

# CA IDMS™ Performance Monitor

**Performance Monitor User Guide**

**Release 18.5.00, 2nd Edition**



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# CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA products:

- CA ADS for CA IDMS™
- CA ADS Database Universal Communication Facility Option (DC/UCF)

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## Documentation Changes

The following documentation updates were made for the 18.5.00, 2nd Edition release of this documentation:

- [Active User Task Detail \(PF4\)](#) (see page 53)—Updated with information about the possibility to cancel tasks running on remote Central Versions.
- [Control Keys and Commands](#) (see page 20)—Updated information about monitoring systems remotely; monitored CVs must be running non-swappable.

The following documentation updates were made for the 18.5.00 release of this documentation:

- [Control Keys and Commands](#) (see page 20)—Updated the SYStem command details. Noted that the IDMSINFO address space must be running in order to remotely monitor a CV with Performance Monitor.
- [Active System Summary \(PF19\)](#) (see page 77)—Added this topic to explain a new screen.

# Contents

---

## Chapter 1: Introduction 9

Syntax Diagram Conventions .....	9
----------------------------------	---

## Chapter 2: Introduction to Performance Monitor 13

System Overview .....	13
Using Performance Monitor .....	14
Getting Online Help .....	16
Getting Help for Performance Monitor, Screens, and Fields .....	16
Getting Help for Commands .....	18
Closing a Help Window .....	19
Windowing .....	19
Control Keys and Commands .....	20
Scrolling .....	23
Scaled Statistics .....	24
Closing Windows .....	24
Displaying Active Windows .....	25
Editing Windows .....	29
Sorting Information .....	34
Refreshing Windows .....	37
Performance Monitor Processing Options .....	38

## Chapter 3: Using the Realtime Monitor 43

Overview .....	43
Getting Started .....	45
Control Keys .....	47
Realtime Monitor Menu .....	48
System Run Unit Summary (PF1) .....	49
Specific System Run Unit Detail .....	50
Scratch Manager Detail (PF2) .....	51
Communication Line Detail (PF3) .....	52
Active User Task Detail (PF4) .....	53
Active System Task Detail (PF5) .....	55
Transaction Detail (PF6) .....	57
LTERM Resource Usage Summary (PF7) .....	60
LTERM Resource Usage Detail .....	62
Buffer I/O Summary (PF8) .....	63

---

Specific Buffer I/O Detail.....	64
Storage Pool Detail (PF9).....	65
Program Pool Detail (PF10).....	67
Database Overview (PF11) .....	69
Transaction Overview (PF12) .....	70
Task and Program Pool Overview (PF13) .....	71
Storage Pool Overview (PF14) .....	72
Database I/O Driver Detail (PF15).....	73
Journal Detail (PF16).....	74
SQL Overview (PF17) .....	75
SQL Detail (PF18).....	76
Active System Summary (PF19).....	77

## **Chapter 4: Using the Interval Monitor** 79

Overview.....	80
Getting Started .....	83
Control Keys .....	88
Interval Monitor Menu.....	89
Summary Detail (PF1).....	89
Summary History.....	92
Wait Type By Interval (PF2).....	93
DBkey/Area Detail (PF3) .....	94
DBkey/Area History .....	98
Log Detail (PF4).....	99
IO Detail (PF5).....	100
IO History.....	103
Scratch Detail (PF6).....	104
Area Detail (PF7).....	106
Queue Detail (PF8).....	108
Buffer Detail (PF9).....	109
Buffer History.....	111
Message Detail (PF10).....	112
Journal Detail (PF11).....	114
Journal History.....	115
Storage Detail (PF13).....	116
Line I/O Detail (PF14).....	117
Line IO History.....	120
Program Pool Detail (PF15).....	121
Program Pool History.....	122
Storage Type Detail (PF16) .....	123
Storage Type History .....	124

