . . . . .	:	Q953171314	Model/Serial . . . . .	:	D60/10-15181	Main storage . . . . .	:	80.0 M	Started . . . . .
Library . . . . .	:	QPFRDATA	System name . . . . .	:	SYSTEM1	Version/Release . . . . .	:	3/ 1.0	Stopped . . . . .
									11/13/95 13:15:59
									11/13/95 14:10:52
Bus/IOP/Line	Protocol	Line Speed	Avg Util	Max Util	Active Devices	Number Transactions	Average Response	Bytes Per Second Received	Bytes Per Second Transmitted
BUS 0 IOP 05 (6130)									
LIN032	SDLC	9.6	4	69	.7	88	4.2	16.6	37.7
Bus/IOP/Line	--	Bus ID, IOP ID and model number, Line ID							
Protocol	--	Line protocol (SDLC, ASYNC, BSC, X25, TRLAN, ELAN, IDLC)							
Line Speed	--	Line speed (1000 bits per second)							
	--	(For IDLC this is the maximum over the measurement)							
Avg Util	--	Average line utilization							
Max Util	--	Maximum line utilization in all measurement intervals							
Active Devices	--	Average number of active devices on the line							
Number Transactions	--	Number of transactions							
Average Response	--	Average system response (service) time (seconds)							
Bytes /Sec Received	--	Average number of bytes received per second							
Bytes /Sec Transmitted	--	Average number of bytes transmitted per second							

Figure 59. Communications Summary - SDLC

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows the utilization calculated per sample interval shown in Figure 60 on page 149.

Resource Interval Report															
COMMUNICATIONS LINE Detail															
SDLC resource report															
Member . . . .		Q953171314		Model/Serial . . . .		D60/10-15181		Main storage . . . .		80.0 M		Started . . . .		11/13/95 13:15:59	
Library . . . .		QPFRDATA		System name . . . .		SYSNM001		Version/Release . . . .		3/1.0		Stopped . . . .		11/13/95 14:10:52	
PROTOCOL = SDLC (SORT BY INTERVAL)															
		Bus/			Bytes	Total	Percent		Total	Percent	Pct	-- Congestion --			
		IOP/	Line	Line	Trnsmitd	I Frames	I Frames	Bytes	Frames	Frames	Poll	Retry	Local	Remote	
Itv		Line	Speed	Util	Per Sec	Trnsmitd	in Error	Per Sec	Recd	in Error	Time	Not	Not		
End												Ready	Ready		
-----															
		BUS 0													
		IOP 5													
		(6130)													
13:20	LIN032		9.6	10	102	82	0	21	2,118	0	8	0			
13:25	LIN032		9.6	8	81	73	0	18	2,282	0	9	0			
13:30	LIN032		9.6	6	69	76	0	13	1,163	0	13	0			
13:35	LIN032		9.6	5	51	29	0	16	2,324	0	9	0			
13:40	LIN032		9.6	2	16	0	0	16	2,426	0	9	0			
F3=Exit F12=Cancel F19=Left F20=Right F24=More keys															

Figure 60. Resource Interval Report - Communications Line Detail

### 9.1.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file QAPMHDLC are related to the line utilization:

**SHBRCV** The number of bytes received including all bytes in frames that had any kind of error

**SHBTRN** The number of bytes transmitted including bytes transmitted again

**SHLSP** The speed of the line in bits per second (bps)

Line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Line utilization} = (\text{SHBRCV} + \text{SHBTRN}) * 800 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{SHLSP})$$

The 800 is really (100 \* 8) where 100 represents the result as a percentage, and 8 is the number of bits per byte (since line speed is bits per second). INTSEC indicates the number of seconds since the last elapsed interval. This is a field in the QAPMHDLC file.

To ensure that the AS/400 system provides accurate performance statistics, the LINESPEED parameter on the SDLC line definition should match the actual line speed. Line utilization is calculated per interval, that is, the time you have specified on the INTERVAL parameter of the STRPFRMON command.

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL, SDLC\_IOP, SDLC\_HDLC and SDLC\_JOB) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.1.1.3 Recommendations

- For interactive environments, keeping line utilization below 30% is recommended to maintain predictable and consistent response time.
- If you have batch jobs such as file transfers running on that line, it is normal to have the line utilization above 50%. However, for interactive jobs, performance begins to degrade around 40% line utilization.
- If the percentage of errors is also high, the line utilization can be driven by a lot of retransmission of data. Take the appropriate action to reduce line errors (see Section 9.1.2, "Line Errors" on page 150).
- Line utilization can also be driven by running large file transfer type work (for example, running a query over huge files). Besides affecting all genuine

interactive users, it increases the response time for all interactive users on the same communications line.

- If you cannot isolate the large file transfer traffic such as rescheduling the jobs or applications, you need to use pacing to throttle the large file transfer work (low pacing value) and consider increasing the line speed to minimize the impact (see Chapter 10, “SNA” on page 163).

## 9.1.2 Line Errors

Line errors often result in frames being retransmitted. If the retransmission still results in bad frames, the application is notified and has to resend the entire record or multiple records. This may result in one RU (request unit) or a chain of RUs being transmitted again.

### 9.1.2.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Error Information

Line error information can be displayed using the DSPPFRTA command after having collected performance data with the OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, “Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems” on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the line error information.

Use DSPPFRTA to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 58 on page 148. The display shows you the number of information frames transmitted, the percent of information frames transmitted in error, the number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data.

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows you the number of information frames transmitted, the percent of information frames transmitted in error, the number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error per sample interval shown in Figure 60 on page 149.

### 9.1.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The performance monitor collects data about the number of:

- Frames retransmitted
- Frames received in error
- Invalid frames received

A frame can be an information, supervisory, or unnumbered frame:

#### Information frames

I-frames are used to transfer user data. If there are no I-frames transmitted, you can conclude that the remote stations on that line are inactive. *Inactive* means that the stations connected to the controller are not doing any work even though the controller has been successfully varied on.

#### Supervisory frames

S-frames are used to perform link supervisory control functions such as acknowledge I-frames, request retransmission of I-frames, or request a temporary suspension of transmission of I-frames.

### Unnumbered frames

U-frames are used to provide additional link control functions and contain no sequence numbers.

A frame retransmission is normally caused due to frames received in errors and by link resets. To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be zero or low. The following fields from the performance monitor database file QAPMHDLC can be used to determine the retransmission error rates:

<b>SHFTRN</b>	Number of frames transmitted (I, supervisory, and frames not numbered) excluding frames transmitted again
<b>SHIFTR</b>	Number of I-frames transmitted excluding I-frames transmitted again
<b>SHIFRT</b>	Number of I-frames transmitted again
<b>SHFRT</b>	Number of I, supervisory, and frames not numbered transmitted again

The percent frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames transmitted with errors} = (\text{SHFRT} * 100) / (\text{SHFRT} + \text{SHFTRN})$$

The percent of I-frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of I-frames transmitted with errors} = (\text{SHIFRT} * 100) / (\text{SHIFRT} + \text{SHIFTR})$$

The following fields from the performance monitor database file QAPMHDLC can be used to determine the number or percent of frames received in error or that are not valid:

<b>SHEFFR</b>	Error free frames received (I, S, and U)
<b>SHFRIE</b>	The number of I, S, and U frames received in error. There are three error possibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An S or I-frame was received with an number count that is requesting retransmission of a frame.</li><li>• An I-frame was received with an number count that indicates that frames were missed.</li><li>• A frame was received with one of the following errors:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– A frame check sequence error</li><li>– An abnormal end</li><li>– A receive overrun</li><li>– A frame truncated error</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>SHIFR</b>	Frames received that are not valid: The number of not valid frames received. These are frames received with either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short frame error: Frame is less than 32 bits.</li><li>• Residue error: Frame is not on a byte boundary.</li></ul>

The percent of frames received in error is derived from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Percent of frames received in error} \\ &= ((\text{SHIFR} + \text{SHFRIE}) * 100) / (\text{SHEFFR} + \text{SHIFR} + \text{SHFRIE}) \end{aligned}$$

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL and SDLC\_HDLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.1.2.3 Recommendations

Receive and transmit errors can occur when the host system or remote device has an error or cannot process received data fast enough (see also Section 9.1.3, “Congestion” on page 153 for congestion). Check for messages in the QSYSOPR message. Factors that can influence the number of retransmissions are:

- Line quality
- Frame size
- Maximum outstanding frames
- Modem rate

**Line quality:** If the percentage of errors on a line is about 5% for a few intervals that had I-frames transmitted, check the local and remote connections. Ensure that all cables are properly shielded, are the correct cable type, and that all plug connections are secure. There should be no ribbon cables (flat, unshielded cables) anywhere between the system and the modem. Sometimes the errors can be caused by electrical “noise” or interference. If problems still occur, contact your line supplier to have the line tested. You might consider changing to a better quality line or modem. Normally, it is true that a non-switched line is a better quality line than a switched line.

**Frame size** is represented by the MAXFRAME parameter of the line and controller description. Larger frame sizes can improve performance; however, if frequent line errors occur, performance may be degraded by larger frame sizes due to the greater likelihood that a frame may encounter an error and need to be transmitted again. The frame size can be controlled through the MAXFRAME parameter found in both the primary line and controller description. The frame size used is usually based on the MAXFRAME parameter defined on the controller description. If you specify \*LINKTYPE on the MAXFRAME parameter of the controller description, the frame size used is a frame size defined on the line description. Between two communicating stations, the maximum frame size used is based on the smaller of the MAXFRAME values of either station.

The maximum outstanding frames is represented by the MAXOUT parameter on the line description. The MAXOUT parameter determines the maximum number of frames that can be sent before the receiving station must send an acknowledgement. As for frame size, better performance can be realized with a large MAXOUT value. In case of an error-prone line, a large MAXOUT value impacts performance because of retransmission requirements. All frames that have not been acknowledged must be retransmitted. The maximum for this parameter depends on the modulus (MODULUS) and maximum outstanding frames (MAXOUT) parameters that are part of the line description. If the value for MODULUS is set to eight, the maximum value that MAXOUT can be set to is seven. If the MODULUS value is set to 128, the maximum value that MAXOUT can be set to is 28. The MODULUS value should usually be set to eight except in special situations such as networks using satellite links. If the MODULUS value is 128, the MAXOUT value must be greater than seven. In order to support a MODULUS value of 128, you should ensure that the remote system is capable of supporting such a size.

The modem rate indicates whether the modem you are using is being operated at its full rated speed (\*FULL) or at an alternate or half speed (\*HALF). If many errors occur at the modem’s higher transmission rate, errors and an associated retransmission can be reduced by selecting a slower data transmission rate for

better overall performance. Modem data rate selection is valid only for \*RS232V24 and must match the modem setting at the remote system.

### 9.1.3 Congestion

Local or remote congestion occurs when data is not processed fast enough either while sending or while receiving. Congestion results in transmitting receive-not-ready frames by the system that is congested, either the host or remote device.

#### 9.1.3.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Information about Congestion

Information about congestion can be displayed using the DSPPFRTA command after having collected performance data with the OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the information about congestion.

Use DSPPFRTA to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 61.

```

Display Communications Interval Data

Line ID . . . . . : LIN032      Member . . . . . : Q953171314
Line type . . . . . : SDLC       Library . . . . . : QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . : 9.6       Elapsed time . . . . . : 09:58:09
Bus number . . . . . : 0
IOP address . . . . . : 5

Type options, press Enter.
5=Display remote jobs

      Pct -Congestion--
      Poll Local Remote
Option Itv      Line Retry Not Not
      End      Util Time Rdy Rdy
-      08:54:04 .1  84   0   0
-      09:09:23 .0  85   0   0
-      09:24:22 .0  85   0   0
-      09:39:19 .0  84   0   0
-      09:54:17 .0  84   0   0

More...

F3=Exit  F11=View1  F12=Cancel  F15=Sort by itv end
F20=Sort by line util  F24=More keys

```

Figure 61. Communications Interval Data - View 2

The display shows you the percentage of Receive Not Ready frames transmitted and received. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data. Press F11=View 2 to see the second display. The percentage of Receive Not Ready frames transmitted and received for the sample interval selected are the values listed in the Local Not Rdy and Remote Not Rdy column headings respectively.

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows you the percentage of Receive Not Ready frames transmitted and received per sample interval shown in Figure 60 on page 149.

### 9.1.3.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file give an indication of the congestion at the local or remote side:

**SHRNRT** Number of receive not ready supervisory frames transmitted (local congestion)

**SHRNRR** Number of receive not ready supervisory frames received (remote congestion)

Both values should be close to zero in a well-performing system. High congestion increases both CPU and IOP utilization and directly affects remote response time.

Important values that can be derived from these fields are:

#### Local Not Ready

Receive Not Ready frames transmitted by the host as a percentage of all frames received by the host. A large number usually means the host IOP or system data buffers are not emptied fast enough. The Local Not Ready value can be derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Local Not Ready} = \text{SHRNRT} / (\text{SHEFFR} + \text{SHFRIE} + \text{SHIFR} + \text{SHRRFR} + \text{SHRNRR})$$

#### Remote Not Ready

Receive Not Ready frames received by the host as a percentage of the information frames transmitted by the host. A large number usually means the remote device data buffers are not emptied fast enough. The Remote Not Ready value can be derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Remote Not Ready} = \text{SHRNRR} / (\text{SHIFTR} + \text{SHIFRT} + \text{SHRRFT} + \text{SHRNRT})$$

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL, SDLC\_IOP, and SDLC\_HDLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.1.3.3 Recommendations

**Local Congestion:** A remote system is sending data too fast for your AS/400 system to process. This is probably caused by some sort of bottleneck such as high CPU, disk, or IOP utilization. Another cause might be a low machine pool size.

You can find more information about IOP in Section 9.2.1, "IOP Utilization" on page 159. For CPU, disk, and pool utilization, refer to the redbook *AS/400 Performance Management V3R1*, GG24-3723-02.

**Remote Congestion:** Another system receiving data from your AS/400 system cannot process the data fast enough and has sent out "NOT READY" messages. Check for possible bottlenecks on the system receiving data from your AS/400 system. This includes high CPU, IOP, or disk utilization. If the receiving system is an AS/400 system, the problem may also be a low machine pool size on that system.



## 9.1.4 Data Link Resets

Data link resets represents the number of times a set normal response mode (SNRM) was received when the station was already in normal response mode during a measured period. This is caused due to a procedure error.

### 9.1.4.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Data Link Resets

Performance tools do not create reports that show Data Link Reset values, nor can you use performance tools to display Data Link Reset values.

### 9.1.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

Data link resets are indicated by the following field:

**SHLNKR** The number of times a set normal response mode (SNRM) was received when the station was already in normal response mode

The performance monitor collects this number for each interval.

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL and SDLC\_HDLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.1.4.3 Recommendations

To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be zero or low. As this indication is caused by a procedure error, the line should be debugged. Check for messages in the QSYSOPR message. The link resets may be contributing to high line utilization. If the throughput or response time is unacceptable in your SDLC line, you may need to have the line or modem serviced; however, the amount of errors normally occurring changes depending on a number of variables such as the location and the quality and type of line.

Before servicing the lines, ensure that all cables are properly shielded, are IBM-supplied cables, and that all plug connections are secure. There should be no ribbon cables anywhere between the system and the modem.

## 9.1.5 Connect Poll Retries

Connect poll retries causes a line unavailable for a certain time because the IOP waits for a workstation controller to respond to a poll. Controllers that are varied on (vary on pending) but powered off (normal disconnect mode) can cause this condition. A high percentage of poll retries for a multi-point line increases the response time for all active stations that are connected to the same line. Polling also contributes to line and IOP utilization.

### 9.1.5.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Connect Poll Retries

Information about connect poll retries can be displayed using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with the OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the information about connect poll retries.

Use DSPPFRDTA to access the Display Communications Interval Data display shown in Figure 61 on page 153. The display shows you the percentage of poll retry time. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Choose the line to be analyzed and use option 7=Display Communications Interval Data. Press F11=View 2 to see the second display. The percentage of poll retry time for the

sample interval selected is the value listed in the Pct Poll Retry Time column headings.

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows you the percentage of poll retry time per sample interval shown in Figure 60 on page 149.

### 9.1.5.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following field in the performance monitor database file gives an indication of the connect poll retries:

**SHCPT** The length in time (in tenths of seconds) that the system waits for the response to a poll while in normal disconnect mode before polling the next station

An important value that can be derived from this field is the Percent Poll Retry Time, that is, the percent of the measured time interval when the line was unusable while the IOP waited for a workstation controller to respond to a poll. The Percent Poll Retry Time is derived from the following equation:

Percent Poll Retry Time = ((SHCPT \* (SHFRT - SHIFRT)) \* 100) / (INTSEC \* 10).

**SHCPT** See preceding description

**SHFRT** Number of I, supervisory, and frames not numbered transmitted again

**SHIFRT** Number of I-frames transmitted again

**INTSEC** Elapsed interval seconds

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL and SDLC\_HDLC) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.1.5.3 Recommendations

If there are intervals for multi-point lines that show a high percent poll retry time, you might want to increase the value for connect poll timer (CNNPOLLTMR parameter on line description) and decrease the NDM poll timer (NDMPOLLTMR parameter on controller description). You can also vary off those controllers until they are needed, if this is possible. The CNNPOLLTMR can effect response times for all controllers on the line. The CNNPOLLTMR controls how long the primary station waits after it polls a secondary controller and receives no response. While the primary station is waiting for a response, the line is idle, and the primary station cannot poll other stations on the line.

The connect poll retry (CNNPOLLRTY parameter on the controller description) is used in conjunction with the connect poll timer in normal disconnect mode and determines if the primary station should poll an offline, normal disconnect mode station periodically or if it should stop polling the controller after a limited number of polls. The system default value (\*CALC) allows seven retries on a switched line and unlimited (\*NOMAX) retries for a non-switched line.

The NDMPOLLTMR indicates how long the primary station must wait before sending a poll to a station in normal disconnect mode. While the timer is running, a controller that is offline is not polled even if its turn comes in the poll list. After the timer completes and the primary station finally reaches that station in the poll list, the station is polled. After the poll, the primary station waits for a response for the length of time specified by the connect poll timer.

Besides the parameters previously described, the idle timer (IDLTMR parameter) and frame retry (FRAMERTY parameter) affects response times due to idleness of the line.

The *IDLTMR* parameter determines how fast the line recovers after a temporary error. If an error occurs after a station is polled and no response (or no final frame of a response) is received, the primary station waits for the idle timer to end. This parameter is important if the line is noisy or has frequent temporary frame errors such as frame checks. Too low a value for the idle timer can cause unnecessary timeouts and responses to be transmitted again.

The *FRAMERTY* parameter is used in conjunction with the idle timer. The frame retry limit determines the number of times the primary station retries a transmission to a remote station if consecutive temporary errors such as idle timeouts occur. Between retries to a station, a primary station continues to cycle through its poll list, transmitting to other stations.

The frame retry limit should be large enough to allow the system to recover from temporary errors such as those caused by line noise. You should note that a large frame retry value can cause unnecessary delays in reporting permanent errors (such as inoperable remote system or link) and degrade performance for other stations while SDLC is busy retrying.

Other poll parameters that may effect the response time are:

#### **POLLPAUSE**

The poll pause parameter. This parameter in the line description tells the primary station how long it should delay after making one complete pass through the poll list before recycling through the poll list again. This parameter is only used when SDLC is not sending data to any station.

Usually small values are recommended. However, if there are a number of lines physically attached to the same communications controller, and some lines are experiencing performance problems, increasing the poll cycle pause timer may give other tasks in the controller more time to run. The more stations there are on a line, the lesser the effect that the poll cycle pause timer has on overall performance.

#### **POLLMT**

The poll limit parameter controls the number of additional polls SDLC sends to a station when that station responds with a number of frames equal to the maximum outstanding frames (MAXOUT) count. These additional polls determine if the remote controller has more frames to transmit that it was unable to do in its last transmission due to the MAXOUT limit. By polling the secondary station, the secondary station can send more frames to the primary station.

#### **OUTLMT**

The out limit controls how many sequences of information frames SDLC sends to a remote station before polling other stations in the poll list.

#### **FAIRPLTMR**

The fair poll timer. This timer can be specified for multi-point lines to prevent one station from tying up the line for long periods of time. FAIRPLTMR specifies the maximum length of time that the

system sends data to one or more stations on the line before polling stations without pending output requests.

Lowering the fair poll timer makes polling more equitable by increasing the number of times every station is polled, but it degrades performance for busy stations and can increase the length of time it takes to send data. When some controllers are monopolizing the line at the expense of other controllers on the same line, lowering the fair poll timer may improve response time for other controllers. If possible, you may want to put the busy controller on a separate line to improve performance.

**POLLPRTY** The poll priority parameter controls the extra polls that are sent to a station in situations where a poll may be denied due to the following situations:

- When the primary station is only transmitting to other stations.
- When the fair poll timer completes.
- When the primary station is performing normal sequential polling.

When POLLPRTY is set to \*YES, the priority station obtains an extra poll. During sequential polling, the setting of this parameter enables the priority station to be polled twice as often as non-priority stations. Therefore, POLLPRTY can be used to give better response to some stations.

This parameter should be used with caution. Designating a secondary station as a priority station is almost equivalent to another controller on the line. Non-priority stations may experience increased response time.

**POLLRSPDLY**

The poll response delay parameter. This parameter in the line description tells the secondary station how long to wait after it has been polled before it returns a response.

Normally the delay timer is set to zero unless the following conditions apply:

- The modem requires this delay.
- The primary station cannot handle a fast response.
- There is some unique requirement.

Specifying a nonzero value increases the time all other controllers on a multi-point line must wait before being polled and should, therefore, be avoided if possible. The value of POLLRSPDLY along with the internal delays and the time needed for increasing must be less than the idle timer on the remote system.

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## 9.2 Other Related Performance Monitor Files

The following performance indicators can be retrieved from other database files:

- IOP utilization
- Remote jobs

## 9.2.1 IOP Utilization

Each line is controlled by an IOP. The performance of a line may be affected by the IOP that controls the line. It is important not to overload an IOP to avoid a possible system performance bottleneck. Keep the IOP utilization within the guideline of 40%. See Chapter 6, “Communications I/O Processor (IOP)” on page 89 for more information about IOP performance.

### 9.2.1.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

An important performance indicator for the IOP is the IOP utilization. How you calculate this value is described in Chapter 6, “Communications I/O Processor (IOP)” on page 89. To relate the line to the IOP, you need two files:

**QAPMHDLC**      Contains performance data about the line

**QAPMCIOP**      Contains performance data about IOPs

**Note:** If the communications adapter is connected to a multifunction IOP, the QPAMMIOP file must be used instead of QAPMCIOP. Appendix A, “SDLC Queries” on page 227 lists sample queries for both kind of IOPs.

The IOP is identified in both files (QAPMHDLC and QAPMCIOP) by the field:

**IOPRN**      IOP Resource Name

This field should be used to relate IOP information to the line.

Appendix A, “SDLC Queries” on page 227 lists the sample query (SDLC\_IOP) to show the values previously mentioned.

### 9.2.1.2 Recommendations

Keep the IOP utilization within the guideline of 40%. If the performance capabilities of a single IOP is exceeded, it is important to distribute the workload across several IOPs. Consider moving one of the high speed lines that is attached to this communications IOP card to another one. If you still have problems, consider changing to a newer communications IOP card if you are using an older one. The following factors can help you to decrease the IOP utilization:

- Polling
- Frame size

Polling contributes to the IOP utilization. A long polling delay requires less overhead than a shorter polling delay; however, a short polling delay gives better response time in an interactive environment. See Section 9.1.5, “Connect Poll Retries” on page 155 for more information.

The OS/400 support for SDLC can use a range of frame sizes up to 2057 bytes. Usually the larger the frame size used, the better the performance. Larger frame sizes reduces the number of frames that need to be transmitted. When fewer frames are transmitted, the overhead and line turnaround are reduced. This means that the CPU and communication IOP processes fewer frames. When this happens, CPU and IOP utilization are reduced correspondingly. In addition, you can expect a higher throughput, thereby making more efficient use of your communication line. The frame size can be controlled through the MAXFRAME parameter found in both the primary line and controller description (see also Section 9.1.2.3, “Recommendations” on page 152)

## 9.2.2 Remote Jobs

For a good understanding of the performance of a line, it is good to know which remote jobs are running on the communications line and which other resources they use.

### 9.2.2.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

To relate the line to the remote jobs, you need two files:

**QAPMHDLC**      Contains performance data about the line

**QAPMJOB**        Contains performance data about jobs

In the file QAPMHDLC, a line is identified by the field:

**SHLND**        The name of the SDLC line

To relate the job information to the line, you should use the following field in the QAPMJOB file:

**JBLND**        Name of the communications line the workstation and its controller are attached to

Important values in the QAPMJOB file are:

**JBRSP**        Total transaction time. This field has a value other than zero only if this is an interactive or a pass-through target job.

**JBNT**        Number of transactions. This field has a value other than zero only if this is an interactive or a pass-through target job.

**JBCPU**        Processing unit time (in milliseconds) used

Important values that can be derived from the QAPMJOB file are:

- The percentage of elapsed time during which the processing unit was utilized by the job.

Percent CPU was utilized by the job =  $((JBCPU / 1000) * 100) / INTSEC$ .

- The total number of remote jobs that are running on the SDLC line. You should add up all of the job entries, selecting by line name (JBLND).
- The total number of transactions performed by the jobs running on the SDLC line. You should add up the number of transactions (JBNT) for each job running on the SDLC line.
- The average internal response time (in seconds) per transaction for each job:

Avg response time for a job =  $(JBRSP / JBNT)$ .

- The average internal response time (in seconds) per transaction for all jobs:

Avg response time for all jobs =  $(\text{Total transaction time} / \text{Total number of transactions})$ . Look for periods of high utilization and correlate them with transaction rates and response times.

Appendix A, "SDLC Queries" on page 227 lists the sample queries (SDLC\_ALL and SDLC\_JOB) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### 9.2.2.2 Recommendations

If there are high utilization and response times but no increase in the transaction load, there is a good chance that you are getting line errors. On the other hand, if the transaction load and line utilization increase and the response time is high, the system may be trying to handle more work than it has the capacity to do. In this case, the additional response time may be caused by queueing in a communications line, IOP, or control unit.

An important factor for the response time of interactive jobs that has not been discussed so far is the support of full duplex. This is represented by the DUPLEX parameter on the line description. Duplex support minimizes the modem turnaround time. This is the amount of time required for a station to stop receiving data and to begin transmitting data. Non-switched lines generally have little modem turnaround because they normally have four wires. Duplex support makes use of the two-way nature of four-wire lines so that one set of wires is always conditioned to receive while the other set of wires is always conditioned to transmit. Although data is never sent or received simultaneously with SDLC, there is almost no modem turnaround time with duplex support.

Typical times for turnaround depending on the modem and the quality of the line connection range from 0.1 second to 0.5 second (it may be less for newer modem models). This can be significant for interactive applications if a station alternates frequently between sending and receiving data for the same transaction. Large transfer applications can see some degradation because the application requires multiple transitions between sending data and receiving acknowledgements to ensure data integrity. Eliminating modem turnaround time brings some improvement to these applications.





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## Chapter 10. SNA

From a performance viewpoint, SNA protocol exists as a layer between what an application does to affect performance and the "maximum performance capabilities" controlled by line speed and line type protocols such as for local area networks and SDLC. SNA support affects primarily the communication between two programs or a program and a device whereas line type protocols primarily affect communication at the control unit level. User program I/O output operations are associated more closely to SNA capabilities than to communication type capabilities.

This chapter describes how you can use the SNA performance values and SNA traces to identify bottlenecks in an SNA environment, where you can find these values, how they are related to each other, and what you can do to solve the bottlenecks. Most of the performance values come from the *QAPMSNA* performance tools database file that is generated when you run the Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). The *QAPMSNA* file contains a record for each active controller (APPC or HOST).

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### 10.1 Important Fields in the SNA Performance Monitor File

The following list contains the main SNA communications performance indicators:

- Number of connections established
- Number of sessions and brackets started and ended
- Session level pacing wait time
- Internal session level pacing
- Transmission queue wait time
- Line transmission time

The number of connections established records the frequency with which connections are established with the adjacent system. The other indicators record the *session* detail for each active APPC and host controller. The performance monitor collects data for each session type and session priority combination. The possible session types are:

- End-point
- Intermediate

End-point sessions may be established for the following device types:

- APPC devices
- Host devices
- DHCF display devices
- NRF display and printer devices

Intermediate sessions may be established for:

- APPN intermediate traffic
- SNA pass-through devices

Each session type can have traffic at any of four priorities:

1. Network priority

- APPN
  - SNA change number of sessions (CNOS)
  - Alert support
- 2. High priority
  - APPC devices
  - APPN intermediate sessions
- 3. Medium priority
  - APPC devices
  - Host devices
  - DHCF display devices
  - NRF display and printer devices
  - SNA pass-through devices
  - APPN intermediate sessions
- 4. Low priority
  - APPC devices
  - APPN intermediate sessions

The session priority is determined by the transmission priority (TMSPTY) specified in the Class-of-Service (COS). The COS is determined by the mode description used. You should run interactive-type functions at \*HIGH priority. Batch type functions should be configured to use \*LOW priority.

In the following sections, each session traffic field name is prefixed by the characters "tp", where "t" is the session type (E=End Point, I=Intermediate) and "p" is the session priority (N=network, H=high, M=medium, L=low).

### 10.1.1 Number of Connections Established

The number of connections established indicates the frequency with which connections are established with the adjacent system. A connection is established with the adjacent system when the status of the controller description goes from varied off or vary on pending to varied on or active.

On a non-switched line, the connection is established after the line and controller description are varied on, assuming the adjacent system is ready to establish the connection. The non-switched connection remains until the controller is varied off, a non-recoverable line error occurs, or the adjacent system drops the connection.

On a switched line, the connection is not established until a communications program needs to use the connection (for example, the program acquires a session). The switched connection is usually dropped after the connection has been inactive (for example, all sessions are unbound) for a period of time.

#### 10.1.1.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports that show connection values, nor can you use performance tools for displaying connection values.

### 10.1.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

**SNLBU** Indicates the number of connections that were established with the adjacent system in the time interval

This is a field in the QAPMSNA file. To examine the value of this field, you can run the sample queries (SNA\_ALL and SNA\_CON) listed in Appendix E, “SNA Queries” on page 311.

### 10.1.1.3 Recommendations

Establishment of communications uses significant resource on the AS/400 system. This additional resource may be seen in the QLUJ function. For example, an environment with a large number of switched lines where the controllers are frequently connecting for a short time and then disconnecting may see increased resources used in the QLUJ job.

In addition, establishing connections increases the number of RUs flowing in the network priority session. These additional network RUs increase:

- T2 station and line IOM CPU usage
- IOP utilization
- Line utilization

## 10.1.2 Number of Sessions and Brackets Started/Ended

A session is a logical connection between two network accessible units. A session starts when the positive response to an SNA bind command is sent or received. A session ends when an SNA unbind command is sent or received, or the session is abnormally ended (for example, the line fails).

The meaning of the number of brackets started and ended depends on the environment. In a non-APPC environment, the number of start and end brackets indicates the number of BIND and UNBIND commands. In an APPC environment, this counts the number of evokes/allocates and detach/deallocates. An APPC bracket is roughly equivalent to a conversation that is started when a program issues an ICF evoke operation or Common Programming Interface Communications (CPI-C) allocate verb and ends when a program issues an ICF detach operation or Common Programming Interface Communications (CPI-C) deallocate verb.

### 10.1.2.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports about the number of sessions and conversations started and ended, nor can you use performance tools for displaying the number of sessions and conversations started and ended.

### 10.1.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

**tpNSS** Indicates the number of sessions that are started

**tpNSE** Indicates the number of sessions that are ended

**tpNBB** Number of request units with begin bracket sent and received

**tpNEB** Number of request units with end bracket sent and received

To examine the value of these fields, you can run the sample queries (SNA\_ALL and SNA\_CON) listed in Appendix E, “SNA Queries” on page 311.

### 10.1.2.3 Recommendations

The session start and end fields may be examined if the overall session start/end count was high. These fields enable you to determine which controllers were connecting frequently to your system. Starting and ending sessions can cause significant system overhead, such as increase CPU usage in the T2 station IOM, line IOM, and QLUS task, plus increase in the line and IOP workloads. High CPU usage by the QLUS task may occur when a user-written APPC program uses the "Change Number of Sessions" function (CNOS). Re-writing APPC programs to avoid the CNOS function when the session was being closed can help to reduce CPU time. It is far more efficient to just UNBIND, avoiding CNOS altogether. Client Access/400 is an example of an APPC application that UNBINDs at session close rather than using CNOS.

## 10.1.3 Session Level Pacing Wait Time

Session-level pacing is a technique that allows a receiving session to control the rate at which it receives request units on the normal flow. It is used primarily to prevent a receiver with unprocessed requests from overloading because the sender can create requests faster than the receiver can process them. If the pacing factor is three, only three RUs can be sent and the session waits for a pacing response from the receiver. Session level pacing wait time indicates the amount of time that application data waits for a pacing response.

### 10.1.3.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports that show session level pacing wait time values, nor can you use performance tools for displaying session level pacing wait time values.

### 10.1.3.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

- tpSPWT** The cumulative wait time (in milliseconds) caused by session-level send messages. This wait time measures the amount of time application data was blocked (could not be sent) waiting for a pacing response to be received from the adjacent system.
- tpSPNW** Number of waits occurring for session-level send pacing. That is, the number of times application data was blocked (could not be sent) waiting for a pacing response to be received from the adjacent system.
- tpSPPW** Number of potential waits occurring for session-level send pacing. This is the worst case that can occur if the sending of application data was delayed waiting for every pacing response sent by the adjacent system.
- tpSPWS** The cumulative window size for session-level send pacing. Each time a pacing response is received from the adjacent system on a network priority session, this count is increased by window size specified by the pacing response.

Important values that can be derived from the session-level pacing fields are:

The average amount of time spent waiting for a pacing response to be received =  $\text{tpSPWT} / \text{tpSPNW}$ .

To see this value, you can use the sample query (SNA\_PAC1) listed in Appendix E, "SNA Queries" on page 311.

The percentage of times application data waited for a pacing response to arrive =  $(tpSPNW * 100) / tpSPPW$ .

To see this value, you can use the sample query (SNA\_PAC2) listed in Appendix E, "SNA Queries" on page 311.

The average pacing window size =  $tpSPWS / tpSPPW$ .

To see this value, you can use the sample query (SNA\_PAC2) listed in Appendix E, "SNA Queries" on page 311.

### 10.1.3.3 Recommendations

If excessive waiting is caused by session-level pacing, the OUTPACING (local system) and INPACING (remote system) parameters in the mode description may need to be increased. When the AS/400 system is functioning as a dependent LU and communicating with a System/390 host, the pacing used is specified on the S/390 system. On the S/390 VTAM macros such as GROUP or LU, pacing is specified with the PACING parameter. You should keep in mind that, with respect to internal session level pacing, a large wait time may be desirable if batch is being throttled to allow interactive to run faster. You must know the environment to know if there is a problem. However, if the average pacing window size is seven or more and you have excessive waiting, you should check:

- The remote system; it may be slow in sending pacing responses.
- The line utilization
- If the line has errors

## 10.1.4 Internal Session Level Pacing

For APPN and APPC sessions that are adaptively paced, internal session-level pacing is used to limit the amount of bandwidth used by a particular session. It only controls internal flow and does not have any external line flows. A sending session is allowed to transmit a limited number of request units and is not allowed to transmit additional request units until a request unit is successfully delivered to the adjacent system.

### 10.1.4.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports that show internal session level pacing values, nor can you use performance tools for displaying internal session level pacing values.

### 10.1.4.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

**tpIPWT** The cumulative wait time for internal session-level pacing. That is, the number of times application data was blocked (could not be sent) waiting for data to be delivered to the adjacent system.

**tpIPNW** Number of waits occurring for internal session-level pacing. That is, the number of times application data was blocked (could not be sent) waiting for data to be delivered to the adjacent system.

An important value that can be derived from the internal session-level pacing fields is:

The average amount of time spent waiting because of internal session-level pacing =  $tpIPWT / tpIPNW$ .

To see this value, you can use the sample query (SNA\_IPAC) listed in Appendix E, “SNA Queries” on page 311.

#### 10.1.4.3 Recommendations

In general, the following rules apply:

- Controllers carrying interactive-only traffic should see minimal pacing waits.
- Controllers carrying batch-only traffic should see minimal pacing waits.
- Controllers carrying a mix of interactive and batch traffic may see high pacing wait times. If the batch traffic is running at a different priority than the interactive traffic (this is desirable), it should be easy to determine if waiting is only occurring on the batch functions.

If excessive waiting is caused by internal session-level pacing and it is not desirable to limit the amount of bandwidth used, the OUTPACING and INPACING parameters in the mode description may need to be increased. These parameters are used to calculate the transmission limit. The limit used for a given session is  $(2*n)-1$ , where  $n$  is the INPACING or OUTPACING parameter. On a slow speed line, it may be necessary to configure a small limit for batch traffic and a larger limit for interactive traffic to ensure acceptable interactive response time.

### 10.1.5 Transmission Queue Wait Time

When a request unit has to be transmitted to a remote system, it is placed on a transmission priority queue. The amount of time a request unit has to wait in the transmission priority queue influences the response time of the corresponding communication job.

#### 10.1.5.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports that show transmission queue wait time values, nor can you use performance tools for displaying transmission wait time values.

#### 10.1.5.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

<b>tpQNRE</b>	Number request/response units entering the transmission priority queue
<b>tpQLRE</b>	Length of request/response units entering the transmission priority queue
<b>tpQNRL</b>	Number of request/response units leaving the transmission priority queue. Normally this field matches tpQNRE.
<b>tpQLRL</b>	Length of request/response units leaving the transmission priority queue. Normally this field matches tpQNRL.
<b>tpQTRR</b>	Cumulative wait time in transmission priority queue

If the RUs stay in the transmission priority queue for a considerable amount of time, the values of the fields tpQNRE/tpQLRE may differ from the values of the fields tpQNRL/tpQLRL. RUs stay in the transmission priority queue, for example, when using a low speed line that has many sessions using the same controller.

Important values that can be derived from the transmission priority fields are:

The average length of a request unit entering the transmission priority queue =  $tpQLRE / tpQNRE$ .

The average length of a request unit leaving the transmission priority queue =  $tpQLRL / tpQNRL$ .

The average amount of time a request unit waited in a transmission priority queue =  $tpQTRR / tpQNRL$ .

To see these values, you can use the sample query (SNA\_TRQ) listed in Appendix E, “SNA Queries” on page 311.

### 10.1.5.3 Recommendations

Normally the wait times should be in the order of a few milliseconds. The average wait time for higher priority data should typically be less than lower priority data. If you notice excessive waiting in a transmission priority queue, you should check:

- The line utilization, especially if it is a low speed line
- The number of retransmissions on the line
- IOP utilization

Section 10.2.1, “Line Utilization” on page 171 describes how you can retrieve line performance information. The line protocol chapters contain a section that describes how you can retrieve IOP performance information for a given line.

## 10.1.6 Line Transmission Time

Line transmission time indicates the amount of time required to successfully transmit data to the adjacent system. This measurement period begins after the data leaves the transmission priority queue and ends when the data is successfully delivered to the adjacent system.

### 10.1.6.1 Using Performance Tools

Performance tools do not create reports that show line transmission values, nor can you use performance tools for displaying line transmission values.

### 10.1.6.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

**tpNRUD** Number of request/response units delivered to the adjacent system. This field should be almost identical to the fields **tpQNRL**.

**tpLRUD** Length of request/response units delivered to the adjacent system. This field should be almost identical to the field **tpQLRL**.

**tpTRUD** Cumulative service time to deliver a request/response unit to the adjacent system

**tpNRUR** Number of request/response units received from the adjacent system

**tpLRUR** Length of request/response units received from the adjacent system

The **tpQNRL**/**tpQLRL** counts might be slightly higher than the **tpLRUD**/**tpNRUD** counts if the IOP stopped sending for five minutes or more.

Important values that can be derived from the line transmission fields are:

The average length of a delivered request unit =  $tpLRUD / tpNRUD$ .

The average amount of time to deliver a request unit =  $tpTRUD / tpNRUD$ .

The average length of a received request unit =  $tpLRUR / tpNRUR$ .

To see these values, you can use the sample query (SNA\_LIN) listed in Appendix E, “SNA Queries” on page 311.

### 10.1.6.3 Recommendations

The average amount of time to deliver a request unit gives a good indication of the real response time of the communications network. To determine the transmission time for the data being received, you should examine the performance data of the sending system. If you notice an excessive average amount of time to deliver a request, you should check:

- The line utilization, especially if it is a low speed line. The busier the line, the longer your RU has to queue before being transmitted. Line queuing time is part of the line delivery time.
- IOP utilization. Each RU sent has to be serviced by the IOP on both the sending system and the receiving system.

A contributor on the SNA level (the level as discussed in the beginning of this chapter) to line and IOP utilization is segmentation. Segmentation takes place when an RU does not fit into a frame. The RU is divided (segmented) across frames. How you can control the frame size is discussed in the line protocol chapters. You can control the RU size using the MAXLENRU parameter. To ensure an optimum length, the value \*CALC is recommended. In this case, the system calculates the value to use.

For APPC/APPN devices, the Mode Description controls MAXLENRU values. For other device types such as 5250 displays, the AS/400 system defaults to a MAXLENRU based on the control unit MAXFRAME value supported. For other device types, such as Retail (4680) devices, MAXLENRU can be explicitly specified on the device description, although a default value is supported. In most cases, the default chosen by the system is the best value.

When the AS/400 system is functioning as a dependent LU and communicating with a System/390 host, the RU length used is specified on the S/390 system. On the S/390, RU send and receive lengths are specified in the log mode table through the MODEENT statement used for one or more LUs. Some VTAM applications such as CICS may override the VTAM MODEENT value. For example, the CICS Terminal Control Table (DFHTCT) entry for each LU can specify both send and receive RU values (RUSIZE and BUFFER).

Dependent LU support includes the AS/400 system running Remote Job Entry (RJE), 3270 Device Emulation, Distributed System Node Executive (DSNX), and Distributed Host Command Facility (DHCF).

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## 10.2 Important Related Performance Manager Files

The following performance indicators can be retrieved from other database files:

- Line utilization
- Communications jobs



## 10.2.1 Line Utilization

Each controller is attached to a line. The performance of the controller may be affected by the line to which it is attached. It is important not to overload the line to avoid a possible system performance bottleneck. You might read the appropriate line protocol chapter to determine what the utilization guideline is for a given line and what you can do to decrease the line utilization.

### 10.2.1.1 Using Performance Tools for Line Utilization

Read the appropriate line protocol chapter to determine how you can display the line utilization of a given line using performance tools.

### 10.2.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

Information about the controller is contained in the file QAPMSNA. In this file, the attached line is identified by the following field:

**SLINNM** Name of the line description that is attached to the controller description

If \*LOCAL is specified for the link type parameter on an APPC controller description, this field is blank.

To relate the controller to the attached line description, you need one of the following files, depending on the line protocol used:

**QAPMECL** Contains token-ring statistics. The field ELLND must match the field SLINNM.

**QAPMETH** Contains Ethernet statistics. The field that must match SLINNM is the field ETLLND.

**QAPMHDLC** Contains SDLC/HDLC statistics. The field SHLND must match the field SLINNM.

**QAPMX25** Contains X25 statistics. The field XLLND must match the field SLINNM.

You can use the sample query (SNA\_ALL or SNA\_LIN) to show the values. The sample query is listed in Appendix E, "SNA Queries" on page 311. Refer also to the appropriate line protocol chapter to determine where you can find the line utilization.

### 10.2.1.3 Recommendations

In general, line utilization contributors are:

- Line speed
- Protocol overhead
- Error recovery
- Data sent and received

For the first three contributors, refer to the appropriate line protocol chapter on how you can decrease line utilization.

When you use APPC, the amount of data sent and received can be decreased using data compression. Data compression can be specified using the DTACPR network attribute. This value may be overridden by its corresponding parameter in a mode description. Data compression at the session level reduces the amount of data sent across a communications line. It can increase the throughput on slower lines. However, data compression also uses processing unit cycles. It can actually reduce throughput on fast lines, which can send the

data faster than the processing unit can compress it. Data compression varies in its effectiveness depending on the content of the data. For example, data compression is more effective on text than on binary data. You can use APPC data compression between any two systems that support APPC and data compression, including APPC over TCP/IP configurations.

## 10.2.2 Communications Jobs

For a good understanding of the SNA performance, it is good to know which jobs are related to SNA and which resources they use. Communications jobs that are related to SNA are:

- T2 station IOM tasks
- Line IOM tasks
- The logical unit services

The T2 station IOM task provides services for the controller description. Each APPC and host controller has a unique T2 station I/O manager task. The task name is assigned when the controller goes into the VARIED ON or ACTIVE state. Hence, if a controller is varied off and later varied on, the station IOM task is different. The task name is of the form T2-xxxxxxx, where xxxxxx are the first seven characters of the name of the controller description.

The line IOM tasks provides services for the line description. The task name is of the form xxxx-yyyyy, where xxxx is the line protocol (length varies), followed by yyyy, that is, as many characters of the name of the line description that the whole character string fits into the 10-character field JBNAME in the database file QAPMJOBS. Also, the first character of the task type extender JBTTYE contains a character that is related to the communication protocol. Here are a few examples of protocols and task type extenders:

- LWS-yyyyyy (A) - Local workstation I/O manager
- ETH-yyyyyy (D) - Ethernet
- X25-yyyyyy (G) - X.25
- ISDN-yyyyyy (J) - ISDN (D-channel)
- IDLC-yyyyyy (L) - IDLC (ISDN B-channel)
- TRN-yyyyyy (3) - Token-ring
- SDLC-yyyyyy (7) - SLDC

The logical unit services, identified by the job name QLUS, supports communications devices. QLUS handles the event handling for logical unit devices (communications devices) and also acts as the manager of communications devices.

### 10.2.2.1 Using Performance Tools

Job information can be displayed using the DSPPFRTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1).

### 10.2.2.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields

To relate the controller to communications jobs, you need two files:

**QAPMSNA**      Contains performance data about SNA

**QAPMJOBS**      Contains performance data about jobs and tasks

In the file QAPMJOBS, the jobs and tasks are identified by the field:

**JBNAME**      Name of the job/workstation

To relate the controller to the T2 station I/O manager task, the following field in the QAPMSNA file must match the value of the field JBNAME:

**STSKNM** T2 station I/O manager task name

To relate the controller to the line I/O manager task, the following field in the QAPMSNA file must match the value of the field JBNAME:

**SLIOMT** Line I/O manager task name

Because the JBNAME field in the QAPMJOBS database file contains only the first few characters of the line/controller description name (as described in Section 10.2.2, “Communications Jobs” on page 172), and the fields STSKNM and SLIOMT in the database file QAPMSNA contain the first six characters of the T2 and line I/O task names, respectively, it is not always possible to find an exact match.

The QAPMJOBS file contains a record for the QLUS job. The JBNAME field for this record has the value QLUS.

### 10.2.2.3 Recommendations

You generally do not see significant CPU consumed by the station and line I/O tasks. The CPU used by the T2 task generally varies according to the number (not the size) of RUs processed.

It is possible that QLUS uses significant CPU resource. CPU utilization can be 2-10% if a large number of APPC device descriptions are varied on during the same short period of time. If QLUS CPU utilization is greater than 10% for some performance monitor interval or multiple time intervals, there is usually an APPC application design problem. One known cause is the short time span ending and starting hundreds of APPC conversations that includes the APPC verb equivalent to the Change Session Maximum command function. This high CPU usage may occur when a user-written APPC program uses the “Change Number of Sessions” function (CNOS).

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## 10.3 SNA Traces

Sometimes communications performance problem determination tasks are easier if you can see the data that is sent and received using a trace. For SNA, you can use the following traces:

- Communications trace
- CPI communications trace
- ICF communications trace

The AS/400 system communications trace can be used to verify the amount of data going over a line, the time it takes for a response to be returned, and to check for abnormalities. Interpreting communications traces requires detailed knowledge of the line protocols being used. How you start and stop a communications trace is described in Chapter 5, “Using System Service Tools” on page 71. After you have taken a communications trace, you should print the trace. You probably want to view the listing from your terminal first so you can search for certain byte strings and let the system do the work for you. It is advised to print the trace data twice, one with the default option “Format SNA data only = N” and one with the option “Format SNA data only = Y”. You need both because the default option (Format SNA data only = N) includes a timer, but the formatted SNA data is easier to read and understand. The timer is handy when trying to determine how long your system had to wait for a

response from another system. For information about the data stream layout, refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats*, GA27-3136.

A CPI or ICF communications trace may be useful if you have a performance problem with a specific CPI-C or ICF program. You can use the Trace Common Programming Interface (CPI) Communications (TRCCPIC) command to capture information about CPI-Communications calls that are being processed by your program. The trace information can be collected in a current job or in a job being serviced by a Start Service Job (STRSRVJOB) command.

You can use the Trace Intersystem Communications Function (TRCICF) command to trace communications information concerning the intersystem communications function (ICF) operations and functions that are used by a user program. The trace information can be collected in the current job or in the job being serviced by a Start Service Job (STRSRVJOB) command. The TRCICF command is similar to the TRCCPIC command. Detailed information concerning the TRCICF command and the output it creates is found in the *ICF Programming*, SC41-3442.

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## Chapter 11. TCP/IP Performance Investigation

TCP/IP is the protocol suite consisting of applications and transport layers. From a performance point of view, you may have to look at a broader range of the protocols. However, we are focusing on the transport layers in this document.

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### 11.1 Performance Expectation

What do you expect when you use TCP/IP?

- A comparison to other systems such as OEM systems and other IBM platforms.
- A comparison to the documented values in the communications chapters of the *AS/400 Performance Capabilities Reference for PowerPC Technology*, ZC41-0607.

If you do not get similar performances compared to the values mentioned here, you may want to investigate your TCP/IP performance.

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### 11.2 TCP/IP Overview

This section discusses performance related TCP/IP topics to give you a better understanding of performance implications. For complete TCP/IP information for the AS/400 system, please refer to the *TCP/IP Configuration and Reference*.