---

Program Load Detail (PF17).....	125
Specific Interval Information (PF18).....	127
Interval Information.....	127
CDMSLIB Detail (PF19).....	129
CDMSLIB History.....	129
Specific Transaction Information (PF20).....	130
Transaction Information .....	131
Options in Effect (PF21) .....	132
Specific SQL Information (PF22).....	133
SQL Information.....	134
Sysplex Menu (PF23) .....	135
DBGroup Detail.....	137
DBGroup's Nodes.....	137
DBGroup History.....	138
Shared Cache Detail.....	139
Shared Cache Files Detail.....	140
Shared Cache History.....	141
Data Sharing Lock Detail .....	142
Data Sharing Lock History.....	142
Data Sharing List Detail .....	143
Data Sharing List History.....	143
Data Sharing Member Detail.....	144
Data Sharing Member History .....	145

## Chapter 5: Using the Application Monitor 147

Application Monitor.....	147
Getting Started .....	149
Control Keys .....	153
Application Monitor Menu .....	154
Entity List (PF1).....	154
Task List (PF2).....	156
Entity Selection (PF3).....	157
General Statistics (PF4).....	158
DC Statistics (PF5).....	159
DB Statistics (PF6).....	160
ADS Statistics (PF7).....	161
Wait Statistics (PF8).....	162
Dbkey Statistics (PF9).....	163
Application Monitor Options in Effect (PF10).....	164
SQL Statistics (PF11).....	165
Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance .....	166



# Chapter 1: Introduction

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This guide is intended to serve as a comprehensive reference on how to use CA IDMS Database Performance Monitor Option. This product is a performance and tuning tool you can use to monitor hardware and software resource utilization in a DC/UCF system.

This guide is intended for the following audiences:

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

## Syntax Diagram Conventions

The syntax diagrams presented in this guide use the following notation conventions:

### UPPERCASE OR SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Represents a required keyword, partial keyword, character, or symbol that must be entered completely as shown.

### lowercase

Represents an optional keyword or partial keyword that, if used, must be entered completely as shown.

### *italicized lowercase*

Represents a value that you supply.

### lowercase bold

Represents a portion of the syntax shown in greater detail at the end of the syntax or elsewhere in the document.



Points to the default in a list of choices.



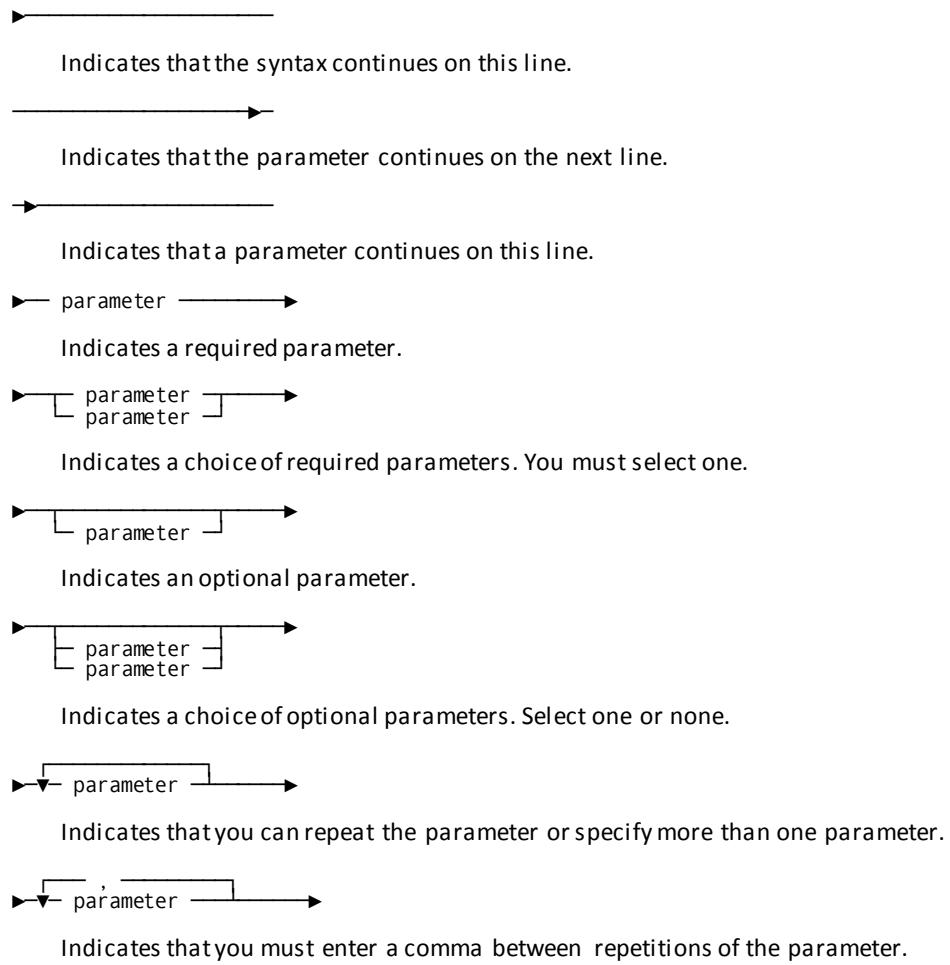
Indicates the beginning of a complete piece of syntax.