#### 11.2.1 Data Format

The same as many other protocols, TCP/IP protocol suite uses several headers to describe the contents of a datagram. Apart from application-unique headers, major headers of TCP/IP are the IP header, UDP header, and TCP header.

The headers are added or removed as data goes through the corresponding protocol.

Let's take a look at an example:

The following figure shows an example of this header encapsulation using FTP as the application and X.25 as the communication link. One thing we should mention is that FTP uses TCP for the transport layer.

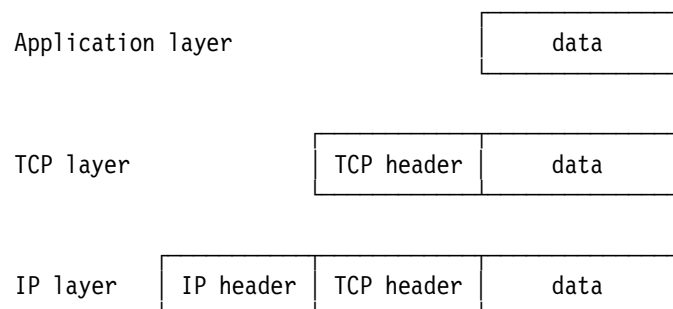


Figure 62. Encapsulation with Headers

When an application program (FTP is one of the examples) puts its data in the next layer of the protocol suites, the next layer (TCP) adds the TCP header. Usually the TCP header is 20 bytes in length. Then TCP puts the entire data in the next layer, IP. IP also adds its own IP header and sends it out to the communication link. The communication link may be a LAN or X.25. X.25, of course, adds its own X.25 header.

In our example, let's assume that the packet size is 256 bytes and FTP sends 600 bytes data. The data including the headers is divided into multiple 256-byte packets to fit in the packet size. Each packet looks similar to the following diagram:

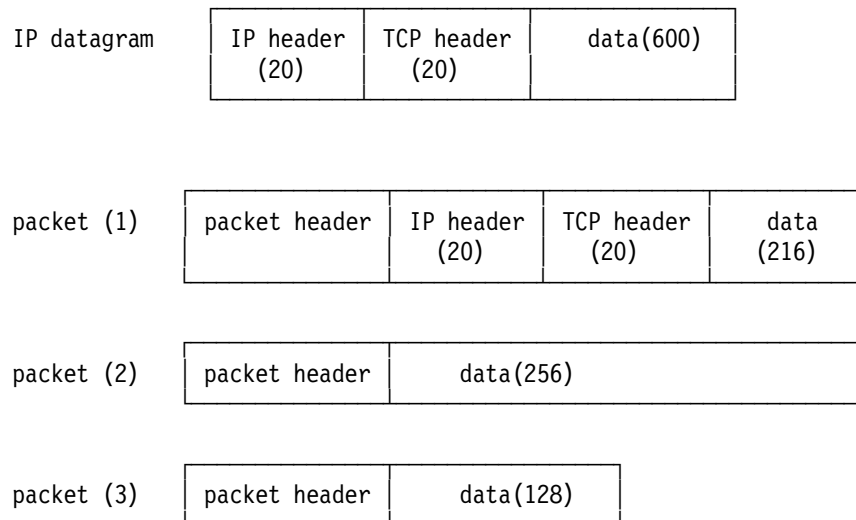


Figure 63. Format of IP Datagram and Link

For more detail about the header formats, please refer to the manual, *TCP/IP Tutorial and Technical Overview*, GG24-3376.

Each packet is called an MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) in TCP/IP terms. So the longer the packet size (MTU) is, the more efficient the throughput is. The AS/400 system determines its MTU size based on the buffer length parameter in the TCP/IP configuration. This is true for UDP also. For FTP, which uses TCP, the fixed length of 8192 bytes is used.

## 11.2.2 Flow Control

Since most applications use TCP rather than UDP, we can focus on TCP in this document for performance considerations.

To ensure a reliable data transmission, TCP uses a "window" to control the data flow. The "window" is the data length that a sender can send data through before receiving a confirmation from the receiving host.

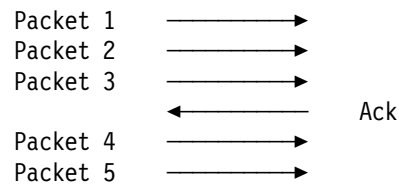


Figure 64. Windowing Technique

The figure shows how two host systems exchange data using the "window" technique. As you may notice, the longer the window size is, the better throughput you get. But the disadvantage of having a longer window size is that you may have poor throughput on a poor quality link. Because the window size is the unit of error recovery, once communication errors occur, you have to retransmit an entire window length.

### 11.2.3 Version 3 Performance Improvements

In addition to the major restructuring of TCP/IP for the AS/400 system, you can get better performance when you use the newer IOPs. From V3R1, some TCP/IP functions are put down below in IOPs, so that less overhead is needed. This is called a TCP/IP-assist function. Some TCP/IP-assist functions are:

- Checksum calculation
- Fragmentation and re-assembly of datagram
- Address resolution for ARP

These IOPs are #2617, #2619, #2618, #2665, #2666 (frame relay only), and #2668. As you may notice, these are all LAN-type shared media, which means when you use X.25 for TCP/IP, you cannot get better performance.

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## 11.3 Performance Tool/400 Databases

Performance Tool/400 does not give you TCP/IP protocol-specific data, unlike SNA. SNA has its database files in the Performance Tool, but TCP/IP does not. Therefore, more details for TCP/IP are not available but you can use QAPMSAP and QAPMJOBS files for information about the TCP/IP.

### 11.3.1 QAPMSAP

The performance tool database QAPMSAP collects UI frame data and TCP/IP uses the UI frames. This data, however, as the DB file name implies, is only for LAN links. You cannot relate the numbers in the database fields to a specific TCP/IP application, or a port number from this database. So, if you have the LAN connection for TCP/IP and other protocols such as SNA, you can measure how much TCP/IP contributes to the line or IOP utilization by comparing the number of UI frames to other non-UI frames, which are collected in the file QAPMECL or QAPMETH on the same line.

The database fields in QAPMSAP are:

- SCSSAP** SAP address. TCP/IP uses the address AA.
- SCLND** Line description name
- SCIRCV** Total number of UI frames received at this SAP

<b>SCIXMT</b>	Total number of UI frames transmitted through this SAP
<b>SCBRCV</b>	Total number of bytes received at this SAP contained in UI frames
<b>SCBXMT</b>	Total number of bytes transmitted through this SAP contained in UI frames

Please note that those UI bytes do not necessarily represent data bytes that your applications send or receive. There may be a chance to route IP data to other TCP/IP hosts and those data bytes are counted in the fields.

### 11.3.2 QAPMJOBS

QAPMJOBS collects performance data for each job. There are TCP/IP related fields in this database.

<b>JBSKSC</b>	Number of sockets sent
<b>JBSKRC</b>	Number of sockets received
<b>JBSKBS</b>	Number of socket bytes sent
<b>JBSKBR</b>	Number of socket bytes received

Those fields are related to a specific application using a socket interface so that you may be able to tell which application contributes to the resource utilization. But for those that do not use the socket interface such as TELNET or PASCAL APIs, these fields do not tell anything. If this is the case, you can collect the values in the fields of QAPMSAP.

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## 11.4 Bottlenecks

Even though the Performance Tool/400 does not collect TCP/IP specific data, you can still use the Performance Tool to figure out if the bottleneck is with the line or IOP. Please refer to Chapter 6, "Communications I/O Processor (IOP)" on page 89 for IOP, Chapter 7, "Local Area Network Performance Analysis" on page 97 for LAN, and Chapter 8, "X.25" on page 127 for X.25 to find the utilizations.

These chapters at least give some idea which area you have to investigate in more detail.

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## 11.5 Tools We Can Use for TCP/IP

Since Performance Tool/400 does not collect performance data for TCP/IP, we have to look at other areas.

- Error log

Error log entries show which kind of errors have occurred in which lines to give you a rough idea about how many error recovery activities have taken place. But there is no absolute number to determine how many is too many.

Entries with error log reference code '7004' means AS/400 TCP/IP discarded IP datagrams because of protocol errors such as checksum error and invalid destination address. The entries have IP, TCP, or UDP headers, so you can determine where they are sent and which port was used.



You need to specify "Log protocol errors=\*YES" in the TCP/IP attribute to enable this error logging capability. But be aware that this causes a significant load on the IOP and CPU.

- Communication trace

The communication trace gives you detailed activities on a line. You can find information regarding the contents of transmitted data, TCP/IP headers, and hand shaking activities. But the number of trace entries is quite large so use this tool only when you can identify which part of the trace entries may have useful information.

- Network Status

AS/400 TCP/IP gives information about the status of TCP/IP routes, links, and connections on your local AS/400 system. The connection status function of the network status can be used to measure how many bytes are sent or received. Because those numbers are accumulated since TCP/IP was started or each TCP/IP application was started, it is not easy to correlate those numbers to the performance database's numbers. That is, the performance data is collected in a sampling interval, but the network status data is collected from the time when TCP/IP or applications were started to the time when the network status command (NETSTAT CL command) is issued.



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## Chapter 12. Analyzing APPN Communications Performance

The AS/400 system provides a rich offering of network function with APPN. However, you should be aware of the APPN considerations that may affect the performance of your system and of your network. In this chapter, we examine the impact that intermediate session traffic has on your network nodes in order to understand the impact of configuration changes and network growth.

We look at the significant fields in the OS/400 Performance Monitor database that relate to APPN activity.

If you are experiencing poor response times or throughput, it is not necessarily due to APPN overhead and so you should conduct your normal performance analysis first and then focus on the issues discussed in this chapter once you determine for certain that the bottleneck is caused by APPN.

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### 12.1 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) Performance

When a node enters an APPN network, there are a number of things it must do to get started, particularly if it is a network node. First, it must establish control point sessions with its adjacent nodes to allow it to participate in the exchange of network control information.

Second, it must have its topology database updated to reflect the current state of the network. With the AS/400 system, it only receives an update of the changes that have occurred on the network since it was last present. If the network is unstable with many changes taking place, this results in a lot of data transfer and may take some time to complete. CPU and disk utilization may be significantly higher during this initial period. However, in a stable network, this process should not take long.

Third, any attached end nodes register their LU names with the network node server. The network node stores the LU names in a directory that is used to reply to search requests for those LU names from other network nodes.

The OS/400 Performance Monitor collects statistics regarding APPN activity on the network and stores it in a database file called QAPMAPPN. This chapter explains some of the relevant fields found in that file.

The QAPMAPPN file does not contain any data regarding CPU utilization or disk unit accesses associated with the tasks that perform APPN functions. This information is found in the performance monitor file QAPMJOBS. Similarly, QAPMAPPN does not contain session traffic data. The file, QAPMSNA, provides this data for each active controller description on the system, giving a breakdown of intermediate routing and session endpoint traffic.

An important reference to be used in conjunction with this chapter is Chapter 9 - Transaction Boundaries, in the *AS/400 Performance Tools/400*, SC41-4340. This publication contains details about APPN work activities and is not repeated here. However, this chapter follows the same layout as the APPN section of Chapter 9 in the *AS/400 Performance Tools/400 Guide* to allow you to combine the information easily. That publication and this chapter are arranged in the order of the fields in the QAPMAPPN file.

Before examining that data, there are some higher-level indicators of APPN performance that should be considered. One of them is the CPU utilization of the various tasks involved in processing APPN traffic. By understanding how much CPU is being used by the various tasks, you can focus on the high usage tasks and the fields in the QAPMAPPN file that explain the activities for those particular tasks.

### 12.1.1 APPN System Tasks

The following main tasks perform work for APPN. It is helpful if you gather baseline data during a normal workload for your installation so you know when the utilization for these tasks is unusually high.

**QLUS** System Logical Unit Services:

The functions performed by QLUS include:

- General management of APPC communications devices
- Initial processing of received start requests and routing to the appropriate subsystem monitor
- LU6.2 session management at vary on, vary off, for the Change Session Maximum (CHGSSNMAX) command function and for ending an APPC conversation

**TRS** Topology Routing Services:

This task is responsible for route selection, selecting a transmission group (controller description), and transmission priority based on the class of service definition. It is also responsible for maintaining the topology database on the local system.

**CPPS** Control Point Presentation Services:

This task handles all of the data transfer that occurs on the control point-to-control point (CP-CP) sessions for the various APPN transaction programs such as:

- Control point capabilities
- Topology database updates
- Directory services for search processing
- Registration/deletion

**CPMGR** Control Point Manager

**DS** Directory Services:

Sends asynchronous search requests and responses to other nodes on the network.

**MSCP** Machine Services Control Point

**LOCMGR** Location Manager

**T2 Station I/O Manager**

There is a T2 station I/O manager task for each active controller description with a name of the form T2-xxxxxxxxxx, where xxxxxxxxxxxx represents the name of the controller description.

The following approach may be used to analyze a possible APPN performance problem on your network:

1. First examine the overall system, disk, and communications performance using the Performance Monitor, Performance Tools, and Performance

Advisor (if you have them installed on your system). Look for performance bottlenecks such as high line, CPU, or disk utilization. It is most useful to have baseline data from a normal workload interval for comparison.

2. Determine how much of the system CPU is being used for the APPN tasks by using the queries in Appendix D, “Queries for APPN Tasks” on page 293. In general, the percentage of CPU used for these tasks should be low if the network is stable.
3. If you find unusually high CPU utilization for any of the various APPN tasks compared to baseline performance measurements, examine the specific fields in the QAPMAPPA database file described in the following section to help you understand the type of work being done.

Pay particular attention to the CPU utilization for the CPPS task as this is responsible for handling all of the data on the CP-CP sessions and gives a good indication of the general overhead associated with the APPN functions.

4. Follow the recommendations provided for each APPN task to reduce the CPU utilization.

## 12.1.2 QLUS Task

This system job started by QSYSARB is responsible for, among other things, startup and termination of APPN sessions and CNOS task.

### 12.1.2.1 QLUS Task Recommendations

If the CPU utilization for QLUS is unusually high compared to baseline data that you have collected, you can decrease it by following these suggestions:

- It is not unusual to see a QLUS CPU utilization of 2-10% if a large number of APPC devices are varied on during the performance monitor measurement interval. If hundreds of APPC devices are varied on or Change Session Maximum (CHGSSNMAX) commands are issued over a short period of time, the utilization may be as high as 10-25%.
- If QLUS CPU utilization is consistently greater than 10% for several monitor intervals, you should look for an APPC application design problem such as remote systems repetitively issuing the API equivalent of CHGSSNMAX. For more information, refer to Section 10.6, APPC Programming Tips and Techniques in *AS/400 Performance Management Version 3 Release 6*, GG24-4735.
- The APPC controller description parameter NODETYPE should specify the correct node type for the remote system being described. If the remote system is an AS/400 system, you should use NETNODE or ENDNODE as the NODETYPE. Check the remote system node type by using the DSPNETA command on the remote system.
- If you do not really need APPN functions, you can change the controller description to APPN \*NO. Consider this if the remote system does not need to access another system through this AS/400 system and through this controller description. Perhaps the remote system is a PC using Client Access/400 and only needs access to this AS/400 system. You can completely eliminate the use of APPN tasks by creating the controller with APPN \*NO. If you do so, you need to manually create the device descriptions as auto-create does not work with APPN \*NO.
- One option is to create the controller description with APPN \*YES, but configure the NODETYPE as \*LENNODE. This keeps the APPN control flow

down to a minimum. Do this only if the remote system is a low-entry networking node (such as a PC without APPN support). Do not use \*LENNODE to connect to another AS/400 node.

- When using SDLC, it is better to code one side of the session as primary and the other as secondary instead of letting it negotiate. Coding the parameter saves time at vary-on since negotiation does not need to be done. The line description and controller description parameter is called *data link role* (ROLE). The line description describes the local system and the controller description describes the remote system.
- QLUUS is responsible for the creation and deletion of auto-created APPC device descriptions. System performance may be degraded if the number and frequency of these creations and deletions is excessive. Therefore, it may be better to increase the number of minutes specified for the *Auto-delete Device* parameter on the controller description or not delete them at all.

### 12.1.3 Topology Maintenance

Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) maintains a topology database on each AS/400 network node and end node. The topology database keeps information about links and nodes in the network. This is based on local network attributes and the status of controllers to adjacent systems, as well as on information received about network nodes and the links to other network nodes through topology database updates (TDUs). TDUs are transmitted between nodes through control point (CP) sessions.

A *transmission group* (TG) update occurs when a local controller's status changes from *inactive* to *active*, or *active* to *inactive*. If the transmission group defines a connection between two network nodes, the local system issues a TDU. A single TDU may contain multiple TG updates blocked together. TDUs are distributed to every network node in the network using control point sessions.

If a change occurs in the network, for example, a link fails, the topology information is updated using TDUs. The task that performs this update is the Topology and Routing Services Task (TRS). The TRS task also handles the route selection in an APPN network based on the *class-of-service* (COS) selected by the user.

The CPU utilization for the TRS task should be fairly consistent. However, topology maintenance can account for high CPU utilization and disk I/O in complex or unstable networks. By unstable, we mean there are frequent activations and deactivations of transmission groups, or frequent line or system failures.

APPN network node support provides powerful routing facilities. However, network nodes may exhibit significant disk I/O in complex networks comprising of many nodes. The primary reason for this is that the TRS task may receive a large number of transmission group (TG) updates to process when end nodes are connecting and disconnecting. For each TG update, TRS has to perform eight to 10 operations to its internal topology index. Some of the overhead can be reduced by grouping nodes into smaller sub-networks with different network names, having fewer network nodes, and specifying APPN CP-CP Session Support = \*No on end node controller descriptions.

### 12.1.3.1 Transmission Group Update

The following fields in the QAPMAPPN file refer to Transmission Group updates and are of interest when looking at TRS and CPPS activity. You can run queries over the file QAPMAPPN to examine the fields of interest.

<b>INTNUM</b>	Interval number since the start of the performance monitor
<b>DTETIM</b>	Interval date (yy/mm/dd) and time (hh:mm:ss)
<b>INTSEC</b>	Elapsed interval time since the last sample interval. (These three fields apply to all of the data fields in QAPMAPPN.)
<b>ANTGU</b>	Total number of transmission group updates processed by this node during this monitor interval
<b>ATTGU</b>	Cumulative time (msec) to process the TG updates
<b>ANTGUM</b>	Number of TG updates resulting in one or more updates to the TDU buffer (network nodes only)
<b>ANRATG</b>	Number of resources added to TDU buffer due to TG updates (network nodes only)
<b>ANTSTG</b>	Number of TDUs sent as a result of buffering TG updates
<b>ANNTTG</b>	Number of network nodes that had TDUs sent to them to inform them of the TG updates  If this number appears to be high, you may have a configuration problem that is causing updates to be sent to more nodes than is necessary. You may have configured nodes as network nodes when they could have been configured as end nodes.

### 12.1.3.2 Node Congestion

An APPN node is considered to be congested if 90% of the allowed intermediate sessions have been established. The status changes back to non-congested when this number drops down to 80% or less. A change in a node's congestion status results in the issuing of a TDU by the local system. This is reflected in the amount of TRS and CPPS activity on the system. If you suspect a high TRS or CPPS utilization is resulting from congestion TDUs, examine the following fields in QAPMAPPN.

<b>ANNCTC</b>	Total number of congestion transition changes in this interval
<b>ATNCTC</b>	Cumulative time to process the congestion transition changes. This does not include the time it takes to send out the TDU.
<b>ATRSNC</b>	Count of times TRS entered non-congested state
<b>ATRSC</b>	Count of times TRS entered congested state
<b>ATNCS</b>	Cumulative elapsed time (in msec) that the system has been in non-congested state
<b>ATCS</b>	Cumulative elapsed time (in msec) that the system has been in congested state
<b>ATSCP</b>	Number of TDUs sent as a result of node congestion transitions
<b>ANTSCP</b>	How many network nodes were informed of the congestion state changes. This can be an indication of the network traffic created by these updates.

### 12.1.3.3 Topology Database Update Processing

Topology Database Updates (TDUs) affect the TRS and CPPS activity on network nodes only. TDUs are transmitted from network node to network node and may potentially be forwarded to all attached network nodes with which CP-CP sessions are established.

If TDUs are received too frequently, system performance may be degraded. If one particular network node is always receiving more TDUs than the others, a configuration problem may exist. This is evident from the field ANTRFN described in the following section. A distinction is made in the QAPMAPPN file records between updates made to the TDU buffer as a result of changes to old and new resources.

**ANTDUP** Number of TDUs received by this node:

If this number increases dramatically, there may be a failure in the network causing topology updates.

**ANNRTD** Number of new resources received in TDUs that cause addition to TDU buffer for forwarding

**ANORTN** Number of old resources received in TDUs that *do not* cause addition to the TDU buffer for forwarding

**ANORTA** Number of old resources received in TDUs that *do* cause addition to TDU buffer

**ANTSRT** Number of TDUs sent as a result of creating a TDU buffer from incoming TDUs

**ANNTST** Number of network nodes that had TDUs sent to them as a result of creating a TDU buffer from incoming TDUs

**ACNTID** Network ID of the node for which the most TDUs were received within the performance monitor interval

**ACCPNM** Control point name of the node for which the most TDUs were received within the performance monitor interval

**ANTRFN** Number of TDUs received by the node for which the most TDUs were received in the interval:

The two fields, ACNTID and ACCPNM, can be used to track the node most affected by the TDU updates. When many TDUs are received and the same node is always listed, this can indicate a configuration problem where a listed node has updates sent continuously.

### 12.1.3.4 Initial Topology Exchange Indications

An initial topology exchange is an examination of the resources in the intermediate routing portion of the topology database that occurs when control point sessions are established between two network nodes. TDUs are sent between these nodes to reflect any changes that have occurred with resources or any new information that has been received in TDUs.

The following fields reflect this initial topology exchange during CP-CP session establishment that affects TRS and CPPS activity on network nodes only.

**ANITEP** Total number of initial topology exchanges processed by this node due to a new CP-CP session establishment with another network node.



This is an indication of the work being done when the controller descriptions are varied on between network nodes with control point sessions.

<b>ATPIE</b>	Cumulative time for processing the initial topology exchange TDUs
<b>ANTECT</b>	Number of times the entire network node topology was transmitted during initial topology exchange due to it being the first exchange since a system IPL or a refresh of the topology database
<b>ANTDE</b>	Total number of entries in the entire topology database:  This can be used to indicate the rate of growth of the network.
<b>ANTERS</b>	Number of resources (nodes and TGs) added to the TDU buffer as a result of the initial topology exchange
<b>ANTETS</b>	Number of TDUs sent as a result of initial topology exchange

#### 12.1.3.5 Obsolete Topology Entry Removal

Every 24 hours, the topology database is examined and any entries that have not been updated in the last 15 days are deleted. Network nodes send a TDU every five days to prevent other nodes from deleting them from their database.

The following fields relate to Obsolete Topology Removal activity that affects TRS and CPPS activity:

<b>ANGCP</b>	Number of times obsolete topology entries were removed from database
<b>ATGCP</b>	Cumulative time to delete obsolete topology entries
<b>ANTEDG</b>	Number of topology entries deleted due to cleanup:  These fields indicate the workload arising from the necessary cleanup of the local nodes topology database. You are able to see if the cleanup is working efficiently and how much overhead it creates.

#### 12.1.3.6 Displaying APPN Information

Each time the DSPAPPNINF command is run to display APPN information with INFTYPE = \*TOPOLOGY, the entire APPN topology database is examined. This can result in significant disk I/O for large networks.

The number of times this information is displayed is recorded in the following QAPMAPPN field:

<b>ANDAIL</b>	Number of times APPN information was displayed by using the DSPAPPINF command in the monitored time interval
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#### 12.1.3.7 Topology Maintenance Recommendations

If you see a high percentage of CPU being used for TRS, look for error messages indicating that a line is failing. This may be on your system or on another system in the network. Also verify that your lines are not being varied off and on needlessly. Any changes to the status of links in the network cause updates to the topology database.

## 12.1.4 Directory Services Registrations and Deletions

Each APPN end node makes registration and deletion requests to their network node server reflecting changes in their local location names. These requests may result from a configuration change or the activation or deactivation of a control point session.

The fields defined in the following list that are found in the QAPMAPPN file give a good indication of the amount of activity associated with these registrations and deletions per monitored time interval. In general, these requests do not adversely affect the performance of the network nodes as they are not forwarded on to every network node in the network.

<b>ANRRP</b>	Total number of registration requests processed
<b>ANNLRR</b>	Total number of locations registered; multiple locations may be registered by a single request.
<b>ATPRR</b>	Cumulative time spent processing registrations
<b>ANDRP</b>	Total number of deletion requests processed
<b>ANLDDR</b>	Total number of locations deleted; multiple locations may be deleted by a single request.
<b>ATPDR</b>	Cumulative time spent processing deletions

The APPN tasks involved with these registrations and deletions are DS and CPPS. We shall now examine in more detail the fields in QAPMAPPN that indicate the specific activity involved in performing these updates due to configuration changes and control point session activation.

## 12.1.5 Configuration Changes

Configuration changes affect the CPU utilization of APPN tasks. If you find high CPU utilization for the following tasks, examine the associated fields for unusually high activity.

### 12.1.5.1 Change Network Attributes

All of the APPN tasks are involved in processing a Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA) command. TRS sends out a TDU if the local node is a network node and the Route Addition Resistance (RAR) is changed.

If the local node type, local network ID, or local control point name is changed, the APPN directory and topology databases may be deleted. This may cause significant CPU utilization when the databases are rebuilt.

The tasks involved are: MSCP, TRS, DS, LOCMGR, CPMGR, and CPPS.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANCNAP</b>	Total number of CHGNETA requests processed
<b>ATCNA</b>	Cumulative time to process CHGNETA requests
<b>ANDDRC</b>	Number of times the directory database was deleted and re-created due to CHGNETA requests
<b>ANTDRC</b>	Number of times the topology database was deleted and re-created due to CHGNETA requests
<b>ANLRSC</b>	Number of location registrations sent due to CHGNETA requests

<b>ANLDSC</b>	Number of location deletions sent due to CHGNETA requests
<b>ANCART</b>	Number of times a node entry resource was added to a TDU buffer as a result of CHGNETA requests
<b>ANTSTC</b>	Number of TDUs sent as a result of CHGNETA requests
<b>ANNTSC</b>	Number of network nodes that received TDUs as a result of CHGNETA requests

#### 12.1.5.2 APPN Local Location List Updates

These updates cause an addition or deletion to the APPN directory database. If the local system is an end node with a CP-CP session to a network node server, the update also initiates a registration or deletion request to the node server.

The APPN tasks involved in this activity are: LOCMGR, DS, CPPS, and CPMGR.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANLLUP</b>	Total number of local location list updates processed
<b>ATLLUP</b>	Cumulative time to process the local location list updates
<b>ANLRSL</b>	Number of location registration requests resulting from local location list updates
<b>ANLDLL</b>	Number of location deletion requests resulting from local location list updates

#### 12.1.5.3 APPN Remote Location List Updates

These cause a remote location to be added or deleted from the APPN directory database.

The APPN tasks involved in this activity are: LOCMGR and DS.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANRLUP</b>	Total number of remote location list updates processed
<b>ATRLUP</b>	Cumulative time to process the remote location list updates

#### 12.1.5.4 Mode Updates

These cause the control point manager (CPMGR) task to update its mode tables to reflect the addition, deletion, or update of a mode description.

The APPN task involved in this activity is CPMGR.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANMDUP</b>	Total number of mode description updates processed
<b>ATMDUP</b>	Cumulative time to process the mode description updates

#### 12.1.5.5 Class-of-Service (COS) Updates

These cause the control point manager (CPMGR) and topology routing services (TRS) tasks to update their class-of-service tables to reflect the addition, deletion, or update of a COS description.

The APPN tasks involved in this activity are: CPMGR and TRS.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANCSUP</b>	Total number of COS updates processed
<b>ATCSUT</b>	Cumulative time to process the COS updates by the TRS task
<b>ATCSUC</b>	Cumulative time to process the COS updates by the CPMGR task

### 12.1.6 Control Point Session Activation and Deactivation

Control point (CP) sessions are special APPN sessions used to transfer information between nodes in an APPN network. It takes some amount of CPU to set up and end a CP session.

Contention winner (locally controlled) CP-CP sessions are primarily used for sending data such as TDUs and directory searches. Contention loser (remotely controlled) CP-CP sessions are primarily used to receive control point data from other systems. If you see a high CPU percentage being used by the CPMGR or CPPS tasks, you can use the following fields in the QAPMAPPN file to determine if session activation and deactivation is excessive. The performance measurements also contain counts of the number of currently active CP-CP sessions that can help explain changes in resource utilization over different time intervals. Do not have more control point sessions than you need for connectivity and backup as every CP session between network nodes increases the amount of work performed by the CPMGR and CPPS tasks. For more information about the steps involved with session activation, see "Session Setup Work Activity Details" on page 9-14 of *AS/400 Performance Tools/400 Guide*, SC41-8084.

The APPN tasks involved in this activity are: CPMGR and CPPS.

The following QAPMAPPN fields are useful in analyzing this activity:

<b>ANCSSA</b>	Number of contention winner CP-CP session setups attempted
<b>ANCSSS</b>	Number of contention winner CP-CP session setups successful requests
<b>ANLSAP</b>	Number of contention loser CP session activations processed
<b>ATCCSA</b>	Cumulative time spent processing contention winner CP session activation
<b>ANCST</b>	Number of contention winner CP-CP session ended
<b>ATCST</b>	Cumulative time spent processing contention winner CP-CP session deactivation
<b>ANLST</b>	Number of contention loser CP-CP session ended
<b>ATLST</b>	Cumulative time for processing contention loser CP-CP session ended
<b>ANCWSA</b>	Number of contention winner CP-CP sessions currently active
<b>ANCLSA</b>	Number of contention loser CP-CP sessions currently active

### 12.1.7 Control Point Presentation Services (CPPS)

All of the data transfer occurring on the CP-CP sessions for the various APPN tasks is handled by the CPPS task. The QAPMAPPN fields discussed in this section give a good indication of the type of activities that the CPPS task is involved with. While this activity is absolutely essential in an APPN network, it may be an excessive CPU overhead if your network is not optimally configured. The performance measurements for CPPS should be one of the first things you check when investigating an APPN problem.

The query called APPNALL in Appendix D, “Queries for APPN Tasks” on page 293 shows you if you have a high CPU percentage for CPPS. You should run APPNJOINx queries before using the APPNALL query.

The performance data is grouped according to the following APPN transaction programs:

- Control Point (CP) Capabilities
- Topology Database Update
- Directory Services for Search Processing
- Registration and Deletion

#### **12.1.7.1 Control Point (CP) Capabilities**

This is used to send and receive CP capabilities to adjacent systems immediately after activating CP sessions. In general, this activity has only a slight affect on performance.

The following fields in file QAPMAPPN can be useful:

**ANCDRR** Number of data-received requests processed  
**ANCBDR** Number of bytes of data received  
**ATCDRR** Cumulative time spent processing the data-received requests  
**ANCSDR** Number of send-data requests processed  
**ANCBDS** Number of bytes of data sent  
**ATCSDR** Cumulative time spent processing send-data requests

#### **12.1.7.2 Topology Database Update**

This is used to send TDUs on contention winner CP sessions and receive TDUs on contention loser CP sessions. TDUs can significantly affect performance for network nodes. If the CPPS measurements are higher than for other time intervals, check the topology maintenance data to determine the cause.

The following fields in file QAPMAPPN can be useful:

**ANTDRR** Number of data-received requests processed  
**ANTBDR** Number of bytes of data received  
**ATTDRR** Cumulative time spent processing the data-received requests  
**ANTSDR** Number of send-data requests processed  
**ANTBDS** Number of bytes of data sent  
**ATTSDR** Cumulative time spent processing send-data requests

#### **12.1.7.3 Directory Services for Search Processing**

The Directory Services (DS) task sends and receives asynchronous search requests to other nodes on the network. This may have a significant effect on network node performance, but generally little effect on end nodes. If the CPPS measurements are unusually high, check the session setup performance measurements to determine the cause.

The following fields in file QAPMAPPN can be useful:

**ANDDRR** Number of data-received requests processed  
**ANDBDR** Number of bytes of data received

**ATDDRR** Cumulative time spent processing the data-received requests  
**ANDSDR** Number of send-data requests processed  
**ANDBDS** Number of bytes of data sent  
**ATDSDR** Cumulative time spent processing send-data requests

#### 12.1.7.4 Registration and Deletion

This is used to send location registration and deletion requests from an end node to a network node server. In general, these requests should not significantly affect performance on either node. If the CPU utilization for CPPS or DS is unusually high as a result of registration and deletion requests, check the directory services registration and deletion requests measurements.

The following fields in file QAPMAPPN can be useful:

**ANRDRR** Number of data-received requests processed  
**ANRBDR** Number of bytes of data received  
**ATRDRR** Cumulative time spent processing the data-received requests  
**ANRSDR** Number of send-data requests processed  
**ANRBDS** Number of bytes of data sent  
**ATRSDR** Cumulative time spent processing send-data requests

#### 12.1.7.5 CPPS Recommendations

Check that there are one or two control point (CP) sessions between a network node and the network, but do not have more control point sessions than you need to provide connectivity and backup. Every control point session activated (controller description parameter CPSSN \*YES configured) between network nodes increases the work of the CPPS task since it must update all of the network nodes to which there are CP sessions with any changes in the links or nodes in the network. You must have at least one CP session from a network node into the network, and you may want two for backup purposes. Do not, however, default all controller descriptions to CPSSN \*YES without some thought to the mesh topology you are creating.

### 12.1.8 Session Setup Activities

Session setup activity, as with other APPN activities, varies with node type. Network nodes have to perform many more session setup functions than end nodes. The APPN tasks involved in session setup are primarily the following tasks:

- Location Manager
- T2 Station I/O Manager
- Directory Services
- Control Point Manager
- Topology Routing Services
- MSCP (for switched line)

These session setup tasks perform the following functions:

- Determine if an existing session may be used.
- Search the directory to find the system that owns the destination location.

- Determine the optimal route based on class-of-service.
- Activate switched links if needed.
- Select or create a new device.
- For remotely started sessions, receive binds for session setup requests.

Because the activities performed and resources used by the APPN control point tasks for session setup vary between network nodes and end nodes, the performance measurements in the QAPMAPPN file are divided into different work activities.

The following work activities are described together with a definition of when an activity yields a successful result.

1. Local system initiated sessions:

Sessions started on the local system, including explicit session initiation requests by a user as well as internal session initiation requests.

Success is when one or more device descriptions are returned to the operating system.

2. Receiver of search requests as an end node:

The local system (an end node) receives a search request from its network node server.

Success is when DS returns a positive response to the search request.

3. Network node performing search requests on behalf of an end node:

The local node (a network node) has received a search request from a served end node that is initiating a session. The local system is responsible for searching for the target system and calculating a route to the destination control point.

Success is when DS returns a positive response to the search request and routing information is supplied to the end node.

4. Intermediate node on a directed search request:

The local system (a network node) has received a directed search request from another network node. The only functions that need to be performed in this case are forwarding the search request to the next hop of the route, and also forwarding the search response to the system that had sent the search to the local system.

Success is when DS forwards the directed search on to the next hop, receives a positive response, and successfully returns the search response to the originating node.

5. Destination network node on a directed search:

The local system (a network node) has received a directed search request from another network node. In this case, the local system is the target of the directed search because the location being searched for had at one time resided on the local system or an end node that was being served by the local system.

Success is when DS returns a positive response to the search request.

6. Broadcast search received:

Broadcast searches are processed only by network nodes. When the local system receives a broadcast search, it sends the search to all of the

adjacent network nodes and determines if the location being searched for resides on the local system or on a served end node. Broadcast searches are the most costly search type from a performance point of view because of the number of nodes involved.

Success is when DS returns a positive response to the search request.

7. Network node processing a received search from a node in a different network (different net ID):

This work activity tracks the number of searches processed that are started by systems in a different APPN network. Only the systems on the boundaries of the network maintain these measurements.

Success is when DS returns a positive response to the search request.

8. Network node processing a received BIND from a node in the local network without routing information:

The local system (a network node) is responsible for determining the control point that the target system resides on, calculating a route to the destination control point, and forwarding the BIND on to the next hop of the route.

Success is when a positive response is returned indicating that the next hop has been determined and is active.

9. Network node processing a received BIND from a node in a different network without routing information.
10. Network node processing a received BIND from a node in the local network with routing information.

11. Network node processing a received BIND from a node in a different network with routing information:

The fields in the QAPMAPPN file starting with buffer position 672 (ANWAP1) through to the end of the file are all concerned with session setup. The fields are grouped according to the last hexadecimal character of the field names that equals the number of the work activity previously listed.

For example, the fields ending in "1" are measuring *local system initiated session setup*, and the fields ending in "B", which equals 11 in hexadecimal, are measuring a *network node processing a received BIND from a node in a different network with routing information*.

This breakdown of the session setup activity into work activities helps to differentiate between the work performed by an end node and that done by a network node. This is seen from the following groupings by work activity.

- Locally Initiated Session Setup is reflected in the performance measurements for work activity 1.
- End Node Session Setup is reflected in the performance measurements for work activity 2.
- Network Node Session Setup is reflected in the measurements for the remaining work activities 3 to B.

For each of these work activities, the file QAPMAPPN maintains a count of the number of activities processed and the number of activities that yielded a successful result. There is also a field giving the cumulative elapsed time spent to complete these activities. These fields are defined as follows where the last character "X" of the field names corresponds to the activity number "1-B" previously listed.



**ANWAPX** (X=1-B) Total number of work activities of this type processed

**ATWASX** (X=1-B) Total number of work activities yielding a successful result

**ATWAPX** (X=1-B) Cumulative time to complete work activities of this type

**ASPSPX** (X=1,8,9,A,B) Number of session setup requests that were pended because another setup was in progress for the same remote location name, local location name, and mode.

If this number is high, you may want to use preestablished sessions. This causes session setup to take place when the mode is started.

**ASFNS1** Number of searches that failed due to no network services being available for the local end node.

If this occurs, check the network attributes (DSPNETA) and verify that the local system (end node) has a network node server defined. Perhaps an alternate server should be considered. Up to five servers may be defined for an end node. These are used starting with the first one in the list.

**Recommendation:** Run the query called APPNJOINx in Appendix D, “Queries for APPN Tasks” on page 293 to find the percentage of successful session setup work activities performed by your network node.

$\% \text{ Successful} = (\text{ATWASX} / \text{ANWAPX}) * 100$

If this shows less than 100%, you can examine the other fields in the QAPMAPPN file for greater detail. Refer to Appendix A of *AS/400 Work Management Version 3*, SC41-3306, for a description of all other performance fields in QAPMAPPN.

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## 12.2 APPN Transmission Priority

This section looks at the performance considerations for mixing interactive session and large transfer transmissions on a single communication line. This has traditionally been a cause of poor interactive response time during periods of concurrent large transfer activity. The large transfer is capable of consuming the entire line bandwidth, causing severe queueing delays for the interactive users.

Prior to OS/400 Version 2 Release 1, the strategy to improve interactive response time was to “hold back” the throughput of the APPC large transfers by reducing the RU sizes and pacing values. Unfortunately, this also had the effect of reducing the throughput of the large transfer traffic.

For Version 2 Release 1 and later, enhancements were made to the APPN transmission priority to allow users to “hold back” the large transfers without such a severe throughput penalty.

These “hold back” options are not the default and require the following configuration changes to be made.

1. The interactive users and large transfer data should use different mode and class-of-service (COS) descriptions.
2. The MAXLENRU parameter, which determines the maximum amount of SNA data that can be sent in a single Request/Response Unit (RU), can be

decreased from \*CALC to 256 for the large transfer mode description (MODD). Keep the interactive MAXLENRU parameter at a high value.

This reduces the average wait time for the interactive users to use the line because the large transfer frames queued up ahead are smaller in size. Large transfer throughput is reduced.

3. The OUTPACING parameter, which determines how many RUs can be exchanged before a response is required from the receiving station, can be decreased from seven to one for the large transfer mode. Keep the interactive OUTPACING parameter at a high value. description. This method can be used for systems prior to V2R1.

This reduces the average wait time for the interactive users because there are fewer large transfer frames queued up ahead.

4. For configurations using APPN = \*YES on the APPN controller descriptions, define a class-of-service description (COSD) with a transmission priority of \*HIGH for the interactive COSD, and a priority of \*LOW for the large transfer COSD.

When poor response time is detected for frames with \*HIGH priority, the APPN support restricts the throughput for lower priority frames by decreasing the number of allowed outstanding frames.

Using APPN transmission priorities does not have much of an effect for versions prior to Version 2 release 1.

Unlike reducing MAXLENRU and pacing values, using transmission priorities does not negatively impact large transfer performance when there is no interactive traffic.

In summary, for configurations with APPN = \*NO, or prior to V2R1, the RU size and pacing values can be reduced to give better interactive response time with some performance degradation for the large transfer traffic.

For systems running V2R1 or later, the recommendation is to define different modes and classes-of-service for interactive and large transfer traffic, using \*HIGH and \*LOW priorities respectively. Interactive response times can be improved even more if large transfer RUs are reduced, but this is at the expense of large transfer throughput when there is no interactive traffic.

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## Chapter 13. AnyNet

AnyNet is a family of software products designed to make it easier for customers to choose the applications regardless of what protocol is used. AnyNet products implement the Multiprotocol Transport Networking (MPTN) architecture. The functions implemented with the AS/400 system are:

- APPC over TCP/IP
- Socket over SNA

This chapter discusses the performance considerations using AnyNet on the AS/400 system.

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### 13.1 MPTN Architecture

Multiprotocol Transport Networking (MPTN) is an architecture developed by IBM. The objective of this architecture is to allow an application that uses a certain network protocol communicate with its partner application through a "different network protocol". This makes the application "independent" from the network. Traditionally, communication programs use APIs that are tied to the underlying network protocols. Such as FTP needs TCP/IP, the AS/400 system's display pass-through needs SNA. MPTN frees the protocol bound limits so that any communication programs can run on any network protocols. Some examples are FTP running on an SNA network or display pass-through running on a TCP/IP network. Network protocols are completely transparent to the applications.

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### 13.2 Types of MPTN Nodes

According to the MPTN architecture, there can be three kinds of nodes:

- **Native Node:** These nodes do not use/support of MPTN. This requires the attached node to implement all of the protocol stacks. A network of native nodes is called a "Single Protocol Transport Network" (SPTN). A pure SNA connection of two or more AS/400 systems is an example of SPTN.
- **MPTN Access Node:** This provides a semantic interface that allows an application to communicate with its partner through a different transport protocol. An MPTN access node can communicate with other access nodes or with an MPTN gateway. With this support, you can run FTP on SNA, for example.
- **MPTN Gateway:** This includes two functions:
  1. It connects a native node to an MPTN so that the native node can participate in the MPTN without the MPTN access node capability.
  2. It connects an SPTN to form an MPTN. In this configuration, you can connect an IP network to another IP network through an SNA network with the support of two gateways.

The AS/400 system provides MPTN access node functions but not an MPTN gateway.

### 13.2.1.1 Examples of MPTN/SPTN Network

Figure 65 shows possible connections using the MPTN capability.

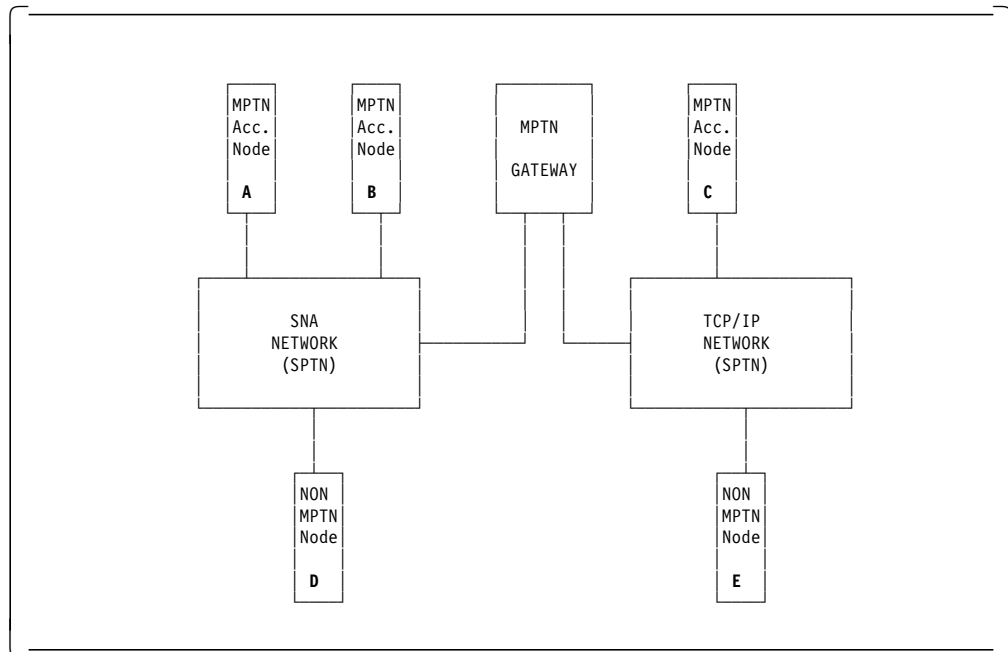


Figure 65. MPTN/SPTN Examples

- A socket program on System **A** can communicate with a socket application on System **B**. The socket information is delivered from one system to the other through the SNA Network.
- A CPI-C program on System **A** can communicate with System **D**. System **D** is a native node that does not support MPTN.
- A socket program on System **B** can communicate with System **E** through the **MPTN Gateway**. Notice that System **E** is a native NON-MPTN node.
- A CPI-C program on System **C** can communicate with System **D** through the **MPTN Gateway**. Notice that System **D** is a native NON-MPTN node.
- A socket program on System **B** can communicate with System **C** through the MPTN gateway. Notice that System **C** acts as a native node in this scenario.

## 13.2.2 AnyNet

AnyNet is a family of products that implements the MPTN architecture. AnyNet products are available for many operating systems: OS/400, OS2, MVS, and AIX. The AS/400 AnyNet support is part of the operating system.

## 13.2.3 AnyNet/400 Summary

- **Same communications APIs:** Two applications can use the same APIs to communicate with each other through a different transport layer.
- **Access Node functions:** The AS/400 system only provides access node function. It is not an MPTN Gateway. The AS/400 system can connect to an "MPTN Gateway" either "natively" or as an "MPTN Access Node".

- **Sockets over SNA:** Only sockets applications can be used with AnyNet. This means that the Telnet requester (which is not a socket application) cannot use AnyNet.
- **APPC over TCP/IP:** APPC applications can communicate with their partners using either ICF or CPI-C.

### 13.3 AnyNet Performance Considerations

The use of AnyNet implies CPU overhead since there is always a conversion, either from SNA to TCP/IP or vice versa. Both protocols have their strength and weakness, so depending on the scenario of your applications, behavior might be different from what was expected.

When the AnyNet function is used, several layers (operating system, License Internal Code, and IOPs) are involved. Fewer layers involved means less system overhead, thus it also means better performance; less CPU overhead means better performance. That is the reason why the native protocols provide better performance than AnyNet. Depending on the conversion required (APPC to TCP/IP or SOCKETS to SNA), there are different layers involved. The following picture is a rough flow of control of the AnyNet process (for simplicity, TCP/IP is represented as a single layer). Notice that for APPC over TCP/IP, there is one more layer than for Sockets over SNA.

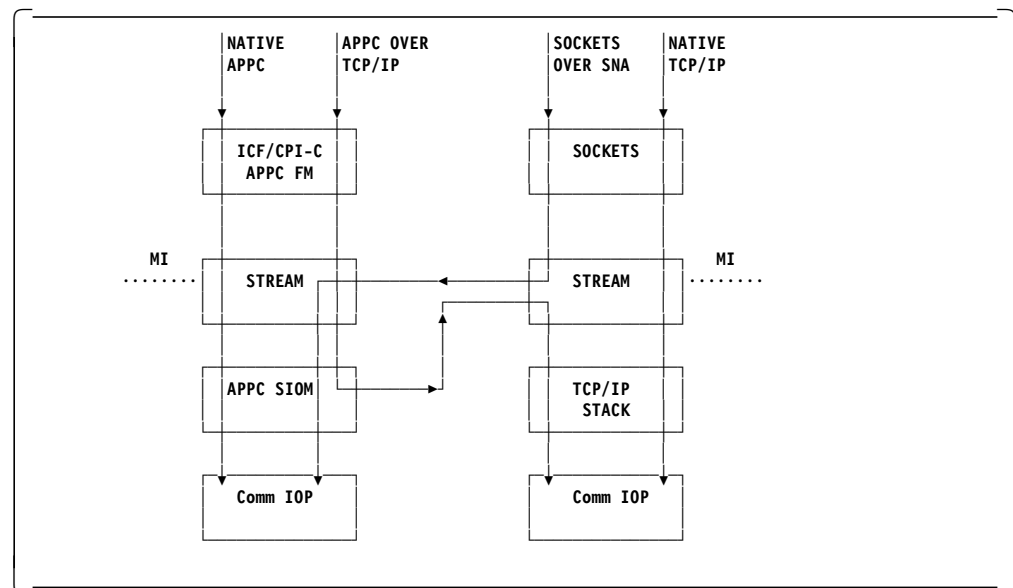


Figure 66. AnyNet System Layers

The AnyNet performance depends on the environment. There are four combinations with the APIs and protocols.

1. Native APPC
2. Native TCP/IP
3. Sockets over SNA
4. APPC over TCP/IP

Generally speaking, the AS/400 system's SNA protocol is faster than TCP/IP protocols. Depending on the application data length and the frame size of the communication link, the performance varies.

There are many factors that influence the communications performance of both protocols:

- **RU size:** The use of \*CALC for RU size in the MODE description provides an optimized RU size compatible with the frame size.
- **APPC buffering:** APPC provides buffering technique. Buffering means that when an application performs a "write", the data is not really sent but buffered for a later transmission. This allows the system to block the data and transmit the entire block together. This consideration is also true when using APPC over TCP/IP.
- **Sockets:** Only sockets applications can be used with AnyNet. In other words, it is not possible to use the PASCAL API with AnyNet. Sockets does not provide any blocking such as the APPC buffering. It is important to limit the number of send/receive operations when coding an application. This lack of buffering means that the data is really sent when the application performs a write.

### 13.3.1 Some Guidelines for Performance Analysis

Since AnyNet involves **SNA** and **TCP/IP**, the guidelines in the previous chapters of SNA and TCP/IP can be used. There are few considerations for better understanding of the performance data. This section covers the tools available to gather information when using AnyNet.

The system has a **dual** behavior when using AnyNet. For example, from an application point of view, it is a pure TCP/IP, but from the communications adapter, it is a pure SNA.

#### 13.3.1.1 Sockets over SNA

When using sockets over SNA, Option 3 (TCP/IP connection STATUS) of the NETSTAT command shows the same information as for a native TCP/IP application. In other words, it is not possible to distinguish a pure TCP/IP application from Socket applications running over SNA.

```

Work with TCP/IP Connection Status
System:  SYSTEM05

Local internet address . . . . . : *ALL

Type options, press Enter.
4=End 5=Display details

  Remote      Remote      Local
Opt Address      Port      Port      Idle Time  State
*          *          *
*          *          *
*          *          *
*          *          *
*          *          *
2.2.2.1    1179      ftp-data  000:00:00  Established
2.2.2.1    1178      ftp-con > 000:00:03  Established
9.5.93.142  1027      telnet    000:00:00  Established
9.5.93.142  1029      telnet    000:03:43  Established
9.5.93.155  1201      as-cent > 000:07:12  Established
9.5.93.160  1028      as-cent > 000:13:38  Established

More...

F5=Refresh  F11=Display byte counts  F13=Sort by column
F14=Display port numbers  F22=Display entire field  F24=More keys

```

Figure 67. Work with TCP/IP Connection Status

In Figure 67, the connection with remote IP address **2.2.2.1** uses Sockets over SNA. As you can see, there is no difference with a native TCP/IP connection.

Option 5 shows the details of the connection. This time the information provided differs from a native TCP connection. See Figure 68.

```

Display IPS Connection Status
System:  SYSTEM05

Connection identification:
Remote host name . . . . . :
Remote internet address . . . . . : 2.2.2.1
Remote port . . . . . : 1192
Local host name . . . . . :
Local internet address . . . . . : 2.2.2.5
Local port . . . . . : ftp-data
Associated user profile . . . . . : A960303C

Programming interface information:
State . . . . . : Established
Connection open type . . . . . : Active
Idle time . . . . . : 000:00:00.066
Last activity date/time . . . . . : 11/14/96 14:50:14

Transmission information:
Bytes out . . . . . : 0
Bytes in . . . . . : 163560

Bottom

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print  F12=Cancel  F14=Display port numbers
F22=Display entire field

```

Figure 68. Display IPS Connection Status

The WRKCFGSTS \*CTL command provides information about the status of the SNA connection.

```

Work with Configuration Status                                SYSTEM05
                                                             11/13/96 17:05:17
Position to . . . . . Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
  9=Display mode status ...

Opt Description      Status      -----Job-----
    ETHLINE          ACTIVE
      M05ETH          ACTIVE
    LLLLLL01          ACTIVE
      SNACKETS        ACTIVE/SOURCE   QPADEV0008 A960303C 064209

Parameters or command                                         Bottom
===>
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F12=Cancel  F23=More options  F24=More keys

```

Figure 69. Work with Configuration Status

**Performance Data:** Here is where the **dual** behavior of AnyNet becomes evident.

**QAPMSNA** Contains performance data about SNA

**QAPMJOBS** Contains performance data about jobs

The **QAPMSNA** file shows information about the SNA side. In this case, the data is passed to the other systems as **SNA PIUs** (Path Information Unit). Those PIUs carry the imbedded TCP/IP data. From the point of view of this performance file, it is a pure SNA connection. Chapter 10, "SNA" on page 163 covers SNA performance in detail. All of the queries can be applied to Sockets over SNA. However, it is not possible to tell if the contents are APPC data or Socket data. By selecting the proper records, it is possible to gather information about PIUs that may transport TCP data. For example, the **SCTLNM** field is the controller description name. This field can be used to select the records that contain information about PIUs in which TCP data is transported. This same controller can be used for other SNA applications. For example, SNADS, DSPT, and DDM can be using the same controller at the same time with AnyNet. So a query shows information about all of the PIUs used by these applications including, of course, AnyNet.

The **QAPMJOBS** file shows performance data about jobs. From this file, it is possible to see if a job is using Sockets or not. So with the proper query, it is possible to gather information about applications that use sockets but it is not possible to know if AnyNet is being used. If a particular application is using Sockets over SNA, there is information about Sockets in this file, but no information about APPC PUTs or GETs (since that application does not use APPC). This file can provide information about applications that use sockets over SNA as well as information about native TCP/IP applications that also use Sockets.

The following hints can be used to isolate the desired information based on fields of QAPMJOBS.



- **JBSKSC** field: This is the number of socket sends. By selecting the records where this field is not zero, it shows all of the applications where there is Socket activity.
- **JBSKRC** field: This is number of Socket receives. The previous field considerations are valid here.
- **JBUSER** field: This is the job user identification. TCP server jobs use the QTCP user profile. QTCP can be used to identify the TCP server jobs. For the requester jobs, it is more difficult since it is necessary to know who originates the TCP requirements.

Appendix G, “AnyNet Queries” on page 351 provides sample queries.

### 13.3.1.2 APPC over TCP/IP

When using APPC over SNA, Option 3 (TCP/IP connection status) of the NETSTAT command shows information about the TCP session used to transport the imbedded SNA data. Before the connection is established, a special TCP server is “listening” on port “397”. This port number is assigned to APPC over TCP/IP.

Work with TCP/IP Connection Status					
Local internet address . . . . . : *ALL					System: SYSTEM05
Type options, press Enter.					
4=End 5=Display details					
Opt	Remote Address	Remote Port	Local Port	Idle Time	State
*	*	*	as-dtaq	152:17:10	Listen
*	*	*	as-file	008:45:29	Listen
*	*	*	as-netprt	027:12:31	Listen
*	*	*	as-rmtcmd	003:14:46	Listen
*	*	*	as-signon	001:32:16	Listen
2.2.2.1	ftp-con >	1147		002:23:38	Established
<b>3.3.3.1</b>	<b>APPCove &gt;</b>	<b>1150</b>		<b>000:06:25</b>	<b>Established</b>
<b>3.3.3.1</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>APPCove &gt;</b>		<b>000:06:23</b>	<b>Established</b>
9.5.93.142	1027	telnet		000:00:00	Established
9.5.93.142	1029	telnet		000:09:43	Established
9.5.93.161	1030	as-cent >		001:49:02	Established
					More...
F5=Refresh F11=Display byte counts F13=Sort by column					
F14=Display port numbers F22=Display entire field F24=More keys					

Figure 70. Work with TCP/IP Connection Status

The WRKCFGSTS \*CTL command provides information about the SNA connection.

```

Work with Configuration Status                                SYSTEM05
                                                            11/13/96 19:22:07
Position to . . . . . Starting characters

Type options, press Enter.
 1=Vary on   2=Vary off   5=Work with job   8=Work with description
 9=Display mode status ...

Opt Description      Status      -----Job-----
      ANYNETM01      ACTIVE
      M01             ACTIVE
      BLANK           ACTIVE/TARGET      M01      QUSER      064210
      #INTER          ACTIVE/SOURCE      QPADEV0004 A960303C 064275

Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F12=Cancel  F23=More options  F24=More keys

Bottom

```

Figure 71. Work with Configuration Status

Notice that there is no line associated to the APPC controller ANYNETM01 since this is an AnyNet connection. WRKCFGSTS provides the same information as in native SNA. In Figure 71, notice the active SNA applications using different MODES.

**Performance Data:** Again, the **dual** behavior of AnyNet is evident.

**QAPMSNA** Contains performance data about SNA

**QAPMJOBS** Contains performance data about jobs

The **QAPMSNA** file shows information about the SNA side. However, this time, the data is passed to the other system imbedded in IP datagrams. Again, all of the queries related to SNA can be applied. The **SCTLNM** field is the controller name. Using this field, the query shows information about those PIUs that are transmitted over TCP/IP. The information provided is the same as a native connection. The controller description specifies an "AnyNet" connection instead of using a regular line description. The queries provide information about those PIUs that are effectively delivered by AnyNet.

The **QAPMJOBS** file shows jobs performance data. From this field, it is possible to see if a job is using communications APIs or not. With the proper query, it is possible to gather information about applications that use APPC. However, it is not possible to know if AnyNet is being used. If a particular application is using APPC over TCP/IP, there is information about communications PUTs and GETs in this file but no information about Sockets PUTs or GETs (since the application we are investigating does not use Sockets). This file can provide information about applications that use APPC over TCP/IP as well as information about native APPC applications.

The following hints can be used to isolate the desired information based on fields of QAPMJOBS.

- **JBCPT** field: This is the number of communications puts. Bu selecting the records where this field is not zero, it shows all of the applications where there is SNA activity.
- **JBCGT** field: This is the number of communications puts. The previous field considerations are valid here.

Appendix G, “AnyNet Queries” on page 351 provides sample queries.

### 13.3.2 AnyNet Summary

- AnyNet is a mix of protocols. Any performance investigation must be based on the analysis of both protocols.
- AnyNet introduces CPU overhead so native protocols provide better performance.
- The performance when using AnyNet depends on the scenario.
- All of the systems using AnyNet should be analyzed. Bad performance of an AnyNet Gateway, for example, can lead to bad performance of the entire AnyNet Network.



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## Chapter 14. ISDN

An ISDN (Integrated Digital Services Network) provides a means to carry digital or digitized data over medium speed (64 kbps) channels. Data types include digitized voice, computer data, packet switched data, images, fax, remote signalling, and so on. Because ISDN is a digital network, there is no need to transform computer data to analog signals for transmission as was the case with traditional analog telephone networks. Moreover, separate channels are available for data transmission and for call signaling, such as call setup and breakdown. Permanent connections are also possible. ISDN is capable of duplex transmission. This provides higher throughput in those environments where multiple conversations are running over the same connection.

The current AS/400 implementation provides a basic rate interface (BRI). A basic rate interface consists of two 64 000 bps bearer (B) channels used for data transfer and a 16 000 bps D-channel (normally used for signaling). A direct high speed (T1 or E1) primary rate interface (PRI) is not available. It is also possible to connect an AS/400 system to a *passive bus* where up to eight devices share a basic rate interface. These devices contend for the use of the available B-channels, but only two B-channels may be used at any time. This configuration may not be available with some network providers.

ISDN has a layered architecture and complies with the lowest three levels of the seven layer Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) communications model. Recommendations for ISDN are defined by the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T, formerly known as CCITT). These recommendations describe layer 1 through layer 3 for the D-channel and layer 1 for the B-channel. Thus, for layer 2 and layer 3 of the B-channel, different implementations are possible. On the AS/400 system, you can either use IDLC and SNA or LAP-B and X.25 for data transfer on the B-channel. Though the ITU-T recommendations allow the use of the D-channel for data transmission, this is not implemented on the AS/400 system at present. A simplified representation of the layered structure is shown in Figure 72 on page 208.

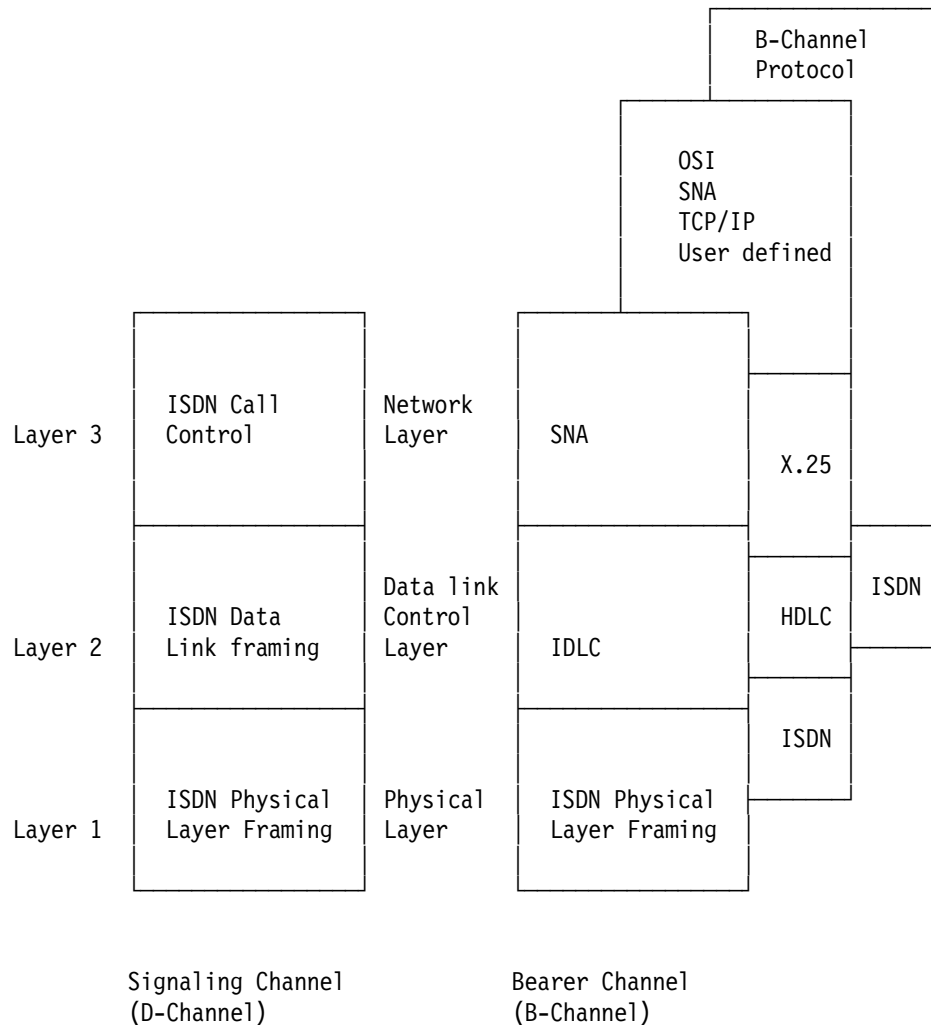


Figure 72. Examples of ISDN used with SNA or OSI

For a more detailed description of ISDN concepts and facilities, see the redbook *IBM AS/400 ISDN Connectivity* or the manuals *AS/400 ISDN Support*, *ISDN Data Link Control Architecture Reference*, and *ISDN Circuit Switched Signaling Control Architecture Reference*.

This chapter describes the most important data that the performance monitor collects for ISDN. Due to the different layer structure on the channels, you can find performance data in different database files. For the D-channel (or network interface), the data is collected in the *QAPMLAPD* file. The performance values are related to the following layers:

- Physical layer
- Data link layer
- Network layer

The physical layer (Layer 1) deals with the electrical, functional, and procedural characteristics of the connection over the physical medium. This layer is common for the B channel and D channel.

The data link layer (Layer 2, LAP-D on the D-channel) is responsible for the error-free transmission of frames on the physical connection.

The network layer (Layer 3, call control) establishes, maintains, and disconnects end-to-end connections (calls) for the B-channels into the ISDN. This function is also referred to as call control or signalling.

The QAPMLAPD database file also contains statistical fields or counters.

If you use IDLC protocol on the B-channel, you can find performance data for the B-channel usage in the *QAPMIDLC* database file. These are related to the data link layer (Layer 2, in this case, IDLC) on the B-channel. This file also contains statistics data.

If you use X.25 protocol on the B-channel, look for performance data in the *QAPMX25* database file.

For the layer structure and the performance data interpretation, refer to Chapter 8, "X.25" on page 127.

---

## 14.1 Link Access Protocol for D-Channel (LAP-D)

The data link control layer defines the procedures for the connection, error free transfer of information, and disconnection between two entities of Layer 3, call control (Q.931). At the data link control layer, the information uses HDLC framing.

The following list contains the main LAP-D communications performance indicators:

- Line utilization
- Line errors
- Frame errors
- Number of calls
- Number of call errors

Some performance problems may be caused by line errors (on the physical layer) or frame errors (on the data link control layer) as they require the re-transmission of frames. These can be isolated by reviewing the QSYSOPR message queue, the problem log, or the system error log.

### 14.1.1 Line Utilization (LAP-D)

Line utilization is the percentage of elapsed time during which information transfer took place on the line. Because ISDN is full duplex, line utilization should be determined for both directions. Usually, line utilization is an important performance indicator, but the utilization on LAP-D is something unique to ISDN. Because the D-channel is used only for call setup, the utilization of LAP-D shows those activities not representing user data transmission activities. High line utilization of this channel may mean lots of status messages or status enquiries. Then you may want to collect a communication trace to determine what causes this high utilization.

#### 14.1.1.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the performance monitor database file QAPMLAPD are related to the line utilization:

**LSBRCV**      The total number of bytes received from the remote station. This includes no errors.

<b>LSBTRN</b>	The total number of bytes transmitted including re-transmission bytes.
<b>LDLSP</b>	The speed of the line in bits per second (bps)
<b>INTSEC</b>	Number of seconds since the last elapsed interval

The transmit line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Transmit line utilization} = \text{LSBTRN} * 8 * 100 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{LDLSP})$$

The receive line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Receive line utilization} = \text{LSBRCV} * 8 * 100 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{LDLSP})$$

Since LSBRCV does not include bytes in error frames, this may show lower number when the line has errors. Before determining the utilization is high or low, it is good idea to see the error percentage of the line.

You have to multiply by eight to get the number of *bits* transmitted (because the line speed is given in *bits* per second and multiply by 100 to get the percent value instead of a fraction.

Line utilization is calculated per interval, that is, the time you specified on the INTERVAL parameter of the STRPFRMON command.

See Appendix H, "ISDN Queries" on page 361 for the sample queries (NWI\_ALL and NWI\_LAPD) to show the values previously mentioned.

#### **14.1.1.2 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization (LAP-D)**

Line utilization can be displayed using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the System or Resource report to view the line utilization.

Use the DSPPFRDTA command to access the Display Communications Line Detail display shown in Figure 73 on page 211.



Display Communications Line Detail							
Member . . . . . : Q963121422				Elapsed time . . . . . : 00:20:58			
Library . . . . . : QPFRDATA							
Type options, press Enter.							
5=Display remote jobs 7=Display communications interval data							
Option	Line ID	Line Type	Line Speed	Tns Count	Average Response	Job Count	% Busy
-	ETHLINE	ELAN	10000.0	0	.00	0	.0
-	TRNLINE	TRLAN	4000.0	0	.00	0	.0
-	ITSOX2506P	X.25	64.0	0	.00	0	75.1
-	ITSOX2507P	X.25	64.0	0	.00	0	75.1
-	ITSOISDN06	IDLC	64.0	0	.00	0	73.4
-	ITSOISDN07	IDLC	64.0	0	.00	0	73.4
Bottom							
F3=Exit F12=Cancel				F13=Display network interface data			
F15=Sort by line ID				F20=Sort by transactions F24=More keys			

Figure 73. Communications Line Detail

This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. The display shows you, among others, the line speed and the average line utilization. As you can see from the line speed, this is for the B-channel. You have to press F13 to display the network interface data shown in Figure 74.

Display Network Interface Data									
Member . . . . . :			Q963121422		Elapsed time . . . . . :			00:20:58	
Library . . . . . :			QPFRDATA						
Type options, press Enter.									
7=Display channel interval data									
Option	Network Interface	Channel	Transmit/ Receive/ Average Line Util	Total Frames Trnsmitd	Percent Frames Trnsmitd Again	Total Frames Received	Percent Frames Received in Error		
—	ITSONWI06	B2	73/73/73	8991	0	8991	0		
—	ITSONWI07	B2	73/73/73	8991	0	8991	0		
—	ITSONWI06	D	00/00/00	0	0	0	0		
—	ITSONWI07	D	00/00/00	0	0	0	0		

Figure 74. Network Interface Data (View 1)

Use option 7=Display Channel Interval Data for the D-channel. The transmit, receive, and average line utilization for the sample interval selected are the values listed in the Transmit/Receive/Average Line Util column heading.

Display Channel Interval Data						
Network Interface . . :		ITSONWI06		Member . . . . . :		Q962981049
Channel . . . . . :		D		Library . . . . . :		QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . :		16.3		Elapsed time . . . . . :		00:19:58
IOP name . . . . . :		CC04				
Itv End	Transmit/ Receive/ Average Line Util	-Outgoing Calls- Total Calls	Percent Rejected	-Incoming Calls- Total Calls	Percent Rejected	Loss of Frame Alignment
10:54:28	00/00/00	0	0	0	0	0
10:59:28	00/00/00	0	0	0	0	0
11:04:28	00/00/00	0	0	0	0	0
11:09:28	00/00/00	0	0	0	0	0
						<b>Bottom</b>
Press Enter to continue.						
F3=Exit   F11=View2   F12=Cancel   F24=More keys						

Figure 75. Channel Interval Data (View 1) - D-Channel Sample

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows the utilization calculated per sample interval shown in Figure 75.

Resource Interval Report											11/01/96 11:00:28	
Communications Line Detail											Page 7	
IDLCWDWSIZ(31) MAXFRAME(8192)												
Member . . . : Q962981049			Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/10-16CAD			Main storage . . : 384.0 M			Started . . . : 10/24/96 10:49:28			
Library . . . : QPFRDATA			System name . . : SYSTEM01			Version/Release . . : 3/6.0			Stopped . . . : 10/24/96 11:09:28			
PROTOCOL = ISDN NETWORK INTERFACE (SORT BY INTERVAL)												
IOP		--Outgoing--		---Incoming---		LAPD	LAPD Pct	LAPD	LAPD Pct	Loss of	Local	
Name/		---Calls---		----Calls----		Total	Frames	Total	Frames	Frame	End Code	
Itv	Network	Line	Pct	Pct		Frames	Trnsmitd	Frames	Recd	Alignment	Violation	Collision
End	Interface	Speed	Total	Retry	Total	Reject	Trnsmitd	Again	Recd	in Error		Detect
-----												
CC04												
(2605)												
10:54	ITSONWI06	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
10:54	ITSONWI07	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
10:59	ITSONWI06	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
10:59	ITSONWI07	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
11:04	ITSONWI06	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
11:04	ITSONWI07	16.3	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
11:09	ITSONWI06	16.3	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	0	0	0
11:09	ITSONWI07	16.3	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	0	0	0
Itv End												
-- End time of the data collection interval or time that vary off occurred												
IOP Name/												
Network Interface												
Line Speed												
-- Line speed (1000 bits per second)												
Outgoing Calls Total												
-- Number of outgoing call attempts												
Outgoing Calls												
-- Percent of outgoing calls that were rejected by the network												
Pct Retry												
Incoming Calls Total												
-- Number of incoming call attempts												
Incoming Calls												
-- Percent of incoming calls that were rejected												
Pct Reject												
LAPD Total Frames												
-- Number of frames transmitted (applies to D-channel only)												
Trnsmitd												
LAPD Pct Frames												
-- Percent frames re-transmitted due to error (applies to D-channel only)												
Trnsmitd Again												
LAPD Total Frames												
-- Number of frames received (applies to D-channel only)												
Recd												
LAPD Pct Frames												
-- Percent frames received in error (applies to D-channel only)												
Recd in Error												
Loss of Frame												
Alignment												
-- Number of times a time period equivalent to two 48 bit frames elapsed without detecting valid pairs of line code violations												
Local End Code												
Violation												
-- Number of unintended code violations detected by the TE for frames received on the T interface												
Collision Detect												
-- Number of times that a transmitted frame corrupted by another frame was detected												

Figure 76. Resource Report - Communications Line Detail

## 14.1.2 Line Errors

Line errors result in frames being retransmitted. If the re-transmission still results in bad frames and the errors occur on the B-channel, the application is notified and eventually has to resend the entire record or multiple records. This may result in one RU (request unit) or a chain of RUs being transmitted again.

### 14.1.2.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The performance monitor collects data about physical line errors on the terminal equipment, network termination 1 (TE/NT1) interface. The following fields are related to physical line errors and affect the entire NWI, that is, not only D-channel but also B-channels.

- LPLOFA** Loss of frame alignment: Total number of times when a time period equivalent to two 48-bit frames has elapsed without receiving valid frames.
- LPLECV** Local end code violation: Counted by the TE to indicate unintended polarity violations (that are not framing bits) for frames received on the T interface.
- LPDTSI** Detected access transmission error in: The number of times the TE received an indication from the network termination type 1 (NT1) that a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error has been detected by the NT1 across the NT1-LT (U) interface.

<b>LPDTSO</b>	Detected access transmission error out: The number of times the TE received an indication from the NT1 that a CRC error has been detected by the NT1 across the U interface.
<b>LPFECV</b>	Far end code violation: Counted by the TE to indicate unintended polarity violations detected by the NT1 for frames transmitted to the NT1 on the T interface.
<b>LPES</b>	Errored seconds: Total number of seconds that had at least one DTSE-in or DTSE-out error.
<b>LPSES</b>	Severely errored seconds: Total number of seconds that had more than three DTSE-in or DTSE-out errors.
<b>LPCOL</b>	Collision detect: The number of times the TE detected that its transmitted frame has been corrupted by another TE attempting to use the same bus.

The sample queries (NWI\_all and NWI\_errors) in Appendix H, "ISDN Queries" on page 361 show you the previously mentioned fields. Note that the contents of the fields LPDTSI, LPDTSO, LPFECV, LPES, and LPSES are not included in the Performance Tools reports, so you have to run queries or develop your own programs to examine these types of line errors.

### 14.1.3 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Error Information

Line error information can be displayed using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the Resource Report to view the line error information.

Use the DSPPFRDTA command to access the Communications Line Detail display shown in Figure 73 on page 211. Press F13 to display Network Interface Data and use option 7=Display Channel Interval data (Figure 75 on page 212). You can see the times of Loss of Frame Alignment (LPLOFA) per interval.

Press F11 to access Channel Interval Data View 2.

Display Channel Interval Data						
Network Interface . . :		ITSONWI06		Member . . . . . :		Q962981049
Channel . . . . . :		D		Library . . . . . :		QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . :		16.3		Elapsed time . . . . :		00:19:58
IOP name . . . . . :		CC04				
Itv	Local	Collision	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
End	End Code	Detect	Frames	Frames	Frames	Frames
	Violation		Trnsmitd	Trnsmitd	Received	Received
				Again		in Error
10:54:28	0	0	60	0	60	0
10:59:28	0	0	60	0	60	0
11:04:28	0	0	60	0	60	0
11:09:28	0	0	58	0	58	0
						<b>Bottom</b>
Press Enter to continue.						
F3=Exit F11=View1 F12=Cancel F24=More keys						

Figure 77. Channel Interval Data (View 2) - D-Channel Sample

The display shows you the number of local end code violations (LPLECV) and the number of call collisions (LPCOL) per interval.

You can use the PRTRSCRPT command to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail section shows you the total number of frame alignment losses, local end code violations, and call collisions per sample interval shown in Figure 76 on page 213.

#### 14.1.4 Frame Errors (LAP-D)

This is only for the D-channel and is only interesting, if the customer is having trouble making calls or also having similar problems on the B-channels.

The performance monitor collects data about the number of:

- Frame re-transmissions
- Frames received in error
- Invalid frames received

A frame can be an information, supervisory, or unnumbered information frame:

##### Information frames

I-frames are used to transfer user data. If there are no I-frames transmitted, you can conclude that the remote stations on that line are inactive. *Inactive* means that the stations connected to the controller are not doing any work even though the controller has been successfully varied on.

##### Supervisory frames

S-frames are used to perform link supervisory control functions such as acknowledge I-frames, request re-transmission of I-frames, or request a temporary suspension of transmission of I-frames.

### Unnumbered information frames

UI-frames are used to provide additional link control functions and contain no sequence numbers.

Frame re-transmission is normally caused due to frames received in error and by link resets. To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be close to zero.

## 14.1.5 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields in the database file QAPMLAPD from the performance monitor can be used to determine the re-transmission error rates:

**LSFTRN** Number of frames transmitted (information (I), unnumbered information (UI), and supervisory (S)). This includes frames retransmitted and frames sent on transmission stopped by transmit underrun.

**LSFRT** Number of frames retransmitted.

The percent of frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames transmitted with errors} = (\text{LSFRT} * 100) / \text{LSFTRN}$$

The following fields from the performance monitor can be used to determine the number or percent of frames received in error or that are not valid:

**LSFRCV** Total number of frames received (information (I), unnumbered information (UI), and supervisory (S)). This includes no errors.

**LLFRIE** The total number of frames received in error. The individual error types are also counted in separate fields. Those fields are listed below.

**LLCRCE** The number of frames received that contained a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error

**LLSFE** Short frame error. A short frame has fewer octets between its start and end flag than permitted.

**LLORUN** Receive overrun. The ISDN subsystem could not keep pace with incoming data because of local controller overload.

**LLURUN** Transmit underrun. The ISDN subsystem could not keep pace with outgoing data because of local controller overload.

**LLABRT** Frame abort. A frame was received with HDLC abort indicator.

**LSSEQE** Frame sequence error. A frame received with a sequence number indicating frames were lost.

The percent of frames received in error is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames received in error} = (\text{LSFRIE} * 100) / (\text{LSFRCV} + \text{LSFRIE})$$

Appendix H, "ISDN Queries" on page 361 lists the sample queries (NWI\_ALL and NWI\_ERRORS) to show the values previously mentioned.

## 14.1.6 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Frame Error Information

You can find frame error information in the Channel Interval Data (View 2) display shown in Figure 77 on page 215. Follow the steps described in Section 14.1.3, “Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Error Information” on page 214 to navigate through Performance Monitor displays.

You can also print the Resource Interval Report using the PRTRSCRPT command. The Communications Line Detail section lists the total number of LAPD frames transmitted, the percent of frames transmitted again, the total number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error (Figure 76 on page 213).

## 14.1.7 Call Processing

Especially for short data transfers, a lengthy call processing may severely impact performance. Also, if a system needs a long time to process a call, either the ISDN or the calling system may time out. In most cases, these problems are caused by improper configuration.

### 14.1.7.1 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The following fields of the QAPMLAPD database file are related to ISDN call processing:

<b>LQTOC</b>	Total number of outgoing call attempts. This includes outgoing SETUP messages requesting a packet switched connection (defined by CCITT Recommendation X.31).
<b>LQROC</b>	The total number of outgoing calls that were rejected by the network. This includes outgoing SETUP messages for packet switched (X.31) connections.
<b>LQTIC</b>	Total number of incoming call attempts. This includes incoming setup messages for packet switched connections (X.31).
<b>LQRIC</b>	Total number of incoming calls that were rejected by the terminal equipment (TE). For a passive bus configuration, the call may have been intended for another TE that shares the passive bus. This count also includes rejected incoming SETUP messages for packet switched connections (X.31).

The sample queries (NWI\_ALL and NWI\_CALLS) in Appendix H, “ISDN Queries” on page 361 show you the previously mentioned fields.

## 14.1.8 Using Performance Monitor/400 to Display Call Information

Information about incoming and outgoing calls and call errors is included in the Channel Interval Data display. Please refer to Section 14.1.1.2, “Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization (LAP-D)” on page 210 for information on how to access this display. A sample is shown in Figure 75 on page 212. You can also use the PRTRSCRPT command to print the Resource Interval report. The Communications Line Detail section lists the number of incoming and outgoing calls and the percent of incoming and outgoing calls rejected per interval. A sample report is shown in Figure 76 on page 213.

#### 14.1.8.1 Recommendations

Normally, line utilization is not an issue for the D-channel because this is used only for call setup and call clearing.

However, the overall performance of a given data transfer may be degraded if the system needs a long time to establish the connection. Also, the call acceptance time may exceed that required by the network. If you see a non-zero value in Figure 75 on page 212 for the incoming calls that had been rejected, try to find out which lines were in *VARIED ON* status at that time and which connection lists were associated with them. Check if the LCLNBR, LCLSUBADR, RMTNBR, and RMTSUBADR parameters are correct.

For optimal performance, also check if there is only one unique entry in all connection lists for a given RMTNBR-LCLNBR pair. This reduces system search time for entries matching the incoming call. Do not use the value \*ANY in the connection list entries. Likewise, after you have a working configuration, do not use the system-supplied default connection list QDCCNNLANY.

For outgoing calls that get rejected with cause code 31, check if all ISDN communication objects are in the appropriate state on the remote system.

---

## 14.2 ISDN Data Link Control (IDLC)

IDLC is IBM's implementation of the CCITT recommendation for the Layer 2 protocol on the B channel. Because only the B-channel is used for actual data transfer, this is the most important field for performance investigation. On the other hand, because IDLC is a Layer 2 protocol, you cannot find any Layer 1-related information (physical line errors) here. As seen before, these are collected together with D-channel data.

The following list contains the main IDLC communications performance indicators:

- Line utilization (IDLC)
- Frame errors (IDLC)

### 14.2.1 Line Utilization (IDLC)

Line utilization is the percentage of elapsed time during which information transfer took place on the line. Because ISDN is full duplex, line utilization should be determined for both directions. Line utilization is an important performance indicator that requires special attention. Exceeding the guideline for line utilization may lead to unacceptable response times.

#### 14.2.1.1 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization (IDLC)

Line utilization can be displayed using the DSPPFRDTA command after having collected performance data with OS/400 Performance Monitor (see Chapter 1, "Tools Used for Finding Performance Problems" on page 1). You can also print the System or Resource report to view the line utilization.

Use the DSPPFRDTA command to access the Communications Line Detail display shown in Figure 73 on page 211. The display shows you the line speed and the average line utilization for both transmit and receive in the column % Busy. This display can be accessed from the Display Performance Data display by pressing F21=Display Communications Detail. Press F13 to display the



network interface data and use option 7=Display Channel Interval Data for the B-channel. The transmit, receive, and average line utilization for the sample intervals selected are listed in the Transmit/Receive/Average Line Util column heading.

Display Channel Interval Data							
Network Interface . . :		ITSONWI06		Member . . . . . :		Q962981049	
Channel . . . . . :		B2		Library . . . . . :		QPFRDATA	
Line speed . . . . . :		64.0		Elapsed time . . . . :		00:19:58	
IOP name . . . . . :		CC04					
Type options, press Enter.							
5=Display remote jobs							
Opt	Itv End	Line ID	Transmit/ Receive/ Average Line Util	Total Frames Trnsmitd	Percent Frames Trnsmitd Again	Total Frames Received	Percent Frames Received in Error
—	10:54:28	ITSOISDN06	92/00/46	1347	0	1345	0
—	10:59:28	ITSOISDN06	99/00/49	1450	0	1450	0
—	11:04:28	ITSOISDN06	99/00/49	1454	0	1453	0
—	11:09:28	ITSOISDN06	16/00/08	245	0	248	0
Bottom							
F3=Exit F11=View2 F12=Cancel F15=Sort by itv end F19=Sort by line ID							
F20=Sort by line util F24=More keys							

Figure 78. Channel Interval Data (View 1) - B-Channel Sample

Use PRTRSCRPT to print the Resource Interval Report. The Communications Line Detail shows the utilization calculated per sample interval as shown in Figure 78.

```

Resource Interval Report
Communications Line Detail
IDLCWDSIZ(31) MAXFRAME(8192)
11/01/96 11:00:28
Page 9

Member . . . : Q962981049 Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/10-16CAD Main storage . . : 384.0 M Started . . . : 10/24/96 10:49:28
Library . . : QPFRDATA System name . . : SYSTEM01 Version/Release . . : 3/6.0 Stopped . . . : 10/24/96 11:09:28
PROTOCOL = IDLC (SORT BY INTERVAL)

IOP Name/
Network Interface
Line Description
Line Speed
Transmit/Receive/
Average Line Util
Bytes Transmt
Per Sec
Frames Transmitted
Total
Frames Transmitted
Pct Err
Bytes Recd Per Sec
Frames Received Total
Frames Received
Pct Err
Receive CRC Errors
Aborts Recd
Sequence Error
Short Frame Errors

Transmit/
Receive/
Bytes
Trnsmt
Per Sec
Total
Err
Pct
Recd
Per Sec
Total
Err
Pct
CRC
Errors
Aborts
Recd
Sequence
Error
Frame
Errors

---Frames---
-Transmitted-
Pct
Recd
Per Sec
Total
Err
Pct
CRC
Errors
Aborts
Recd
Sequence
Error
Frame
Errors

---Frames---
--Received--
Pct
CRC
Errors
Aborts
Recd
Sequence
Error
Frame
Errors

Itv End
-- End time of the data collection interval or time that vary
off occurred
-- IOP resource name and model number, Network interface description
-- Line Description
-- Line speed (1000 bits per second)
-- In full duplex mode, the percent of transmit line capacity
used, the percent of receive line capacity used, and
the average of transmit/receive capacity
-- Average number of bytes transmitted per second
-- Number of frames transmitted
-- Percent frames re-transmitted due to error
-- Average number of bytes received per second
-- Number of frames received
-- Percent frames received in error
-- Number of received frames that contained a CRC error
-- Number of frames received that contained HDLC
abort indicators
-- Number of frames received that contained sequence errors
-- Number of short frames received

```

Figure 79. Resource Report - Communications Line Detail

You can also print the system report with the PRTSYSRPT command, and analyze the Communications Summary section shown in Figure 81 on page 223. But be careful if you achieve an average line utilization approaching 50% (as in this example). ISDN lines are full duplex, so it can happen that one direction (transmit or receive) may be utilized nearly 100% while the other is utilized 0% giving an average near 50%. In these cases, always examine the Resource Interval report where you can see both directions separately.

```

System Report
Communications Summary
IDLCWDSIZ(31) MAXFRAME(8192)
11/01/96 10:54:18
Page 0006

Member . . . : Q962981049 Model/Serial . . : 510-2144/10-16CAD Main storage . . : 384.0 M Started . . . : 10/24/96 10:49:28
Library . . : QPFRDATA System name . . : SYSTEM01 Version/Release . . : 3/ 6.0 Stopped . . . : 10/24/96 11:09:28

IOP Name/
Line
Protocol
Line Speed
Avg Util
Max Util
Active Devices
Number Transactions
Average Response
Bytes /Sec Received
Bytes /Sec Transmitted

Line
Speed
Util
Util
Devices
Transactions
Response
Received
Transmitted

-----
-----
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-----
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-----
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-----

CC04 (2623)
ITSOISDN06 IDLC 64.0 38 49 0 0 .00 24.1 6147.4
ITSOISDN07 IDLC 64.0 38 49 0 0 .00 6147.4 24.1

IOP Name/Line -- IOP Resource name and model number, Line ID
Protocol -- Line protocol (SDLC, ASYNC, BSC, X25, TRLAN, ELAN, IDLC, DDI, FRLY)
Line Speed -- Line speed (1000 bits per second)
(For IDLC this is the maximum over the measurement)
Avg Util -- Average line utilization
Max Util -- Maximum line utilization in all measurement intervals
Active Devices -- Average number of active devices on the line
Number Transactions -- Number of transactions
Average Response -- Average system response (service) time (seconds)
Bytes /Sec Received -- Average number of bytes received per second
Bytes /Sec Transmitted -- Average number of bytes transmitted per second

```

Figure 80. Resource Report - Communications Line Detail

### 14.2.1.2 Performance Monitor Database Fields (IDLC)

The following fields in the performance monitor database file QAPMIDLC are related to the line utilization:

<b>ISBRCV</b>	The total number of bytes received from the remote station. This includes no errors.
<b>ISBTRN</b>	The total number of bytes transmitted including bytes transmitted again
<b>ISLSP</b>	The speed of the line in bits per second (bps)
<b>INTSEC</b>	Number of seconds since the last elapsed interval

The transmit line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Transmit line utilization} = \text{ISBTRN} * 8 * 100 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{ISLSP})$$

The receive line utilization is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Receive line utilization} = \text{ISBRCV} * 8 * 100 / (\text{INTSEC} * \text{ISLSP})$$

You have to multiply by eight to get the number of *bits* transmitted (because the line speed is given in *bits* per second and multiply by 100 to get the percent value instead of a fraction).

Line utilization is calculated per interval, that is, the time you have specified on the INTERVAL parameter of the STRPFRMON command.

Appendix H, "ISDN Queries" on page 361 lists the sample queries (IDLC\_ALL, and IDLC\_UTIL) to show the values previously mentioned.

## 14.2.2 Line Errors (IDLC)

The Performance Monitor does not collect line error data for IDLC. Please see Section 14.1.2, "Line Errors" on page 213 for line errors occurring on the network interface.

## 14.2.3 Frame Errors (IDLC)

The performance monitor collects data in the QAPMIDLC file about the number of:

- Frame retransmissions
- Frames received in error
- Invalid frames received

Frame retransmission is normally caused due to frames received in error and by link resets. To avoid communications performance problems, this number should be zero or low. The following fields from the performance monitor can be used to determine the retransmission error rates:

<b>ILCRCE</b>	The number of frames received that contained a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error
<b>ILSFE</b>	The number of short frames received. A short frame is a frame that has fewer octets between its start and end flags than is permitted.
<b>ILORUN</b>	Receive overrun. The number of times the ISDN subsystem could not keep pace with incoming data because of local controller overload.

<b>ILURUN</b>	Transmit underrun. The number of times the ISDN subsystem could not keep pace with outgoing data because of local controller overload.
<b>ILABRT</b>	The number of frames received that contained an HDLC abort indicator.
<b>ISFTRN</b>	Number of frames transmitted (information (I), unnumbered information (UI), and supervisory (S)). This includes frames retransmitted and frames sent on transmission stopped by transmit underrun.
<b>ISFRT</b>	Number of frames transmitted again

The percent of frames transmitted with errors is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames transmitted with errors} = (\text{ISFRT} * 100) / \text{ISFTRN}$$

The following fields from the performance monitor can be used to determine the number or percent of frames received in error or that are not valid:

<b>ISFRCV</b>	Total number of frames received (information (I), unnumbered information (UI), and supervisory (S)). This includes no errors.
<b>ILFRIE</b>	The total number of frames received in error. This is the sum of the following errors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error (ILCRCE)</li> <li>• Short frame error (ILSFE)</li> <li>• Receive overrun (ILORUN)</li> <li>• Transmit underrun (ILURUN)</li> <li>• Frame abort (ILABRT)</li> <li>• Frame sequence error (ISSEQE)</li> </ul>

The percent of frames received in error is derived from the following equation:

$$\text{Percent of frames received in error} = (\text{ILFRIE} * 100) / (\text{ISFRCV} + \text{ILFRIE})$$

Appendix H, "ISDN Queries" on page 361 lists the sample queries (IDLC\_ALL and IDLC\_UTIL) that show the values previously mentioned.

#### 14.2.4 Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Frame Errors (IDLC)

Use DSPPFRDTA to access the Channel Interval Data display as described in Section 14.2.1.1, "Using Performance Tools/400 to Display Line Utilization (IDLC)" on page 218. This display shows you the total number of frames transmitted, the percent of frames transmitted again, the total number of frames received, and the percent of frames received in error. Please refer to Figure 78 on page 219.

Press F11 to view frame counters.

```

Display Channel Interval Data

Network Interface . . : ITSONWI06      Member . . . . . : Q962981049
Channel . . . . . : B2                Library . . . . . : QPFRDATA
Line speed . . . . . : 64.0           Elapsed time . . . . : 00:19:58
IOP name . . . . . : CC04

Type options, press Enter.
  5=Display remote jobs


```

Opt	Itv End	Bytes Trnsmitd Per Sec	Bytes Recd Per Sec	Sequence Error	Receive CRC Errors	Short Frame Errors	Aborts Recd
—	10:54:28	7364	29	0	0	0	0
—	10:59:28	7937	30	0	0	0	0
—	11:04:28	7948	31	0	0	0	0
—	11:09:28	1328	5	0	0	0	0

**Bottom**

F3=Exit   F11=View1   F12=Cancel   F15=Sort by itv end   F19=Sort by line ID  
F20=Sort by line util   F24=More keys

Figure 81. Channel Interval Data (View 2) - B-Channel Sample

## 14.3 ISDN Used with X.25 (X.31)

There are two different methods to use X.25 on an ISDN: circuit mode and packet mode. In either mode, the ISDN may be accessed by switched or permanent channels. Some access methods may not be available from some network providers. Permanent ISDN channels, defined by the network subscription, are always ready to be used for X.25 communications.

### 14.3.1 Circuit Mode

- X.25 DTE-to-DTE (as defined in the ISO 8208 standard): The X.25 standards define procedures for the connection of one DTE directly to another DTE without actually using a packet-switched network. This type of connection requires that one of the DTEs provide a subset of the DCE functions. The procedure for the packet transfer is transparent to the ISDN. The D-channel provides call control to set up the connection for switched B-channels.
- X.31 case A: CCITT recommendation X.31 case A describes the use of an ISDN B-channel as a high-speed transportation medium. This establishes a connection between a DTE and a DCE. The D-channel provides the necessary call control to establish the connection. Again, once the B-channel connection is established, the packet transfer is transparent to the ISDN. Likewise, for the X.25 connection, the use of the ISDN is transparent.

## 14.3.2 Packet Mode

Recommendation X.31 Case B describes how an X.25 DTE can use ISDN packet services. For switched B-channels, the D-channel is used to set up an ISDN connection to a *packet handler* within the ISDN that routes packets through the ISDN much in the same way as an X.25 network.

## 14.3.3 Performance Monitor Database Fields

The Performance Monitor collects data about X.25 on an ISDN in the QAPMX25 database file. Please see Appendix C, "X.25 Queries" on page 275 for a detailed description about analyzing X.25 performance data.

---

## 14.4 Recommendations

### Note

The AS/400 system is designed to connect to several types of ISDN networks. You can find the complete listing of networks in the *AS/400 ISDN Support* manual. Some changes described in this chapter may influence your network subscription parameters. Contact your network provider before making changes to the network interface description.

Receive and transmit errors can occur when the AS/400 system, the network, or the remote device have an error or cannot process received data fast enough (see also Section 8.1.3, "Congestion" on page 133 for congestion). Factors that can influence the performance because of a retransmission are:

- Line quality
- Frame size
- Window size
- Packet size (X.25 only)

Line quality: If the percentage of errors on a line is about 5% for a few intervals that had I-frames transmitted, check the local and remote connections. Ensure that all cables are properly shielded, that they are the correct cable type, and that all plug connections are secure. There should be no ribbon cables (flat, unshielded cables) anywhere between the system and the network termination (NT). Sometimes the errors can be caused by electrical "noise" or interference. If problems still occur, contact your line supplier to have the line tested. You might consider changing to a better quality line.

## 14.4.1 Frame Size

- AS/400 support for IDLC allows a range of frame sizes up to 8196 bytes. The frame size is specified with the MAXFRAME parameter in the line and controller descriptions. If you specify different values in the line and controller descriptions, the smaller value is used. In general, large frames provide better performance, especially with large file transfers. However, large frames do not perform well with error-prone lines due to longer retransmission times. Also, if a large frame is transmitted, the line is unavailable to any other transport so interactive sessions that normally use less amount of data might be adversely affected by batch file transfers, even if the right mode descriptions (MODD) and class-of-service (COS) are used.

Maximum length of Request/Response Unit (RU): The maximum length of an SNA request/response unit (RU) can be specified with the MAXLENRU

parameter in a mode description or in some device descriptions. If you specify \*CALC on the MAXLENRU parameter, an SNA RU size is automatically selected that is compatible with the frame size. If you choose to set the value yourself, use an RU size that is slightly less than the frame size or a multiple of a frame size. The reason for this is that SNA adds an additional nine bytes of overhead (three bytes request/response header (RH), and six bytes transmission header (TH)). Therefore, a RU size should be chosen so that the RU size plus nine equals the frame size or a multiple of frame sizes. If you choose an RU size that is slightly greater than a multiple of frame sizes, this results in an extra short frame carrying only a small amount of data.

- For X.25, the frame size is also specified with the MAXFRAME parameter in the line and controller descriptions. The AS/400 supports frame sizes up to 4096 bytes. The considerations for the maximum length of a request/response units are similar to the IDLC case. If you use \*CALC for the MAXLENRU parameter, the system selects an efficient size that is compatible with the packet size.

## 14.4.2 Window Size

- For IDLC, the window size is specified with the IDLCWDWSIZ parameter in the line and controller descriptions. The AS/400 support for IDLC allows a maximum window size of 31. As with large frame sizes, a large window size may not work well for error-prone networks.
- For X.25, the packet window size is a similar parameter. The maximum packet window size you can set depends on the MODULUS parameter of the line description. If you set MODULUS to eight, you can set the default window size (DFTWDWSIZE) to seven. If MODULUS is set to 128, DFTWDWSIZE can be set to 15. Usually (especially in an environment with large batch file transfers) a larger window size yields better performance. This parameter must match your X.25 subscription value.

## 14.4.3 Packet Size (X.25 Only)

- The packet size is specified using the DFTPKTSIZE parameter in the line and controller descriptions and the MAXPKTSIZE parameter in the line description. Larger packet sizes provide better performance. However, in case of an error-prone line, large packet sizes may not work well. The large packets have a higher probability for errors in this environment and take longer to transmit again. However, in general, it is preferable to use the largest packet size supported by the X.25 network. In conjunction with the packet size, if you specify \*CALC for the MAXLENRU parameter, the system selects an efficient RU size. If you choose to set the value for this parameter yourself, select an RU size so that the RU size is a multiple of the packet size less the length of the SNA headers. The following SNA headers must be considered:
  - LLC header. If you use ELLC, the length of the ELLC header is six bytes. QLLC does not use an LLC header.
  - Transmission header (TH). The length of the TH is six bytes.
  - Request/response header (RH). The length of the RH is three bytes.

Thus, for ELLC, use an RU size that is 15 bytes less than a multiple of the packet size and for QLLC, the RU size should be nine bytes less than a multiple of the packet size.

This parameter must match your X.25 subscription value.

In general, IDLC is expected to give better performance results in an error-free environment because of the larger frame and window sizes and because it adds less protocol overhead.