Indicates the end of a complete piece of syntax.

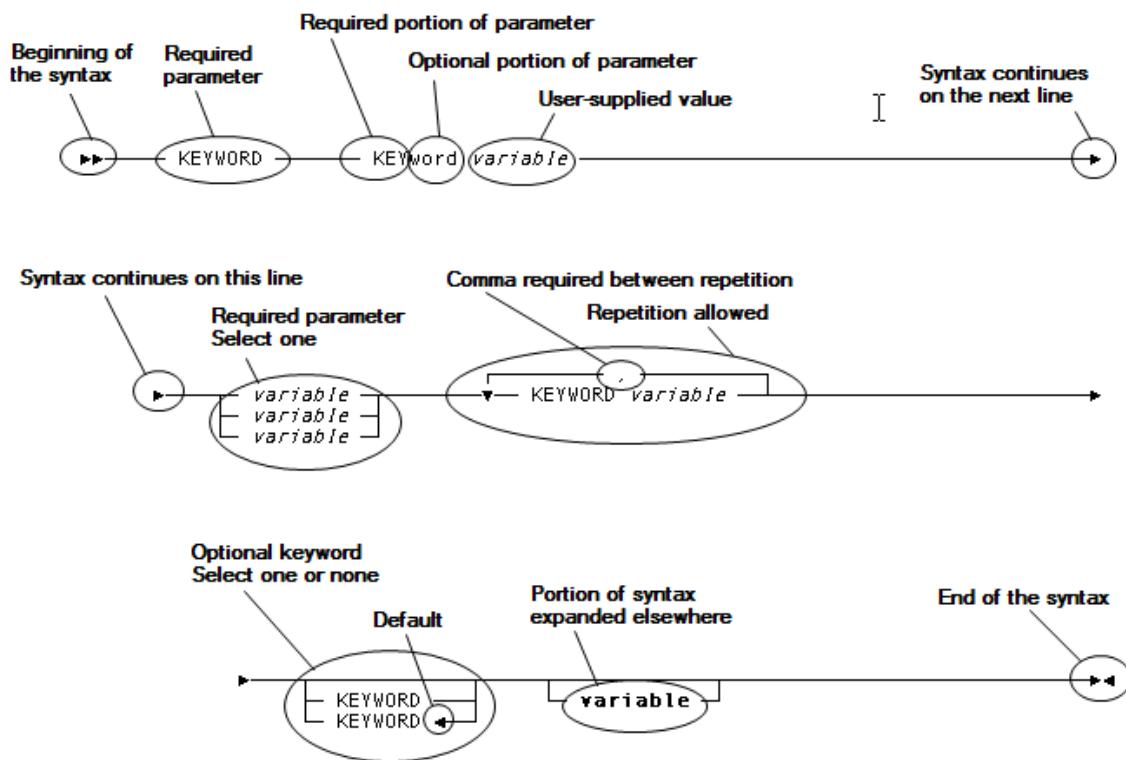


Indicates that the syntax continues on the next line.