#### 14.4.4 A Case Study

A series of tests were conducted at the ITSO to investigate the impact of the parameters previously described. The tests involved two 2605 adapters in the same 2623 communications IOP connected through a special loop wiring. One of the B-channels was used for a permanent IDLC connection, and an X.25 PVC was defined over the other permanent ISDN connection. A file of approximately 1.5MB was sent using these connections through SNA Distribution Services (SNADS) in one direction at one time.

The results are summarized in the following table:

<i>Table 15. SNADS Transfer with Different Protocols</i>					
<b>Protocol</b>	<b>Frame size</b>	<b>Packet size</b>	<b>Window size</b>	<b>Transfer time</b>	<b>IOP Utilization</b>
IDLC	2048	N/A	7	181	5.8
IDLC	8192	N/A	31	180	2.3
X.25	1024	128	2	231	92.8
X.25	4096	4096	15	187	24.3



---

## Appendix A. SDLC Queries

This section provides query definitions that can be used to examine SDLC environments. All of the queries use input from the OS/400 Performance Monitor run with the trace option. There are four queries defined:

- SDLC\_ALL
- SDLC\_HDLC
- SDLC\_IOP
- SDLC\_JOB

The SDLC\_ALL query is simple. It shows you all of the values in the QAPMHDLC file. The only thing you have to define is the file name and member name that contains the performance data. The rest are defaults so it takes you only a few minutes to create the query.

The SDLC\_HDLC query shows you the most important performance values for the SDLC environment.

The SDLC\_IOP query shows you performance values of the IOP to which the line is connected.

The SDLC\_JOB query shows you performance values of the JOBS that are running on the SDLC line.

## A.1 SDLC\_ALL

```
Query . . . . . SDLC_ALL
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . All SDLC Performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01     QAPMHDLCL  QPFRDATA SDLC     QAPMHDLR

Ordering of selected fields
Field   Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name    Priority  Descending Level  Text
INTNUM                      Interval Number
DTETIM                      Interval Date and Time
INTSEC                      Elapsed Interval Seconds
IOPRN                      IOP Resource Name
SHTYPE                      IOP Type
SHLND                      Line Description
SHLSP                      Line Speed
SHBTRN                      Bytes Transmitted
SHBRCV                      Bytes Received
SHPRCL                      Protocol
SHFTRN                      Frames Transmitted
SHIFTR                      I Frames Transmitted
SHIFRT                      I Frames Retransmitted
SHFRT                      Frames Retransmitted
SHEFFR                      Error Free Frames Received
SHEFIR                      Error Free I Frames Received
SHFRIE                      Frames Received in Error
SHIFR                      Invalid Frames Received
SHRRFT                      RR Frames Transmitted
SHRRFR                      RR Frames Received
SHRNRT                      RNR Frames Transmitted
SHRNRR                      RNR Frames Received
SHLNKR                      Link Resets
SHCPT                      Polling Wait Time
```

Figure 82. SDLC\_ALL Query, Part 1

Report column formatting and summary functions										
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides			
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing	
INTNUM		0		5	0					
DTETIM		2	Interval Number	12						
INTSEC		2	Interval Date Time Elapsed	7	0					
IOPRN		2	Interval Seconds IOP	10						
SHTYPE		2	Resource Name	4						
SHLND		2	IOP Type	10						
SHLSP		2	Line Description	11	0					
SHBTRN		2	Line Speed	11	0					
SHBRCV		2	Bytes Transmitted	11	0					
SHPRCL		2	Bytes Received	1						
SHFTRN		2	Protocol	11	0					
SHIFTR		2	Frames Transmitted	11	0					
SHIFRT		2	I Frames Transmitted	11	0					
SHFRT		2	I Frames Retransmitted	11	0					
SHEFFR		2	Frames Retransmitted Error Free	11	0					
SHEFIR		2	Frames Received Error Free	11	0					
SHFRIE		2	I Frames Received	11	0					
SHIFR		2	Frames Received in Error	11	0					
SHRRFT		2	Invalid Frames Received	11	0					
SHRRFR		2	RR Frames Transmitted	11	0					
SHRNRT		2	RR Frames Received	11	0					
SHRNRR		2	RNR Frames Transmitted	11	0					
SHLNKR		2	RNR Frames Received	11	0					
SHCPT		2	Link Resets Polling Wait Time	3	0					

Figure 83. SDLC\_ALL Query, Part 2

```

Selected output attributes
  Output type . . . . . Printer
  Form of output . . . . . Detail
  Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
  Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
  Report size
    Length . . . . . 66 (default)
    Width . . . . . 132
  Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
  Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
  Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
  Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
  Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Copies . . . . . 1
  Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
  Print cover page . . . . . No
  Cover page title

Page headings and footings
  Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
  Page heading
  Page footing

```

Figure 84. SDLC\_ALL Query, Part 3

## A.2 SDLC\_HDLC

```

Query . . . . . SDLC_HDLC
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . SDLC performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMHDLC     QPFRDATA     SDLC         QAPMHDLR

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTIL  (SHBRV + SHBTRN) * 800 / INTSEC  Line Util           4    1
          / SHLSP
PCERRTR   (SHFRT * 100) / (SHFRT + SHFTRN)  Pct Frames          4    1
          Trnsmitd
          in Error
PCIERRTR  (SHIFRT * 100) / (SHIFRT +        Pct I Frames          4    1
          SHIFTR)          Trnsmitd
          in Error
PCERRRCV  ((SHIFR + SHFRIE) * 100) /        Pct Frames          4    1
          (SHEFFR + SHIFR + SHFRIE)  Recd
          in Error
PCPOLL    ((SHCPT * (SHFRT - SHIFRT)) *    Pct Poll            4    1
          100) / (INTSEC * 10)      Retry
          Time
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
LCLNTR    SHRNRT / (SHEFFR + SHFRIE +       Local              4    1
          SHIFR + SHRRFR + SHRNRR)  Not
          Ready
RMTNTR    SHRNRR / (SHIFTR + SHIFRT +       Remote              4    1
          SHRRFT + SHRNRT)         Not
          Ready

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level  Text
SHLND      10        A          1      Line Description
DATE
TIME
LINEUTIL
PCERRTR
PCIERRTR
PCERRRCV
PCPOLL
LCLNTR
RMTNTR
SHLNKR
Link Resets

```

Figure 85. SDLC\_HDLC Query, Part 1

```

Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count
Overrides

Field      Summary  Column  Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions Spacing Column Headings  Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
SHLND
Line
Description
DATE      2      2      Date      5
TIME      2      2      Time      5
LINEUTIL  2 4      2      Line Util  4 1
PCERRTR   2 4      2      Pct Frames  4 1
Trnsmitd
in Error
PCERRTR   2 4      2      Pct I Frames  4 1
Trnsmitd
in Error
PCERRRCV  2 4      2      Pct Frames  4 1
Recd
in Error
PCPOLL    2 4      2      Pct Poll    4 1
Retry
Time
LCLNOTR   2 4      2      Local      4 1
Not
Ready
RMTNOTR   2 4      2      Remote     4 1
Not
Ready
SHLNKR    1      2      Link      11 0
Resets

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No Yes
1 No No Summary for line &SHLND

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing

```

Figure 86. SDLC\_HDLC Query, Part 2

## A.3 SDLC\_IOP

### A.3.1 IOP Query for a Communications Processor

```
Query . . . . . SDLC_IOP
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . SDLC and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMHDLC   QPFRDATA    SDLC        QAPMHDLR
  T02     QAPMC10P   QPFRDATA    SDLC        QAPMC10R

Join tests
  Type of join . . . . . Matched records
  Field      Test      Field
  T01.INTNUM  EQ      T02.INTNUM
  T01.IOPRN   EQ      T02.IOPRN

Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  LINEUTIL  (SHBTRN + SHBRVC) * 800 /      Line      4  1
             T01.INTSEC / SHLSP      Util
  DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
             substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
  TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
             substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
  LCLNOTR    SHRNRT / (SHEFFR + SHFRIE +      Local      4  1
             SHIFR + SHRRFR + SHRNRR)      Not
  RMTNOTR    SHRNRR / (SHIFTR + SHIFRT +      Remote      4  1
             SHRRFT + SHRNRT)      Not
  IOPUTIL    100 - ((CIIDLC * CIIDLT) /      Pct IOP      4  1
             (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))      Util

Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
  T01.INTNUM          1      Interval Number
  T01.IOPRN           1      IOP Resource Name
  T01.SHTYPE          1      IOP Type
  T01.SHLND           2      Line Description
  DATE
  TIME
  LINEUTIL
  IOPUTIL
  T01.SHBTRN          Bytes Transmitted
  T01.SHBRVC          Bytes Received
  LCLNOTR
  RMTNOTR
```

Figure 87. SDLC\_IOP Query, Part 1

# Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Cap	Len	Dec	Numeric
				Pos				Pos		Editing
T01.INTNUM		0	Interval Number	5		0				
T01.IOPRN		2	IOP Resource Name	10						
T01.SHTYPE		2	IOP Type	4						
T01.SHLND		2	Line Description	10						
DATE		2	Date	5						
TIME		2	Time	5						
LINEUTIL	2 4	2	Line Util	4	1			4	1	
IOPUTIL	2 4	2	Pct IOP Util	4	1			4	1	
T01.SHBTRN	1	2	Bytes Transmitted	11	0			8	0	
T01.SHBRCV	1	2	Bytes Received	11	0			8	0	
LCLNOTR	2 4	2	Local Not Ready	4	1			4	1	
RMTNOTR	2 4	2	Remote Not Ready	4	1			4	1	

## Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	Yes	
2	No	No	

## Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

## Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

## Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

## Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No

Cover page title

## Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 88. SDLC\_IOP Query, Part 2



## A.3.2 IOP Query for MFIO Processor

```

Query . . . . . SDLC_MIOP
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . SDLC and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01     QAPMHDL      QPFRDATA SDLC     QAPMHDLR
T02     QAPMMIOP    QPFRDATA SDLC     QAPMMIOR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.INTNUM      EQ      T02.INTNUM
T01.IOPRN       EQ      T02.IOPRN

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTIL  (SHBTRN + SHBRCV) * 800 /
          T01.INTSEC / SHLSP      Line Util      4    1
DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||
          substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)      Date
TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||
          substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)      Time
LCLNOTR   SHRNRT / (SHEFFR + SHFRIE +
          SHIFR + SHRRFR + SHRNRR)      Local Not Ready      4    1
RMTNOTR   SHRNRR / (SHIFTR + SHIFRT +
          SHRRFT + SHRNRT)      Remote Not Ready      4    1
IOPUTIL   100 - ((MIIDLC * MIIDLT) /
          (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))      Pct IOP Util      4    1

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority Descending Level Text
T01.INTNUM      1      Interval Number
T01.IOPRN       1      IOP Resource Name
T01.SHTYPE      1      IOP Type
T01.SHLND       2      Line Description
DATE
TIME
LINEUTIL
IOPUTIL
T01.SHBTRN      Bytes Transmitted
T01.SHBCRV      Bytes Received
LCLNOTR
RMTNOTR

```

Figure 89. SDLC\_MIOP Query, Part 1

# Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Cap	Len	Dec	Numeric
				Pos				Pos		Editing
T01.INTNUM		0	Interval Number	5		0				
T01.IOPRN		2	IOP Resource Name	10						
T01.SHTYPE		2	IOP Type	4						
T01.SHLND		2	Line Description	10						
DATE		2	Date	5						
TIME		2	Time	5						
LINEUTIL	2 4	2	Line Util	4	1			4	1	
IOPUTIL	2 4	2	Pct IOP Util	4	1			4	1	
T01.SHBTRN	1	2	Bytes Transmitted	11	0			8	0	
T01.SHBRCV	1	2	Bytes Received	11	0			8	0	
LCLNOTR	2 4	2	Local Not Ready	4	1			4	1	
RMTNOTR	2 4	2	Remote Not Ready	4	1			4	1	

## Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	Yes	
2	No	No	

## Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

## Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

## Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

## Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . Yes

Cover page title

## Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 90. SDLC\_MIOP Query, Part 2

## A.4 SDLC\_JOB

```

Query . . . . . SDLC_JOB
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . SDLC and JOB related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMHDL    QPFRDATA    SDLC        QAPMHDLR
T02     QAPMJOBS    QPFRDATA    SDLC        QAPMJOBR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.SHLND  EQ        T02.JBLND
T01.INTNUM EQ        T02.INTNUM

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTIL  (SHBRV + SHBTRN) * 800 /      Total      4    1
          T01.INTSEC / SHLSP          Line
          Util
DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
AVGJOBRSP JBRSP / (JBNTR + 0000.1)      Job avg
          response
          time
PCTCPU    ((JBPCPU / 1000) * 100) /      Pct      4    1
          T01.INTSEC          CPU
          Usage

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level Text
T02.JBNAME 10        A          1    Job Name
T02.JBUSER 20        A          1    Job User
T02.JBNBR  30        A          1    Job Number
T01.SHLND
T01.IOPRN
T01.SHTYPE
DATE
TIME
AVGJOBRSP
PCTCPU
LINEUTIL

```

Figure 91. SDLC\_JOB Query, Part 1

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Dec Len	Numeric Pos	Editing
T02.JBNAME		0	Job Name	10					
T02.JBUSER		2	Job User	10					
T02.JBNBR		2	Job Number	6					
T01.SHLND		2	Line Description	10					
T01.IOPRN		2	IOP Resource Name	10					
T01.SHTYPE		2	IOP Type	4					
DATE		2	Date	5					
TIME		2	Time	5					
AVGJOBRSP	2 4	2	Job avg response time	16	3				
PCTCPU	2 4	2	Pct CPU Usage	4	1				
LINEUTIL		2	Total Line Util	4	1				

Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	Summary for job &JBNAME &JBUSER &JBENBR

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 152  
Report start line . . . . . 6  
Report end line . . . . . 60  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No  
Cover page title

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 92. SDLC\_JOB Query, Part 2

---

## Appendix B. Local Area Network Queries

This appendix contains query examples to help you measure your LAN performance. Queries for both token-ring networks and Ethernet networks are provided. These queries make use of the performance data collected by the OS/400 Performance Monitor. Basically, the files used in these queries are:

<b>QAPMCIOF</b>	Communications Controller IOP Data File
<b>QAPMECL</b>	Token-Ring Network/Statistics File
<b>QAPMSTNL</b>	Token-Ring Station File
<b>QAPMETH</b>	Ethernet Network/Statistics File
<b>QAPMSTNE</b>	Ethernet Station File

---

### B.1 Token-Ring LAN Query

Three examples of queries you can use to identify performance bottlenecks in token-ring LANs are discussed here:

#### 1. TRNQRY

This query, which prints the Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report, shows you the values of the main performance indicators that were discussed in Chapter 6, "Communications I/O Processor (IOP)" on page 89. Use this report to compare with the threshold values of the performance indicators to obtain an overview of the performance on your token-ring LAN. The information that is provided in this report is shown in the following list:

- Line utilization
- IOP utilization
- Overrun indicators
  - Local Not Ready
  - Local Sequence Error
  - Remote Not Ready
  - Remote Sequence Error
- T1 Timers time-outs
- MAC errors rate
- Retransmission rate

The query definition is shown in Section B.1.4, "Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Query" on page 244.

#### 2. TRNMACQRYx (x = 1,2 and 3 representing Reports 1,2 and 3 respectively)

This query prints three reports showing all of the MAC error counters contained in the Token-Ring Performance Data File. A high value in any of these counters should be investigated. The query definition is shown in Section B.1.5, "Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Query" on page 248.

Run query 1 and 2 in sequence starting from the query TRNQRY followed by the queries TRNMACQRYx. Alternatively, you can run both queries consecutively from a CL program. The detailed listing of this CL program is shown in Figure 95 on page 242. This program first generates the Token-Ring Performance Indicators Report and prints the detailed MAC Error Counters Report if the average MAC error rate exceeds 1% of the total frames transmitted and received.

The output of both queries is in Figure 93 on page 241 and Figure 94 on page 241.

### 3. TRNUSAGE

This query analyzes the overhead generated in a token-ring LAN against the total frames transmitted and received in each time interval. The listing of this query definition is shown in Section B.1.6, “Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query” on page 254.

## B.1.1 Sample Report Output

10/28/96 16:57:31		Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report									PAGE 1	
IOP Resource Name	Line Description	IOP Utilization (%)	Line Utilization (%)	Local Not Ready (%)	Local Seq Error (%)	Remote Not Ready (%)	Remote Seq Error (%)	T1 timer time-out rate(%)	MAC Errors (%)	Retransmission Rate		
CC01	TRNLINE1	Summary for : TRNLINE1										
		AVG 1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0		
		MAX 1.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0		
CC02	TRNLINE2	Summary for : TRNLINE2										
		AVG 1.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
		MAX 5.7	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
CC03	TRNLINE3	Summary for : TRNLINE3										
		AVG 3.9	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
		MAX 5.2	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
CC04	TRNLINE5	Summary for : TRNLINE5										
		AVG 2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	.0	.0		
		MAX 3.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.6	.0	.0		
		Summary for all Token-ring LANs										
		AVG 1.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0		
	MAX 5.7	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0			
*** END OF REPORT ***												

Figure 93. Sample Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report

10/25/96 09:43:28		Token-Ring LAN MAC Errors Counters Report 3									PAGE 1
IOP Resource Name	Line Desc	MAC Err Avg%	MAC Err Max%	Unauth AP	Unauth MF	SOFR Error	Transmit Beacon	IOA Status Overrun	Frames Discarded	Spurious Interrupts	
CC01	LINTRN	1.3	Summary for Token-ring: LINTRN								
			TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	2,695	0	
			Summary for all Token-Ring LANs								
			TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	2,695	0	
*** END OF REPORT ***											

Figure 94. Sample Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report

## B.1.2 CL Program to Execute the Token-Ring LAN Queries

```
5763PW1 V3R1M0 940909          SEU SOURCE LISTING          03/31/96 11:33:47          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . MYLIB/QCLSRC
MEMBER . . . . . TOKENQRY
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100 /*****/
400 /*
500 /* Program name : TOKENQRY
600 /* PURPOSE : THIS CL PROGRAM WILL GENERATE A TOKEN RING
700 /* LAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS REPORT SHOWING
800 /* - IOP UTILIZATION
900 /* - LINE UTILIZATION
1000 /* - IOA OVERRUN STATISTICS
1100 /* - TI TIMER TIME-OUT RATE
1200 /* - MAC ERRORS
1500 /*
1600 /* IF THE MAC ERRORS ARE SIGNIFICANT, A REPORT
1700 /* SHOWING ALL THE MAC ERRORS WILL BE GENERATED
1900 /*
2000 /*****/
2100 PGM PARM(&MEM)
2200 DCL &MEM *CHAR 10
2300 DCL &STRNG *CHAR 100 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/SAPQRY) +
2400 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMSAP MMMMMMMMMM)'))
2500 DCL &STRNG2 *CHAR 200 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNQRY2) +
2600 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMECL MMMMMMMMMM) +
2700 (*RUNOPT/QAPMCIOF MMMMMMMMMM) +
2800 (*RUNOPT/*SAME)'))
2900 DCL &STRNG3 *CHAR 200 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNQRY2) +
3000 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMECL MMMMMMMMMM) +
3100 (*RUNOPT/QAPMCIOF MMMMMMMMMM) +
3200 (*RUNOPT/*SAME)'))
3300 OUTTYPE(*OUTFILE) OUTFILE(MYLIB/TRNPFPRIND)
3400 DCL &STRNG4 *CHAR 100 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY1) +
3500 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
3600 (*RUNOPT/QAPMECL MMMMMMMMMM)'))
3700 DCL &STRNG5 *CHAR 100 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY2) +
3800 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
3900 (*RUNOPT/QAPMECL MMMMMMMMMM)'))
4000 DCL &STRNG6 *CHAR 100 VALUE(' RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY3) +
4100 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
4200 (*RUNOPT/QAPMECL MMMMMMMMMM)'))
4300 DCLF FILE(MYLIB/TRNPFPRIND)
4400 /* SETUP THE RUNQRY COMMAND STRING */
4500 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
4600 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG 51 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
4800 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/SAPQRY) */
5000 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG 100)
5100 /* SETUP THE SECOND RUNQRY COMMAND STRING */
5200 /* SET MEMBER NAME FIELDS */
5300 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG2 52 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
5600 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG2 82 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
5900 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNQRY) */
6000 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG2 200)
6100 DLTF FILE(MYLIB/TRNPFPRIND)
6200 MONMSG MSGID(CPF2105)
5200 /* SET MEMBER NAME FIELDS */
6400 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG3 52 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
6700 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG3 82 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
7000 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNQRY) OUTTYPE(*OUTFILE) OUTFILE(MYLIB/TRNPFPR-
7100 IND) */
7200 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG3 200)
7300 START: RCVF
7500 MONMSG MSGID(CPF0864) EXEC(RETURN)
7600 IF COND(&MACERRRA02 *GT 0.01) THEN(DO)
7700 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
7800 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG4 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
8100 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY1) */
8200 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG4 100)
8300 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
8400 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG5 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
8700 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY2) */
8800 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG5 100)
8900 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
9000 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG6 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
9300 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/TRNMACQRY3) */
9400 CALL PGM(QCMDEXC) PARM(&STRNG6 100)
9500 ENDDO
9600 ENDPGM
***** END OF SOURCE *****
```

Figure 95. Program to Generate the Token-Ring LAN Performance Report



## B.1.3 Token-Ring LAN SAP Counter Query

```

5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96 17:29:55      Page   1
Query . . . . . SAPQRY
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSAP    QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMSAPR
Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name       Priority Descending Level Text
INTNUM          1      Interval Number
IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
SCLND          1      Line Description
SCIRCV          1      UIs Received
SCIXMT          1      UIs Transmitted
SCBRCV          1      UI Bytes Received
SCBXMT          1      UI Bytes Transmitted
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec      Null      Dec      Numeric
Name       Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len      Pos      Cap      Len      Pos      Editing
INTNUM          0      Interval      5      0
Number
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec      Null      Dec      Numeric
Name       Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len      Pos      Cap      Len      Pos      Editing
IOPRN          2      IOP      10
Resource
Name
SCLND          2      Line      10
Description
SCIRCV          1      2      UIs      11      0
Received
SCIXMT          1      2      UIs      11      0
Transmitted
SCBRCV          1      2      UI Bytes      11      0
Received
SCBXMT          1      2      UI Bytes      11      0
Transmitted
Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
1      No      No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . SAPTOTFILE
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
  Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
  Text about
    the file . . . . . Total number of UI frames per LIND
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 83
Field list:
Field      Begin Len Dec Null Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL      1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW      2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
INTNUM          3      5      0      Zoned decimal      Interval Number
IOPRN          8      10     Character      IOP Resource Name
SCLND          18     10     Character      Line Description
SCIRCV01       28     14     0      Zoned decimal      SCIRCV TOTAL
SCIXMT01       42     14     0      Zoned decimal      SCIXMT TOTAL
SCBRCV01       56     14     0      Zoned decimal      SCBRCV TOTAL
SCBXMT01       70     14     0      Zoned decimal      SCBXMT TOTAL
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****

```

Figure 96. Token-Ring LAN SAP Counter Report Query

## B.1.4 Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Query

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96  17:30:21      Page   1
Query . . . . . TRNQRY2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report Query
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID   File           Library      Member      Record Format
T01  QAPMECL          QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMECLR
T02  QAPMC10P         QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMC10R
T03  SAPTOTFILE       MYLIB       *FIRST      SAPTOTFILE
Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.IOPRN  EQ        T02.IOPRN
T01.INTNUM EQ        T02.INTNUM
T01.INTNUM EQ        T03.INTNUM
T01.ELLND  EQ        T03.SCLND
```

Figure 97. Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicator Report Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400			10/28/96	17:30:21	Page	2
Result fields						
Name	Expression	Column Heading	Len	Dec		
LINEUTIL	((elict+elict+scbrcv01+scbxmt01)*8*100)/(ellsp*T01.intsec)	Line Utilization (%)				
Result fields (continued)						
Name	Expression	Column Heading	Len	Dec		
IOPUTIL	(T02.intsec-(ciidlc*ciidlt)/100000000)/T02.intsec*100	IOP Utilization (%)				
TOTALFRAME	emftr+emfrv+0.001+scixmt01+scircv01	Total frames transmitted & received				
MAC_ERR01	emine+embre+emafe+emabt+emlst+emrxc+emfce+emfge+emtke+emdbe+emdpe	MAC errors1				
TOTMAC_ERR	mac_err01+emanr+emfnc+emtse+emuap+emumf+emsft+emtbc+emioa+emfdc+emsin	Total MAC errors				
MACERRRATE	(TOTMAC_err/totalframe)*100	MAC errors (%)				
LOCNRDY	(elrft*100)/(elift+0.001)	Local Not Ready (%)				
LOCSEQERR	(elrjft*100)/(elift+0.001)	Local Seq Error (%)				
RMTNRDY	(elrfr*100)/(elift+0.001)	Remote Not Ready (%)				
RMTSEQERR	(elrjfr*100)/(elift+0.001)	Remote Seq Error (%)				
TIMEOUT	(eltlt*100)/(emftr+0.001)	T1 timer time-out rate(%)				
Ordering of selected fields						
Field Name	Sort Priority	Ascending/Descending	Break Level	Field Text		
T01.IOPRN			1	IOP Resource Name		
T01.ELLND	10	A	1	Line Description		
IOPUTIL						
LINEUTIL						
LOCNRDY						
LOCSEQERR						
RMTNRDY						
RMTSEQERR						
TIMEOUT						
MACERRRATE						

Figure 98. Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicator Report Query, Part 2

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:21      Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions Spacing      IOP
T01.IOPRN      0
Resource
Name

T01.ELLND      1
Line
Description
IOPUTIL      2 4      1      IOP      28  2      4  1
Utilization
(%)
LINEUTIL      2 4      1      Line      22  2      4  1
Utilization
(%)
LOCNRDY      2 4      1      Local Not      14  3      4  1
Ready
(%)
LOCSEQERR      2 4      1      Local Seq      14  3      4  1
Error
(%)
RMTNRDY      2 4      1      Remote      14  3      4  1
Not Ready
(%)
RMTSEQERR      2 4      1      Remote Seq      14  3      4  1
Error
(%)
TIMEOUT      2 4      1      T1 timer      14  3      4  1
time-out
rate(%)
MACERRRATE      2 4      1      MAC      31  3      4  1
Errors
(%)

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No No Summary for all Token-ring LANs
1 No No Summary for : &t01.ellnd

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

```

Figure 99. Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 3

```

IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:21      Page   4

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
Token-Ring LAN Performance Report Query
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Token-Ring LAN Performance
Page footing
Database file output
File . . . . . TRNPFIND
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . .
Print definition . . . . . No

Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 86
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL   1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW   2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
IOPRN      3      10     Character      IOP Resource Name
ELLND      13     10     Character      Line Description
IOPUTIL02  23     4      1      Zoned decimal  IOPUTIL  AVG
IOPUTIL04  27     4      1      Zoned decimal  IOPUTIL  MAX
LINEUTIL02 31     4      1      Zoned decimal  LINEUTIL  AVG
LINEUTIL04 35     4      1      Zoned decimal  LINEUTIL  MAX
LOCNRDY02  39     4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCNRDY   AVG
LOCNRDY04  43     4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCNRDY   MAX
LOCSEQER02 47     4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCSEQERR AVG
LOCSEQER04 51     4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCSEQERR MAX
RMTNRDY02  55     4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTNRDY   AVG
RMTNRDY04  59     4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTNRDY   MAX
RMTSEQER02 63     4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTSEQERR AVG
RMTSEQER04 67     4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTSEQERR MAX
TIMEOUT02  71     4      1      Zoned decimal  TIMEOUT   AVG
TIMEOUT04  75     4      1      Zoned decimal  TIMEOUT   MAX
MACERRRA02 79     4      1      Zoned decimal  MACERRRATE AVG
MACERRRA04 83     4      1      Zoned decimal  MACERRRATE MAX
*****  E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 100. Token-Ring LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 4

## B.1.5 Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Query

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96 17:30:34      Page    1
Query . . . . . TRNMACQRY1
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Token-ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     TRNPFPRIND MYLIB        *FIRST      TRNPFPRIND
T02     QAPMECL      QPFRDATA     Q961981803  QAPMECLR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.ELLND  EQ      T02.ELLND

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
T02.IOPRN          10      A      1      IOP Resource Name
T01.ELLND          10      A      1      Line Description
T01.MACERRRA02          10      A      1      MACERRRATE AVG
T01.MACERRRA04          10      A      1      MACERRRATE MAX
T02.EMINE          10      A      1      Internal Errors
T02.EMBRE          10      A      1      Burst Error
T02.EMAFE          10      A      1      ARI/FCI Error
```

Figure 101. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields (continued)
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name       Priority   Descending  Level  Text
T02.EMABT                                     Abort Delimiter
T02.EMLST                                     Lost Frame
T02.EMRXC                                     RX Congestion
T02.EMFCE                                     Frame Copied Error

Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null      Dec  Numeric
Name       Functions  Spacing    Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
T02.IOPRN          0      IOP      10
Resource
Name

T01.ELLND          1      Line      10
Desc

T01.MACERRRA02     1      MAC        4    1
Err
Avg%

T01.MACERRRA04     1      MAC        4    1
Err
Max%

T02.EMINE    1      1      Internal      5    0
Errors

T02.EMBRE    1      1      Burst        5    0
Error

T02.EMAFE    1      1      ARI/FCI      5    0
Error

T02.EMABT    1      1      Abort        5    0
Delimiter

T02.EMLST    1      1      Lost        5    0
Frame

T02.EMRXC    1      1      RX          5    0
Congestion

T02.EMFCE    1      1      Frame      5    0
Copied
Error

```

Figure 102. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 2

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   3

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page  Summaries Text
0      No   No      Summary for all Token-Ring LANs
1      No   No      Summary for Token-ring: &T01.ELLND

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
MAC Error Counters Report

```

Figure 103. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 3

```

                                IBM Query/400                10/28/96  17:30:34        Page   4
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
MAC error counters
Page footing
*****  END OF QUERY PRINT  *****

```

Figure 104. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 4

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400                SYSTEM05 10/28/96  17:30:34        Page   1
Query . . . . . TRNMACQRY2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Token-ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     TRNPFRI    MYLIB       *FIRST      TRNPFRI
T02     QAPMECL    QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMECLR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.ELLND  EQ      T02.ELLND

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level Text
T02.IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
T01.ELLND    10      A      1      Line Description
T01.MACERRRA02          1      MACERRRATE AVG
T01.MACERRRA04          1      MACERRRATE MAX
T02.EMFQE          Frequency Error
T02.EMTKE          Token Error
T02.EMDBE          Direct Memory Access Bus Error

```

Figure 105. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 1



```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields (continued)
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name       Priority   Descending  Level  Text
T02.EMDPE                                     Direct Memory Access Parity Error
T02.EMANR                                     Address Not Recognized
T02.EMFNC                                     Frame Not Copied Error
T02.EMTSE                                     Transmit Strip Error

Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null      Dec  Numeric
Name       Functions  Spacing    Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
T02.IOPRN          0      IOP      10
                Resource
                Name
T01.ELLND          1      Line      10
                Desc
T01.MACERRRA02     1      MAC        4    1
                Err
                Avg%
T01.MACERRRA04     1      MAC        4    1
                Err
                Max%
T02.EMFQE          1      1      Frequency      5    0
                Error
T02.EMTKE          1      1      Token        5    0
                Error
T02.EMDBE          1      1      Direct      5    0
                Memory Access
                Bus Error
T02.EMDPE          1      1      Direct      5    0
                Memory Access
                Parity Error
T02.EMANR          1      1      Address      5    0
                Not
                Recognized
T02.EMFNC          1      1      Frame        5    0
                Not Copied
                Error
T02.EMTSE          1      1      Transmit      5    0
                Strip
                Error

```

Figure 106. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 2

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   3

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page  Summaries Text
0      No   No      Summary for all Token-Ring LANs
1      No   No      Summary for Token-ring: &T01.ELLND

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
MAC Error Counters Report

```

Figure 107. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 3

```

                                IBM Query/400          10/28/96  17:30:34          Page   4
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
MAC error counters
Page footing
*****  E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 108. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 4

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96  17:30:34          Page   1
Query . . . . . TRNMACQRY3
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Token-ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member      Record Format
T01     TRNPFRI   MYLIB    *FIRST      TRNPFRI
T02     QAPMECL   QPFDATA  Q961981803  QAPMECLR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.ELLND  EQ        T02.ELLND

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level Text
T02.IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
T01.ELLND    10      A      1      Line Description
T01.MACERRRA02          1      MACERRRATE AVG
T01.MACERRRA04          1      MACERRRATE MAX
T02.EMUAP          1      Unauthorized AP
T02.EMUMF          1      Unauthorized MF
T02.EMSFT          1      SOFR Error

```

Figure 109. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields (continued)
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name       Priority   Descending  Level  Text
T02.EMTBC                                     Transmit Beacon
T02.EMIOA                                     IOA Status Overrun
T02.EMFDC                                     Frames Discarded
T02.EMSIN                                     Spurious Interrupts
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column  Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name       Functions Spacing Column Headings  Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
T02.IOPRN          0      IOP
                        Resource
                        Name
T01.ELLND          1      Line
                        Desc
T01.MACERRRA02     1      MAC
                        Err
                        Avg%
T01.MACERRRA04     1      MAC
                        Err
                        Max%
T02.EMUAP          1      1      Unauth
                        AP
T02.EMUMF          1      1      Unauth
                        MF
T02.EMSFT          1      1      SOFR
                        Error
T02.EMTBC          1      1      Transmit
                        Beacon
T02.EMIOA          1      1      IOA
                        Status
                        Overrun
T02.EMFDC          1      1      Frames
                        Discarded
T02.EMSIN          1      1      Spurious
                        Interrupts

```

Figure 110. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 2

```

                                IBM Query/400                                10/28/96  17:30:34      Page   3
Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No   No      Summary for all Token-Ring LANs
1      No   No      Summary for Token-ring: &T01.ELLND
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
MAC Error Counters Report

```

Figure 111. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 3

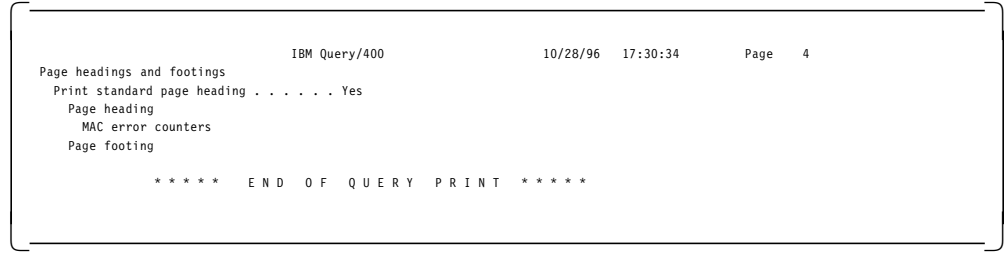


Figure 112. Token-Ring LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 4

**B.1.6 Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query**

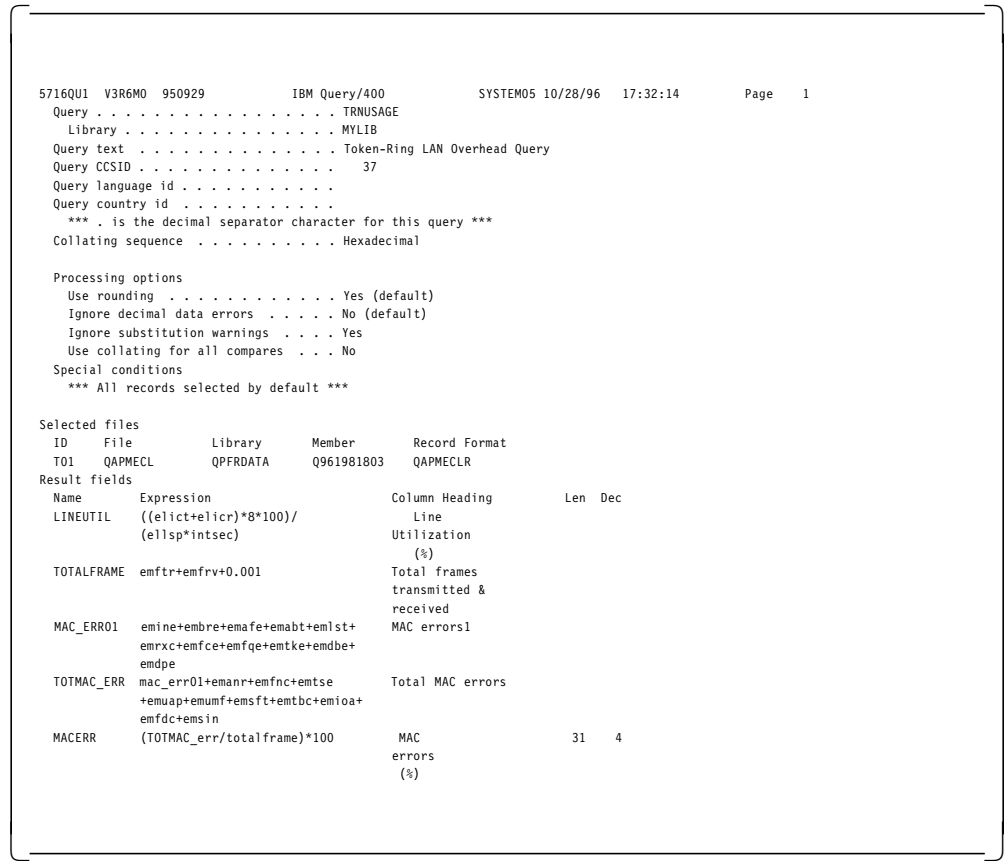


Figure 113. Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400			10/28/96	17:32:14	Page	2
Result fields (continued)						
Name	Expression	Column Heading	Len	Dec		
RNR	(elrft+elrfr)*100/totalframe	Receive Not Ready Frames (%)	15	4		
REJ	(elrjft+elrjfr)*100/totalframe	Reject Frames (%)	15	4		
FRREJ	(elfft+elffr)*100/totalframe	Frame-Rejects Frames (%)	15	4		
SABM	(elsft+elsfr)*100/totalframe	SABM Frames (%)	15	4		
DISCNT	(eldft+eldfr)*100/totalframe	Disconnect Frames (%)	15	4		
DISCNTMODE	(eldmt+eldmr)*100/totalframe	Disconnect Mode Frames (%)	15	4		
MAC	(emmft+emmfr)*100/totalframe	MAC Frames (%)	20	4		
ROUTE	(emrit+emrir)*100/totalframe	Routing Frames (%)	15	4		
Ordering of selected fields						
Field Name	Sort Priority	Ascending/Descending	Break Level	Field Text		
IOPRN			1	IOP Resource Name		
ELLND	10	A	1	Line Description		
INTNUM				Interval Number		
DTETIM				Interval Date and Time		
LINEUTIL						
TOTALFRAME						
MACERR						
RNR						
REJ						
FRREJ						
SABM						
DISCNT						
DISCNTMODE						
MAC						
ROUTE						

Figure 114. Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query, Part 2

IBM Query/400									
Report column formatting and summary functions									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Overrides									
Field	Summary	Column							
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing
IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10					
ELLND	1		Line Description	10					
INTNUM	1		Interval Number	5	0				
DTETIM	1		Interval Date Time	12					
LINEUTIL	1		Line Utilization (%)	18	2		7	2	
TOTALFRAME	1		Total frames transmitted & received	16	3		14	0	
MACERR	1		MAC errors (%)	31	4		7	2	
RNR	1		Receive Not Ready Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
REJ	1		Reject Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
FRREJ	1		Frame-Rejects Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
SABM	1		SABM Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
DISCNT	1		Disconnect Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
DISCNTMODE	1		Disconnect Mode Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	
MAC	1		MAC Frames (%)	20	4		5	2	
ROUTE	1		Routing Frames (%)	15	4		5	2	

Figure 115. Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query, Part 3

```

                                IBM Query/400                10/28/96  17:32:14      Page   4

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No No          Summary for all Token-ring LANs
1      No No          Summary for : &t01.e1lnd
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Token-Ring LAN Overhead Report

```

Figure 116. Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query, Part 4

```

                                IBM Query/400                10/28/96  17:32:14      Page   5

Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . No
Page heading
Token-Ring LAN Overhead Report
Page footing

Database file output
File . . . . . TRNUSAGE
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . .
Print definition . . . . . No

Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 210
Field list:
Field      Begin Len Dec Null Data Type      Text
IOPRN      1      10      Character    IOP Resource Name
ELLND      11      10      Character    Line Description
INTNUM     21      5       0      Packed decimal Interval Number
DTETIM     24      12      Character    Interval Date and Time
LINEUTIL   36      18      2      Packed decimal ((elict+elicr)*8*100)/      (ellsp*intsec)
TOTALFRAME 46      16      3      Packed decimal emftr+emfrv+0.001
MACERR     55      31      4      Zoned decimal (TOTMAC_err/totalframe)*100
RNR        86      15      4      Zoned decimal (elrft+elrfr)*100/totalframe
REJ        101     15      4      Zoned decimal (elrjft+elrjfr)*100/totalframe
FRREJ      116     15      4      Zoned decimal (elfft+elffr)*100/totalframe
SABM       131     15      4      Zoned decimal (elsft+elsfr)*100/totalframe
DISCNT     146     15      4      Zoned decimal (eldft+eldfr)*100/totalframe
DISCNTMODE 161     15      4      Zoned decimal (eldmt+eldmr)*100/totalframe
MAC        176     20      4      Zoned decimal (emmft+emmfr)*100/totalframe
ROUTE     196     15      4      Zoned decimal (emrit+emrir)*100/totalframe
*****  END  OF  QUERY  PRINT  *****

```

Figure 117. Token-Ring LAN Overhead Query, Part 5

---

## B.2 Ethernet LAN Query

Two queries are provided in this section:

### 1. ELANQRY

This query prints the main performance indicators that are often bottlenecks in an Ethernet LAN. Use the result of this query to compare with the threshold values of these indicators that has already been discussed in Chapter 6, "Communications I/O Processor (IOP)" on page 89 to obtain an evaluation of performance on your LAN. This query provides information on the following areas:

- Line utilization
- IOP utilization
- Overrun indicators
  - Local Not Ready
  - Local Sequence Error
  - Remote Not Ready
  - Remote Sequence Error
- T1 Timers time-outs
- MAC errors rate
- Retransmission rate

The query definition is found in Section B.2.4, "Ethernet LAN Performance Indicator Report Query" on page 263.

### 2. ETHMACQRYx (x = 1,2 and 3 representing Reports 1,2 and 3 respectively)

This query prints three reports showing all of the MAC error counters in the Ethernet performance data file. A high value in any of these counters should be investigated. The query definition is found in Section B.2.5, "Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Query" on page 267.

Run the queries in sequence starting from query ETHQRY followed by the queries, ETHMACQRYx. A CL program has been provided for you to execute this automatically. This is listed in Figure 120 on page 261. This program first generates the Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report and prints the detailed MAC Error Counters Report if the average MAC error rate exceeds 1% of the total frames transmitted and received.

The output of both queries is shown in Figure 118 on page 260 and Figure 119 on page 260.

#### **Notes:**

1. The MAC Error % column of the Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report counts the number of MAC errors different from that of the Advisor in the Performance Tools/400. These are due to two reasons:

- Certain fields have been excluded from the total MAC error counts in the query definition because they represent more statistical counters rather than error counters. These fields are:

**ETMM1R**      More than 1 retry to transmit



**ETM1R** Exactly 1 retry to transmit

**ETMDCN** Deferred conditions due to a busy channel.

- The MAC error % calculation shown in the Advisor tends to cap the maximum percentage displayed at 100%. The query, ETHQRY, provides the actual results of the MAC error % calculation based on the formula defined in the query definition.
2. The report shows MAC error % of up to 10 significant places. A overflow of the figure is shown on the report as ' + + + + + + + + + '. This situation is unlikely to happen. If it does, consider modifying the field definition of the query, ETHQRY. Erase the length definition of the MAC Error % field, MACERRRATE, for both the result field definition and the report column formatting field definition. This allows Query/400 to decide on the length of the result field. Then run the query from the start again.
  3. Take note of the Congestion statistics that are listed in the Ethernet MAC Error Counters report in the following columns:
    - More than 16 retries that count the number of frames unsuccessfully transmitted due to excessive retries.
    - Receive overruns due to receiver being unable to accept incoming frames.
    - More than one retry to transmit.
    - Exactly one retry to transmit.
    - Deferred conditions represent the number of times the adapter deferred transmission due to a busy channel.

This should provide you with useful statistics about your Ethernet LAN congestion.

## B.2.1 Sample Report Output

10/28/96 16:57:31		Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report								PAGE 1
IOP Resource Name	Line Desc	IOP Util (%)	Line Util (%)	Local Not Rdy (%)	Local Seq Err (%)	Remote Not Rdy (%)	Remote Seq Err (%)	T1-timer time-out rate	Retrans Rate	MAC Error (%)
CC03	ETHLINE1									
		Summary for Ethernet LAN: ETHLINE1								
		AVG 6.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	214.4
		MAX 8.2	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.9	.0	431.7
		Summary for all Ethernet LANs								
		AVG 6.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	214.4
		MAX 8.2	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.9	.0	431.7
*** END OF REPORT ***										

Figure 118. Sample Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report

10/28/96 16:57:32		Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3							PAGE 1
IOP Resource Name	Line Desc	MAC Err Avg%	MAC Err Max%	Transmit Underflow	Babble Errors	Signal Quality Error	More Than 1 Retry to Transmit	Exactly 1 Retry to Transmit	Deferred Conditions
CC03	ETHLINE1	214.4	431.7	Summary for Ethernet: ETHLINE1					
			TOTAL	0	0	0	307	286	957
			Summary for all Ethernet LANs						
			TOTAL	0	0	0	307	286	957
*** END OF REPORT ***									

Figure 119. Sample Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report

## B.2.2 CL Program to Execute the Ethernet LAN Queries

```
5738PW1 V2R2M0 920615          SEU SOURCE LISTING          09/17/93 15:34:45          PAGE 1
5763PW1 V3R1M0 940909          SEU SOURCE LISTING          03/31/96 11:30:22          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . MYLIB/QCLSRC
MEMBER . . . . . ELANQRY
SEQNBR*... 1 ... 2 ... 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 0

100 /*****
200 /*
400 /* PROGRAM NAME : ELANQRY
500 /* PURPOSE : THIS CL PROGRAM WILL GENERATE AN ETHERNET
600 /* LAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS REPORT SHOWING
700 /* - IOP UTILIZATION
800 /* - LINE UTILIZATION
900 /* - IOA OVERRUN STATISTICS
1000 /* - T1 TIMER TIME-OUT RATE
1100 /* - MAC ERRORS
1200 /* - RETRANSMISSION RATE
1300 /*
1500 /* IF THE MAC ERRORS ARE SIGNIFICANT, A REPORT
1600 /* SHOWING ALL THE MAC ERRORS WILL BE GENERATED
1900 /*
2000 /*****
2100 PGM PARM(&MEM)
2200 DCL &MEM *CHAR 10
2300 DCL &STRNG *CHAR 100 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/SAPQRY) +
2400 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMSAP MMMMMMMMM))')
2500 DCL &STRNG2 *CHAR 200 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHQRY2) +
2600 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMETH MMMMMMMMM) +
2700 (*RUNOPT/QAPMCIOF MMMMMMMMM) +
2800 (*RUNOPT/*SAME)'))
2900 DCL &STRNG3 *CHAR 200 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHQRY2) +
3000 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/QAPMETH MMMMMMMMM) +
3100 (*RUNOPT/QAPMCIOF MMMMMMMMM) +
3200 (*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
3300 OUTTYPE(*OUTFILE) OUTFILE(MYLIB/ETHPFRIND)')
3400 DCL &STRNG4 *CHAR 100 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY1) +
3500 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
3600 (*RUNOPT/QAPMETH MMMMMMMMM)'))
3700 DCL &STRNG5 *CHAR 100 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY2) +
3800 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
3900 (*RUNOPT/QAPMETH MMMMMMMMM)'))
4000 DCL &STRNG6 *CHAR 100 VALUE('RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY3) +
4100 QRYFILE('(*RUNOPT/*SAME) +
4200 (*RUNOPT/QAPMETH MMMMMMMMM)'))
4300 DCLF FILE(MYLIB/ETHPFRIND)
4500 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
4600 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG 51 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
4800 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/SAPQRY)
5000 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG 100)
5100 /* SETUP THE SECOND RUNQRY COMMAND STRING */
5300 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG2 52 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
5500 /* SET 2ND MEMBER NAME FIELD */
5600 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG2 82 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
5900 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHQRY2) */
6000 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG2 200)
6100 DLTf FILE(MYLIB/ETHPFRIND)
6200 MONMSG MSGID(CPF2105)
6300 /* SET MEMBER NAME FIELDS */
6400 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG3 52 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
6700 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG3 82 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
6900 /* PUT THE OUTPUT IN THE FILE */
7000 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHQRY) OUTTYPE(*OUTFILE) OUTFILE(MYLIB/ETHPFR-
7100 IND) */
7200 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG3 200)
7300 START: RCVF
7500 MONMSG MSGID(CPF0864) EXEC(RETURN)
7600 IF COND(&MACERRRA02 *GT 0.01) THEN(DO)
7700 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
7800 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG4 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
8100 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY1) */
8200 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG4 100)
8300 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
8400 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG5 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
8700 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY2) */
8800 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG5 100)
8900 /* PUT THE MEMBER NAME FROM THE PARAM */
9000 CHGVAR VAR(%SST(&STRNG6 71 10)) VALUE(&MEM)
9300 /* RUNQRY QRY(MYLIB/ETHMACQRY3) */
9400 CALL PGM(QCMDXEC) PARM(&STRNG6 100)
9500 ENDDO
9600 ENDPGM
**** E N D O F S O U R C E ****
```

Figure 120. Program to Generate the Ethernet LAN Performance Report

## B.2.3 Ethernet LAN SAP Counter Query

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96 17:29:55      Page   1
Query . . . . . SAPQRY
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMSAP    QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMSAPR
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name       Priority  Descending Level Text
  INTNUM          1      Interval Number
  IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
  SCLND          1      Line Description
  SCIRCV          UIs Received
  SCIXMT          UIs Transmitted
  SCBRCV          UI Bytes Received
  SCBXMT          UI Bytes Transmitted
Report column formatting and summary functions
  Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
  Field      Summary      Column      Dec Null      Dec Numeric
  Name       Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
  INTNUM          0      Interval      5  0
  Number
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
  Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
  Field      Summary      Column      Dec Null      Dec Numeric
  Name       Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
  IOPRN          2      IOP      10
  Resource
  Name
  SCLND          2      Line      10
  Description
  SCIRCV          1      2      UIs      11  0
  Received
  SCIXMT          1      2      UIs      11  0
  Transmitted
  SCBRCV          1      2      UI Bytes      11  0
  Received
  SCBXMT          1      2      UI Bytes      11  0
  Transmitted
Report breaks
  Break New Suppress Break
  Level Page Summaries Text
  1      No      No
Selected output attributes
  Output type . . . . . Database file
  Form of output . . . . . Summary only
  Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
  File . . . . . SAPTOTFILE
  Library . . . . . MYLIB
  Member . . . . . *FILE
  Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
  Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
  Text about
  the file . . . . . Total number of UI frames per LIND
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
  Output record length . . . . . 83
Field list:
  Field      Begin Len Dec Null Data Type      Text
  BREAKLVL      1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
  OVERFLOW      2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
  INTNUM          3      5      0      Zoned decimal      Interval Number
  IOPRN          8      10     Character      IOP Resource Name
  SCLND          18      10     Character      Line Description
  SCIRCV01       28      14      0      Zoned decimal      SCIRCV TOTAL
  SCIXMT01       42      14      0      Zoned decimal      SCIXMT TOTAL
  SCBRCV01       56      14      0      Zoned decimal      SCBRCV TOTAL
  SCBXMT01       70      14      0      Zoned decimal      SCBXMT TOTAL
  * * * * * E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *
```

Figure 121. Ethernet LAN SAP Counter Report Query

B.2.4 Ethernet LAN Performance Indicator Report Query

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96  17:31:34      Page   1
Query . . . . . ETHQRY2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . No
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . Yes
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMETH     QPFRDATA     Q961981803   QAPMETHR
T02     QAPMCIOP     QPFRDATA     Q961981803   QAPMCIOR
T03     SAPTOTFILE    MYLIB        *FIRST       SAPTOTFILE

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.IOPRN   EQ        T02.IOPRN
T01.INTNUM   EQ        T02.INTNUM
T01.INTNUM   EQ        T03.INTNUM
T01.ETLLND   EQ        T03.SCLND

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTIL  ((etlicl+etlicr+scbxmt01+
scbrcv01)*8*100)/
(etllsp*T01.intsec)      Utilization          6    4
IOPUTIL   (T02.intsec-(ciidlc*ciidlt)/
100000000)/T02.intsec*100  IOP Utilization      4    1
```

Figure 122. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400      10/28/96   17:31:34      Page   2

Result fields (continued)		Column Heading	Len	Dec
Name	Expression			
TOTALFRAME	etlftft+etlftfr+ scixmt01+scircv01+0.001	Total frames transmitted & received		
MAC_ERROR1	etmifm+etmcre+etmexr+ etmowc+etmale+etmcr1+etmtdr+ etmrbe+etmspi+etmdif	MAC errors1		
TOTMAC_ERR	mac_err01+etmrov+etmmee+etmiov+ etmtun+etmbbe+etmsqe	Total MAC errors		
MACERRRATE	(TOTMAC_err/totalframe)*100	MAC errors (%)	10	1
LOCNRDY	(etlfrft*100)/(etlft+0.001)	Local Not Ready (%)	4	1
LOCSEQERR	(etlfrjt*100)/(etlft+0.001)	Local Seq Error (%)	4	1
RMTNRDY	(etlfrfr*100)/(etlft+0.001)	Remote Not Ready (%)	4	1
RMTSEQERR	(etlfrjr*100)/(etlft+0.001)	Remote Seq Error (%)	4	1
TIMEOUT	(etlft1t*100)/(etlft+0.001)	T1 timer time-out rate(%)	4	1
RETRANS	etlfrft/t01.intsec	Retransmission Rate	4	1

Ordering of selected fields

Field	Sort	Ascending/ Descending	Break Level	Field
Name	Priority			Text
T01.IOPRN			1	IOP Resource Name
T01.ETLLND	10	A	1	Line Description
IOPUTIL				
LINEUTIL				
LOCNRDY				
LOCSEQERR				
RMTNRDY				
RMTSEQERR				
TIMEOUT				
RETRANS				
MACERRRATE				
TOTALFRAME				
MAC_ERROR1				
TOTMAC_ERR				

Figure 123. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 2

IBM Query/400									
10/28/96 17:31:34 Page 3									
Report column formatting and summary functions									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Overrides									
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric			
Name	Functions	Spacing	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
T01.IOPRN		0	10						
			Resource Name						
T01.ETLLND		1	10			8			
			Line Desc						
IOPUTIL	2 4	1	4	1					
			Util (%)						
LINEUTIL	2 4	1	6	4					
			Line Util (%)						
LOCNRDY	2 4	1	4	1					
			Local Not Rdy (%)						
LOCSEQERR	2 4	1	4	1					
			Local Seq Err (%)						
RMTNRDY	2 4	1	4	1					
			Remote Not Rdy (%)						
RMTSEQERR	2 4	1	4	1					
			Remote Seq Err (%)						
TIMEOUT	2 4	1	4	1					
			T1 end rate						
RETRANS	2 4	1	4	1		10	1		
			Retrans Rate						
MACERRRATE	2 4	1	10	1		10	1		
			MAC Error (%)						
TOTALFRAME		2	20	3					
			Total frames transmitted & received						
MAC_ERR01		2	14	0					
TOTMAC_ERR		2	20	0					
			MAC errors1						
			Total MAC errors						

Figure 124. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 3

```

IBM Query/400
10/28/96 17:31:34 Page 4

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No No Summary for all Ethernet LANs
1 No No Summary for Ethernet LAN: &T01.etllnd

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query

Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report
Page footing

```

Figure 125. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 4

```

                                IBM Query/400                10/28/96  17:31:34      Page   5

Database file output
File      . . . . . ETHPRIND
Library   . . . . . MYLIB
Member    . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
  Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
  Text about
    the file . . . . .
  Print definition . . . . . No

Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 120
Field list:
  Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL      1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW      2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
IOPRN         3     10      Character      IOP Resource Name
ETLLND        13      8      Character      Line Description
IOPUTIL02     21      4      1      Zoned decimal  IOPUTIL  AVG
IOPUTIL04     25      4      1      Zoned decimal  IOPUTIL  MAX
LINEUTIL02     29      6      4      Zoned decimal  LINEUTIL  AVG
LINEUTIL04     35      6      4      Zoned decimal  LINEUTIL  MAX
LOCNRDY02      41      4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCNRDY   AVG
LOCNRDY04      45      4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCNRDY   MAX
LOCSEQER02     49      4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCSEQERR AVG
LOCSEQER04     53      4      1      Zoned decimal  LOCSEQERR MAX
RMTNRDY02      57      4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTNRDY   AVG
RMTNRDY04      61      4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTNRDY   MAX
RMTSEQER02     65      4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTSEQERR AVG
RMTSEQER04     69      4      1      Zoned decimal  RMTSEQERR MAX
TIMEOUT02      73      4      1      Zoned decimal  TIMEOUT   AVG
TIMEOUT04      77      4      1      Zoned decimal  TIMEOUT   MAX
RETRANS02      81     10      1      Zoned decimal  RETRANS    AVG
RETRANS04      91     10      1      Zoned decimal  RETRANS    MAX
MACERRRA02    101     10      1      Zoned decimal  MACERRRATE AVG
MACERRRA04    111     10      1      Zoned decimal  MACERRRATE MAX
*****  E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 126. Ethernet LAN Performance Indicators Report Query, Part 5



B.2.5 Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Query

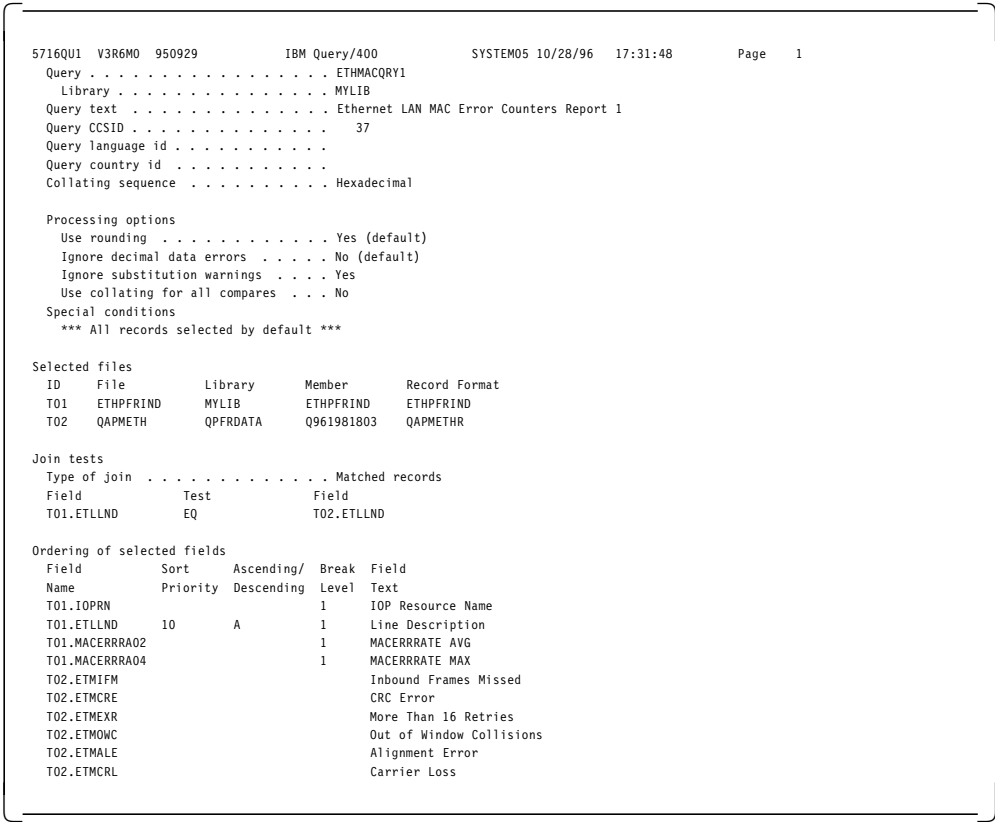


Figure 127. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400				10/28/96		17:31:48		Page		2
Report column formatting and summary functions										
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count										
Overrides										
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric				
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
T01.IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10						
T01.ETLLND		1	Line Desc	8						
T01.MACERRRA02		1	MAC Err	10	1					
T01.MACERRRA04		1	Avg% MAC Err	10	1					
T02.ETMIFM	1	1	Max% Inbound Frames Missed	5	0					
T02.ETMCRE	1	1	CRC Error	5	0					
T02.ETMEXR	1	1	More Than 16 Retries	5	0					
T02.ETMOWC	1	1	Out of Window Collisions	5	0					
T02.ETMALE	1	1	Alignment Error	5	0					
T02.ETMCRL	1	1	Carrier Loss	5	0					

Figure 128. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 2

IBM Query/400	3/31/96 11:30:00	Page 5
---------------	------------------	--------

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Summary only  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . Yes  
Cover page title  
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes

Page heading  
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1

Page footing

\*\*\*\*\* END OF QUERY PRINT \*\*\*\*\*

Figure 129. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 1 Query, Part 3

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96 17:31:48          Page 1

Query . . . . . ETHMACQRY2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     ETHPFRIND  MYLIB       ETHPFRIND   ETHPFRIND
T02     QAPMETH     QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMETHR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.ETLLND EQ      T02.ETLLND

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority Descending Level Text
T01.IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
T01.ETLLND    10      A      1      Line Description
T01.MACERRRA02          1      MACERRRATE AVG
T01.MACERRRA04          1      MACERRRATE MAX
T02.ETMRBE          Receive Buffer Errors
T02.ETMSPI          Spurious Interrupts
T02.ETMDIF          Discarded Inbound Frames
T02.ETMROV          Receive Overruns
T02.ETMMEE          Memory Error
T02.ETMIOV          Interrupt Overrun

```

Figure 130. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400				10/28/96	17:31:48	Page	2
Report column formatting and summary functions							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count				Overrides			
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Dec Pos Numeric Editing
T01.IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10			
T01.ETLLND		1	Line Desc	8			
T01.MACERRRA02		1	MAC Err Avg%	10	1		
T01.MACERRRA04		1	MAC Err Max%	10	1		
T02.ETMRBE	1	1	Rec Buffer Errors	5	0		
T02.ETMSPI	1	1	Spurious Interrupts	5	0		
T02.ETMDIF	1	1	Discarded Inbound Frames	5	0		
T02.ETMROV	1	1	Receive Overruns	5	0		
T02.ETMMEE	1	1	Memory Error	5	0		
T02.ETMIOV	1	1	Interrupt Overrun	5	0		

Figure 131. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 2

IBM Query/400				10/28/96	17:31:48	Page	3
Report breaks							
Break	New	Suppress	Break				
Level	Page	Summaries	Text				
0	No	No	Summary for all Ethernet LANs				
1	No	No	Summary for Ethernet: &T01.ETLLND				
Selected output attributes							
Output type . . . . .				Printer			
Form of output . . . . .				Summary only			
Line wrapping . . . . .				No			
Printer Output							
Printer device . . . . .				*PRINT			
Report size							
Length . . . . .				66 (default)			
Width . . . . .				132			
Report start line . . . . .				6 (default)			
Report end line . . . . .				60 (default)			
Report line spacing . . . . .				Single space			
Print definition . . . . .				No			
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output . . . . .				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Form type . . . . .				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Copies . . . . .				1			
Hold . . . . .				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Cover Page							
Print cover page . . . . .				Yes			
Cover page title							
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading . . . . .				Yes			
Page heading							
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2							
Page footing							
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****							

Figure 132. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 2 Query, Part 3

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM05 10/28/96 17:31:48          Page 1

Query . . . . . ETHMACQRY3
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No

Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     ETHPFRIND  MYLIB       ETHPFRIND   ETHPFRIND
T02     QAPMETH    QPFRDATA    Q961981803  QAPMETHR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.ETLLND EQ      T02.ETLLND

Ordering of selected fields

Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level Text

T01.IOPRN          1      IOP Resource Name
T01.ETLLND 10      A      1      Line Description
T01.MACERRRA02          1      MACERRRATE AVG
T01.MACERRRA04          1      MACERRRATE MAX
T02.ETMTUN          Transmit Underflow
T02.ETMBBE          Babble Errors
T02.ETMSQE          Signal Quality Error
T02.ETMM1R          More Than 1 Retry to Transmit
T02.ETM1R          Exactly 1 Retry to Transmit
T02.ETMDCN          Deferred Conditions

```

Figure 133. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 1

IBM Query/400				10/28/96	17:31:48	Page	2
Report column formatting and summary functions							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count				Overrides			
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Dec Len Pos Numeric Editing
T01.IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10			
T01.ETLLND		1	Line Desc	8			
T01.MACERRRA02		1	MAC Err Avg%	10	1		
T01.MACERRRA04		1	MAC Err Max%	10	1		
T02.ETMTUN	1	1	Transmit Underflow	5	0		
T02.ETMBBE	1	1	Babble Errors	5	0		
T02.ETMSQE	1	1	Signal Quality Error	5	0		
T02.ETMM1R	1	1	More Than 1 Retry to Transmit	5	0		
T02.ETM1R	1	1	Exactly 1 Retry to Transmit	5	0		
T02.ETMDCN	1	1	Deferred Conditions	5	0		

Figure 134. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 2

IBM Query/400				10/28/96	17:31:48	Page	3
Report breaks							
Break	New	Suppress	Break				
Level	Page	Summaries	Text				
0	No	No	Summary for all Ethernet LANs				
1	No	No	Summary for Ethernet: &T01.ETLLND				
Selected output attributes							
Output type				Printer			
Form of output				Summary only			
Line wrapping				No			
Printer Output							
Printer device				*PRINT			
Report size							
Length				66 (default)			
Width				132			
Report start line				6 (default)			
Report end line				60 (default)			
Report line spacing				Single space			
Print definition				No			
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Form type				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Copies				1			
Hold				(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)			
Cover Page							
Print cover page				Yes			
Cover page title							
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading				Yes			
Page heading							
Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3							
Page footing							
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****							

Figure 135. Ethernet LAN MAC Error Counters Report 3 Query, Part 3





---

## Appendix C. X.25 Queries

This appendix provides query definitions that can be used to examine X.25 environments. All of the queries use input from the OS/400 Performance Monitor and run with trace options. There are six queries defined:

- X25\_ALL
- X25\_HDLC
- X25\_PLC
- X25\_LLC
- X25\_IOP
- X25\_JOB

The X25\_ALL query is simple. It shows you all of the values in the QAPMX25 file. The only thing you have to define is the file name and member name that contains the performance data. The rest are defaults so it takes you only a few minutes to create the query.

The X25\_HDLC query shows you the most important performance values for the X25 environment on the HDLC level.

The X25\_PLC query shows you the most important performance values for the X25 environment on the PLC level.

The X25\_LLC query shows you the most important performance values for the X25 environment on the LLC level.

The X25\_IOP query shows you performance values of the IOP to which the line is connected.

The X25\_JOB query shows you performance values of the JOBS that are running on the X25 line.

## C.1 X25\_ALL

```
Query . . . . . X25_ALL
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . All X.25 performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options

Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01     QAPMX25     QPFRDATA X25B     QAPMX25R

Ordering of selected fields

Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name       Priority  Descending Level Text
INTNUM                                Interval Number
DTETIM                                Interval Date and Time
INTSEC                                Elapsed Interval Seconds
IOPRN                                IOP Resource Name
XITYPE                                IOP Type
XLLND                                Line Description
XLLSP                                Line Speed
XHBTRN                                Bytes Transmitted
XHBRCV                                Bytes Received
XHPRCL                                Protocol
XHFRTR                                Frames Transmitted
XHIFTR                                I Frames Transmitted
XHIFRT                                I Frames Retransmitted
XHFRFT                                Frames Retransmitted
XHEFFR                                Error Free Frames Received
XHEFIR                                Error Free I Frames Received
XHFRIE                                Frames Received in Error
XHIFR                                Invalid Frames Received
XHRFTT                                RR Frames Transmitted
XHRFRF                                RR Frames Received
XHRNRT                                RNR Frames Transmitted
XHRNRR                                RNR Frames Received
XHLNKR                                Link Resets
XLITR                                IPDU Transmitted
XLIRC                                IPDU Received
XLIRT                                IPDU Retransmitted
XLIRE                                IPDU Received in Error
XLLXTR                                XID Transmitted
XLXRC                                XID Received
XLTT                                Tests Transmitted
XLTR                                Tests Received
XLLJT                                LLC Rejects Transmitted
XLLJR                                LLC Rejects Received
XLRLD                                Received LLC PDU Discarded
XLTO                                Timeouts
XLCED                                Checksum Errors Detected
XLSRA                                Successful Recovery Attempts
XLRA                                Recovery Attempts
XLRSI                                Reset Indications
XLCLS                                Close Station
XLNRN                                LLC RNR Received
XPTPT                                Total Packets Transmitted
XPTPR                                Total Packets Received
XPDPT                                Data Packets Transmitted
XPDPR                                Data Packets Received
XPRPT                                Reset Packets Transmitted
XPROR                                Reset Packets Received
XPRNR                                RNR Packets Received
```

Figure 136. X25\_ALL Query, Part 1

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
INTNUM		0		5	0				
DTETIM	2		Interval Number Interval Date Time	12					
INTSEC	2		Elapsed Interval Seconds	7	0				
IOPRN	2		IOP Resource Name	10					
XITYPE	2		IOP Type	4					
XLLND	2		Line Description	10					
XLLSP	2		Line Speed	11	0				
XHBTRN	2		Bytes Transmitted	11	0				
XHBRCV	2		Bytes Received	11	0				
XHPRCL	2		Protocol	1					
XHFTRN	2		Frames Transmitted	11	0				
XHIFTR	2		I Frames Transmitted	11	0				
XHIFRT	2		I Frames Retransmitted	11	0				
XHFRT	2		Frames Retransmitted	11	0				
XHEFFR	2		Error Free Frames Received	11	0				
XHEFIR	2		Error Free I Frames Received	11	0				
XHFRIE	2		Frames Received in Error	11	0				
XHIFR	2		Invalid Frames Received	11	0				
XHRRFT	2		RR Frames Transmitted	11	0				
XHRRFR	2		RR Frames Received	11	0				
XHRNRT	2		RNR Frames Transmitted	11	0				
XHRNRR	2		RNR Frames Received	11	0				
XHLNKR	2		Link Resets	11	0				
XLITR	2		IPDU Transmitted	11	0				
XLIRC	2			11	0				

Figure 137. X25\_ALL Query, Part 2

		IPDU Received	11	0
XLIRT	2			
		IPDU Retransmitted	11	0
XLIRE	2			
		IPDU Received in Error	11	0
LLXTR	2			
		XID Transmitted	11	0
XLXRC	2			
		XID Received	11	0
XLTT	2			
		Tests Transmitted	11	0
XLTR	2			
		Tests Received	11	0
LLJT	2			
		LLC Rejects Transmitted	11	0
LLJR	2			
		LLC Rejects Received	11	0
XLRLD	2			
		Received LLC PDU Discarded	11	0
XLTO	2			
		Timeouts	11	0
XLCED	2			
		Checksum Errors	11	0
XLTRA	2			
		Detected Successful Recovery Attempts	11	0
XLRA	2			
		Recovery Attempts	11	0
XLRSI	2			
		Reset Indications	11	0
XLCLS	2			
		Close Station LLC RNR	11	0
XLNR	2			
		Received Total Packets	11	0
XPTPT	2			
		Transmitted Total Packets	11	0
XPTPR	2			
		Received Data Packets	11	0
XPDPPT	2			
		Transmitted Data Packets	11	0
XPDPPT	2			
		Received Reset Packets	11	0
XPRPT	2			
		Transmitted Reset Packets	11	0
XPROR	2			
		Received RNR Packets	11	0
XPRNR	2			
		Received		

Figure 138. X25\_ALL Query, Part 3

```

Selected output attributes
  Output type . . . . . Printer
  Form of output . . . . . Detail
  Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
  Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
  Report size
    Length . . . . . 66 (default)
    Width . . . . . 132
  Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
  Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
  Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
  Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
  Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Copies . . . . . 1
  Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
  Print cover page . . . . . No
  Cover page title

Page headings and footings
  Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
  Page heading
  Page footing

```

Figure 139. X25\_ALL Query, Part 4

## C.2 X25\_HDLC

```

Query . . . . . X25_HDLC
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 HDLC related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMX25     QPFRRDATA   X25B        QAPMX25R

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTIL  XHBTRN * 800 / INTSEC /XLLSP      Transmit      4    1
          Line
          Util
LINEUTILR XHBRCV * 800 / INTSEC /XLLSP      Receive      4    1
          line
          Util
PCERRTR   (XHFR * 100) / (XHFR + XHFTRN)     Pct Frames      4    1
          Trnsmitd
          in Error
PCERRRTR  (XHIFRT * 100) / (XHIFRT + XHIFTR)  Pct I Frames      4    1
          Trnsmitd
          in Error
PCERRRCV  ((XHIFR + XHFRIE) * 100) / (XHEFFR + XHIFR + XHFRIE)  Pct Frames      4    1
          Recd
          in Error
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' || substr(DTETIM,5,2)  Date
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' || substr(DTETIM,9,2)  Time
LCLNTR    XHRNRT / (XHEFFR + XHFRIE + XHIFR + XHRRFR + XHRNRR)  Local      4    1
          Not
          Ready
RMTNTR    XHRNRR / (XHIFRT + XHIFRT + XHRRFT + XHRNRT)  Remote      4    1
          Not
          Ready

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break      Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level      Text
XLLND      10        A          1          Line Description
IOPRN
DATE
TIME
LINEUTIL
LINEUTILR
PCERRTR
PCERRRTR
PCERRRCV
LCLNTR
RMTNTR
XHLNKR
Link Resets

```

Figure 140. X25\_HDLC Query, Part 1

# Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Cap	Len	Dec	Numeric
XLLND		0		10						Editing
			Line							
			Description							
IOPRN		2	IOP	10						
			Resource							
			Name							
DATE		2	Date	5						
TIME		2	Time	5						
LINEUTIL	2 4	2	Transmit	4	1					
			Line							
			Util							
LINEUTILR	2 4	2	Receive	4	1					
			line							
			Util							
PCERRTR	2 4	2	Pct Frames	4	1					
			Trnsmitd							
			in Error							
PCIERRTR	2 4	2	Pct I Frames	4	1					
			Trnsmitd							
			in Error							
PCERRRCV	2 4	2	Pct Frames	4	1					
			Recd							
			in Error							
LCLNOTR	2 4	2	Local	4	1					
			Not							
			Ready							
RMTNOTR	2 4	2	Remote	4	1					
			Not							
			Ready							
XHLNKR		2		11	0					
			Link							
			Resets							

## Report breaks

Break	New	Suppress	Break
Level	Page	Summaries	Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	Summary for line &XLLND

## Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

## Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

## Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

## Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No  
Cover page title

## Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 141. X25\_HDLC Query, Part 2

## C.3 X25\_PLC

```
Query . . . . . X25_PLC
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 PLC related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01     QAPMX25      QPFRDATA X25B     QAPMX25R

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level  Text
XLLND      10        A          1      Line Description
DATE
TIME
XPTPT                                Total Packets Transmitted
XPRPT                                Reset Packets Transmitted
XPROR                                Reset Packets Received
XPRNR                                RNR Packets Received

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides

Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null      Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
XLLND                                0
          Line
          Description
DATE      2        2        Date          5
TIME      2        2        Time          5
XPTPT      1        2        Total          11  0
          Packets
          Transmitted
XPRPT      1        2        Reset          11  0
          Packets
          Transmitted
XPROR      1        2        Reset          11  0
          Packets
          Received
XPRNR      1        2        RNR           11  0
          Packets
          Received
```

Figure 142. X25\_PLC Query, Part 1



```

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No Yes
1 No No Summary for line &XLLND

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6
Report end line . . . . . 60
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing

```

Figure 143. X25\_PLC Query, Part 2

## C.4 X25\_LLC

```
Query . . . . . X25_LLC
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 LLC related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01     QAPMX25      QPFRDATA X25B     QAPMX25R

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
PCTERRDUR (XLIRE * 100) / XLIRC      Pct DU      4    1
          received
          in Error
PCTERRDUT (XLIRT * 100) / XLITR      Pct DU      4    1
          Transmitted
          in Error

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
XLLND      10        A           1      Line Description
DATE
TIME
PCTERRDUT
PCTERRDUR
XLLJT                        LLC Rejects Transmitted
XLLJR                        LLC Rejects Received
XLRLD                        Received LLC PDU Discarded
XLTO                        Timeouts
XLCED                        Checksum Errors Detected
XLRSI                        Reset Indications
XLRNR                        LLC RNR Received
```

Figure 144. X25\_LLC Query, Part 1

# Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Dec	Null Cap	Dec	Numeric
		0						Len	Pos
XLLND			Line Description	10					
DATE		2	Date	5					
TIME		2	Time	5					
PCTERRDUT	2 4	2	Pct DU Transmitted in Error	4	1				
PCTERRDUR	2 4	2	Pct DU received in Error	4	1				
XLLJT	1	2	LLC Rejects Transmitted	11	0				
XLLJR	1	2	LLC Rejects Received	11	0				
XLRLD	1	2	Received LLC PDU Discarded	11	0				
XLTO	1	2	Timeouts	11	0				
XLCED	1	2	Checksum Errors Detected	11	0				
XLRSI	1	2	Reset Indications	11	0				
XLRNR	1	2	LLC RNR Received	11	0				

## Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	Summary for line &XLLND

## Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

## Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 300  
Report start line . . . . . 6  
Report end line . . . . . 60  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

## Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

## Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . Yes

Cover page title

## Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 145. X25\_LLC Query, Part 2

## C.5 X25\_IOP

### C.5.1 IOP Query for a Communications Processor

```
Query . . . . . X25_IOP
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMX25     QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMX25R
T02     QAPMC10P    QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMC10R

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.INTNUM EQ      T02.INTNUM
T01.IOPRN  EQ      T02.IOPRN

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
LCLNTR    XHRNRT / (XHEFFR + XHFRIE +      Local
          XHIFR + XHRRFR + XHRNRR)      Not
          Ready
RMTNTR    XHRNRR / (XHIFR + XHIFRT +      Remote
          XHRRFT + XHRNRT)      Not
          Ready
IOPUTIL   100 - ((CIIDLC * CIIDLT) /      Pct IOP
          (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))      Util

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
T01.IOPRN
T02.CITYPE 30        A          1      IOP Resource Name
T01.XLLND
DATE
TIME
IOPUTIL
LCLNTR
RMTNTR
T01.XLITR
T01.XLIRC
          IPDU Transmitted
          IPDU Received
```

Figure 146. X25\_IOP Query, Part 1

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Dec Len	Numeric Pos	Editing
T01.IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10					
T02.CITYPE		2	IOP Type	4					
T01.XLLND		2	Line Description	10					
DATE		2	Date	5					
TIME		2	Time	5					
IOPUTIL	2 4	2	Pct IOP Util	4	1		4	1	
LCLNTR	2 4	2	Local Not Ready	4	1		4	1	
RMTNTR	2 4	2	Remote Not Ready	4	1		4	1	
T01.XLITR		2	IPDU Transmitted	11	0				
T01.XLIRC		2	IPDU Received	11	0				

Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	Yes	
2	No	No	Summary for line &T01.SHLND

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No  
Cover page title

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 147. X25\_IOP Query, Part 2

## C.5.2 IOP Query for MFIO Processor

```

Query . . . . . X25_MIOP
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMX25      QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMX25R
T02     QAPMMIOP      QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMMIOR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.INTNUM      EQ      T02.INTNUM
T01.IOPRN       EQ      T02.IOPRN

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
LCLNOTR   XHRNRT / (XHEFFR + XHFRIE +      Local
          XHIFR + XHRRFR + XHRNRR)      Not
          Ready
RMTNOTR   XHRNRR / (XHIFR + XHIFRT +      Remote
          XHRRFT + XHRNRT)      Not
          Ready
IOPUTIL   100 - ((mIIDL * mIIDL) /      Pct IOP
          (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))      Util

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
T01.IOPRN
T01.XLLND      IOP Resource Name
DATE      Line Description
TIME
IOPUTIL
LCLNOTR
RMTNOTR
T01.XLITR      IPDU Transmitted
T01.XLIRC      IPDU Received

```

Figure 148. X25\_MIOP Query, Part 1

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count					Overrides		
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric	
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	
T01.IOPRN		0	IOP Resource Name	10			
T01.XLLND		2	Line Description	10			
DATE		2	Date	5			
TIME		2	Time	5			
IOPUTIL	2 4	2	Pct IOP Util	4	1	4 1	
LCLNOTR	2 4	2	Local Not Ready	4	1	4 1	
RMTNOTR	2 4	2	Remote Not Ready	4	1	4 1	
T01.XLITR		2	IPDU Transmitted	11	0		
T01.XLIRC		2	IPDU Received	11	0		

Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	Yes	
2	No	No	Summary for line &T01.SHLND

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)  
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No  
Cover page title

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 149. X25\_MIOP Query, Part 2

## C.6 X25\_JOB

```
Query . . . . . X25_JOB
Library . . . . . ITSCID03
Query text . . . . . X.25 and JOB related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***

Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMX25     QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMX25R
T02     QAPMJOBS     QPFRDATA     X25B        QAPMJOBR

Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.XLLND   EQ      T02.JBLND
T01.INTNUM  EQ      T02.INTNUM

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTILT  XHBTRN * 800 / T01.INTSEC / XLLSP  Transmit      4    1
Line
Util
DATE       substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||    Date
          substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
TIME       substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||    Time
          substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
AVGJOBRSP  JBRSP / (JBNTN + 0000.1)           Job avg
          response
          time
PCTCPU     ((JBPCPU / 1000) * 100) /           Pct
          T01.INTSEC                  CPU
          Usage
LINEUTILR  XHBRCV * 800 / T01.INTSEC /XLLSP  Receive
          line
          Util

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
T02.JBNAME 10        A           1      Job Name
T02.JBUSER 20        A           1      Job User
T02.JBNBR  30        A           1      Job Number
T01.XLLND                      Line Description
DATE
TIME
AVGJOBRSP
PCTCPU
LINEUTILT
LINEUTILR
```

Figure 150. X25\_JOB Query, Part 1



Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Dec Len	Numeric Pos	Editing
T02.JBNAME		0	Job Name	10					
T02.JBUSER		2	Job User	10					
T02.JBNBR		2	Job Number	6					
T01.XLLND		2	Line Description	10					
DATE		2	Date	5					
TIME		2	Time	5					
AVGJOBRSP	2 4	2	Job avg response time	16	3				
PCTCPU	2 4	2	Pct CPU Usage	4	1				
LINEUTIL		2	Transmit Line Util	4	1				
LINEUTILR		2	Receive line Util	16	2				

Report breaks

Break Level	New Page	Suppress Summaries	Break Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	Summary for job &JBNAME &JBUSER &JBENR

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66 (default)  
Width . . . . . 152  
Report start line . . . . . 6  
Report end line . . . . . 60  
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space  
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No  
Cover page title

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
Page footing

Figure 151. X25\_JOB Query, Part 2



## Appendix D. Queries for APPN Tasks

Use Query to create your own reports.

- How much CPU does an intermediate APPN session use?
- This set of queries combines performance data to create reports of how much resource APPN tasks are using.

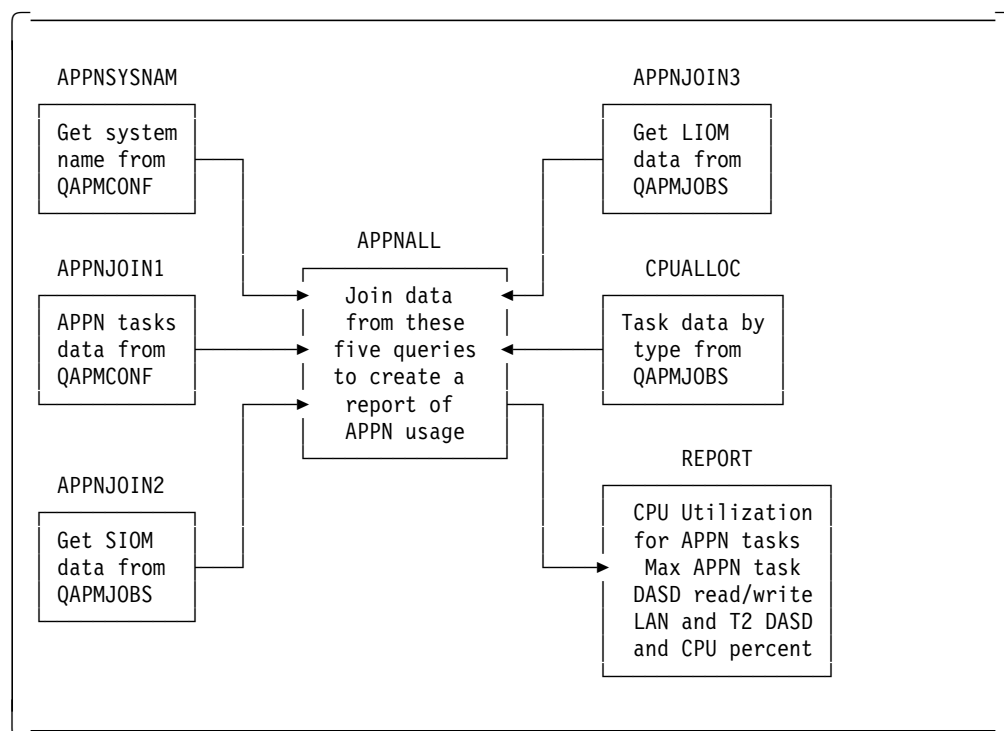


Figure 152. APPN Performance Communications Queries

These queries provide you with an example of creating your own report using the performance monitor data. A copy of each of these queries is provided for you in this appendix.

<b>APPNSYSNAM</b>	Get system name from QAPMCONF config file.
<b>APPNJOIN1</b>	Selects APPN task info from QAPMJOBS and creates APPNTASK1 in file APPNTASKS.
<b>APPNJOIN2</b>	Selects T2 station IOM tasks from QAPMJOBS and creates T2TASK1 in file APPNTASKS.
<b>APPNJOIN3</b>	Selects TRN line IOM tasks from QAPMJOBS and creates LIOMTASK1 in file APPNTASKS.
<b>CPUALLOC</b>	Processor usage by categories, creates member CPUALLOC in file of same name.
<b>APPNALL</b>	Joins the T2TASK1, APPNTASK1, LIOMTASK1.  SYSNAME and CPUALLOC members for each interval collected. The result is a report of the CPU usage for all of the APPN activity.

Also provided are:

<b>APPNDETAIL</b>	Selects APPN Tasks for Detail Resource Usage report.
<b>APPNT2DTL</b>	Selects T2 station IOM task detail from QAPMJOBS and creates a report.

These queries can easily be altered to work on an SDLC line, for example, by changing the APPNJOIN3 query to select tasks whose names begin with #7 instead of #3 for TRN LAN.

The query called APPNDETAIL selects records with information on APPN tasks (CPMGR, LOCMGR, CPPS, DS, and TRS). You can just as easily select on DDM task names, SNADs task names, and others.

D.1 APPNSYSNAM Query (System Name - Input to Query APPNALL)

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11 25/96  10:33:07          Page   1
Query . . . . . APPNSYSNAM
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMCONF   QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMCONR
Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
INTNUM    1                      Interval #
Select record tests
AND/OR    Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
          GKEY      EQ        ' S '
Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority Descending Level Text
INTNUM
GKEY
GDES
          IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:33:07          Page   2
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count          Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
INTNUM    0          Interval #          1    0
GKEY      2          GKEY              2
GDES      2          GDES              10
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . SYSNAME
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
  Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
  Text about
    the file . . . . . System name identifier
  Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 13
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
INTNUM     1      1    0      Packed decimal  1
GKEY       2      2      Character
GDES       4     10      Character
          * * * * * E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *
```

Figure 153. APPNSYSNAM Query Definition

## D.2 APPNJOIN1 Query (APPN Task - Join Input to Query APPNALL)

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/25/96  10:32:52      Page   1
Query . . . . . APPNJOIN1
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . Yes
Selected files
  ID   File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01   QAPMJOBS   QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMJOBR
Result fields
  Name      Expression                      Column Heading      Len  Dec
JBCPUSEC   jbcpu/1000                        cpu secs             6    3
JBCPUCENT  (jbcpu/sec/intsec)*100           cpu %                5    3
IOSUM      jbdb+jbndb+jbwrt                 tot i/o              7    0
TOTOPSPSEC iosum/intsec                       total dasd i/os      6    1
                                         per second
READPSEC   jbdb/intsec                       reads per second     6    1
TIME       substr(dtetim,7,4)                 time
DATE       substr(dtetim,1,6)                 date
IOMSORT    substr(jbname,2,2)                 iom type
Select record tests
AND/OR  Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
        JBNAME    LIST      'LMLOCNMR'
        'LCCPMGR'
        'LCCPPS'
        'LCDS'
        'LCTRS'
                                         IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:32:52      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
INTNUM      10      A           1      Interval Number
DATE
TIME
JBNAME      Job Name
JBPOOL      Job Pool
JBCPUCENT
JBCPUSEC    20      D
JBCPU       CPU Milliseconds
JBNDDB      Physical Non Database Reads
JBWRT       Physical Writes
READPSEC
JBPRTY      Job Priority
INTSEC      Elapsed Interval Seconds
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
INTNUM      4          0          Interval
                                         Number
DATE        4          2          date                6
TIME        4          2          time                4
JBNAME      5          1          Job
                                         Name
JBPOOL      2          Job
                                         Pool
JBCPUCENT   1 4        2          cpu %              5    3
JBCPUSEC    1 4        1          cpu secs           6    3
JBCPU       2          CPU
                                         Milliseconds
JBNDDB      1 4        1          Physical
                                         Non Database
                                         Reads
JBWRT       1 4        1          Physical
                                         Writes
READPSEC    1 4        2          reads per second   6    1
JBPRTY      2          Job
                                         Priority
```

Figure 154. APPNJOIN1 Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:32:52      Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
Name      Functions Spacing Elapsed      7    0
INTSEC          2      Interval
                        Seconds

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
1      No    No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . APPNTASKS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . APPNTASK1
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . appn tasks - join input
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 122
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL   1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW   2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
INTNUM      3      5      0      Zoned decimal  Interval Number
INTNUM04    8      5      0      Zoned decimal  INTNUM MAX
DATE04     13      6      Character      DATE MAX

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:32:52      Page   4
Output file record format (continued)
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
TIME04     19      4      Character      TIME MAX
JBNAME05   23      7      0      Zoned decimal  JBNAME COUNT
JBCPUCE01  30      8      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT TOTAL
JBCPUCE04  38      5      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT MAX
JBCPUSEC01 43      9      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC TOTAL
JBCPUSEC04 52      6      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC MAX
JBND01     58     14      0      Zoned decimal  JBND01 TOTAL
JBND04     72     11      0      Zoned decimal  JBND04 MAX
JBWRT01    83     14      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT01 TOTAL
JBWRT04    97     11      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT04 MAX
READPSEC01 108     9      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC TOTAL
READPSEC04 117     6      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC MAX
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 155. APPNJOIN1 Query Definition, Part 2

## D.3 APPNJOIN2 Query (T2 Station IOM - Join Input to Query APPNALL)

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/25/96  10:32:55      Page   1
Query . . . . . APPNJOIN2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01      QAPMJOBS   QPFRDATA    Q963121422   QAPMJOBR
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
JBCPUSEC    jbcpu/1000              cpu secs             6    3
JBCPUCENT   (jbcpu/sec/intsec)*100  cpu %                5    3
IOSUM       jbdb+jbndb+jbwrt       tot i/o              7    0
TOTOPSPSEC  iosum/intsec            total dasd i/os      6    1
                                per second
READPSEC    jbdb/intsec             reads per second     6    1
TIME        substr(dtetim,7,4)       time
DATE        substr(dtetim,1,6)     date
IOMSORT     substr(jbname,2,2)       iom type
Select record tests
  AND/OR    Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
          JBCPUSEC    GT        0
  AND       JBNAME     LIKE      'T2-%'
                                         IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:32:55      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
  Name      Priority Descending Level Text
INTNUM      10        A          1      Interval Number
DATE
TIME
JBNAME      Job Name
JBPOOL      Job Pool
JBCPUCENT
JBCPUSEC    20        D
JBCPU       CPU Milliseconds
JBNDDB      Physical Non Database Reads
JBWRT       Physical Writes
READPSEC
JBPRTY      Job Priority
INTSEC      Elapsed Interval Seconds
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count
Field      Summary Column      Dec Null      Overrides
Name      Functions Spacing Column Headings      Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
INTNUM      4          0          Interval
                        Number
DATE        4          2          date              6
TIME        4          2          time              4
JBNAME      5          1          Job
                        Name
JBPOOL      2          Job
                        Pool
JBCPUCENT   1 4        2          cpu %             5 3
JBCPUSEC    1 4        1          cpu secs          6 3
JBCPU       2          CPU
                        Milliseconds
JBNDDB      1 4        1          Physical
                        Non Database
                        Reads
JBWRT       1 4        1          Physical
                        Writes
READPSEC    1 4        2          reads per second  6 1
JBPRTY      2          Job
                        Priority
```

Figure 156. APPNJOIN2 Query Definition, Part 1



```

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:32:55      Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
Name      Functions Spacing Elapsed      7    0
INTSEC                                Interval
                                Seconds

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
1      No   No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . APPNTASKS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . T2TASK1
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . t2 station iom tasks - join input
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 122
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL   1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW   2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
INTNUM      3      5      0      Zoned decimal  Interval Number
INTNUM04    8      5      0      Zoned decimal  INTNUM MAX
DATE04     13     6      Character      DATE MAX

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:32:55      Page   4
Output file record format (continued)
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
TIME04     19     4      Character      TIME MAX
JBNAME05   23     7      0      Zoned decimal  JBNAME COUNT
JBCPUCE01  30     8      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT TOTAL
JBCPUCE04  38     5      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT MAX
JBCPUSEC01 43     9      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC TOTAL
JBCPUSEC04 52     6      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC MAX
JBND01     58    14      0      Zoned decimal  JBND01 TOTAL
JBND04     72    11      0      Zoned decimal  JBND04 MAX
JBWRT01    83    14      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT01 TOTAL
JBWRT04    97    11      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT04 MAX
READPSEC01 108    9      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC TOTAL
READPSEC04 117    6      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC MAX
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 157. APPNJOIN2 Query Definition, Part 2

## D.4 APPNJOIN3 Query (Token-Ring IOM - Join Input to Query APPNALL)

5716QU1	V3R6M0	950929	IBM Query/400	SYSTEM01	11/25/96	10:33:04	Page	1
Query . . . . . APPNJOIN3								
Library . . . . . MYLIB								
Query text . . . . . TRN IOM join input to query APPNALL								
Query CCSID . . . . . 37								
Query language id . . . . . ENU								
Query country id . . . . . US								
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***								
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal								
Processing options								
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)								
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . No (default)								
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . Yes								
Use collating for all compares . . . Yes								
Selected files								
ID	File	Library	Member	Record Format				
T01	QAPMJOBS	QPFRDATA	Q963121422	QAPMJOBR				
Result fields								
Name	Expression	Column Heading		Len	Dec			
JBCPUSEC	jbcpu/1000	cpu secs		6	3			
JBCPUCENT	(jbcpu/sec/intsec)*100	cpu %		5	3			
IOSUM	jbdbr+jbndb+jbwrt	tot i/o		7	0			
TOTOPSPSEC	iosum/intsec	total dasd i/os		6	1			
		per second						
READPSEC	jbndb/intsec	reads per second		6	1			
TIME	substr(dtetim,7,4)	time						
DATE	substr(dtetim,1,6)	date						
IOMSORT	substr(jbname,2,2)	iom type						
Select record tests								
AND/OR	Field	Test	Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')					
	JBCPUSEC	GT	0					
AND	JBNAME	LIKE	'TRN-'					
IBM Query/400 11/25/96 10:33:04 Page 2								
Ordering of selected fields								
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field				
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text				
INTNUM	10	A	1	Interval Number				
DATE								
TIME								
JBNAME				Job Name				
JBPOOL				Job Pool				
JBCPUCENT								
JBCPUSEC	20	D						
JBCPU				CPU Milliseconds				
JBNDDB				Physical Non Database Reads				
JBWRT				Physical Writes				
READPSEC								
JBPRTY				Job Priority				
INTSEC				Elapsed Interval Seconds				
Report column formatting and summary functions								
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides								
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null				
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos Editing
INTNUM	4	0		5	0			
			Interval					
			Number					
DATE	4	2	date	6				
TIME	4	2	time	4				
JBNAME	5	1		10				
			Job					
			Name					
JBPOOL		2		2				
			Job					
			Pool					
JBCPUCENT	1 4	2	cpu %	5	3			
JBCPUSEC	1 4	1	cpu secs	6	3			
JBCPU		2		11	0			
			CPU					
			Milliseconds					
JBNDDB	1 4	1	Physical	11	0			
			Non Database					
			Reads					
JBWRT	1 4	1		11	0			
			Physical					
			Writes					
READPSEC	1 4	2	reads per second	6	1			
JBPRTY		2		3				
			Job					
			Priority					

Figure 158. APPNJOIN3 Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:33:04                Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count                Overrides
Field              Summary  Column  Column Headings  Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
Name              Functions Spacing
INTSEC            2        Elapsed
                                Interval
                                Seconds

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
1      No   No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Summary only
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . APPNTASKS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . LIOMTASK1
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . line iom (trn) tasks - join input
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 122
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
BREAKLVL  1      1      Character      BREAK LEVEL
OVERFLOW  2      1      Character      OVERFLOW FLAG
INTNUM    3      5      0      Zoned decimal  Interval Number
INTNUM04  8      5      0      Zoned decimal  INTNUM MAX
DATE04    13     6      Character      DATE MAX

                                IBM Query/400                11/25/96  10:33:04                Page   4
Output file record format (continued)
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
TIME04     19     4      Character      TIME MAX
JBNAME05   23     7      0      Zoned decimal  JBNAME COUNT
JBCPUCE01  30     8      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT TOTAL
JBCPUCE04  38     5      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUCENT MAX
JBCPUSEC01 43     9      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC TOTAL
JBCPUSEC04 52     6      3      Zoned decimal  JBCPUSEC MAX
JBND01     58    14      0      Zoned decimal  JBND01 TOTAL
JBND04     72    11      0      Zoned decimal  JBND04 MAX
JBWRT01    83    14      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT01 TOTAL
JBWRT04    97    11      0      Zoned decimal  JBWRT04 MAX
READPSEC01 108    9      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC TOTAL
READPSEC04 117    6      1      Zoned decimal  READPSEC MAX
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 159. APPNJOIN3 Query Definition, Part 2

## D.5 CPUALLOC Query (System Processor Usage by Categories)

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/25/96  10:33:11      Page   1
Query . . . . . CPUALLOC
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . System processor usage by categories
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMSYS    QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMSYSR
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  CPUTIL    ((syscpu+sycpu2+sycpu3+sycpu4)/
              1000)/intsec*100      cpu %              3    1
  BTCHUTIL  ((sbcpu/1000)/intsec)*100      batch %            3    1
  IAUTIL    ((s1cpu/1000)/intsec)*100      I/A %              3    1
  SYSSECS   (syscpu+sycpu2+sycpu3+sycpu4)/
              1000              total cpu secs      5    2
  DDMSECS   sdcpu/1000              DDM secs            5    2
  DDMUTIL   (ddmseccs/intsec)*100          DDM %              3    1
  PCSECS    swcpu/1000              CA/400 secs         5    2
  PCSUTIL   (pcsecs/intsec)*100          CA/400 %            3    1
  PASSTHRU  spcpu/1000              passthru secs       5    2
  PTHUTIL   (passthru/intsec)*100          passthru %          3    1
  MRTSECS   smcpu/1000              MRT secs             5    2
  MRTUTIL   (mrtsecs/intsec)*100          MRT %               3    1
                                     IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:33:11      Page   2
Result fields (continued)
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  S36SECS   s6cpu/1000              s/36e secs          5    2
  S36UTIL   (s36secs/intsec)*100          s/36e %              3    1
  EVOKESECS secpu/1000              evoke secs           5    2
  EVOKEUTIL (evokesecs/intsec)*100          evoke %              3    1
  AUTOSECS  sacpu/1000              auto start secs      5    2
  AUTOUTIL  (autosecs/intsec)*100          auto start %         3    1
  BATCHSECS sbcpu/1000              batch secs           5    2
  IASECS    s1cpu/1000              I/A secs             5    2
  SPOOLSECS sxcpu/1000              spool secs           5    2
  SPOOLUTIL (spoolsecs/intsec)*100          spool %              3    1
  MCODESECS shcpu/1000              micro code secs       5    2
  MCODEUTIL (mcodesecs/intsec)*100          micro code %         3    1
  TIMESTAMP substr(dtetim,7,4)          time                 5    2
  HOUR      substr(dtetim,1,2)          hour                  5    2
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority Descending Level Text
  INTNUM                                Interval Number
  TIMESTAMP
  SYSSECS
  CPUTIL
  MCODESECS
  MCODEUTIL
  BATCHSECS
  BTCHUTIL
  IASECS
  IAUTIL
  PCSECS
  PCSUTIL
  PASSTHRU
  PTHUTIL
  EVOKESECS
  EVOKEUTIL
  AUTOSECS
  AUTOUTIL
  SPOOLSECS
  SPOOLUTIL
  MRTSECS
  MRTUTIL
  DDMSECS
  DDMUTIL
  S36SECS
  S36UTIL
  HOUR
```

Figure 160. CPUALLOC Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count
Field Name      Summary Functions  Column Spacing  Column Headings  Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
INTNUM          0
Interval
Number
TIMESTAMP      2      2      time      4
SYSSECS        2      2      total cpu secs  5  2
CPUTIL         2      2      cpu %      3  1
MCOSECS        2      2      micro code secs  5  2
MCODEUTIL      2 3 4  2      micro code %   3  1
BATCHSECS      2      2      batch secs   5  2
BTCHUTIL       2 3 4  2      batch %       3  1
IASecs         2      2      I/A secs    5  2
IAUTIL         2 3 4  2      I/A %       3  1
PCSECS         2      2      CA/400 secs  5  2
PCSUTIL        2 3 4  2      CA/400 %     3  1
PASSTHRU       2      2      passthru secs  5  2
PTHUTIL        2 3 4  2      passthru %   3  1
EVOKESECS      2      2      evoke secs   5  2
EVOKEUTIL      2 3 4  2      evoke %      3  1
AUTOSECS       2      2      auto start secs  5  2
AUTOUTIL       2 3 4  2      auto start %  3  1
SPOOLSECS      2      2      spool secs   5  2
SPOOLUTIL      2 3 4  2      spool %      3  1
MRTSECS        2      2      MRT secs     5  2
MRTUTIL        2 3 4  2      MRT %        3  1
DDMSECS        2      2      DDM secs     5  2
DDMUTIL        2 3 4  2      DDM %        3  1
S36SECS        2      2      s/36e secs   5  2
S36EUTIL       2 3 4  2      s/36e %      3  1
HOUR           2      2      hour         2

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Database file
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

                                IBM Query/400
Database file output
File . . . . . CPUALLOC
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . CPUALLOC
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . cpu allocation input to join
Print definition . . . . . No
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 105
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
INTNUM     1      5      0      Packed decimal Interval Number
TIMESTAMP  4      4      Character      substr(dtetim,7,4)
SYSSECS    8      5      2      Zoned decimal  (syscpu+sycpu2+sycpu3+sycpu4)/ 1000
CPUTIL     13     3      1      Zoned decimal  ((syscpu+sycpu2+sycpu3+sycpu4)/ 1000)/intsec*100
MCOSECS    16     5      2      Zoned decimal  shcpu/1000
MCODEUTIL  21     3      1      Zoned decimal  (mcodesecs/intsec)*100
BATCHSECS  24     5      2      Zoned decimal  sbcpu/1000
BTCHUTIL   29     3      1      Zoned decimal  ((sbcpu/1000)/intsec)*100
IASecs     32     5      2      Zoned decimal  sicpu/1000
IAUTIL     37     3      1      Zoned decimal  ((sicpu/1000)/intsec)*100
PCSECS     40     5      2      Zoned decimal  swcpu/1000
PCSUTIL    45     3      1      Zoned decimal  (pcsecs/intsec)*100
PASSTHRU   48     5      2      Zoned decimal  spcpu/1000
PTHUTIL    53     3      1      Zoned decimal  (passthru/intsec)*100
EVOKESECS  56     5      2      Zoned decimal  secpu/1000
EVOKEUTIL  61     3      1      Zoned decimal  (evokesecs/intsec)*100
AUTOSECS   64     5      2      Zoned decimal  sacpu/1000
AUTOUTIL   69     3      1      Zoned decimal  (autosecs/intsec)*100
SPOOLSECS  72     5      2      Zoned decimal  sxcpu/1000
SPOOLUTIL  77     3      1      Zoned decimal  (spoolsecs/intsec)*100
MRTSECS    80     5      2      Zoned decimal  smcpu/1000
MRTUTIL    85     3      1      Zoned decimal  (mrtsecs/intsec)*100
DDMSECS    88     5      2      Zoned decimal  sdcpu/1000
DDMUTIL    93     3      1      Zoned decimal  (ddmseccs/intsec)*100
S36SECS    96     5      2      Zoned decimal  s6cpu/1000
S36EUTIL   101    3      1      Zoned decimal  (s36secs/intsec)*100
HOUR       104    2      Character      substr(dtetim,1,2)
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 161. CPUALLOC Query Definition, Part 2

## D.6 APPNALL Query (ASync Communications I/O Task Activity)

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/25/96  10:31:52      Page   1
Query . . . . . APPNALL
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Selected files
ID   File      Library  Member  Record Format
T01  APPNTASKS  MYLIB   T2TASK1 APPNTASKS
T02  APPNTASKS  MYLIB   APPNTASK1 APPNTASKS
T03  APPNTASKS  MYLIB   LIOMTASK1 APPNTASKS
T04  SYSNAME    MYLIB   SYSNAME  SYSNAME
T05  CPUALLOC   MYLIB   CPUALLOC CPUALLOC
Join tests
Type of join . . . . . Matched records
Field      Test      Field
T01.INTNUM EQ      T02.INTNUM
T01.INTNUM EQ      T03.INTNUM
T01.INTNUM EQ      T04.INTNUM
T01.INTNUM EQ      T05.INTNUM
Select record tests
AND/OR  Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
      T01.BREAKLVL EQ      '1'
IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:31:52      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority Descending Level Text
T01.INTNUM          Interval Number
T01.DATE04          DATE      MAX
T01.TIME04          TIME      MAX
T04.GDES
T05.CPUTIL          ((sycpu+sycpu2+sycpu3+sycpu4)/ 1000)/intsec*100
T02.JBNAME05          JBNAME  COUNT
T02.JBCPUCEN01          JBCPUCENT TOTAL
T02.JBCPUCEN04          JBCPUCENT MAX
T02.JBNDB01          JBNDB  TOTAL
T02.JBWRT01          JBWRT  TOTAL
T03.JBCPUCEN01          JBCPUCENT TOTAL
T03.JBNDB01          JBNDB  TOTAL
T03.JBWRT01          JBWRT  TOTAL
T01.JBNAME05          JBNAME  COUNT
T01.JBCPUCEN01          JBCPUCENT TOTAL
T01.JBNDB01          JBNDB  TOTAL
T01.JBWRT01          JBWRT  TOTAL
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec Null      Dec Numeric
Name      Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
T01.INTNUM          0
      Interval
      Number
T01.DATE04          1      DATE          6
      MAX
T01.TIME04          1      TIME          4
      MAX
T04.GDES          1      GDES          10
T05.CPUTIL          2 4      2      cpu %          3 1
T02.JBNAME05          2      2      JBNAME          7 0
      COUNT
T02.JBCPUCEN01          2 4      2      JBCPUCENT          8 3
      TOTAL
T02.JBCPUCEN04          2      2      JBCPUCENT          5 3
      MAX
T02.JBNDB01          2      2      JBNDB          14 0
      TOTAL
T02.JBWRT01          2      2      JBWRT          14 0
      TOTAL
T03.JBCPUCEN01          2      2      JBCPUCENT          8 3
      TOTAL
T03.JBNDB01          2      2      JBNDB          14 0
      TOTAL
```

Figure 162. APPNALL Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/25/96  10:31:52      Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions:  1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field              Summary  Column  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name              Functions Spacing      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
T03.JBWRT01              2          JBWRT              14   0
                                TOTAL
T01.JBNAME05              2          JBNAME              7   0
                                COUNT
T01.JBCPUCEN01            2          JBCPUCENT            8   3
                                TOTAL
T01.JBNDB01              2          JBNDB              14   0
                                TOTAL
T01.JBWRT01              2          JBWRT              14   0
                                TOTAL

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

                                IBM Query/400                                11/25/96  10:31:52      Page   4

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
APPN,Async comm I/O task resource utilization summary
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
*****  END OF QUERY PRINT  *****

```

Figure 163. APPNALL Query Definition, Part 2

## D.7 APPNDETAIL Query (APPN Tasks - Detailed Resource Usage)

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/25/96  10:32:48      Page   1
Query . . . . . APPNDETAIL
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01      QAPMJOBS   QPFRDATA    TEST1307     QAPMJOBR
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
JBCPUSEC    jbcpu/1000              cpu secs             6    3
JBCPUCENT   (jbcpu/sec/intsec)*100  cpu %                5    3
IOSUM       jbdb+jbndb+jbwrt       tot i/o              7    0
TOTOPSPSEC  iosum/intsec            total dasd i/os      6    1
                                     per second
READPSEC    jbdb/intsec             reads per second     6    1
TIME        substr(dtetim,7,4)       time
DATE        substr(dtetim,1,6)     date
IOMSORT     substr(jbname,2,2)      iom type
Select record tests
  AND/OR   Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
          JBCPUSEC    GT        0
          AND        JBNAME      LIST      'LMLOCMGR'
          'LCCPMGR'
          'LCCPS'
          'LCDS'
                                     IBM Query/400          11/25/96  10:32:48      Page   2
Select record tests (continued)
  AND/OR   Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
          'LCTRS'
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
INTNUM      10        A           1      Interval Number
DATE
TIME
JBNAME      Job Name
JBPOOL      Job Pool
JBCPUCENT
JBCPUSEC    20        D
JBCPU       CPU Milliseconds
JBNDDB      Physical Non Database Reads
JBWRT       Physical Writes
READPSEC
JBPRTY      Job Priority
INTSEC      Elapsed Interval Seconds
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
INTNUM      4          0          Interval
                                     Number
DATE        4          2          date                6
TIME        4          2          time                4
JBNAME      5          1          Job
                                     Name
JBPOOL      2          Job
                                     Pool
JBCPUCENT   1 4        2          cpu %                5    3
JBCPUSEC    1 4        1          cpu secs             6    3
JBCPU       2          CPU
                                     Milliseconds
JBNDDB      1 4        1          Physical
                                     Non Database
                                     Reads
```

Figure 164. APPNDETAIL Query Definition, Part 1



```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/25/96  10:32:48                                Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count                                Overrides
Field      Summary  Column  Column Headings  Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
JBWRT      1 4      1      Physical
                                Writes
READPSEC   1 4      2      reads per second  6  1
JBPRTY     2      2      3
                                Job
INTSEC     2      2      Priority
                                Elapsed
                                Interval
                                Seconds

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
1      No  No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Display
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Database file output
File . . . . . APPNTASKS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Member . . . . . APPNTASK1
Data in file . . . . . Replace member
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . appn tasks - join input
Print definition . . . . . No

                                IBM Query/400                                11/25/96  10:32:48                                Page   4
Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 67
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
INTNUM     1      5    0      Packed decimal  Interval Number
DATE       4      6      Character      substr(dtetim,1,6)
TIME      10      4      Character      substr(dtetim,7,4)
JBNAME     14     10      Character      Job Name
JBPOOL     24      2      Character      Job Pool
JBCPUCENT  26      5      3      Zoned decimal   (jbcpu/100)
JBCPUSEC   31      6      3      Zoned decimal   jbcpu/1000
JBCPU      37     11      0      Packed decimal  CPU Milliseconds
JBNDDB     43     11      0      Packed decimal  Physical Non Database Reads
JBWRT      49     11      0      Packed decimal  Physical Writes
READPSEC   55      6      1      Zoned decimal   jbdb/intsec
JBPRTY     61      3      Character      Job Priority
INTSEC     64      7      0      Packed decimal  Elapsed Interval Seconds

*****  END OF QUERY PRINT  *****

```

Figure 165. APPNDETAIL Query Definition, Part 2

## D.8 APPNT2DTL Query (T2 Station IOP Task Detail)

5716QU1	V3R6M0	950929	IBM Query/400	SYSTEM01	11/25/96	13:51:35	Page	1
Query . . . . . APPNT2DTL								
Library . . . . . MYLIB								
Query text . . . . .								
Query CCSID . . . . . 37								
Query language id . . . . . ENU								
Query country id . . . . . US								
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***								
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal								
Processing options								
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)								
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)								
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes								
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes								
Selected files								
ID	File	Library	Member	Record Format				
T01	QAPMJOBS	QPFRDATA	Q963121422	QAPMJOBR				
Result fields								
Name	Expression	Column Heading		Len	Dec			
JBCPUSEC	jbcpu/1000	cpu secs		6	3			
JBCPUCENT	(jbcpu/sec/intsec)*100	cpu %		5	3			
IOSUM	jbdbr+jbndb+jbwrt	tot i/o		7	0			
TOTOPSPSEC	iosum/intsec	total dasd i/os		6	1			
		per second						
READPSEC	jbndb/intsec	reads per second		6	1			
TIME	substr(dtetim,7,4)	time						
DATE	substr(dtetim,1,6)	date						
IOMSORT	substr(jbname,2,2)	iom type						
Select record tests								
AND/OR	Field	Test	Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')					
	JBCPUSEC	GT	0					
AND	JBNAME	LIKE	'T2-%'					
IBM Query/400								
11/25/96 13:51:35								
Page 2								
Ordering of selected fields								
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field				
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text				
INTNUM	10	A	1	Interval Number				
DATE								
TIME								
JBNAME				Job Name				
JBPOOL				Job Pool				
JBCPUCENT								
JBCPUSEC	20	D						
JBCPU				CPU Milliseconds				
JBNDDB				Physical Non Database Reads				
JBWRT				Physical Writes				
READPSEC								
JBPRTY				Job Priority				
INTSEC				Elapsed Interval Seconds				
Report column formatting and summary functions								
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count								
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Overrides			
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos
INTNUM	4	0		5	0			
			Interval					
			Number					
DATE	4	2	date	6				
TIME	4	2	time	4				
JBNAME	5	1		10				
			Job					
			Name					
JBPOOL		2		2				
			Job					
			Pool					
JBCPUCENT	1 4	2	cpu %	5	3			
JBCPUSEC	1 4	1	cpu secs	6	3			
JBCPU		2		11	0			
			CPU					
			Milliseconds					
JBNDDB	1 4	1	Physical	11	0			
			Non Database					
			Reads					
JBWRT	1 4	1		11	0			
			Physical					
			Writes					
READPSEC	1 4	2	reads per second	6	1			
JBPRTY		2		3				
			Job					
			Priority					

Figure 166. APPNT2DTL Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400										11/25/96 13:51:35		Page 3	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)													
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count										Overrides			
Field	Summary	Column				Dec	Null		Dec	Numeric			
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing				
INTSEC		2	Elapsed	7	0								
			Interval										
			Seconds										
Report breaks													
Break	New	Suppress	Break										
Level	Page	Summaries	Text										
1	No	No											
Selected output attributes													
Output type	Display												
Form of output	Detail												
Line wrapping	No												
Database file output													
File	APPNTASKS												
Library	MYLIB												
Member	T2TASK1												
Data in file	Replace file												
For a new file:													
Authority	*LIBCRTAUT												
Text about													
the file	t2 station iom tasks - join input												
Print definition	No												
Output file record format													
Output record length	67												
Field list:													
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text							
INTNUM	1	5	0		Packed decimal	Interval Number							
DATE	4	6			Character	substr(dtetim,1,6)							
TIME	10	4			Character	substr(dtetim,7,4)							
JBNAME	14	10			Character	Job Name							
JBPOOL	24	2			Character	Job Pool							
IBM Query/400													
11/25/96 13:51:35													
Page 4													
Output file record format (continued)													
Field list:													
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text							
JBCPUCENT	26	5	3		Zoned decimal	(jbcpusec/intsec)*100							
JBCPUSEC	31	6	3		Zoned decimal	jbcpu/1000							
JBCPU	37	11	0		Packed decimal	CPU Milliseconds							
JBNDDB	43	11	0		Packed decimal	Physical Non Database Reads							
JBWRT	49	11	0		Packed decimal	Physical Writes							
READPSEC	55	6	1		Zoned decimal	jbndb/intsec							
JBPRTY	61	3			Character	Job Priority							
INTSEC	64	7	0		Packed decimal	Elapsed Interval Seconds							
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****													

Figure 167. APPNT2DTL Query Definition, Part 2



---

## Appendix E. SNA Queries

This appendix provides query definitions that can be used to examine SNA environments. All of the queries use input from the OS/400 Performance Monitor and run with trace options. There are eight queries defined:

- SNA\_ALL
- SNA\_CON
- SNA\_IPAC
- SNA\_PAC1
- SNA\_PAC2
- SNA\_PAC3
- SNA\_LIN
- SNA\_TRQ

The SNA\_ALL query is simple. It shows you all of the values in the QAPMSNA file. The only thing you have to define is the file name and member name that contains the performance data. The rest are defaults so it takes you only a few minutes to create the query.

The SNA\_CON query shows you the number of connections started and ended, the number of sessions started and ended, and the number of start and end brackets sent and received.

The SNA\_IPAC query shows you the internal session level pacing wait time per session type/priority.

The SNA\_PAC1 query shows you the average pacing response time per session type/priority.

The SNA\_PAC2 query shows you the percent pacing wait per session type/priority.

The SNA\_PAC3 query shows you the average pacing window size per session type/priority.

The SNA\_LIN query shows you the line transmission time per session type/priority.

The SNA\_TRQ query shows you the transmission queue wait time per session type/priority.

## E.1 SNA\_ALL

5716QU1	V3R6MO	950929	IBM Query/400	SYSTEM01	11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	1
Query . . . . . SNA_ALL								
Library . . . . . MYLIB								
Query text . . . . . All SNA related performance fields								
Query CCSID . . . . . 37								
Query language id . . . . . ENU								
Query country id . . . . . US								
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal								
Processing options								
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)								
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)								
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes								
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes								
Special conditions								
*** All fields selected by default ***								
*** All records selected by default ***								
Selected files								
ID	File	Library	Member	Record Format				
T01	QAPMSNA	QPFRRDATA	SNAOVERIP1	QAPMSNAR				
Ordering of selected fields								
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field				
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text				
INTNUM				Interval Number				
IBM Query/400								
Ordering of selected fields (continued)								
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field				
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text				
DTETIM				Interval Date and Time				
INTSEC				Elapsed Interval Seconds				
SCTLNM				Controller Description Name				
SLINNM				Line Description Name				
STSKNM				T2 Station I/O Manager Task Name				
SLIOMT				Line I/O Manager Task Name				
SACPNM				Adjacent CP Name				
SANWID				Adjacent Network ID				
SAPPN				APPN-Capable				
SCTYP				Controller Type				
SSMFS				Send Maximum Frame Size				
SRMFS				Receive Maximum Frame Size				
STLLBU				Date and Time of Most Recent Connection				
SNLBU				Connections Established with Remote System				
STACVO				Time for Auto-created/Varied On Devices				
SNACVO				Auto-created and/or Varied on Devices				
SNADD				Auto-deleted Devices				
SNMAIN				Messages Received by the T2 SIOM Task				
SNWAOU				Messages Sent by the T2 SIOM Task				
ENNSS				Network Priority Sessions Started				
ENNSE				Network Priority Sessions Ended				
ENNB				N - Begin Bracket Request Units				
ENNEB				N - End Bracket Request Units				
ENSPWT				N - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time				
ENSPNW				N - Session-level Send Pacing Waits				
ENSPPW				N - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits				
ENSPWS				N - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size				
ENIPWT				N - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time				
ENIPNW				N - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits				
ENQNRE				N - RUs Entering Transmission Queue				
ENQLRE				N - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue				
ENQNRL				N - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue				
ENQLRL				N - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue				

Figure 168. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	3
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
ENQTRR				N - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
ENNRUD				N - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ENLRUD				N - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ENTRUD				N - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
ENNRUR				N - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ENLRUR				N - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
EHNSS				High Priority Sessions Started			
EHNSE				High Priority Sessions Ended			
EHNB8				H - Begin Bracket Request Units			
EHNEB				H - End Bracket Request Units			
EHSPT				H - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
EHSPTW				H - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
EHSPPW				H - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
EHSPTS				H - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
EHIPWT				H - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
EHIPNW				H - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
EQNRE				H - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQLRE				H - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQNRL				H - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQLRL				H - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQTRR				H - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
ENNRUD				H - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ELLRUD				H - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ELTRUD				H - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
ELNRUR				H - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ELLRUR				H - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
EMNSS				Medium Priority Sessions Started			
EMNSE				Medium Priority Sessions Ended			
EMNB8				M - Begin Bracket Request Units			
EMNEB				M - End Bracket Request Units			
EMSPWT				M - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
EMSPNW				M - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
EMSPPW				M - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	4
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
EMSPWS				M - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
EMIPWT				M - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
EMIPNW				M - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
EQNRE				M - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQLRE				M - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQNRL				M - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQLRL				M - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQTRR				M - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
EMNRUD				M - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
EMLRUD				M - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ELTRUD				M - Service time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
ELNRUR				M - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ELLRUR				M - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ELNSS				Low Priority Sessions Started			
ELNSE				Low Priority Sessions Ended			
ELNB8				L - Begin Bracket Request Units			
ELNEB				L - End Bracket Request Units			
ELSPWT				L - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
ELSPNW				L - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
ELSPPW				L - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
ELSPWS				L - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
ELIPWT				L - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
ELIPNW				L - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
EQNRE				L - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQLRE				L - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
EQNRL				L - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQLRL				L - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
EQTRR				L - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
ELNRUD				L - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ELLRUD				L - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ELTRUD				L - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
ELNRUR				L - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ELLRUR				L - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			

Figure 169. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 2

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	5
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
INNSS				Network Priority Sessions Started			
INNSE				Network Priority Sessions Ended			
INNBB				N - Begin Bracket Request Units			
INNEB				N - End Bracket Request Units			
INSPMT				N - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
INSPNW				N - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
INSPPW				N - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
INSPWS				N - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
INIPMT				N - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
INIPNW				N - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
INQNR				N - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
INQLRE				N - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
INQNR				N - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
INQLRL				N - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
INQTRR				N - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
INNRR				N - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
INLRUD				N - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
INTRUD				N - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
INNRR				N - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
INLRUR				N - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
HNSS				High Priority Sessions Started			
HNSE				High Priority Sessions Ended			
HNBB				H - Begin Bracket Request Units			
HNNEB				H - End Bracket Request Units			
HNSPMT				H - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
HNSPNW				H - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
HNPPW				H - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
HNPSWS				H - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
HNIPMT				H - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
HNIPNW				H - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
HNQNR				H - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
HNQLRE				H - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
HNQNR				H - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	6
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
HNQLRL				H - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
HNQTRR				H - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
HNRR				H - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
HNLRUD				H - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
HNTRUD				H - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
HNRR				H - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
HNLRUR				H - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
MMSS				Medium Priority Sessions Started			
MMSE				Medium Priority Sessions Ended			
MMBB				M - Begin Bracket Request Units			
MMNEB				M - End Bracket Request Units			
MMSPMT				M - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
MMSPNW				M - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			
MMPPW				M - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
MMPSWS				M - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
MMIPMT				M - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
MMIPNW				M - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
MMQNR				M - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
MMQLRE				M - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
MMQNR				M - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
MMQLRL				M - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
MMQTRR				M - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
MMRR				M - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
MLRUD				M - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
MLTRUD				M - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
MLRR				M - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
MLLRUR				M - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
LNSS				Low Priority Sessions Started			
LNSE				Low Priority Sessions Ended			
LNBB				L - Begin Bracket Request Units			
LNNEB				L - End Bracket Request Units			
LNSPMT				L - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time			
LNPPW				L - Session-level Send Pacing Waits			

Figure 170. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 3



IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	7
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field Name	Sort Priority	Ascending/Descending	Break Level	Field Text			
ILSPPW				L - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits			
ILSPWS				L - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size			
ILIPWT				L - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time			
ILIPNW				L - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits			
ILQNRE				L - RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
ILQLRE				L - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue			
ILQNRL				L - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
ILQLRL				L - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue			
ILQTRR				L - Transmission Queue Wait Time			
ILNRUD				L - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ILLRUD				L - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System			
ILTRUD				L - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System			
ILNRUR				L - RUs Received from Adjacent System			
ILLRUR				L - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System			
Report column formatting and summary functions							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Dec Len	Null Pos	Overrides Dec	Numeric Editing
INTNUM		0		5	0		
			Interval Number				
DTETIM	2		Interval	12			
			Date and Time				
INTSEC	2		Elapsed	7	0		
			Interval Seconds				
SCTLNM	2		Controller Description	10			
			Name				
IBM Query/400							
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Dec Len	Null Pos	Overrides Dec	Numeric Editing
SLINNM		2	Line Description	10			
			Name				
STSKNM	2		T2 Station I/O Manager Task	6			
			Name				
SLIOMT	2		Line I/O Manager Task Name	6			
SACPNM	2		Adjacent CP	8			
			Name				
SANWID	2		Adjacent Network	8			
			ID				
SAPPN	2		APPN-Capable	1			
SCTYP	2		Controller Type	1			
SSMFS	2		Send	11	0		
SRMFS	2		Maximum Frame Size Receive	11	0		
STLLBU	2		Maximum Frame Size Date and	12			
			Time of Most Recent Connection				
SNLBU	2		Connections Established with	11	0		
			Remote System				
STACVO	2		Time for Auto-created/Varied On Devices	11	0		

Figure 171. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 4

IBM Query/400						11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 9	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count						Overrides			
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
SNACVO		2	Auto-created and/or Varied on Devices	11	0				
SNADD		2	Auto-deleted Devices	11	0				
SNWAIN		2	Messages Received by the T2 SIOM Task	11	0				
SNWAOU		2	Messages Sent by the T2 SIOM Task	11	0				
ENNSS		2	Network Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
ENNSE		2	Network Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
ENNBB		2	N - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0				
ENNEB		2	N - End Bracket Request Units	11	0				
ENSPWT		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
ENSPNW		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Wait	11	0				
ENSPPW		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
IBM Query/400						11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 10	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count						Overrides			
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
ENSPWS		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				
ENIPWT		2	N - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
ENIPNW		2	N - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				
ENQNRE		2	N - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
ENQLRE		2	N - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
ENQNRL		2	N - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
ENQLRL		2	N - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
ENQTRR		2	N - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0				
ENNRUD		2	N - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
ENLRUD		2	N - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
ENTRUD		2	N - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				

Figure 172. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 5

IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	11	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count					Overrides				
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
ENNRUR		2	N - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
ENLRUR		2	N - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
EHNSS		2	High Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
EHNSE		2	High Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
EHNB		2	H - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0				
EHNEB		2	H - End Bracket Request Units	11	0				
EHSPT		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
EHSPTW		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0				
EHSPPW		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
EHSPTS		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				
EHPT		2	H - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	12	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count					Overrides				
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
EHPTW		2	H - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				
EHQRE		2	H - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
EHQLRE		2	H - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
EHQNRL		2	H - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
EHQLRL		2	H - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
EHQTRR		2	H - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0				
EHNRRUD		2	H - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
EHLRRUD		2	H - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
EHTRUD		2	H - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
EHNRRUR		2	H - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
EHLRRUR		2	H - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				

Figure 173. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 6

IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 13		
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides		
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
EMNSS		2	Medium Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
EMNSE		2	Medium Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
EMNBB		2	M - Begin Bracket	11	0				
EMNEB		2	Request Units M - End Bracket	11	0				
EMSPWT		2	Request Units M - Session-level Send Pacing	11	0				
EMSPNW		2	Wait Time M - Session-level Send Pacing	11	0				
EMSPPW		2	Wait Time M - Session-level Send Pacing	11	0				
EMSPWS		2	Potential Waits M - Session-level Send Pacing	11	0				
EMIPWT		2	Window Size M - Internal Session-level	11	0				
EMIPNW		2	Pacing Wait Time M - Internal Session-level	11	0				
EMQNRE		2	Pacing Waits M - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 14		
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides		
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
EMQLRE		2	M - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
EMQNRL		2	M - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
EMQLRL		2	M - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
EMQTRR		2	M - Transmission Queue	11	0				
EMNRUD		2	Wait Time M - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
EMLRUD		2	M - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
EMTRUD		2	M - Service time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
EMNRUR		2	M - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
EMLRUR		2	M - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
ELNSS		2	Low Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
ELNSE		2	Low Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				

Figure 174. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 7

IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	15
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)								
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides	
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing
ELNBB		2	L - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0			
ELNEB		2	L - End Bracket Request Units	11	0			
ELSPWT		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0			
ELSPNW		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0			
ELSPPW		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0			
ELSPWS		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0			
ELIPWT		2	L - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0			
ELIPNW		2	L - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0			
ELQNRE		2	L - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0			
ELQLRE		2	L - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0			
ELQNRL		2	L - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0			
IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page	16
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)								
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides	
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing
ELQLRL		2	L - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0			
ELQTRR		2	L - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0			
ELNRUD		2	L - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0			
ELLRUD		2	L - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0			
ELTRUD		2	L - Service Time to deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0			
ELNRUR		2	L - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0			
ELLRUR		2	L - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0			
INNSS		2	Network Priority Sessions Started	11	0			
INNSE		2	Network Priority Sessions Ended	11	0			
INNBB		2	N - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0			
INNEB		2	N - End Bracket Request Units	11	0			

Figure 175. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 8

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 17			
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides		
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
INSPWT		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
INSPNW		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0				
INSPPW		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
INSPWS		2	N - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				
INIPWT		2	N - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
INIPNW		2	N - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				
INQNRE		2	N - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
INQLRE		2	N - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
INQNRL		2	N - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
INQLRL		2	N - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
INQTRR		2	N - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0				
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	14:56:16	Page 18			
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							Overrides		
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing
INNRUD		2	N - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
INLRUD		2	N - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
INTRUD		2	N - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
INNRUR		2	N - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
INLRUR		2	N - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
IHNSS		2	High Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
IHNSE		2	High Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
IHNBB		2	H - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0				
IHNEB		2	H - End Bracket Request Units	11	0				
IHSPWT		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
IHSPNW		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0				

Figure 176. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 9

IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page		19
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count						Overrides			
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric	
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
IHSPPW		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
IHSPWS		2	H - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				
IHIPWT		2	H - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
IHIPNW		2	H - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				
IHQNRE		2	H - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
IHQLRE		2	H - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
IHQNRL		2	H - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
IHQRLR		2	H - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
IHQTRR		2	H - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0				
IHNRRD		2	H - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
IHLRRD		2	H - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
IBM Query/400					11/27/96	14:56:16	Page		20
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count						Overrides			
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric	
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
IHTRUD		2	H - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
IHNRRR		2	H - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
IHLRRR		2	H - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
IMNSS		2	Medium Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
IMNSE		2	Medium Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
IMNBB		2	M - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0				
IMNEB		2	M - End Bracket Request Units	11	0				
IMSPWT		2	M - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
IMSPNW		2	M - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0				
IMSPPW		2	M - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
IMSPWS		2	M - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				

Figure 177. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 10

IBM Query/400									
11/27/96 14:56:16 Page 21									
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric	Overrides
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
IMIPWT		2	M - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
IMIPNW		2	M - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				
IMQNRE		2	M - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
IMQLRE		2	M - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
IMQNRL		2	M - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
IMQLRL		2	M - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
IMQTRR		2	M - Transmission Queue Wait Time	11	0				
IMNRUD		2	M - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
IMLRUD		2	M - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
IMTRUD		2	M - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
IMNRUR		2	M - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
IBM Query/400									
11/27/96 14:56:16 Page 22									
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Field	Summary	Column	Column Headings	Len	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric	Overrides
Name	Functions	Spacing		Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing	
IMLRUR		2	M - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
ILNSS		2	Low Priority Sessions Started	11	0				
ILNSE		2	Low Priority Sessions Ended	11	0				
ILNBB		2	L - Begin Bracket Request Units	11	0				
ILNEB		2	L - End Bracket Request Units	11	0				
ILSPWT		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
ILSPNW		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Waits	11	0				
ILSPPW		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Potential Waits	11	0				
ILSPMS		2	L - Session-level Send Pacing Window Size	11	0				
ILIPWT		2	L - Internal Session-level Pacing Wait Time	11	0				
ILIPNW		2	L - Internal Session-level Pacing Waits	11	0				

Figure 178. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 11



IBM Query/400				11/27/96		14:56:16		Page 23	
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Overrides									
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric			
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing
ILQNRE		2	L - RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
ILQLRE		2	L - Length of RUs Entering Transmission Queue	11	0				
ILQNRL		2	L - RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
ILQLRL		2	L - Length of RUs Leaving Transmission Queue	11	0				
ILQTRR		2	L - Transmission Queue	11	0				
ILNRUD		2	Wait Time L - RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
ILLRUD		2	L - Length of RUs Delivered to Adjacent System	11	0				
ILTRUD		2	L - Service Time to Deliver RU to Adjacent System	11	0				
ILNRUR		2	L - RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
ILLRUR		2	L - Length of RUs Received from Adjacent System	11	0				
IBM Query/400				11/27/96		14:56:16		Page 24	
Selected output attributes									
Output type . . . . . Display									
Form of output . . . . . Detail									
Line wrapping . . . . . No									
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****									

Figure 179. SNA\_ALL Query Definition, Part 12

## E.2 SNA\_CON

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96  15:05:41          Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_CON
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA # of connections, sessions and start/end br.
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMSNA    QPFRDATA    SNAOVERIP1   QAPMSNAR
                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:05:41          Page   2

Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
SESSTR      (ennss+ehnss+emnss+elnss+
            innss+ihnss+imnss+ilnss)      Total
                                                    9    4
                                                    Session
SESEND      (ennse+ehnse+emnse+elnse+
            innse+ihnse+imnse+ilnse)      Start
                                                    9    4
                                                    Total
                                                    Session
BGNBRK      (ennbb+ehnbb+emnbb+elnbb+
            innbb+ihnbb+imnbb+ilnbb)      End
                                                    9    4
                                                    Begin
ENDBRK      (enneb+ehneb+emneb+elneb+
            innneb+ihnneb+imnneb+ilnneb)  Bracket
                                                    9    4
                                                    RUs
DATE        substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||
            substr(DTETIM,5,2)      Date
TIME        substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||
            substr(DTETIM,9,2)      Time

Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
SCTLNM      10      A      1      Controller Description Name
DATE
TIME
SNLBU
SESSTR
SESEND
BGNBRK
ENDBRK
                                     Connections Established with Remote System

                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:05:41          Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null      Overrides
Name      Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
SCTLNM      1      Cont
            Desc
            Name
DATE        2      Date      5
TIME        2      Time      5
SNLBU      1      5      Connections
            Established with
            Remote System
SESSTR      1      5      Total      9    4      4    1
            Session
SESEND      1      5      Start
            Total      9    4      4    1
            Session
BGNBRK      1      5      End
            Begin      9    4      4    1
            Bracket
ENDBRK      1      5      RUs
            End      9    4      4    1
            Bracket
            RUs

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No Yes
1      No No
```

Figure 180. SNA\_CON Query Definition, Part 1

	IBM Query/400	11/27/96 15:05:41	Page 4
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Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer

Form of output . . . . . Detail

Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT

Report size

Length . . . . . 51 (default)

Width . . . . . 132

Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)

Report end line . . . . . 47 (default)

Report line spacing . . . . . Single space

Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Copies . . . . . 1

Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . No

Cover page title

	IBM Query/400	11/27/96 15:05:41	Page 5
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Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes

Page heading

SES1: Session Summary - all SNA controllers

Page footing

Database file output

File . . . . . SES1

Library . . . . . COMMDTA

Member . . . . . \*FILE

Data in file . . . . . Replace file

For a new file:

Authority . . . . . \*LIBCRTAUT

Text about

the file . . . . . session start/end, bracket bgn/end, connect str

Print definition . . . . . No

Output file record format

Output record length . . . . . 62

Field list:

Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'    substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'    substr(DTETIM,9,2)
SNLBU	21	11	0		Packed decimal	Connections Established with Remote System
SESSTR	27	9	4		Zoned decimal	(ennss+ehnss+emnss+elnss+ innss+ihnss+imnss

IBM Query/400 11/27/96 15:05:41 Page 6

Output file record format (continued)

Field list:

Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text
SESEND	36	9	4		Zoned decimal	(ennse+ehnse+emnse+elnse+ innse+ihnse+imnse
BGNBRK	45	9	4		Zoned decimal	(ennbb+ehnbb+emnbb+elnbb+ innbb+ihnbb+imnbb
ENDBRK	54	9	4		Zoned decimal	(enneb+ehneb+emneb+elneb+ innneb+ihnebb+imnebb

\*\*\*\*\* E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T \*\*\*\*\*

Figure 181. SNA\_CON Query Definition, Part 2

## E.3 SNA\_IPAC

5716QU1	V3R6M0	950929	IBM Query/400	SYSTEM01	11/27/96	15:05:59	Page	1
Query . . . . . SNA_IPAC								
Library . . . . . MYLIB								
Query text . . . . . SNA internal session level pacing wait time								
Query CCSID . . . . . 37								
Query language id . . . . .								
Query country id . . . . .								
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***								
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal								
Processing options								
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)								
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)								
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes								
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No								
Special conditions								
*** All records selected by default ***								
Selected files								
ID	File	Library	Member	Record Format				
T01	QAPMSNA	QPFRRDATA	SNAOVERIP1	QAPMSNAR				
IBM Query/400					11/27/96	15:05:59	Page	2
Result fields								
Name	Expression	Column Heading		Len Dec				
ENIPCW	(enipwt/1000)/(enipnw+0.001)	EP NET						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
EHIPCW	(ehipwt/1000)/(ehipnw+0.001)	EP HIGH						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
EMIPCW	(emipwt/1000)/(emipnw+0.001)	EP MED						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
ELIPCW	(elipwt/1000)/(elipnw+0.001)	EP LOW						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
INIPCW	(inipwt/1000)/(inipnw+0.001)	IMN NET						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
IHIPCW	(ihipwt/1000)/(ihipnw+0.001)	IMN HIGH						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
IMIPCW	(imipwt/1000)/(imipnw+0.001)	IMN MED						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
ILIPCW	(ilipwt/1000)/(ilipnw+0.001)	IMN LOW						
		Int PAC						
		wait						
DATE	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	Date						
	substr(DTETIM,5,2)							
TIME	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	Time						
	substr(DTETIM,9,2)							

Figure 182. SNA\_IPAC Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:05:59

Page 3

Ordering of selected fields

Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text
SCTLNM	10	A	1	Controller Description Name
DATE				
TIME				
ENIPCW				
EHIPCW				
EMIPCW				
ELIPCW				
INIPCW				
IHIPCW				
IMIPCW				
ILIPCW				

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap
SCTLNM		0	Controller Description Name	10		
DATE		2	Date	5		
TIME		2	Time	5		
ENIPCW	4	2	EP NET Int PAC wait	17	3	
EHIPCW	4	2	EP HIGH Int PAC wait	17	3	
EMIPCW	4	2	EP MED Int PAC wait	17	3	

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:05:59

Page 4

Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap
ELIPCW	4	2	EP LOW Int PAC wait	17	3	
INIPCW	4	2	IMN NET Int PAC wait	17	3	
IHIPCW	4	2	IMN HIGH Int PAC wait	17	3	
IMIPCW	4	2	IMN MED Int PAC wait	17	3	
ILIPCW	4	2	IMN LOW Int PAC wait	17	3	

Report breaks

Break	New	Suppress	Break
Level	Page	Summaries	Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer

Form of output . . . . . Detail

Line wrapping . . . . . No

Figure 183. SNA\_IPAC Query Definition, Part 2

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:05:59	Page	5
Printer Output							
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT							
Report size							
Length . . . . . 51 (default)							
Width . . . . . 300							
Report start line . . . . . 6							
Report end line . . . . . 60							
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Copies . . . . . 1							
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Cover Page							
Print cover page . . . . . Yes							
Cover page title							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes							
Page heading							
Page footing							
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:05:59	Page	6
Database file output							
File . . . . . SES2A							
Library . . . . . COMMDTA							
Member . . . . . *FILE							
Data in file . . . . . Replace file							
For a new file:							
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT							
Text about							
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Output file record format							
Output record length . . . . . 92							
Field list:							
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text	
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name	
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	substr(DTETIM,9,2)
ENIPCW	21	17	3		Packed decimal	(enipwt/1000)/(enipnw+0.001)	
EHIPCW	30	17	3		Packed decimal	(ehipwt/1000)/(ehipnw+0.001)	
EMIPCW	39	17	3		Packed decimal	(emipwt/1000)/(emipnw+0.001)	
ELIPCW	48	17	3		Packed decimal	(elipwt/1000)/(elipnw+0.001)	
INIPCW	57	17	3		Packed decimal	(inipwt/1000)/(inipnw+0.001)	
IHIPCW	66	17	3		Packed decimal	(ihipwt/1000)/(ihipnw+0.001)	
IMIPCW	75	17	3		Packed decimal	(imipwt/1000)/(imipnw+0.001)	
ILIPCW	84	17	3		Packed decimal	(ilipwt/1000)/(ilipnw+0.001)	
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****							

Figure 184. SNA\_IPAC Query Definition, Part 3

## E.4 SNA\_PAC1

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96  15:06:12          Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_PAC1
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA average pacing response time
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSNA     QPFRDATA     TEST1307     QAPMSNAR
                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:06:12          Page   2

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
ENAVMT     (enspwt/1000)/(enspnw+0.001)  EP NET
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
EHAVMT     (ehspwt/1000)/(ehspnw+0.001)  EP HIGH
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
EMAVMT     (emspwt/1000)/(emspnw+0.001)  EP MED
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
ELAVMT     (elspwt/1000)/(elspnw+0.001)  EP LOW
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
INAVMT     (inspwt/1000)/(inspnw+0.001)  INM NET
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
IHAVMT     (ihspwt/1000)/(ihspnw+0.001)  INM HIGH
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
IMAVMT     (imspwt/1000)/(imspnw+0.001)  INM MED
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
ILAVMT     (ilspwt/1000)/(ilspnw+0.001)  INM LOW
                                                Pacing
                                                Wait
DATE       substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||    Date
            substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME       substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||  Time
            substr(DTETIM,9,2)

```

Figure 185. SNA\_PAC1 Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:06:12

Page 3

Ordering of selected fields

Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text
SCTLNM	10	A	1	Controller Description Name
DATE				
TIME				
ENAVWT				
EHAVWT				
EMAVWT				
ELAVWT				
INAVWT				
IHAVWT				
IMAVWT				
ILAVWT				

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap
SCTLNM		0	Controller Description Name	10		
DATE		2	Date	5		
TIME		2	Time	5		
ENAVWT	4	2	EP NET Pacing Wait	17	3	
EHAVWT	4	2	EP HIGH Pacing Wait	17	3	
EMAVWT	4	2	EP MED Pacing Wait	17	3	

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:06:12

Page 4

Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap
ELAVWT	4	2	EP LOW Pacing Wait	17	3	
INAVWT	4	2	INM NET Pacing Wait	17	3	
IHAVWT	4	2	INM HIGH Pacing Wait	17	3	
IMAVWT	4	2	INM MED Pacing Wait	17	3	
ILAVWT		2	INM LOW Pacing Wait	17	3	

Report breaks

Break	New	Suppress	Break
Level	Page	Summaries	Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer

Form of output . . . . . Detail

Line wrapping . . . . . No

Figure 186. SNA\_PAC1 Query Definition, Part 2



IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:12	Page	5
Printer Output							
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT							
Report size							
Length . . . . . 51 (default)							
Width . . . . . 300							
Report start line . . . . . 6							
Report end line . . . . . 60							
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Copies . . . . . 1							
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)							
Cover Page							
Print cover page . . . . . Yes							
Cover page title							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes							
Page heading							
Page footing							
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:12	Page	6
Database file output							
File . . . . . SES2A							
Library . . . . . COMMDTA							
Member . . . . . *FILE							
Data in file . . . . . Replace file							
For a new file:							
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT							
Text about							
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Output file record format							
Output record length . . . . . 92							
Field list:							
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text	
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name	
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	substr(DTETIM,9,2)
ENAVWT	21	17	3		Packed decimal	(enspwt/1000)/(enspnw+0.001)	
EHAVWT	30	17	3		Packed decimal	(ehspwt/1000)/(ehspnw+0.001)	
EMAVWT	39	17	3		Packed decimal	(emspwt/1000)/(emspnw+0.001)	
ELAVWT	48	17	3		Packed decimal	(elspwt/1000)/(elspnw+0.001)	
INAVWT	57	17	3		Packed decimal	(inspwt/1000)/(inspnw+0.001)	
IHAVWT	66	17	3		Packed decimal	(ihspwt/1000)/(ihspnw+0.001)	
IMAVWT	75	17	3		Packed decimal	(imspwt/1000)/(imspnw+0.001)	
ILAVWT	84	17	3		Packed decimal	(ilspwt/1000)/(ilspnw+0.001)	
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****							

Figure 187. SNA\_PAC1 Query Definition, Part 3

## E.5 SNA\_PAC2

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96 16:50:25      Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_PAC2
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA percentage pacing wait
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSNA     QPFRDATA     TEST1307     QAPMSNAR
          IBM Query/400          11/27/96 16:50:25      Page   2

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
ENPCMT    (enspnw*100)/(ensppw+0.001)  EP NET
          % time
          PAC wt
EHPCMT    (ehspnw*100)/(ehsppw+0.001)  EP HIGH
          % time
          PAC wt
EMPCMT    (emspnw*100)/(emsppw+0.001)  EP MED
          % time
          PAC wt
ELPCMT    (elspnw*100)/(elsppw+0.001)  EP LOW
          % time
          PAC wt
INPCMT    (inspnw*100)/(insppw+0.001)  IMN NET
          % time
          PAC wt
IHPCMT    (ihspnw*100)/(ihspw+0.001)  IMN HIGH
          % time
          PAC wt
IMPCMT    (imspnw*100)/(imsppw+0.001)  IMN MED
          % time
          PAC wt
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||  Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||  Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
ILPCMT    (ilspnw*100)/(ilsppw+0.001)  IMN LOW
          % time
          PAC wt
```

Figure 188. SNA\_PAC2 Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400										11/27/96	16:50:25	Page	3				
Ordering of selected fields																	
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field													
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text													
SCTLNM	10	A	1	Controller Description Name													
DATE																	
TIME																	
ENPCWT																	
EHPCWT																	
EMPCWT																	
ELPCWT																	
INPCWT																	
IHPCWT																	
IMPCWT																	
ILPCWT																	
Report column formatting and summary functions																	
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count														Overrides			
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null			Dec	Numeric									
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing								
SCTLNM		0	Controller Description Name	10													
DATE		2	Date	5													
TIME		2	Time	5													
ENPCWT		2	EP NET % time PAC wt	20	3												
EHPCWT		2	EP HIGH % time PAC wt	20	3												
EMPCWT		2	EP MED % time PAC wt	20	3												
IBM Query/400														11/27/96	16:50:25	Page	4
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)																	
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count														Overrides			
Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null			Dec	Numeric									
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len	Pos	Editing								
ELPCWT		2	EP LOW % time PAC wt	20	3												
INPCWT		2	IMN NET % time PAC wt	20	3												
IHPCWT		2	IMN HIGH % time PAC wt	20	3												
IMPCWT		2	IMN MED % time PAC wt	20	3												
ILPCWT		2	IMN LOW % time PAC wt	20	3												
Report breaks																	
Break	New	Suppress	Break														
Level	Page	Summaries	Text														
0	No	Yes															
1	No	No															
Selected output attributes																	
Output type . . . . . Printer																	
Form of output . . . . . Detail																	
Line wrapping . . . . . No																	

Figure 189. SNA\_PAC2 Query Definition, Part 2

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	16:50:25	Page	5
Printer Output							
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT							
Report size							
Length . . . . . 51 (default)							
Width . . . . . 300							
Report start line . . . . . 6							
Report end line . . . . . 60							
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFILE)							
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFILE)							
Copies . . . . . 1							
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFILE)							
Cover Page							
Print cover page . . . . . Yes							
Cover page title							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes							
Page heading							
Page footing							
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	16:50:25	Page	6
Database file output							
File . . . . . SES2A							
Library . . . . . COMMDTA							
Member . . . . . *FILE							
Data in file . . . . . Replace file							
For a new file:							
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT							
Text about							
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Output file record format							
Output record length . . . . . 108							
Field list:							
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text	
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name	
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	substr(DTETIM,9,2)
ENPCWT	21	20	3		Packed decimal	(enspnw*100)/(ensppw+0.001)	
EHPCWT	32	20	3		Packed decimal	(ehspnw*100)/(ehsppw+0.001)	
EMPCWT	43	20	3		Packed decimal	(emspnw*100)/(emsppw+0.001)	
ELPCWT	54	20	3		Packed decimal	(elspnw*100)/(elsppw+0.001)	
INPCWT	65	20	3		Packed decimal	(inspnw*100)/(insppw+0.001)	
IHPCWT	76	20	3		Packed decimal	(ihspnw*100)/(ihspw+0.001)	
IMPCWT	87	20	3		Packed decimal	(imspnw*100)/(imsppw+0.001)	
ILPCWT	98	20	3		Packed decimal	(ilspnw*100)/(ilsppw+0.001)	
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****							

Figure 190. SNA\_PAC2 Query Definition, Part 3

## E.6 SNA\_PAC3

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96  15:06:22      Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_PAC3
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA average pacing window size
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSNA     QPFRDATA     SNAOVERIP1   QAPMSNAR
                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:06:22      Page   2

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
ENWNSZ     (enspws)/(ensppw+0.001)  EP NET
                                     PAC win
                                     size
EHWNSZ     (ehspws)/(ehsppw+0.001)  EP HIGH
                                     PAC win
                                     size
EMWNSZ     (emspws)/(emspw+0.001)  EP MED
                                     PAC win
                                     size
ELWNSZ     (elspws)/(elsppw+0.001)  EP LOW
                                     PAC win
                                     size
INWNSZ     (inspws)/(insppw+0.001)  IMN NET
                                     PAC win
                                     size
IHWNSZ     (ihspws)/(ihspw+0.001)  IMN HIGH
                                     PAC win
                                     size
IMWNSZ     (imspws)/(imspw+0.001)  IMN MED
                                     PAC win
                                     size
ILWNSZ     (ilspws)/(ilspw+0.001)  IMN LOW
                                     PAC win
                                     size
DATE       substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
                                     substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME       substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
                                     substr(DTETIM,9,2)

```

Figure 191. SNA\_PAC3 Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:06:22

Page 3

Ordering of selected fields

Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text
SCTLNM	10	A	1	Controller Description Name
DATE				
TIME				
ENWNSZ				
EHWNSZ				
EMWNSZ				
ELWNSZ				
INWNSZ				
IHWNSZ				
IMWNSZ				
ILWNSZ				

Report column formatting and summary functions

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Len	Pos	Cap	Len
SCTLNM		0	10			
			Controller			
			Description			
			Name			
DATE		2	Date	5		
TIME		2	Time	5		
ENWNSZ	4	2	EP NET	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
EHWNSZ	4	2	EP HIGH	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
EMWNSZ	4	2	EP MED	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			

IBM Query/400

11/27/96 15:06:22

Page 4

Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Overrides

Field	Summary	Column	Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Len	Pos	Cap	Len
ELWNSZ	4	2	EP LOW	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
INWNSZ	4	2	IMN NET	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
IHWNSZ	4	2	IMN HIGH	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
IMWNSZ	4	2	IMN MED	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			
ILWNSZ	4	2	IMN LOW	17	3	
			PAC win			
			size			

Report breaks

Break	New	Suppress	Break
Level	Page	Summaries	Text
0	No	Yes	
1	No	No	

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer

Form of output . . . . . Detail

Line wrapping . . . . . No

Figure 192. SNA\_PAC3 Query Definition, Part 2

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:22	Page	5
Printer Output							
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT							
Report size							
Length . . . . . 51 (default)							
Width . . . . . 300							
Report start line . . . . . 6							
Report end line . . . . . 60							
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Printer Spooled Output							
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)							
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)							
Copies . . . . . 1							
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)							
Cover Page							
Print cover page . . . . . Yes							
Cover page title							
Page headings and footings							
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes							
Page heading							
Page footing							
IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:22	Page	6
Database file output							
File . . . . . SES2A							
Library . . . . . COMMDTA							
Member . . . . . *FILE							
Data in file . . . . . Replace file							
For a new file:							
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT							
Text about							
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2							
Print definition . . . . . No							
Output file record format							
Output record length . . . . . 92							
Field list:							
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text	
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name	
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	substr(DTETIM,9,2)
ENWNSZ	21	17	3		Packed decimal	(enspws)/(enspww+0.001)	
EHWNSZ	30	17	3		Packed decimal	(ehspws)/(ehspww+0.001)	
EMWNSZ	39	17	3		Packed decimal	(emspws)/(emspww+0.001)	
ELWNSZ	48	17	3		Packed decimal	(elspws)/(elsppw+0.001)	
INWNSZ	57	17	3		Packed decimal	(inspws)/(insppw+0.001)	
IHWNSZ	66	17	3		Packed decimal	(ihspws)/(ihspww+0.001)	
IMWNSZ	75	17	3		Packed decimal	(imspws)/(imspww+0.001)	
ILWNSZ	84	17	3		Packed decimal	(ilspws)/(ilspww+0.001)	
***** E N D O F Q U E R Y P R I N T *****							

Figure 193. SNA\_PAC3 Query Definition, Part 3

## E.7 SNA\_LIN

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96  15:06:34          Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_LIN
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA line transmission time
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMSNA    QPFRDATA    SNAOVERIP1   QAPMSNAR
                                IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:06:34          Page   2

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
TOTLRUD   enlrud + ehlrud + emlrud + ellrud  Total length RU
          + inlrud + ihlrud + imlrud + delivered
          illrud
TOTNRUD   ennrud + ehnrud + emnrud + elnrud  Total # RU
          + innrud + ihnrud + imnrud + delivered
          ilnrud
AVGRULEND TOTLRUD / (TOTNRUD + 0.00001)      Avg RU
                                         length
                                         delivered
TOTLRUR   enlrur + ehlrur + emlrur + ellrur  Total length RU
          + inlrur + ihlrur + imlrur + received
          illrur
TOTNRUR   ennrur + ehnrur + emnrur + elnrur  Total length RU
          + innrur + ihnrur + imnrur + received
          ilnrur
AVGRULENR TOTLRUR / (TOTNRUR + 0.00001)      Avg RU
                                         length
                                         received
ENLTTM    (entrud/1000)/(ennrud+0.001)      EN NET
                                         LT RU
                                         dlv tim
EHLTTM    (ehtrud/1000)/(ehnrud+0.001)      EN HIGH
                                         LT RU
                                         dlv tim
EMLTTM    (emtrud/1000)/(emnrud+0.001)      EN MED
                                         LT RU
                                         dlv tim
ELLTTM    (eltrud/1000)/(elnrud+0.001)      EN LOW
                                         LT RU
                                         dlv tim
```

Figure 194. SNA\_LIN Query Definition, Part 1



IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:34	Page	3
Result fields (continued)							
Name	Expression	Column Heading		Len Dec			
INLTMM	(intrud/1000)/(innrud+0.001)	INM NET					
		LT RU					
		div tim					
IHLTMM	(ihtrud/1000)/(ihnrud+0.001)	INM HIGH					
		LT RU					
		div tim					
IMLTMM	(imtrud/1000)/(imnrud+0.001)	INM MED					
		LT RU					
		div tim					
ILLTMM	(iltrud/1000)/(ilnrud+0.001)	INM LOW					
		LT RU					
		div tim					
Ordering of selected fields							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
SCTLMN	10	A	1	Controller Description Name			
SLINNM			1	Line Description Name			
DATE							
TIME							
AVGRULEND							
AVGRULENR							
ENLTMM							
EHLTMM							
EMLTMM							
ELLTMM							
INLTMM							
IHLTMM							
IMLTMM							
ILLTMM							

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:34	Page	4
Report column formatting and summary functions							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							
Field	Summary	Column		Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len Pos Editing
SCTLMN		0	Controller	10			
			Description				
			Name				
SLINNM		2	Line	10			
			Description				
			Name				
DATE		2	Date	5			
TIME		2	Time	5			
AVGRULEND		2	Avg RU	28	5		18 1
			length				
			delivered				
AVGRULENR		2	Avg RU	28	5		18 1
			length				
			received				
ENLTMM	4	2	EN NET	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				
EHLTMM	4	2	EN HIGH	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				
EMLTMM	4	2	EN MED	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				
ELLTMM	4	2	EN LOW	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				
INLTMM	4	2	INM NET	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				
IHLTMM	4	2	INM HIGH	17	3		
			LT RU				
			div tim				

Figure 195. SNA\_LIN Query Definition, Part 2

```

IBM Query/400                      11/27/96  15:06:34      Page   5
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
Name      Functions      Spacing
IMLTMM      4          2          INM MED          17   3
          LT RU
          dlv tim
IMLTMM      4          2          INM LOW          17   3
          LT RU
          dlv tim

Report breaks
Break  New  Suppress  Break
Level Page  Summaries Text
0      No  Yes
1      No  No

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

IBM Query/400                      11/27/96  15:06:34      Page   6

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 51 (default)
Width . . . . . 300
Report start line . . . . . 6
Report end line . . . . . 60
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title

Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing

IBM Query/400                      11/27/96  15:06:34      Page   7

Database file output
File . . . . . SES2A
Library . . . . . COMMDTA
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2
Print definition . . . . . No

Output file record format
Output record length . . . . . 132
Field list:
Field      Begin  Len  Dec  Null  Data Type      Text
SCTLNM      1    10      Character      Controller Description Name
SLINNM      11   10      Character      Line Description Name
DATE        21    5      Character      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' || substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME        26    5      Character      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' || substr(DTETIM,9,2)
AVGRULEND   31   28    5      Packed decimal  TOTLRUD / (TOTNRUD + 0.00001)
AVGRULENR   46   28    5      Packed decimal  TOTLRUR / (TOTNRUR + 0.00001)
ENLTMM      61   17    3      Packed decimal  (enlrud/1000)/(ennrud+0.001)
EHLTMM      70   17    3      Packed decimal  (ehlrud/1000)/(ehnrud+0.001)
EMLTMM      79   17    3      Packed decimal  (emlrud/1000)/(emnrud+0.001)
ELLTMM      88   17    3      Packed decimal  (eltrud/1000)/(elnrud+0.001)
INLTMM      97   17    3      Packed decimal  (intrud/1000)/(innrud+0.001)
IHLTMM     106   17    3      Packed decimal  (ihlrud/1000)/(ihnrud+0.001)
IMLTMM     115   17    3      Packed decimal  (imlrud/1000)/(imnrud+0.001)
ILLTMM     124   17    3      Packed decimal  (iltrud/1000)/(ilnrud+0.001)

IBM Query/400                      11/27/96  15:06:34      Page   8
*****  END OF QUERY PRINT  *****

```

Figure 196. SNA\_LIN Query Definition, Part 3

## E.8 SNA\_TRQ

```

5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/27/96  15:06:39          Page   1
Query . . . . . SNA_TRQ
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . SNA transmission queue wait time
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . .
Query country id . . . . .
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . No
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSNA     QPFRDATA     SNAOVERIP1   QAPMSNAR
                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:06:39          Page   2

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)      Date
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)      Time
ENTPQW    (enqtrr/1000)/(enqnr1+0.001)  EN NET
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
EHTPQW    (ehqtrr/1000)/(ehqnr1+0.001)  EN HIGH
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
EMTPQW    (emqtrr/1000)/(emqnr1+0.001)  EN MED
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
ELTPQW    (elqtrr/1000)/(elqnr1+0.001)  EN LOW
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
INTPQW    (inqtrr/1000)/(inqnr1+0.001)  INM NET
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
IHTPQW    (ihqtrr/1000)/(ihqnr1+0.001)  INM HIGH
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
IMTPQW    (imqtrr/1000)/(imqnr1+0.001)  INM MED
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
ILTPQW    (ilqtrr/1000)/(ilqnr1+0.001)  INM LOW
          TPQ RU
          avg wt
TOTQLRE   enqlre + ehqlre + emqlre + elqlre  Total length RU
          + inqlre + ihqlre + imqlre +
          ilqlre
TOTQNRE   eqnre + ehqnre + emqnre + elqnre  Total number RU
          + inqnre + ihqnre + imqnre +
          ilqnre

                                     IBM Query/400          11/27/96  15:06:39          Page   3

Result fields (continued)
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
AVGRULENE TOTQLRE / (TOTQNRE + 0.00001)  Avg RU
          length
          entering
TOTQLRL   enqlrl + ehqlrl + emqlrl + elqlrl  Total length RU
          + inqlrl + ihqlrl + imqlrl +
          ilqlrl
          leaving
TOTQNRL   eqnrl + ehqnr1 + emqnr1 + elqnr1  Total number RU
          + inqnrl + ihqnrl + imqnrl +
          ilqnrl
          leaving
AVGRULENL TOTQLRL / (TOTQNRL + 0.00001)  Avg RU
          length
          leaving

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
SCTLNM     10        A           1      Controller Description Name
DATE
TIME
AVGRULENE
AVGRULENL
ENTPQW
EHTPQW
EMTPQW
ELTPQW
INTPQW
IHTPQW
IMTPQW
ILTPQW

```

Figure 197. SNA\_TRQ Query Definition, Part 1

```

IBM Query/400
11/27/96 15:06:39 Page 4
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides
Field Summary Column Dec Null Dec Numeric
Name Functions Spacing Column Headings Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
SCTLNM 0 Controller
Description
Name
DATE 2 Date 5
TIME 2 Time 5
AVGRULENE 2 Avg RU 28 5 17 1
length
entering
AVGRULENL 2 Avg RU 28 5 17 1
length
leaving
ENTPQW 2 EN NET 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
EHTPQW 2 EN HIGH 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
EMTPQW 2 EN MED 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
ELTPQW 2 EN LOW 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
INTPQW 2 INM NET 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
IHTPQW 2 INM HIGH 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt
IMTPQW 2 INM MED 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt

IBM Query/400
11/27/96 15:06:39 Page 5
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides
Field Summary Column Dec Null Dec Numeric
Name Functions Spacing Column Headings Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing
ILTPQW 2 INM LOW 17 3
TPQ RU
avg wt

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No Yes
1 No No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 51 (default)
Width . . . . . 300
Report start line . . . . . 6
Report end line . . . . . 60
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

IBM Query/400
11/27/96 15:06:39 Page 6
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . Yes
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
Database file output
File . . . . . SES2A
Library . . . . . COMMDTA
Member . . . . . *FILE
Data in file . . . . . Replace file
For a new file:
Authority . . . . . *LIBCRTAUT
Text about
the file . . . . . Session Traffic - Part 1 of 2
Print definition . . . . . No

```

Figure 198. SNA\_TRQ Query Definition, Part 2

IBM Query/400				11/27/96	15:06:39	Page	7
Output file record format							
Output record length . . . . .				122			
Field list:							
Field	Begin	Len	Dec	Null	Data Type	Text	
SCTLNM	1	10			Character	Controller Description Name	
DATE	11	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'	substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME	16	5			Character	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'	substr(DTETIM,9,2)
AVGRULENE	21	28	5		Packed decimal	TOTQLRE / (TOTQNRE + 0.00001)	
AVGRULENL	36	28	5		Packed decimal	TOTQLRL / (TOTQNRL + 0.00001)	
ENTPQW	51	17	3		Packed decimal	(enqtrr/1000)/(enqnr1+0.001)	
EHTPQW	60	17	3		Packed decimal	(ehqtrr/1000)/(ehqnr1+0.001)	
EMTPQW	69	17	3		Packed decimal	(emqtrr/1000)/(emqnr1+0.001)	
ELTPQW	78	17	3		Packed decimal	(elqtrr/1000)/(elqnr1+0.001)	
INTPQW	87	17	3		Packed decimal	(inqtrr/1000)/(inqnr1+0.001)	
IHTPQW	96	17	3		Packed decimal	(ihqtrr/1000)/(ihqnr1+0.001)	
IMTPQW	105	17	3		Packed decimal	(imqtrr/1000)/(imqnr1+0.001)	
ILTPQW	114	17	3		Packed decimal	(ilqtrr/1000)/(ilqnr1+0.001)	
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****							

Figure 199. SNA\_TRQ Query Definition, Part 3



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## Appendix F. Integrated PC Server Query

---

### F.1 Integrated PC Server Performance Monitor Data Queries

Figure 200 on page 346 shows the query definition when selecting "HPFS data" from Performance Monitor database file QAPMIOPD. Figure 201 on page 348 shows the query output for a specific collection of Integrated PC Server "HPFS data" from Performance Monitor database file QAPMIOPD. Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for field definitions. Field XIDTYP containing a "3" identifies HPFS data.

```

5763QU1 V3R1M0 940909          IBM Query/400          SYSNM116 3/13/95 16:53:36          Page 1
Query . . . . . HPFSC00K02
Library . . . . . DJOHNSON
Query text . . . . . HPFS386 Statistics- Cook 02
Query CCSID . . . . . 65535
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . No
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . Yes

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMIOPD    FSCITY2      CPUTEST2     QAPMIOXR

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
TOTALREADS XICT01 + XICT02      Total #              11   0
                        READS
CACHEHITRD 100 * XICT01 / (XICT01 + XICT02)  CACHE HIT %         5   2
                        READS
TOTALWRITE XICT03 + XICT04      Total #              7   0
                        Writes
CACHEHITWR 100 * XICT04 / (XICT03 + XICT04)  CACHE HIT WRITE      7   2

Select record tests
AND/OR    Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
          XIDTYP      EQ         '3'
AND       XICT01      GT         0
AND       XICT04      GT         0

```

```

                                IBM Query/400          3/13/95 16:53:36          Page 2

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break Field
Name      Priority Descending Level Text
INTNUM                                Interval Number
INTSEC                                Elapsed Interval Seconds
XIIOPA                                IOP Bus Address
XIDTYP                                Type of data in record
TOTALREADS
CACHEHITRD
TOTALWRITE
CACHEHITWR
XICT10                                Counter 10
XICT11                                Counter 11
XICT01                                Counter 01
XICT02                                Counter 02
XICT03                                Counter 03
XICT04                                Counter 04

Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count
Field      Summary      Column      Dec  Null      Overrides
Name      Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Dec  Numeric
          Functions      Int          #              5   0      1   0
INTNUM
          1          Int          #              7   0      5   0
INTSEC
          1          Sec          #              3   0
XIIOPA
          1          IOP          Bus              1
XIDTYP
          Data
          Type

```

Figure 200 (Part 1 of 2). QAPMIOPD File Query Definition - CACHE



TOTALREADS	1	0	Total # READS	11	0				
CACHEHITRD	2	0	CACHE HIT % READS	5	2		5	2	
TOTALWRITE	1	0	Total # Writes	7	0				
CACHEHITWR	2	0	CACHE HIT % WRITE	7	2		7	2	
XICT10	2	0	Files Opened	11	0		6	0	
XICT11	2	0	Files Closed	11	0		6	0	
XICT01	1	0	Read Reqs frm CACHE	11	0		11	0	

IBM Query/400                      3/13/95   16:53:36                      Page   3

Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)

Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count

Field	Summary	Column		Dec	Null	Overrides
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap   Len   Pos   Editing
XICT02	1	0	Read Reqs from DISK	11	0	
XICT03	1	0	Write reqs from DISK	11	0	
XICT04	1	0	Write Reqs LAZY Written	11	0	

Selected output attributes

Output type . . . . . Printer

Form of output . . . . . Detail

Line wrapping . . . . . Yes

  Wrapping width . . . . . 168

  Record on one page . . . . . No

Printer Output

Printer device . . . . . PRT03

Report size

  Length . . . . . 66

  Width . . . . . 166

Report start line . . . . . 6

Report end line . . . . . 60

Report line spacing . . . . . Double space

Print definition . . . . . Yes

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output . . . . . Yes

Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Copies . . . . . 1

Hold . . . . . Yes

Cover Page

Print cover page . . . . . Yes

Cover page title

  8 Users LAN Server/400 - QAPMIOPD(HPFS) Read, Write Cache, File Open/Close

IBM Query/400                      3/13/95   16:53:36                      Page   4

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes

  Page heading

    LAN Server/400: HPFS Cache Statistics and File Open/Close

  Page footing

**Figure 200 (Part 2 of 2). QAPMIOPD File Query Definition - CACHE**

---

```

8 Users LAN Server/400 - QAPMIOPD(HPFS) Read, Write Cache, File Open/Close
QUERY NAME . . . . . HPFSCOOK02
LIBRARY NAME . . . . . DJOHNSON
FILE          LIBRARY      MEMBER      FORMAT
QAPMIOPD      FSCITY2      CPUTEST2    QAPMIOXR
DATE . . . . . 03/13/95
TIME . . . . . 16:53:37
                HPFS386 Statistics- Cook 02

03/13/95 16:53:37
Int  Int  IOP          Total #  CACHE          Total #  CACHE  Files  Files  Read Reqs  Read Reqs  Write reqs  Write Reqs
#    Sec Bus  Data Type  READS  HIT %  Writes  HIT %  Opened  Closed  frm CACHE  from DISK  from DISK  LAZY
1    301  2   3          95,347  87.41    6,933 100.00    995    975    83,351    11,996        0        6,933
2    298  2   3         232,309  95.12    3,136 100.00   3,969   3,974   220,981    11,328        0        3,136
3    298  2   3         222,045  93.72    7,537  99.98   3,980   3,995   208,117    13,928        1        7,536
                FINAL TOTALS
                TOTAL          549,701          17,606          512,449    37,252        1    17,605
                AVG          92.08          99.99    2,981    2,981
*** END OF REPORT ***

```

---

Figure 201. QAPMIOPD File Query Report - CACHE

Figure 202 on page 349 shows the query definition when selecting "CPU data" from Performance Monitor database file QAPMIOPD. Figure 203 on page 350 shows the query output for a specific collection of Integrated PC Server "CPU data" from Performance Monitor database file QAPMIOPD. Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for field definitions. Field XIDTYP containing a "2" identifies Integrated PC Server CPU data.

Query . . . . . CPU486C00K  
 Library . . . . . DJOHNSON  
 Query text . . . . . FSIOP 486 CPU Utilization Statistics  
 Query CCSID . . . . . 65535  
 Query language id . . . . . ENU  
 Query country id . . . . . US  
 \*\*\* . is the decimal separator character for this query \*\*\*  
 Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal

Processing options  
 Use rounding . . . . . No  
 Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)  
 Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes  
 Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes

Selected files  
 ID File Library Member Record Format  
 T01 QAPMIOPD FSCITY2 BAP8WS64MB QAPMIOXR

Result fields  
 Name Expression Column Heading Len Dec  
 CPU486INT ((XICT01 / 1000) / INTSEC) \* 100 486 CPU % 7 1  
 Utilization  
 XICT01SECS XICT01 / 1000 486 CPU 7 1  
 Seconds

Select record tests  
 AND/OR Field Test Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')  
 XIDTYP EQ '2'  
 AND XICT01 NE 0

Ordering of selected fields  
 Field Sort Ascending/ Break Field  
 Name Priority Descending Level Text  
 INTNUM Interval Number

Ordering of selected fields (continued)  
 Field Sort Ascending/ Break Field  
 Name Priority Descending Level Text  
 XIIOPA IOP Bus Address  
 XIDTYP Type of data in record  
 XITYPE IOP Type  
 INTSEC Elapsed Interval Seconds  
 XICT01SECS  
 CPU486INT

Report column formatting and summary functions  
 Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count Overrides  
 Field Summary Column Dec Null Dec Numeric  
 Name Functions Spacing Column Headings Len Pos Cap Len Pos Editing  
 INTNUM 0 Int 5 0 1 0  
 XIIOPA 1 IOP 3 0  
 Bus  
 XIDTYP 1 Data 1  
 Type  
 (OS/2)  
 XITYPE 2 IOP 4  
 Type  
 INTSEC 1 1 Interval 7 0 5 0  
 Seconds  
 XICT01SECS 1 2 486 CPU 7 1  
 Seconds  
 CPU486INT 2 2 486 CPU 7 1 4 1  
 Utilization  
 (%)

Figure 202 (Part 1 of 2). QAPMIOPD File Query Definition - CPU

---

Selected output attributes  
Output type . . . . . Printer  
Form of output . . . . . Detail  
Line wrapping . . . . . No

IBM Query/400 3/22/95 13:59:07 Page 3

Printer Output  
Printer device . . . . . \*PRINT  
Report size  
Length . . . . . 66  
Width . . . . . 132  
Report start line . . . . . 6  
Report end line . . . . . 60  
Report line spacing . . . . . Triple space  
Print definition . . . . . Yes

Printer Spooled Output  
Spool the output . . . . . Yes  
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)  
Copies . . . . . 1  
Hold . . . . . Yes

Cover Page  
Print cover page . . . . . Yes  
Cover page title  
8 Users Interconnected - FSIOP CPU

Page headings and footings  
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes  
Page heading  
8 Interconnected LAN Server/400 Clients - FSIOP CPU  
Page footing

---

Figure 202 (Part 2 of 2). QAPMIOPD File Query Definition - CPU

---

8 Users Interconnected - FSIOP CPU  
QUERY NAME . . . . . CPU486C00K  
LIBRARY NAME . . . . . DJOHNSON  
FILE LIBRARY MEMBER FORMAT  
QAPMIOPD FSCITY2 BAP8WS64MB QAPMIOXR  
DATE . . . . . 03/22/95  
TIME . . . . . 13:59:07  
FSIOP 486 CPU Utilization Statistics

03/22/95 13:59:07 8 Interconnected LAN Server/400 Clients - FSIOP CPU PAGE 1

Int #	IOP Bus	Data Type	IOP Type	Interval Seconds	486 CPU Seconds	486 CPU Utilization (%)
1	2	2	6506	298	93.8	31.4
2	2	2	6506	296	131.4	44.4
3	2	2	6506	299	120.6	40.3
4	2	2	6506	197	47.1	23.9
FINAL TOTALS						
TOTAL				1,090	392.9	
AVG						35.0

\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*

---

Figure 203. QAPMIOPD File Query Report - CPU

---

---

## Appendix G. AnyNet Queries

This section contains query examples to help you measure the AnyNet performance. There is no consolidated information about AnyNet. The performance investigation for AnyNet is done by gathering both SNA and TCP/IP (Sockets) information.

---

### G.1 Sockets over SNA Queries

The files QAPMSNA and QAPMJOBS are used.

This is the main field used to select records from QAPMSNA file:

**SCTLNM** Controller Description Name

These are the main fields used to select records from QAPMJOBS file:

**JBSKSC** Number of Socket Sends

**JBSKRC** Number of Socket Receives

Refer to Chapter 13, "AnyNet" on page 197 for a more detailed explanation.

## G.1.1 SNA Query

```

Query . . . . . SNA_ALL
Library . . . . . ANYNET
Query text . . . . . All the SNA data for a particular Ctl. Description
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***

Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMSNA    QPFRDATA    IPOVERSNA2  QAPMSNAR

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)

Select record tests
AND/OR   Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
        SCTLNM      EQ      'M05ETH'

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break      Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
INTNUM      Interval Number
DATE
TIME
INTNUM      Interval Number
INTSEC      Elapsed Interval Seconds
SCTLNM      Controller Description Name
SLINNM      Line Description Name
STSKNM      T2 Station I/O Manager Task Name
SLIOMT      Line I/O Manager Task Name
.
.
.
.
.
The rest of the query as SNA_ALL in Appendix E.

```

Figure 204. SNA\_ALL Query for One Specific Controller Description

## G.1.2 Sockets Jobs Query

Query . . . . .	SOCK_JOB			
Library . . . . .	ANYNET			
Query text . . . . .	Selects Jobs where there is socket activity			
Query CCSID . . . . .	37			
Query language id . . . . .	ENU			
Query country id . . . . .	US			
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***				
Collating sequence . . . . .	Hexadecimal			
Processing options				
Use rounding . . . . .	Yes (default)			
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . .	No (default)			
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . .	Yes			
Use collating for all compares . . . . .	Yes			
Selected files				
ID	File	Library	Member	Record Format
T01	QAPMJOBS	QPFRDATA	PUREIP	QAPMJOBR
Result fields				
Name	Expression		Column Heading	Len Dec
DATE	substr(DTETIM,3,2)    '/'    substr(DTETIM,5,2)		Date	
TIME	substr(DTETIM,7,2)    ':'    substr(DTETIM,9,2)		Time	
Select record tests				
AND/OR	Field	Test	Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')	
	JBSKSC	NE	0	
OR	JBSKRC	NE	0	
Ordering of selected fields				
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text
INTNUM				Interval Number
DATE				
TIME				
INTSEC				Elapsed Interval Seconds
JBSKSC				Number of Socket Sends
JBSKRC				Number of Socket Receives
JBSSYS				Subsystem Name
JBSLIB				Library Name
JBNAME				Job Name
JBUSER				Job User
JBNBR				Job Number
JBACCO				Job Accounting Code
JBTYP				Job Type
JBSTYP				Job Subtype
JBTYP				Task type
JBTYP				Task type extender
JBFLAG				Job Flag
JBS36E				S/36 Environment
JBP00L				Job Pool
JBPRTY				Job Priority
JBCPU				CPU Milliseconds
JBRSP				Total Response Seconds
JBSLC				Timeslice in Milliseconds
JBNTR				Interactive Transactions
JBDDBR				Physical Database Reads
JBNDB				Physical Non Database Reads
JBWRT				Physical Writes
JBAW				Active to Wait Transitions
JBWI				Wait to Ineligible Transitions
JBAI				Active to Ineligible Transitions
JBPLN				Lines to be Printed
JBPFG				Pages to be Printed
JBPFL				Files to be Printed
JBLWT				Logical Database Writes
JBLRD				Logical Database Reads
JBDDBU				Miscellaneous Database Operations
JBCPT				Communications Puts
JBCGT				Communications Gets
JBSPD				Job Suspend Time
JBRRT				Job Reroute Time
JBLND				Line Description
JBCUD				Control Unit Description
JB2LND				Secondary Line Description
JB2CUD				Secondary Control Unit
JBNDB				Synchronous Non Database Writes
JBDWB				Synchronous Database Writes
JBANDW				Asynchronous Non Database Writes
JBADBW				Asynchronous Database Writes
JBANDR				Asynchronous Non Database Reads
JBADBR				Asynchronous Database Reads

Figure 205. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 1

Ordering of selected fields				
Field Name	Sort Priority	Ascending/Descending	Break Level	Field Text
JBPW				Permanent Writes
JBPAGF				PAG Faults
JBOBIN				Binary Overflows
JBODEC				Decimal Overflows
JBOFLP				Floating Point Overflows
JBIPF				I/O Pending Faults
JBWIO				Waits For Asynchronous I/O
JBIRN				IOP Resource Name
JBDRN				Device Resource Name
JBPORF				Workstation Port Number
JBSTN				Workstation Station Number
JBPSTF				Pass-Through Source Flag
JBPSTF				Pass-Through Target Flag
JBEAF				Emulation Active Flag
JBPSCF				Client Access/400 Application Flag
JBDDMF				Target DDM Job Flag
JBMRTF				MRT Flag
JBROUT				Routing Entry Index
JBAIQT				Total Application Input Queuing Time
JBNAIQ				Application Queuing Transactions
JBRUT				Total Resource Usage Time
JBNRU				Resource Usage Transactions
JBQT				Total Queuing Time to Enter the MRT
JBMMT				Total Time Spent at MRTMAX
JBNEQT				Number of Entries Into the MRT
JBPUTN				Number of Puts
JBPUTA				Amount of Data Sent
JBGETN				Number of Gets
JBGETA				Amount of Data Received
JBPGIN				Number of Intervals Between First Put and CD
JBPGIL				Total Time Spent Between First Put and CD
JGGIL				Total Time Spent Between First Gets
JRTI				Number of REQIOs to Transmit Data
JRRRI				Number of REQIOs to Receive Data
JBSZMT				Total Seize/Wait Time in Milliseconds
JBSKBS				Number of Socket Bytes Sent
JBSKBR				Number of Socket Bytes Received
JBXRF				Stream file reads
JBXRFW				Stream file writes
JBSLR				File system symbolic link reads
JBXDR				File system directory reads
JBDLCH				File system lookup cache hits
JBDLCM				File system lookup cache misses
JBSJNM				Submitter's job name
JBSJUS				Submitter's job user
JBSJNB				Submitter's job number

Figure 206. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 2

Report column formatting and summary functions									
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count									
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Dec	Null	Cap	Overrides
INTNUM		0		5	0				Dec Numeric
Interval Number									
DTETIM									
Interval Date Time									
INTSEC									
Elapsed Interval Seconds									
JBSKSC									
Socket Sends									
JBSKRC									
Socket Receives									
JBSSYS									
Subsystem Name									
JBSLIB									
Library Name									
JBNAME									
Job Name									

Figure 207. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 3



JBUSER	2	Job User	10	
JBNBR	2	Job Number	6	
JBACCO	2	Job Accounting Code	15	
JBTYPE	2	Job Type	1	
JBSTYP	2	Job Subtype	1	
JBTTYP	2	Task Type	2	
JBTTYE	2	Task Type Extender	2	
JBFLAG	2	Job Flag	2	
JBS36E	2	S/36 Environment	1	
JBPOOL	2	Job Pool	2	
JBPRTY	2	Job Priority	3	
JBCPU	2	CPU Milliseconds	11	0
JBRSP	2	Total Response Seconds	15	3
JBSLC	2	Timeslice in Milliseconds	11	0
JBNTR	2	Interactive Transactions	11	0
JBDBR	2	Physical Database Reads	11	0
JBNDDB	2	Physical Non Database Reads	11	0
JBWRT	2	Physical Writes	11	0
JBAW	2	Active to Wait Transitions	11	0
JBWI	2	Wait to Ineligible Transitions	11	0
JBAI	2	Active to Ineligible Transitions	11	0
JBPLN	2	Lines to be Printed	11	0
JBPPG	2	Pages to be Printed	11	0
JBPFL	2	Files to be Printed	11	0
JBLWT	2	Logical Database Writes	11	0
JBLRD	2	Logical Database Reads	11	0
JBDBU	2	Miscellaneous Database Operations	11	0
JBCPT	2	Communications Puts	11	0

Figure 208. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 4

JBCGT	2	Communications Gets	11	0
JBSPD	2	Job Suspend Time	11	0
JBRRT	2	Job Reroute Time	11	0
JBLND	2	Line Description Control Unit	10	
JBCUD	2	Description Secondary Line	10	
JB2LND	2	Description Secondary Control Unit	10	
JB2CUD	2	Synchronous Non Database Writes	11	0
JBNDW	2	Synchronous Database Writes	11	0
JBDBW	2	Asynchronous Non Database Writes	11	0
JBANDW	2	Asynchronous Database Writes	11	0
JBADBW	2	Asynchronous Non Database Reads	11	0
JBANDR	2	Asynchronous Database Reads	11	0
JBADBR	2	Permanent Writes	11	0
JBPW	2	PAG Faults	11	0
JBPGF	2	Binary Overflows	11	0
JBOBIN	2	Decimal Overflows	11	0
JBODEC	2	Floating Point Overflows	11	0
JBFLP	2	I/O Pending Faults	11	0
JBIPF	2	Waits For Asynchronous I/O	11	0
JBWIO	2	IOP	10	
JBIRN	2	Resource Name	10	
JBDRN	2	Device Resource Name	10	
JBPORT	2	Workstation Port Number	3	0
JBSTN	2	Workstation Station Number	3	0
JBPTSF	2	Pass-Through Source Flag	1	0
JBPTTF	2	Pass-Through Target Flag	1	0
JBEAF	2	Emulation Active Flag	1	0
JBPCSF	2	CA4 Application Flag	1	0

Figure 209. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 5

JBDDMF	2	Target DDM Job Flag	1	0
JBMRTF	2	MRT Flag	1	0
JBROUT	2	Routing Entry Index	5	0
JBAIQT	2	Total Application Input Queuing Time	11	0
JBNAIQ	2	Application Queuing Transactions	11	0
JBRUT	2	Total Resource Usage Time	11	0
JBNRU	2	Resource Usage Transactions	11	0
JBQT	2	Total Queuing Time to Enter the MRT	11	0
JBMMT	2	Total Time Spent at MRTMAX	11	0
JBNEQT	2	Number of Entries Into the MRT	11	0
JBPUTN	2	Number of Puts	11	0
JBPUTA	2	Amount of Data Sent	11	0
JBGETN	2	Number of Gets	11	0
JBGETA	2	Amount of Data Received	11	0
JBPGIN	2	Number of Intervals From First Put to CD	11	0
JBPGIL	2	Time From First Put to CD	11	0
JBGGIL	2	Total Time Spent Between First Gets	11	0
JBRTI	2	Number of REQIOs to Transmit Data	11	0
JBRRI	2	Number of REQIOs to Receive Data	11	0
JBSZWT	2	Total Seize/Wait Time	11	0
JBSKBS	2	Socket Bytes Sent	11	0
JBSKBR	2	Socket Bytes Received	11	0
JBXRFR	2	Stream File Reads	11	0
JBXRFW	2	Stream File Writes	11	0
JBXSLR	2	File System Symbolic Link Reads	11	0
JBXDYR	2	File System Directory Reads	11	0
JBDLCH	2	File System Lookup Cache Hits	11	0

Figure 210. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 6

JBDLCM	2	File System	11	0
		Lookup		
		Cache Misses		
JBSJNM	2	Submitter	10	
		Job		
		Name		
JBSJUS	2	Submitter	10	
		Job		
		User		
JBSJNB	2	Submitter	6	
		Job		
Selected output attributes				
Output type . . . . .		Display		
Form of output . . . . .		Detail		
Line wrapping . . . . .		No		

Figure 211. SOCK\_JOB Query, Part 7

---

## G.2 APPC over TCP/IP Queries

The QAPMSNA and QAPMJOBS files are used.

This is the main field used to select records from QAPMSNA file:

**SCTLNM** Controller Description Name

These are the main fields used to select records from QAPMJOBS file:

**JBCPT** Number of Socket Sends

**JBCGT** Number of Socket Receives

Refer to Chapter 13, “AnyNet” on page 197 for a more detailed explanation.

### G.2.1 SNA Query

The same SNA Query listed in the previous section of this chapter can be used for APPC over TCP/IP.

## G.2.2 APPC Jobs Query

```

Query . . . . . SNA_JOB
Library . . . . . ANYNET
Query text . . . . .
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***

Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes

Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMJOBS    QPFRDATA    SNAOVERIP1  QAPMJOBR

Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
DATE      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)

Select record tests
AND/OR   Field      Test      Value (Field, Numbers, or 'Characters')
OR       JBCPT      NE        0
OR       JBCGT      NE        0

Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break      Field
Name      Priority  Descending Level      Text
INTNUM
DATE
TIME
INTSEC      Elapsed Interval Seconds
JBSSYS      Subsystem Name
JBSLIB      Library Name
JBNAME      Job Name
JBUSER      Job User
JBNBR      Job Number
.
.
.
.
Follows the same as Sockets Jobs Query (SOCK_JOB) in this same chapter.

```

Figure 212. SNA\_JOB Query

---

## Appendix H. ISDN Queries

This appendix provides query definitions that can be used to examine X.25 environments. All of the queries use input from the OS/400 Performance Monitor and run with trace options. There are eight queries defined:

- NWI\_ALL
- NWI\_CALLS
- NWI\_ERRORS
- NWI\_IOP
- NWI\_LAPD
- IDLC-ALL
- IDLC-IOP
- IDLC-UTIL

The NWI\_ALL and IDLC\_ALL queries are simple. They show you all of the values in the QAPMLAPD and QAPMIDLC files, respectively. The only thing you have to define is the file name and member name that contains the performance data. Most of the rest are defaults so it takes you only a few minutes to create these queries. Please note that there are several fields in the QAPMIDLC file so the print lines are longer than the maximum line length permitted by Query/400 (378 characters); therefore, the print lines in the IDLC\_ALL query are wrapped. Other queries might also have longer lines than your printer can handle so check the maximum print position (MPP) allowed by your printer and adjust the line length in the queries accordingly.

The NWI\_CALLS query shows you the number of incoming and outgoing calls and call errors.

The NWI\_ERRORS query shows you the D-channel utilization and the physical errors on the network interface.

The NWI\_IOP query shows you the IOP utilization by the network interface.

The NWI\_LAPD query shows you the most important performance values of the D-channel usage.

The IDLC\_IOP query shows you the IOP utilization by the network interface.

The IDLC\_UTIL query shows you the most important performance values of the B-channel usage.

H.1 NWI ALL

5716QU1	V3R6M0	950929	IBM Query/400	SYSTEM01 11/17/96	20:10:03	Page	1
Query . . . . . NWI_ALL							
Library . . . . . MYLIB							
Query text . . . . . All NWI performance fields							
Query CCSID . . . . . 37							
Query language id . . . . . ENU							
Query country id . . . . . US							
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal							
Processing options							
Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)							
Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)							
Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes							
Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes							
Special conditions							
*** All records selected by default ***							
Selected files							
ID	File	Library	Member	Record	Format		
T01	QAPMLAPD	QPFRRDATA	Q962981049	QAPMLPDR			
Ordering of selected fields							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
INTNUM	20	A		Interval number			
DTETIM				Interval date and time: yymmddhhmmss			
INTSEC				Elapsed interval seconds			
IOPRN				IOP Resource Name			
LDIOP				Reserved			
LDTYPE				IOP Type			
LDNWI	10	A	1	Network interface description			
LDLSP				Line speed: in bits per second			
LDPRCL				Protocol: always D-ISDN D channel data			
LPLOFA				Loss of frame alignment			
LPLECV				Local end code violation			
LPDTSI				Detected access transmission error in			
LPDTSO				Detected access transmission error out			
LPFECEV				Far end code violation			
LPES				Errored seconds			
LPSES				Severely errored seconds			
LPCOL				Collision detect			
IBM Query/400				11/17/96	20:10:03	Page	2
Ordering of selected fields (continued)							
Field	Sort	Ascending/	Break	Field			
Name	Priority	Descending	Level	Text			
LLCRCR				Receive CRC errors			
LLSFE				Short frame errors			
LLORUN				Receive overrun			
LLURUN				Transmit underrun			
LLABRT				Aborts received			
LLFRIE				Frames received in error			
LSFRT				Retransmitted frames			
LSSEQE				Sequence errors			
LSFTRN				Frames transmitted			
LSFRCV				Frames received			
LSBTRN				Bytes transmitted			
LSBRCV				Bytes received			
LQTOC				Total outgoing calls			
LQROC				Retry for outgoing calls			
LQTIC				Total incoming calls			
LQRIC				Retry for incoming calls			
LDCHLS1				S1 maintenance channel: 0-not active, 1-active			
Report column formatting and summary functions							
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count							
Field	Summary	Column		Dec	Null	Dec	Numeric
Name	Functions	Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Pos	Cap	Len
INTNUM		0		5	0		
			Interval				
			Number				
DTETIM		2	Interval	12			
			Date				
			and time				
INTSEC		2	Elapsed	7	0		
			Interval				
			Seconds				
IOPRN		2	IOP	10			
			Resource				
			Name				
LDIOP		2		1			
			Reserved				
LDTYPE		2		4			
			IOP				
			Type				
LDNWI		2	Network	10			
			Interface				
			Description				
LDLSP		2		11	0		
			Line				
			Speed				

Figure 213. NWI\_ALL Query Definition, Part 1



Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)					11/17/96		20:10:03		Page	3
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count					Overrides					
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing	
LDPRCL		2	Protocol	11	1					
LPLOFA		2	Loss of Frame	11	0					
LPLECV		2	Alignment Local	11	0					
LPDTSI		2	End code Violation	11	0					
LPDTSO		2	Detected access Transmission	11	0					
LPFECV		2	Error in Transmission	11	0					
LPES		2	Detected Access Transmission	11	0					
LPSES		2	Error out	11	0					
LPCOL		2	Far	5	0					
LLCRCE		2	End code Violation	5	0					
LLSFRE		2	Errored Seconds	11	0					
LLORUN		2	Severely Errored Seconds	11	0					
LLURUN		2	Collision Detect	11	0					
LLABRT		2	Receive CRC	11	0					
LLFRIE		2	Errors Short	11	0					
LSFRT		2	Frame Errors	11	0					
		2	Receive Overrun	11	0					
		2	Transmit Underrun	11	0					
		2	Aborts Received	11	0					
		2	Frames Received	11	0					
		2	Received in error	11	0					
		2	Retransmitted Frames	11	0					
IBM Query/400					11/17/96		20:10:03		Page	4
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)										
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count					Overrides					
Field Name	Summary Functions	Column Spacing	Column Headings	Len	Dec Pos	Null Cap	Len	Dec Pos	Numeric Editing	
LSSEQE		2	Sequence Errors	11	0					
LSFTRN		2	Frames Transmitted	11	0					
LSFRCV		2	Frames Received	11	0					
LSBTRN		2	Bytes Transmitted	11	0					
LSBRCV		2	Bytes Received	11	0					
LQTOC		2	Total Outgoing Calls	11	0					
LQROC		2	Retry for Outgoing Calls	11	0					
LQTIC		2	Total Incoming Calls	11	0					
LQRIC		2	Retry for Incoming Calls	11	0					
LDCHLS1		2	S1 Maintenance Channel	1	0					

Figure 214. NWI\_ALL Query Definition, Part 2

```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  20:10:03                                Page    5

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No Yes
1      No No
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . Yes
Wrapping width . . . . . 378
Record on one page . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 378
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 215. NWI\_ALL Query Definition, Part 3

## H.2 NWI\_CALLS

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:16:02      Page   1
Query . . . . . NWI_CALLS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . ISDN call related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMLAPD   QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMLPDR
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  PCTRETRYI  (LQRIC * 100) / LQTIC      Pct Incoming        4    1
                                   Calls
                                   Retried
  PCTRETRYO  (LQROC * 100) / LQTOC      Pct Outgoing        4    1
                                   Calls
                                   Retried
  DATE       substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||  Date
              substr(DTETIM,5,2)
  TIME       substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' || Time
              substr(DTETIM,9,2)
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:16:02      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name       Priority  Descending Level  Text
  LDNWI      10       A          1      Network interface description
  DATE       20       A
  TIME       30       A
  LQTOC                      Total outgoing calls
  LQROC                      Retry for outgoing calls
  PCTRETRYO
  LQTIC                      Total incoming calls
  LQRIC                      Retry for incoming calls
  PCTRETRYI
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
  Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null
  Name       Functions Spacing  Column Headings  Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
  LDNWI      0          0          Network
                                   Interface
                                   Description
  DATE       2          2          Date          5
  TIME       2          2          Time          5
  LQTOC      2 4      2          Total          11  0
                                   Outgoing
                                   Calls
  LQROC      2 4      2          Retry for      11  0
                                   Outgoing
                                   Calls
  PCTRETRYO  2 4      2          Pct Outgoing   4    1
                                   Calls
                                   Retried
  LQTIC      2 4      2          Total          11  0
                                   Incoming
                                   Calls
  LQRIC      2 4      2          Retry for      11  0
                                   Incoming
                                   Calls
  PCTRETRYI  2 4      2          Pct Incoming   4    1
                                   Calls
                                   Retried
```

Figure 216. NWI\_CALLS Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400	11/17/96 20:16:02	Page 3
---------------	-------------------	--------

Report breaks

Break	New	Suppress	Break	
Level	Page	Summaries	Text	
0	No	Yes		
1	No	No		Summary for network interface &ldnwi

Selected output attributes

Output type	Printer
Form of output	Detail
Line wrapping	No

Printer Output

Printer device	*PRINT
Report size	
Length	66 (default)
Width	132
Report start line	6 (default)
Report end line	60 (default)
Report line spacing	Single space
Print definition	No

Printer Spooled Output

Spool the output	(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type	(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies	1
Hold	(Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page

Print cover page	No
Cover page title	

Page headings and footings

Print standard page heading	Yes
Page heading	
Page footing	

IBM Query/400	11/17/96 20:16:02	Page 4
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****		

Figure 217. NWI\_CALLS Query Definition, Part 2

## H.3 NWI\_ERRORS

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:16:27      Page   1
Query . . . . . NWI_ERRORS
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . ISDN NWI error related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMLAPD   MYLIB       Q963121422  QAPMLPDR
Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTILT (LSBTRN * 800) / INTSEC /LDLSP      Trn      4    1
          Line
          Util
LINEUTILR (LSBRCV * 800) / INTSEC /LDLSP      Rcv      4    1
          line
          Util
PCERRTR   (LLFRIE * 100) / (LSFRCV +      Pct Frames      4    1
          LLFRIE)      Transmitted
          in Error
PCERRRCV  (LLFRIE * 100) / LSFRCV      Pct Frames      4    1
          Received
          in Error
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:16:27      Page   2
Result fields (continued)
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break      Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
LDNWI      10        A           1      Network interface description
DATE       20        A
TIME       30        A
LINEUTILT
LINEUTILR
PCERRTR
PCERRRCV
LPLOFA                                Loss of frame alignment
LPLECV                                Local end code violation
LPDTSI                                Detected access transmission error in
LPDTSO                                Detected access transmission error out
LPFECV                                Far end code violation
LPES                                       Errored seconds
LPSES                                       Severely errored seconds
LPCOL                                       Collision detect
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null      Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
LDNWI      0          Network Interface
          Descr
DATE       2          Date          5
TIME       2          Time          5
LINEUTILT  2 4       2          Trn          4    1
          Line
          Util
LINEUTILR  2 4       2          Rcv          4    1
          line
          Util
PCERRTR    2 4       2          Pct Frm      4    1
          Trnd
          in Err
PCERRRCV   2 4       2          Pct Frm      4    1
          Rcv
          in Err
```

Figure 218. NWI\_ERRORS Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  20:16:27                                Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count                                Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions Spacing      Loss of Frame      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
LPLOFA      2      Loss of Frame      11    0
LPLECV      2      Local Alignment      11    0
LPDTSI      2      Detect Acc Transm      11    0
LPDTSO      2      Detect Acc Transm      11    0
LPFECV      2      Far Error Out      11    0
LPES        2      Errd Secs      5     0
LPSES       2      Svr Errd Secs      5     0
LPCOL       2      Collision Detect      11    0

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No Yes
1      No No      Summary for NWI &ldnwi

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  20:16:27                                Page   4

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 178
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title

Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 219. NWI\_ERRORS Query Definition, Part 2

## H.4 NWI\_IOP

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:16:55      Page   1
Query . . . . . NWI_IOP
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . NWI and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01     QAPMLAPD   QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMLPDR
  T02     QAPMC1OP   QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMC1OR
Join tests
  Type of join . . . . . Matched records
  Field      Test      Field
  T01.INTNUM  EQ      T02.INTNUM
  T01.IOPRN   EQ      T02.IOPRN
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||  Date
           substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
  TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||  Time
           substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:16:55      Page   2
Result fields (continued)
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  IOPUTIL    100 - ((CIIDLC * CIIDLT) /      Pct IOP              4    1
           (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))
           Util
  IOPNAME    T01.IOPRN      IOP Name
  NWINAME    T01.LDNWI      Network
           Interface
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority Descending Level  Text
  IOPNAME    10      A      1
  T02.CITYPE                IOP Type
  NWINAME    20      A      2
  DATE
  TIME
  IOPUTIL
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
  Name      Functions      Spacing
  IOPNAME    0      IOP Name              10
  T02.CITYPE 2      IOP                    4
           Type
  NWINAME    2      Network              10
           Interface
  DATE      2      Date                  5
  TIME      2      Time                  5
  IOPUTIL    2 4      2      Pct IOP              4    1      4    1
           Util
Report breaks
  Break New Suppress Break
  Level Page Summaries Text
  0      No Yes
  1      No No      Summary for IOP &iopname
  2      No No      Summary for NWI &nwiname
```

Figure 220. NWI\_IOP Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  20:16:55      Page   3
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
          * * * * *   E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 221. NWI\_IOP Query Definition, Part 2



## H.5 NWI\_LAPD

```
5716Q01 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  21:16:45      Page   1
Query . . . . . NWI_LAPD
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . ISDN NWI related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
ID      File      Library      Member      Record Format
T01     QAPMLAPD    QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMLPDR
Result fields
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
LINEUTILT (LSBTRN * 800) / INTSEC /LDLSP      Transmit      4    1
Line
Util
LINEUTILR (LSBRCV * 800) / INTSEC /LDLSP      Receive      4    1
Line
Util
PCERRTR   (LIFRIE * 100) / (LSFRCV +      Pct Frames      4    1
LLFRIE)      Trnsmtd
in Error
PCERRRCV  (LLFRIE * 100) / LSFRCV      Pct Frames      4    1
Recd
in Error
DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||      Date
          substr(DTETIM,5,2)
IBM Query/400          11/17/96  21:16:45      Page   2
Result fields (continued)
Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||      Time
          substr(DTETIM,9,2)
Ordering of selected fields
Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break      Field
Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
LDNWI      10        A           1      Network interface description
DATE      20        A
TIME      30        A
LINEUTILT
LSBTRN      Bytes transmitted
LSFTRN      Frames transmitted
PCERRTR
LINEUTILR
LSBRCV      Bytes received
LSFRCV      Frames received
PCERRRCV
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec Null      Dec Numeric
Name      Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
LDNWI      0          Network
Interface
Descr
DATE      2          Date      5
TIME      2          Time      5
LINEUTILT  2 4        2          Trn      4    1
Line
Util
LSBTRN      2          Bytes
Transmtd      11    0
LSFTRN      2          Frames
Transmtd      11    0
PCERRTR    2 4        2          Pct Frm      4    1
Trnd
in Err
LINEUTILR  2 4        2          Rcv      4    1
line
Util
```

Figure 222. NWI\_LAPD Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  21:16:45                                Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count                                Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
Name
LSBRVCV                                2                                11  0
                                Bytes
                                Rcvd
LSFRVCV                                2                                11  0
                                Frames
                                Rcvd
PCERRRCV      2 4      2      Pct Frm      4  1
                                Rcvd
                                in Err

Report breaks
Break New  Suppress  Break
Level Page  Summaries  Text
0      No   Yes
1      No   No      Summary for NWI &ldnwi

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No

Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No

Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)

                                IBM Query/400                                11/17/96  21:16:45                                Page   4

Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title

Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
*****  E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 223. NWI\_LAPD Query Definition, Part 2

## H.6 IDLC\_ALL

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:17:43      Page   1
Query . . . . . IDLC_ALL
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . All NWI performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID   File      Library      Member      Record Format
  T01  QAPMIDLC  QPFRDATA    Q962981049  QAPMIDLR
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name       Priority  Descending Level Text
  INTNUM     20       A              Interval number
  DTETIM                     Interval date and time: yymmddhhmmss
  INTSEC                     Elapsed interval seconds
  IOPRN                     IOP Resource Name
  ISTYPE                     IOP Type
  ISLND     10       A              Line description
  ISNWI                     Network interface description
  ISLSP                     Line speed: in bits per second
  ISPRCL                     Protocol: always I-IDLC
  ILCRCE                     Receive CRC errors
  ILSFE                     Short frame errors
  ILORUN                     Receive overrun
  ILURUN                     Transmit underrun
  ILABRT                     Aborts received
  ILFRIE                     Frames received in error
  ISFRT                     Retransmitted frames
  ISSQE                     Sequence errors
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:17:43      Page   2
Ordering of selected fields (continued)
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name       Priority  Descending Level Text
  ISFTRN                     Frames transmitted
  ISFRCV                     Frames received
  ISBTRN                     Bytes transmitted
  ISBRCV                     Bytes received
  ISB1                     B1 channel
  ISB2                     B2 channel
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name       Functions Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
INTNUM     0              0
          Itv
          Nbr
DTETIM     2              2      Interval
          Date
          and time
INTSEC     2              2      Elapsed
          Itv
          Seconds
IOPRN     2              2      IOP
          Resource
          Name
ISTYPE     2              2      IOP
          Type
ISLND     2              2      Line
          Descr
ISNWI     2              2      Network
          Interf
          Descr
ISLSP     2              2      Line
          Speed
ISPRCL     2              2      Prot
          Receive
          CRC
ILCRCE     2              2      Errors
          Errors
ILSFE     2              2      Short
          Frame
          Errors
```

Figure 224. IDLC\_ALL Query Definition, Part 1

```

                                IBM Query/400                11/17/96  20:17:43      Page   3
Report column formatting and summary functions (continued)
Summary functions:  1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Dec  Null  Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions      Spacing
ILORUN      2
                                Receive
                                Overrun
ILURUN      2
                                11  0
                                Transmit
                                Underrun
ILABRT      2
                                11  0
                                Aborts
                                Received
ILFRIE      2
                                11  0
                                Frames
                                Received
                                In error
ISFRT       2
                                11  0
                                Retransmtd
                                Frames
ISSEQE      2
                                11  0
                                Sequence
                                Errors
ISFTRN      2
                                11  0
                                Frames
                                Transmtd
ISFRCV      2
                                11  0
                                Frames
                                Received
ISBTRN      2
                                11  0
                                Bytes
                                Transmtd
ISBRVC      2
                                11  0
                                Bytes
                                Received
ISB1        2
                                1  0
                                B1
                                Ch
ISB2        2
                                1  0
                                B2
                                Ch

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No Yes

                                IBM Query/400                11/17/96  20:17:43      Page   4

Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 312
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****

```

Figure 225. IDLC\_ALL Query Definition, Part 2

## H.7 IDLC\_IOP

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:18:06      Page   1
Query . . . . . IDLC_IOP
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . NWI and IOP related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
*** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID   File      Library  Member      Record Format
  T01  QAPMIDLC  QPFRDATA Q963121422  QAPMIDLR
  T02  QAPMCIOPI QPFRDATA Q963121422  QAPMCIOR
Join tests
  Type of join . . . . . Matched records
  Field      Test      Field
  T01.INTNUM  EQ      T02.INTNUM
  T01.IOPRNI  EQ      T02.IOPRNI
Result fields
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  DATE      substr(T01.DTETIM,3,2) || '/' || Date
           substr(T01.DTETIM,5,2)
  TIME      substr(T01.DTETIM,7,2) || ':' || Time
           substr(T01.DTETIM,9,2)
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:18:06      Page   2
Result fields (continued)
  Name      Expression      Column Heading      Len  Dec
  IOPUTIL    100 - ((CIIDLC * CIIDLT) / Pct IOP
           (1000000 * T02.INTSEC))      Util      4    1
  IOPNAME    T01.IOPRNI      IOP Name
  NWINAME    T01.ISNWI      Network
           Interface
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority Descending Level Text
  IOPNAME    10      A      1
  T02.CITYPE      20      A      2      IOP Type
  NWINAME
  DATE
  TIME
  IOPUTIL
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count      Overrides
Field      Summary      Column      Dec  Null      Dec  Numeric
Name      Functions      Spacing      Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
IOPNAME    0      IOP Name      10
T02.CITYPE  2      IOP      4
NWINAME    2      Network
           Type      10
           Interface
DATE      2      Date      5
TIME      2      Time      5
IOPUTIL    2 4      2      Pct IOP      4    1      4    1
           Util
Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0      No  Yes
1      No  No      Summary for IOP &iopname
2      No  No      Summary for NWI &nwiname
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:18:06      Page   3
```

Figure 226. IDLC\_IOP Query Definition, Part 1

```

Selected output attributes
  Output type . . . . . Printer
  Form of output . . . . . Detail
  Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
  Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
  Report size
    Length . . . . . 66 (default)
    Width . . . . . 132
    Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
    Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
    Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
    Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
  Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
  Copies . . . . . 1
  Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
  Print cover page . . . . . No
  Cover page title
Page headings and footings
  Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
  Page heading
  Page footing
    * * * * *   E N D   O F   Q U E R Y   P R I N T   * * * * *

```

Figure 227. IDLC\_IOP Query Definition, Part 2

## H.8 IDLC\_UTIL

```
5716QU1 V3R6M0 950929          IBM Query/400          SYSTEM01 11/17/96  20:18:29          Page   1
Query . . . . . IDLC_UTIL
Library . . . . . MYLIB
Query text . . . . . ISDN NWI related performance fields
Query CCSID . . . . . 37
Query language id . . . . . ENU
Query country id . . . . . US
*** . is the decimal separator character for this query ***
Collating sequence . . . . . Hexadecimal
Processing options
  Use rounding . . . . . Yes (default)
  Ignore decimal data errors . . . . . No (default)
  Ignore substitution warnings . . . . . Yes
  Use collating for all compares . . . . . Yes
Special conditions
  *** All records selected by default ***
Selected files
  ID   File           Library      Member      Record Format
  T01  QAPMIDLC       QPFRDATA    Q963121422  QAPMIDLR
Result fields
  Name      Expression                               Column Heading      Len  Dec
  LINEUTIL  (ISBTRN * 800) / INTSEC / ISLSP             Transmit            4    1
  Line
  Util
  LINEUTILR (ISBRV * 800) / INTSEC / ISLSP             Receive            4    1
  Line
  Util
  PCERRTR   (ILFRIE * 100) / (ISFRV +                      Pct Frames          4    1
  ILFRIE)
  Trnsmitd
  PCERRRCV  (ILFRIE * 100) / ISFRV                          in Error            4    1
  Pct Frames
  Recd
  in Error
  DATE      substr(DTETIM,3,2) || '/' ||                      Date
  substr(DTETIM,5,2)
                                     IBM Query/400          11/17/96  20:18:29          Page   2
Result fields (continued)
  Name      Expression                               Column Heading      Len  Dec
  TIME      substr(DTETIM,7,2) || ':' ||                      Time
  substr(DTETIM,9,2)
Ordering of selected fields
  Field      Sort      Ascending/ Break  Field
  Name      Priority  Descending  Level  Text
  DATE      20        A
  TIME      30        A
  LINEUTIL
  LINEUTILR
  ISFTRN
  PCERRTR
  ISFRV
  PCERRRCV
  Frames transmitted
  Frames received
Report column formatting and summary functions
Summary functions: 1-Total, 2-Average, 3-Minimum, 4-Maximum, 5-Count          Overrides
Field      Summary  Column      Dec  Null
Name      Functions  Spacing  Column Headings      Len  Pos  Cap  Len  Pos  Editing
DATE      0          2          Date                    5
TIME      2          2          Time                    5
LINEUTIL  2 4        2          Transmit                4    1
  Line
  Util
LINEUTILR  2 4        2          Receive                4    1
  Line
  Util
ISFTRN      2          2          Frames Transmitted      11    0
PCERRTR     2 4        2          Pct Frames              4    1
  Trnsmitd
  in Error
ISFRV      2          2          Frames Received         11    0
PCERRRCV    2 4        2          Pct Frames              4    1
  Recd
  in Error
```

Figure 228. IDLC\_UTIL Query Definition, Part 1

IBM Query/400	11/17/96 20:18:29	Page 3
---------------	-------------------	--------

```

Report breaks
Break New Suppress Break
Level Page Summaries Text
0 No Yes
1 No No Summary for NWI &ldnwi
Selected output attributes
Output type . . . . . Printer
Form of output . . . . . Detail
Line wrapping . . . . . No
Printer Output
Printer device . . . . . *PRINT
Report size
Length . . . . . 66 (default)
Width . . . . . 132
Report start line . . . . . 6 (default)
Report end line . . . . . 60 (default)
Report line spacing . . . . . Single space
Print definition . . . . . No
Printer Spooled Output
Spool the output . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Form type . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Copies . . . . . 1
Hold . . . . . (Defaults to value in print file, QPQUPRFIL)
Cover Page
Print cover page . . . . . No
Cover page title
Page headings and footings
Print standard page heading . . . . . Yes
Page heading
Page footing

```

IBM Query/400	11/17/96 20:18:29	Page 4
***** END OF QUERY PRINT *****		

Figure 229. IDLC\_UTIL Query Definition, Part 2



## Appendix I. Guidelines for Interpreting Performance Data

Table 16. Resource Utilization Guidelines

Resource Description	Good	Acceptable	Poor
CPU 1 Processor (1)	<0.70	0.70-0.80	0.80<
CPU 2 Processors (1)	<0.76	0.76-0.83 (2)	0.83< (2)
CPU 3 Processors (1)	<0.79	0.79-0.85 (2)	0.85< (2)
CPU 4 Processors (1)	<0.81	0.81-0.86 (2)	0.86< (2)
DISK ARM	<0.40	0.40-0.50	0.50<
DISK IOP	<0.60	0.70	0.80<
IOP Local	<0.25	0.35	0.40<
IOP Multifunction	<0.35	0.45	0.50<
IOP Communications	<0.35	0.45	0.50<
IOP Lan (Interactive)	<0.35	0.40	0.50<
LINE Remote (Interactive)	<0.30	0.35	0.40<
FSIOP Read/Write Cache Hit (3)	>0.90	0.90	0.90<
FSIOP OS/2 CPU Utilization (3)	<0.80	0.80	0.80<
<b>Note:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This refers to CPU utilization of jobs whose priorities are equal to or higher than the interactive job priorities.</li> <li>2. In a multiple processor environment, the guidelines are more sensitive to exceeding the values specified in the "good" column.</li> <li>3. You need to query the file QAPMIOPD to obtain these values. See the index entry for <i>Integrated PC Server</i> for sample queries.</li> </ol>			

Table 17. Machine Pool, Non-Database Page Faults

Main Storage Size	Good	Acceptable	Poor
All Systems	<10	10-15	15<

Table 18. Sum of Database and Non-Database Page Faults for Each Pool

Model	Good	Acceptable	Poor
9402 mod400 2130 2131 2132 2133	<50	50-100	100<
9406 mod500 2140 2141	<50	50-100	100<
9406 mod510 2144, 9406 mod530 2150, 50S 2121	<150	150-300	300<
9406 mod530 2151 2152 2153, 53S 2154 2155 2156	<200	200-325	325<

Table 19. Sum of Database and Non-Database Page Faults in All Pools			
Model	Good	Acceptable	Poor
9402 mod400 2130 2131 2132 2133	<75	75-125	125<
9406 mod500 2140 2141	<75	75-125	125<
9406 mod500 2142 2143, 40S 2110, 50S 2120	<150	150-350	350<
9406 mod510 2144, 9406 mod530 2150, 50S 2121	<300	300-600	600<
9406 mod530 2151 2152 2153, 53S 2154 2155 2156	<400	400-650	650<

Table 20. Ratio of Wait-to-Ineligible/Active-to-Wait		
Good	Acceptable	Poor
<.1	.1-.25	.25<

Table 21. Initial Settings for Pool Size and Activity Level When QBATCH Jobs are Running in *BASE		
Main Storage Size (MB)	*Base Pool size (KB)/ Activity Level	*Interact Pool Size (KB)/Activity Level
<96	18340/9	42800/21
128	25930/9	60503/20
256	61690/21	14394/48
288	68170/13	159063/32
480	121810/24	284223/57
512	127990/17	298643/62
768	199510/26	465523/62
800	205450/18	479383/43
1024<	268030/24	625403/57
<b>Note: When investigating server models, use the opposite values for the (*BASE) and (*INTERACT).</b> For example, for 1024MB, use initial setting 625403/57 for *BASE and initial setting 268030/24 for *INTERACT		

Table 22. QINTER Activity Level Factor	
Main Storage Size (MB)	Activity Level Factor (KB)
< 96	2000
128 - 256	3000
288 - 480	5000
512 - 768	7500
800 - 1024	11000
1024 <	15000

<i>Table 23. QSPL Pool Sizes and Activity Levels for Advanced Function Printers</i>		
Number of Writers	Initial Size (KB)	Activity Levels
1	1500	1
2	1700	2
3	1900	3
4	2100	4
4 <	2300	5
<b>Note:</b> If extensive use of AFP page segments and overlays are used, set the storage pool to 4MB (4000KB).		

<i>Table 24. QSPL Pool Sizes and Activity Levels for Non-Advanced Function Printers</i>		
Number of Writers	Initial Size (KB)	Activity Level
1	256	1
2	256	2
3	256	3
4	292	4
4 <	352	5

<i>Table 25. Batch Job Storage Guidelines</i>		
Batch Job Type	Initial Storage (KB)	Comments
Short-Running Production	1250	May run in 800KB; may require as much as 1750KB
Long-Running Production	2500	May run in 1250KB; may require as much as 3500KB
Compiles	16000	May run in 12000KB; runs better in 32000KB
Reformat (Sort)	2000	Smaller sorts may run in 1500KB; larger sorts may use 3000KB
Queries	2000	Small queries run in 1500KB; larger queries may use up to 4000KB
Save/Restore	2000	Some SAVE operations run in 1000KB; others may need 6000KB for maximum throughput.

<i>Table 26. Authority Lookup Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*NO) or OPM</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
25	13	9	6	5	9	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
50	26	17	12	9	17	12	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
100	52	34	24	18	34	24	17	10	7	6	5	3	2
300			71	56		71	52	30	22	18	14	9	6
500				92			86	50	37	30	23	15	10
700								70	52	42	32	21	14
1000								99	74	59	45	29	19
2000											90	59	39
3000												88	58
4000													77
5000													97
6000													

<i>Table 27. Authority Lookup Exceptions vs. CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*YES) (with *CALLER AG in Called Program)</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
5	87	58	40	31	58	40	29	17	12	10	8	5	3
10			80	62		80	58	34	25	20	15	10	7
15				94			87	50	37	30	23	15	10
20								67	50	40	31	20	13
25								84	62	50	38	25	16
30									75	60	46	30	20
35									87	70	53	35	23
40									99	80	61	40	26
45										90	69	45	29
50											76	50	33
100												99	65
150													98

<i>Table 28. Size Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - OPM</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
10	26	17	12	9	17	12	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
20	52	34	24	18	34	24	17	10	7	6	5	3	2
30	77	52	35	28	52	35	26	15	11	9	7	4	3
40		69	47	37	69	47	34	20	15	12	9	6	4
50		86	59	46	86	59	43	25	18	15	11	7	5
100				92			86	50	37	30	23	15	10
200								99	74	60	45	29	19
300										89	68	44	29
400											90	59	39
500												74	48
600												88	58
700													68
800													77
900													87
1000													97

<i>Table 29. Size Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*YES)</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
1000	15	9	7	5	10	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
2000	30	20	14	11	20	14	10	6	4	3	3	2	1
3000	44	30	20	16	30	20	15	9	6	5	4	3	2
4000	59	39	27	21	39	27	20	11	8	7	5	3	2
5000	74	49	34	27	49	34	25	14	11	9	6	4	3
10000		99	68	53	99	68	49	29	21	17	13	8	6
15000				80			74	43	32	26	19	13	8
20000							99	57	42	34	26	17	11
25000								71	53	43	32	21	14
30000								86	63	51	39	25	17
35000								100	74	60	45	30	19
40000									85	68	52	34	22
45000									95	77	58	38	25
50000										85	65	42	28
55000										94	71	46	31

Table 30. Size Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*NO)													
Exceptions per second	2130	2131	2132	2133	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2150	2151	2152	2153
1000	11	7	5	4	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
2000	22	15	10	8	15	10	7	4	3	3	2	1	1
3000	34	22	15	12	22	15	11	6	5	4	3	2	1
4000	45	30	21	16	30	21	15	9	6	5	4	3	2
5000	56	37	26	20	37	26	19	11	8	6	5	3	2
10000		75	51	40	75	51	37	22	16	13	10	6	4
15000			77	60		77	56	32	24	19	15	10	6
20000				80			75	43	32	26	20	13	8
25000							93	54	40	32	25	16	10
30000								65	48	39	29	19	13
35000								76	56	45	34	22	15
40000								86	64	52	39	26	17
45000								97	72	58	44	29	19
50000									80	65	49	32	21
55000									88	71	54	35	23

Table 31. Verify Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - OPM													
Exceptions per second	2130	2131	2132	2133	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2150	2151	2152	2153
25	13	9	6	5	9	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	0
50	26	17	12	9	17	12	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
100	52	35	24	19	35	24	17	10	7	6	5	3	2
300			72	56		72	52	30	22	18	14	9	6
500				93			87	50	37	30	23	15	10
700								70	52	42	32	21	14
900								90	67	54	41	27	18
1000									74	60	46	30	20
2000											91	59	39
3000												89	59
4000													78
5000													98

<i>Table 32. Verify Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*YES)</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
25	13	8	6	5	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
50	25	17	12	9	17	12	8	5	4	3	2	1	1
100	50	34	23	18	34	23	17	10	7	6	4	3	2
300			70	54		69	50	29	22	17	13	9	6
500				90			84	49	36	29	22	14	9
700								68	50	41	31	20	13
900								88	65	52	40	26	17
1000								97	72	58	44	29	19
2000											88	58	38
3000												86	57
4000													76
5000													94

<i>Table 33. Verify Exceptions versus CPU % Cost - ILE DFTAG(*NO)</i>													
<b>Exceptions per second</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2140</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>2151</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2153</b>
25	13	9	6	5	9	6	4	2	2	2	1	1	0
50	26	17	12	9	17	12	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
100	52	34	24	18	34	24	17	10	7	6	5	3	2
300			71	55		71	52	30	22	18	14	9	6
500				92			86	50	37	30	23	15	10
700								70	52	42	32	21	14
900								89	66	54	41	26	17
1000								99	74	59	45	29	19
2000											90	59	39
3000												88	58
4000													77
5000													97

<i>Table 34. Queuing Multiplier Based on CPU Utilization</i>				
<b>u%</b>	<b>QM (1 Processor)</b>	<b>QM (2 Processors)</b>	<b>QM (3 Processors)</b>	<b>QM (4 Processors)</b>
70	3.33	1.96	1.52	1.32
75	4.00	2.29	1.73	1.46
80	5.00	2.78	2.05	1.69
85	6.66	3.60	2.59	2.09
90	10.00	5.26	3.69	2.91
95	20.00	10.25	7.01	5.39
<b>Note:</b> As the Queuing Multiplier increases above 4, performance problems with the resource (CPU) should be expected. This is a conservative guideline as multi-processors can deliver acceptable performance with higher Queuing Multiplier values. PRTTNSRPT - Job Summary report shows CPU Queuing Multiplier.				

The contents of Table 35 should be viewed as "indicators" that the associated job must be analyzed for the reasonability of the work being done. For example, a job may be updating two sets of similar database data. This can cause the count of physical I/Os to be high. If this double updating is actually required, exceeding the database I/O guidelines must be accepted.

<i>Table 35. Disk Physical I/O per Transaction Guidelines</i>		
<b>Type of Synchronous I/O</b>	<b>Number of I/Os - Internal Disk(*)</b>	<b>Number of I/Os - 9337(*)</b>
DB Reads	20 or less	25 or less
DB Writes	10 or less	13 or less
Total I/O	50 or less	65 or less
<b>Note:</b> (*) Depending on your data access patterns, the 9337 DASD read ahead buffers and the 6501, 6530, and 6502 disk controller write cache support may support higher disk I/O rates satisfactorily.		



<i>Table 36. Job Activity and Disk I/O Cross Reference Chart</i>				
<b>Job Activity</b>	<b>Physical I/O Type</b>	<b>Logical I/O Type</b>	<b>Fault Type</b>	<b>I/O Counted In:</b>
Read a record randomly	S-DBR	Read	DB	Job
Read a record sequentially	A-DBR	Read		Job
Search access path	S-DBR	Other	DB	Job
Re-page a record	S-DBR		DB	Job
Update a record	A-DBW	Other		Job
Add a record	A-DBW	Write		Job
Delete a record	A-DBW	Other		Job
Update a record (Force Write Rat > 0)	S-DBW	Other		Job
Add a record (FWR > 0)	S-DBW	Write		Job
Delete a record (FWR > 0)	S-DBW	Other		Job
Open a file	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Close a file	S-DBW			Job
Journaling	S-NDBW			Job
Get a user program	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Re-page a user program	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Get a system (LIC) program	S-NDBR			Job
Read the PAG	S-NDBR		NDB if purge is *NO	Job
Re-page the PAG	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Write the PAG	S-NDBW			Job (PURGE(*YES) only)
Read a data area/data queue	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Read a subfile	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Modify a source member using SEU	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
Display messages	S-NDBR		NDB	Job
PCS File Transfer to AS/400	S-NDBR/ S-DBW		NDB	PCS
PCS File Transfer from AS/400	S-NDBR		NDB	PCS
PCS Shared Folders	S-NDBW/ A-NDBW			System

The contents of Table 37 includes average disk service time, internal lab batch benchmark run time, and Ops/Sec/GB guideline values that can be used as a reference when considering upgrading to newer disk configurations and manually modeling batch job run time based on disk I/O operations.

Using BEST/1 is still recommended for capacity planning, although you have to do additional calculations for estimating batch job run time. The table is an excerpt from the *Performance Capabilities Reference* manual.

<i>Table 37. Disk Service, Batch Run Time, Ops per Second per GB</i>					
Disk Model and IOP	GB of Storage per Arm	Typical Service Time	Batch Runtime (Hrs)	Batch Non-RAID Ops/Sec per GB	Batch RAID Ops/Sec per GB
9337-010 with 6500	.542	19.0	5.6	39	NA
9337-015 with 6500	.542	15.0	5.2	49	NA
9337-020 with 6500	.970	19.0	5.6	22	NA
9337-025 with 6500	.970	16.6	5.2	25	NA
9337-040 with 6500	1.967	17.1	5.2	12	NA
9337-110 with 6500	.407	19.0	7.8	NA	23
9337-115 with 6500	.407	15.0	7.2	NA	30
9337-120 with 6500	.728	19.0	7.8	NA	13
9337-125 with 6500	.728	16.6	7.2	NA	15
9337-140 with 6500	1.475	17.1	7.2	NA	07
9337-210 with 6501	.542	12.1	4.3	51	38
9337-215 with 6501	.542	09.5	4.0	66	49
9337-220 with 6501	.970	12.1	4.3	29	21
9337-225 with 6501	.970	10.7	4.0	33	24
9337-240 with 6501	1.967	11.0	4.0	16	12
9337-420 with 6501	.970	10.0	3.8	38	34
9337-440 with 6501	1.967	08.6	3.5	22	20
9337-480 with 6501	4.194	08.9	3.6	10	09
320MB with 6530	.320	17.7	5.8	71	NA
400MB with 6530	.400	16.6	5.7	60	NA
988MB with 6530	.988	15.6	5.4	26	NA
6602 with 6530	1.031	13.5	4.4	29	NA
6603 with 6530	1.967	14.0	4.4	15	NA
6606 with 6530	1.967	11.5	4.0	18	NA
6607 with 6530	4.194	11.9	4.0	08	NA
320MB with 6502	.320	17.7	5.8	71	NA
400MB with 6502	.400	16.6	5.7	60	NA
988MB with 6502	.988	15.6	5.4	26	NA
6602 with 6502	1.031	10.1	3.9	34	28
6603 with 6502	1.967	10.5	3.9	17	14
6606 with 6502	1.967	08.7	3.6	21	17
6607 with 6502	4.194	09.0	3.6	09	08
2800	.320	19.5	5.9	64	NA
2801	.988	16.8	5.3	24	NA
2802	1.031	13.5	5.0	29	NA
<b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA indicates "not applicable" as under the RAID heading where disk configurations do not support RAID-5.</li> <li>• The preceding figures are averages with the disks at approximately 40% busy.</li> <li>• The preceding values were derived from a Rochester lab unique batch application and do not include all test results. The <i>Performance Capabilities Reference</i> manual contains the complete test results.</li> <li>• Note that the 6502 (internal) and 6501 (external IOP) have 2MB and 4MB write caches which enable a significant number of application output operations to be performed per physical I/O operation.</li> <li>• For both the 9337-4xx and the 6606 and 6607 disk, the non-RAID-5 and RAID-5 physical disk I/O guidelines are close to each other.</li> <li>• The service times shown are in milliseconds for non-RAID-5 configurations. When RAID-5 is used, add 2 milliseconds to service time for a reasonable approximation.</li> </ul>					

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## Appendix J. Special Notices

This publication provides an explanation to enable a better understanding of AS/400 communications and networking performance. It is also intended to help customers, IBM system engineers, and IBM business partners who want to tune the IBM AS/400 system to improve communications performance. The information in this publication is not intended as the specification of any programming interfaces that are provided by the AS/400 Performance Tools, 5716-PT1, or the AS/400 Query/400, 5716-QU1. See the PUBLICATIONS section of the IBM Programming Announcement for the AS/400 Performance Tools, 5716-PT1, and AS/400 Query/400, 5716-QU1 for more information about which publications are considered to be product documentation.

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## Appendix K. Related Publications

The publications listed in this section are considered particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics covered in this redbook.

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### K.1 International Technical Support Organization Publications

For information on ordering these ITSO publications see "How to Get ITSO Redbooks" on page 393.

- *AS/400 Client/Server Performance using the Windows Client*, SG24-4526-01
- *AS/400 Performance Management V3R6/V3R7*, SG24-4735

---

### K.2 Redbooks on CD-ROMs

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### K.3 Other Publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources.

- *AS/400 Work Management Guide*, SC41-4306
- *AS/400 Performance Tools/400*, SC41-3340
- *Query/400 User's Guide*, SC41-9614-02
- *AS/400 BEST/1 Capacity Planning Tool*, SC41-3341
- *AS/400 LAN and Frame Relay Suppot*, SC41-3404
- *AS/400 Communications Management*, SC41-3406
- *AS/400 ISDN Suppot*, SC41-4403
- *ISDN Data Link Control Architecture Reference*, SC31-6826
- *ISDN Circuit Switched Signaling Control Architecture Reference*, SC31-6827

The following publication is an internal use only document. Only IBM systems engineers and business partners are authorized to obtain this document. The SE and business partner are responsible for determining what information from this document may be shared with a specific customer.

- *AS/400 Programming: Version 3 Release 1 Performance Capabilities Reference*, ZC41-8166

This document contains internal laboratory performance test results that are helpful in setting reasonable expectations and understanding the relationship between system resources and certain system parameter values.

This manual also lists OS/400 and many licensed program module names. The *System Support Diagnostic Aids (Volume 1)*, LY44-0597 (available to IBM licensed customers only), lists Licensed Internal Code (LIC) tasks.

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## How to Get ITSO Redbooks

This section explains how both customers and IBM employees can find out about ITSO redbooks, CD-ROMs, workshops, and residencies. A form for ordering books and CD-ROMs is also provided.

This information was current at the time of publication, but is continually subject to change. The latest information may be found at <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com>.

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## Index

### Special Characters

\*BASE 19, 42

### Numerics

5494 response time 39

### A

ACCONM 186  
ACNTID 186  
active jobs  
    working with 21  
activity and disk I/O cross reference chart, job 387  
activity level 19, 42  
activity report  
    printing 30  
actuator 24  
advisor 27  
advisor, use 28  
AFP 381  
analysis cycle 27  
analysis, application performance 44  
ANTDUP 186  
AnyNet 197  
ANZACCGRP command 33, 51  
ANZPFRDTA command 27  
application level 43  
application performance analysis 44  
APPN 181  
appn information  
    displaying 187  
APPNALL 190  
assigning jobs 54  
asynchronous 25  
authority lookup 37  
Authority Lookups, CPU Cost 381  
auto-delete 184  
automatic data collection 5

### B

babble errors 109  
BATCH, Job Storage Guidelines 381  
beacon frames 106  
bibliography 391  
bottleneck 89  
brackets 165  
bridge 117, 125  
broadcast search 193  
burst error 108

### C

capacity planning 53  
    BEST/1 53  
Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA)  
    command 188  
changing  
    network attributes 188  
charging resource utilization 44  
chart, job activity and disk I/O cross reference 387  
checksum errors detected 141  
CHGNETA (Change Network Attributes)  
    command 188  
CHGRTGE 17  
CL Program 242, 261  
class-of-service (COS) 164  
class-of-service (COS) update 189  
class, error 79  
CNNPOLLTMR 156  
CNOS 166  
code, secondary 79  
collecting data 2  
collision 104  
command, CL  
    Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA) 188  
    CHGNETA (Change Network Attributes) 188  
    collecting 2  
    Copy Spooled File (CPYSPLF) 87  
    CPYSPLF (Copy Spooled File) 87  
    Display APPN Information (DSPAPPNINF) 187  
    Display Historical Graph (DSPHSTGPH) 29  
    Display Performance Graph (DSPPPFRGPH) 29  
    Display Program Temporary Fix (DSPPTF) 15  
    DSPAPPNINF (Display APPN Information) 187  
    DSPHSTGPH (Display Historical Graph) 29  
    DSPPPFRGPH (Display Performance Graph) 29  
    DSPPTF (Display Program Temporary Fix) 15  
    End Communications Trace (ENDCMNTRC) 80  
    ENDCMNTRC (End Communications Trace) 80  
    Print Activity Report (PRTACTRPT) 30  
    Print Component Report (PRTCPTTRPT) 31  
    Print Error Log (PRTERRLOG) 14  
    Print Job Report (PRTJOBRPT) 31  
    Print Lock Report (PRTLCKRPT) 31  
    Print Pool Report (PRTPOLRPT) 31  
    Print Resource Report (PRTSCRPT) 31  
    Print System Report (PRTSYSRPT) 31  
    Print Trace Report (PRTTRCRPT) 31  
    Print Transaction Report (PRTTNSRPT) 31  
    PRTACTRPT (Print Activity Report) 30  
    PRTCPTTRPT (Print Component Report) 31  
    PRTERRLOG (Print Error Log) 14  
    PRTJOBRPT (Print Job Interval Report) 31  
    PRTLCKRPT (Print Lock Report) 31  
    PRTPOLRPT (Print Pool Report) 31

- command, CL (*continued*)
  - PRTRSCRPT (Print Resource Report) 31
  - PRTSYSRPT (Print System Report) 31
  - PRTTNSRPT (Print Transaction Report) 31
  - PRTTRCRPT (Print Trace Report) 31
  - Send Program Temporary Fix Order (SNDPTFORD) 15
  - SNDPTFORD (Send Program Temporary Fix Order) 15
  - Start Communications Trace (STRCMNTRC) 80
  - Start Database Monitor (STRDBMON) 4
  - Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON) 1, 3
  - STRCMNTRC (Start Communications Trace) 80
  - STRDBMON (Start Database Monitor) 4
  - STRPFRMON (Start Performance Monitor) 1, 3
  - Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB) 21
  - Work with Disk Status (WRKDSKSTS) 23
  - Work with System Activity (WRKSYSACT) 24
  - Work with System Status (WRKSYSSTS) 16
  - Work with System Values (WRKSYSVAL) 11
  - WRKACTJOB (Work with Active Jobs) 21
  - WRKDSKSTS (Work with Disk Status) 23
  - WRKSYSACT (Work with System Activity) 24
  - WRKSYSSTS (Work with System Status) 16
  - WRKSYSVAL (Work with System Values) 11
- communications IOP 40, 89
- communications performance 39
- communications trace 173, 179
  - ending 80
  - starting 80
- component interval 32
- component report 32
  - printing 31
- conclusions 29
- conclusions and interval conclusions, recommendations, 28
- congestion 100, 137, 153
- connect poll retries 155
- connections 164
- considerations
  - BEST/1 69
  - communications IOP 64
- contention loser 190
- contention winner 190
- control point (CP) capabilities 191
- control point session activation 190
- controllers 61
- convert performance data 51
- Copy Spooled File (CPYSPLF) command 87
- copying
  - spooled file 87
- Counters 248
- CPI communications trace 173
- CPMGR 182
- CPPS 182
- CPPS recommendations 192
- CPU % cost, size exception 382

- CPU % cost, verify exception 384, 386
- CPU performance 34
- CPU utilization 36
- CPYSPLF (Copy Spooled File) command 87
- CSMA/CD 104
- cycle, problem analysis 27

## D

- data compression 172
- data conversion 51
- data format 175
- data link reset 155
- data units received in error 138
- data units retransmitted 138
- datagram 176
- DATATYPE parameter 28
- deactivation 190
- deletions 188
- description, resource 379
- detailed report 30
- DFTPFSIZE 133, 225
- DFTWDWSIZE 133, 225
- diagnostic code 136, 138
- directory services registrations 188
- disconnect frame 113
- disconnect mode 113
- disk I/O cross reference chart, job activity and 387
- disk performance report 37
- disk physical I/O per transaction guidelines 386
- disk status
  - working with 23
- disk utilization 38
- Display APPN Information (DSPAPPNINF)
  - command 187
- Display Historical Graph (DSPHSTGPH) command 29
- Display Performance Graph (DSPPPFRGPH)
  - command 29
- Display Program Temporary Fix (DSPPTF)
  - command 15
- displaying
  - appn information 187
  - historical graph 29
  - performance graph 29
  - program temporary fix 15
- DS 182
- DSPACCGRP command 33, 51
- DSPAPPNINF (Display APPN Information)
  - command 187
- DSPHSTGPH (Display Historical Graph) command 29
- DSPPPFRDTA command 43
- DSPPPFRGPH (Display Performance Graph)
  - command 29
- DSPPTF (Display Program Temporary Fix)
  - command 15
- DTACPR 171
- DUPLEX 161

## E

- ELLC 225
- End Communications Trace (ENDCMNTRC)
  - command 80
- ENDCMNTRC (End Communications Trace)
  - command 80
- ending
  - communications trace 80
- ENDJOBTRC command 48
- ENDSRVJOB command 46
- EORn, End of Response time 45
- EOTn, End of Resource usage 45
- Error class 79
- error log 178
  - printing 14
- error log, communications 40
- Ethernet frame size 124
- Ethernet Queries 258
- ETM1R 258
- ETMBBE 109
- ETMDCN 258
- ETMM1R 258
- ETMSQE 109
- exception CPU % cost, size 382
- exception CPU % cost, verify 384, 386
- exceptions 37
- exceptions, with BEST/1 60

## F

- FAIRPLLTMR 157
- file server IOP 41
- flow control 176
- format trace data 84
- frame copied error 108
- frame reject 113
- FRAMERTY 157
- frequency error 108
- FTP 176

## G

- guidelines for interpreting performance data 379
- guidelines, disk physical I/O per transaction 386
- guidelines, resource utilization 379

## H

- hard errors 106
- high level data link control (HDLC) 127
- histogram, using 27
- historical graph
  - displaying 29

## I

- I/O Task 304

- ICF communications trace 173
- IDLTMR 157
- Indicators
  - Ethernet 262
  - Token-ring 243
- information frame 131, 150, 215
- INPACING 167, 168
- Integrated PC Server 122
- Integrated PC Server performance data queries 345
- Integrated PC Server performance data query 345
- internal session level pacing 167
- interpreting performance data, guidelines for 379
- interval conclusions, recommendations, and conclusions 28
- IOP 89
  - changing type 64
  - creating IOP feature 65
  - LAN 61, 63
  - performance considerations 64
  - T2 Station Task 308
- IOP utilization 40, 89, 143, 158
- IP header 175
- IPL 12
- ISDN 207
- ISDN (X.25) 223
- isolating 106

## J

- jabber errors 109
- job activity and disk I/O cross reference chart 387
- job classification 54
- job report
  - printing 31
- job trace 46
- journal writes 37

## L

- LAN IOP 61, 63
- LAN lines 41
- LAN Overheads 254
- LAN, definition of 63
- LANACCPY 122
- LANACKFRQ 118, 120
- LANACKTMR 118
- LANCNRRTY 116
- LANCNNTMR 116
- LANFRMRTY 111, 117
- LANINACTMR 121
- LANMAXOUT 105, 120
- LANRSPTMR 111, 117, 118
- LANWDWSTP 121
- LIC task 38
- limitations
  - BEST/1 69
- line
  - creating line resource 67
  - distribution of characters 67

- line error 131, 150
- line error (IDLC) 221
- line error (ISDN) 213
- line IOM task 172
- line transmission time 169
- line utilization 97, 128, 147
- line utilization (IDLC) 218
- line utilization (LAP-D) 209
- lines utilization 40
- LLC congestion 142
- LLC protocol data units discarded 140
- LLC reject 139
- local area network (LAN) 97
- local location list 189
- local not ready 134
- local WS IOP 40
- lock report
  - printing 31
- LOCMGR 182
- logical link control (LLC) 127, 137

## M

- MAC error 106
- MAC Errors 248
- machine pool 33
- machine pool, size 18
- MAXFRAME 124, 139, 152, 170, 224
- maximum transmission unit (MTU) 176
- MAXLENRU 170, 195, 225
- MAXOUT 152
- MAXPKTSIZE 133, 225
- memory performance 33
- memory usage 33
- memory utilization 33
- mode update 189
- model 54, 57
- MODULUS 133, 152, 225
- MSCP 182
- MTU (maximum transmission unit) 176
- multi-function IOP 89
- multifunction IOP 40

## N

- NDB page fault 33
- NDMPOLLTMR 156
- network attributes
  - changing 188
- network status 179
- node congestion 185
- NODETYPE 183
- non-isolating 106
- not ready 100

## O

- objectives, performance 32

- options, performance review 27
- OUTLMT 157
- OUTPACING 167, 168, 196
- overhead 113
- Overheads 254

## P

- packet 136
- packet level control (PLC) 127, 136
- PAG 51
- page fault, NDB 33
- performance
  - communications IOP 64
  - Ethernet 262
  - Token-ring 243
- performance analysis, application 44
- performance data, guidelines for interpreting 379
- performance graph
  - displaying 29
- performance graphics 29
- performance management/400 5
- performance objectives 32
- performance problem 33
- performance review options 27
- performance tools, reports 31, 43
- performance utilities, programmer 46
- physical I/O per transaction guidelines, disk 386
- PM/400 5
- polling activity 95
- polling, effect on utilization 95
- POLLMT 157
- POLLPAUSE 157
- POLLPTY 158
- POLLRSPDLY 158
- pool report
  - printing 31
- Print Activity Report (PRTACTRPT) command 30
- Print Component Report (PRTCPTTRPT) command 31
- Print Error Log (PRTERLOG) command 14
- Print Job Report (PRTJOBTRPT) command 31
- Print Lock Report (PRTLCKRPT) command 31
- Print Pool Report (PRTPOLRPT) command 31
- Print Resource Report (PRTRSCRPT) command 31
- Print System Report (PRTSYSRPT) command 31
- Print Trace Report (PRTTRCRPT) command 31
- Print Transaction Report (PRTTNSRPT) command 31
- printer file for DSPPFRGPH and DSPHSTGPH 29
- printer file, QPPGGPH 29
- printing
  - activity report 30
  - component report 31
  - error log 14
  - job report 31
  - lock report 31
  - pool report 31
  - resource report 31
  - system report 31
  - trace report 31

- printing (*continued*)
  - transaction report 31
- priority 122
- problem analysis cycle 27
- problem analysis, application level 43
- problem analysis, system-wide 33
- problem analysis, user level 42
- problems, performance 33
- Process Access Group 51
- Processor Usage 302
- Program 242, 261
- program temporary fix
  - displaying 15
- program temporary fix order
  - sending 15
- programmer performance utilities 46
- PRTACTRPT (Print Activity Report) command 30
- PRTCPRPT (Print Component Report) command 31
- PRTERLOG (Print Error Log) command 14
- PRTJOBPRPT (Print Job Report) command 31
- PRTLCKRPT (Print Lock Report) command 31
- PRTPOLRPT (Print Pool Report) command 31
- PRTRSCRPT (Print Resource Report) command 31
- PRTSYSRPT (Print System Report) command 31
- PRTTNSRPT (Print Transaction Report) command 31
- PRTTRCRPT (Print Trace Report) command 31
- PTF commands 14

## Q

- QACTJOB 12
- QADLACTJ 12
- QAPMAPPN 181
- QAPMCIOP 89, 143, 159, 239
- QAPMECL 102, 239
- QAPMETH 102, 239
- QAPMHDLC 147
- QAPMIDLC 209
- QAPMJOBS 144, 160, 181
- QAPMLAPD 208
- QAPMMIOP 89
- QAPMSAP 177
- QAPMSNA 163, 181
- QAPMSTNE 103, 239
- QAPMSTNL 103, 239
- QAPMX25 127, 209
- QCMN 69
- QCMNRCYLMT system value 13
- QHST, messages 40
- QINTER 19, 42
- QINTER, Activity Level Factor 380
- QLLC 225
- QLUS 166, 182
- QLUS function 165
- QLUS task 183
- QMAXACTLVL 12
- QMCHPOOL system value 12
- QPFRAJ system value 13

- QPPGGPH printer file 29
- QPPTTRC1, printer file 49
- QPPTTRC2, printer file 49
- QSPL, Activity Level for AFP 381
- QSPL, Activity Levels 381
- QSPL, Pool Sizes 381
- QSPL, Pool Sizes for AFP 381
- QSYSOPR, messages 40
- QTOTJOB 11
- queuing multiplier 386

## R

- ratio of wait-to-ineligible/active-to-wait 380
- receive congestion 104, 108
- recommendations 28
  - BEST/1 59
- recommendations, conclusions and interval
  - conclusions 28
- recommendations, with BEST/1 60
- reference code 79
- remote job 144, 160
- remote lines 41
- remote location list 189
- remote not ready 134
- report
  - detailed 30
  - summary 30
- report, component 32, 37
- report, job summary 43
- report, pool 38
- report, resource 38, 40
- report, system 37
- report, transaction 38
- report, transaction detail 44
- report, transaction summary 43, 44
- report, transition detail 45
- reset indication 142
- resource description 379
- resource report 98
  - printing 31
- Resource Usage
- resource utilization guidelines 379
- resource utilization, highest 43
- resources utilization
  - communications line 61
  - LAN and WAN 61
  - multifunction IOP 61
- response time - remote workstations 39
- response time buckets 39
- response time, remote workstation 39
- ring error monitor (REM) 106
- routing entries 17
- RRSPTIME 39
- run priority 17

## S

- SABME 113
- SDLC 147
- search request 193
- secondary code 79
- segmentation 170
- Send Program Temporary Fix Order (SNDPTFORD)
  - command 15
- sending
  - program temporary fix order 15
- sequence errors 100
- session level pacing 166
- session priority 163
- session setup 192
- session type 163
- sessions 165
- signal quality error 109
- size 37
- size exception CPU % cost 382
- SNA 163
- SNA trace 173
- SNDPTFORD (Send Program Temporary Fix Order)
  - command 15
- soft errors 106
- SOR, Start of Resource Utilization 45
- SOTn, Start of Transaction 45
- spooled file
  - copying 87
- Start Communications Trace (STRCMNTRC)
  - command 80
- Start Database Monitor (STRDBMON) command 4
- Start Performance Monitor (STRPFRMON)
  - command 1, 3
- starting
  - communications trace 80
- Station IOM 298
- status of trace 83
- stop/wrap 82
- storage pool routing 17
- STRCMNTRC (Start Communications Trace)
  - command 80
- STRDBMON (Start Database Monitor) command 4
- STRJOBTRC command 48
- STRPFRMON (Start Performance Monitor)
  - command 1, 3
- STRPFRMON command 39
- STRSRVJOB command 46
- Subsystem description 17
- summary report 30
- supervisory frame 131, 150, 215
- synchronous 25
- system activity
  - working with 24
- System Name 295
- system performance 33
- System Processor 302
- system report 31, 98
  - printing 31

- system status
  - working with 16
- system values
  - working with 11
- system-wide problem analysis 27

## T

- T2 Station 298, 308
- T2 station I/O manager 182
- T2 station IOM task 172
- Table ID 79
- TCP header 175
- TCP/IP 175
- tcp/ip-assist function 177
- tdus 184
- timeout 141
- timeouts 111
- token error 108
- Token-ring CL Program 242
- token-ring frame size 124
- Token-ring IOM 300
- token-ring queries 239
- top 10 30
- topology database update 191
- topology database updates (TDUs) 186
- topology entry removal 187
- topology exchange 186
- topology maintenance 184
- trace direction 82
- trace points 45
- trace report
  - printing 31
- trace, communication 80
- trace, job 46
- trace, starting 80
- transaction detail 44
- transaction report
  - printing 31
- transition guideline 19
- transmission group update 185
- transmission priority 195
- transmission queue 168
- TRCFULL(\*STOPTRC) 80
- TRCJOB command 46
- TRNLOGLVL 110
- TRNUSAGE 240
- TRS 182

## U

- UDP header 175
- UNBIND 166
- unnumbered frame 131, 151
- unnumbered information frame 216
- usage, memory 33
- user level 42
- using performance tools/400 27



- utilities, programmer performance 46
- utilization, CPU 36
- utilization, disk 38
- utilization, lines and IOPs 40
- utilization, local workstation IOP 39
- utilization, memory 33
- utilization, twinaxial 39

## V

- values, system 11
- verify exception CPU % cost 384, 386

## W

- wait-to-ineligible/active-to-wait, ratio of 380
- WAN, definition of 63
- WCB table 11
- window 176
- Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB) command 21
- Work with Disk Status (WRKDSKSTS) command 23
- Work with System Activity (WRKSYSACT)
  - command 24
- Work with System Status (WRKSYSSTS)
  - command 16
- Work with System Values (WRKSYSVAL)
  - command 11
- working with
  - active jobs 21
  - disk status 23
  - system activity 24
  - system status 16
  - system values 11
- workload 54, 69
- WRKACTJOB (Work with Active Jobs) command 21
- WRKACTJOB command 43
- WRKACTJOB performance 11
- WRKDSKSTS (Work with Disk Status) command 23
- WRKSHRPOOL command 13
- WRKSYSACT (Work with System Activity)
  - command 24
- WRKSYSACT command 43
- WRKSYSSTS (Work with System Status)
  - command 16
- WRKSYSVAL (Work with System Values)
  - command 11

## X

- X.25 127
- X.25 (ISDN) 223
- X.31 223
- X25CNNTMR 141
- X25RSPTMR 141



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