## Sample Syntax Diagram

The following sample explains how the notation conventions are used:





# Chapter 2: Introduction to Performance Monitor

---

This section contains the following topics:

- [System Overview](#) (see page 13)
- [Using Performance Monitor](#) (see page 14)
- [Getting Online Help](#) (see page 16)
- [Windowing](#) (see page 19)
- [Performance Monitor Processing Options](#) (see page 38)

## System Overview

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

### Components

Performance Monitor includes the following components:

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

## Windowing

All three Performance Monitor components are implemented through windowing. Windowing provides the following.

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

## What this Chapter Includes

The topics in this chapter describe how to:

- Access each Performance Monitor component
- End a session
- Get online help information
- Use windowing to manipulate windows and screens

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

# Using Performance Monitor

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

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

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

## Monitor Menu

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:31:52.90
CMD-->			Window : 01
Refresh: 10			
01 Realtime Monitor Menu			
PFkey	Description	PFkey	Description
- PF1	System Run Unit Summary	- PF2	Scratch Manager Detail
- PF3	Communication Line Detail	- PF4	Active User Task Detail
- PF5	Active System Task Detail	- PF6	Transaction Detail
- PF7	Item Resource Usage Summary	- PF8	Buffer I/O Summary
- PF9	Storage Pool Detail	- PF10	Program Pool Detail
- PF11	Database Overview	- PF12	Transaction Overview
- PF13	Task + Prog Pool Overview	- PF14	Storage Pool Overview
- PF15	Database I/O Driver Detail	- PF16	Journal Detail
- PF17	SQL Overview	- PF18	Active SQL Detail
- PF19	Active System Summary		

## Information on the Screen

The first three lines on your terminal screen define the product, release, date, time of day, window number for the current window (see [Windowing](#) (see page 19)) and refresh interval (if installed with the refresh option). This area also provides a field for entering commands and a message area.

The rest of the terminal screen contains one or more windows. Each window displays a monitor screen. The default window is the window that is displayed in the upper-left corner of the terminal screen. Performance Monitor displays as many windows at a time as possible. Use the windowing facility to manipulate the window displays, as described under [Windowing](#) (see page 19).

## Ending a Session

When you are ready to exit Performance Monitor:

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

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

## Getting Online Help

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

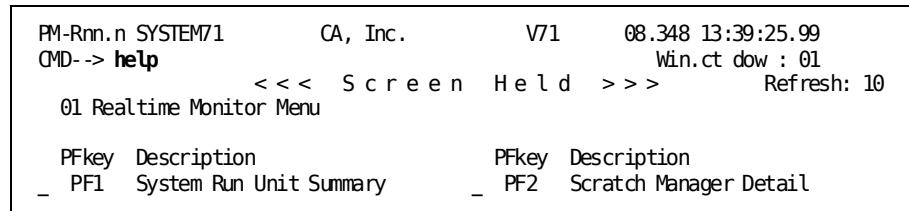
- Performance Monitor in general
- Screens
- Fields
- Commands

### Getting Help for Performance Monitor, Screens, and Fields

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

To display online help information, perform the following steps:

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



```
PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71      08.348 13:39:25.99
CMD-> help                  Win.ct dow : 01
                                < < <  S c r e e n   H e l p  > > >      Refresh: 10
01 Realtime Monitor Menu

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

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

---

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

---

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

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

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 15:48:09.25
CMD-->                      Window : 02
                                Refresh: 10
                                i
02 Help for Map - Realtime Monitor Menu
The Realtime Monitor Menu allows you to view activity and resource
usage in your DC/UCF system as it happens; that is, in real time.

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

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

o To view multiple categories, type nonblank
characters in the entry fields to the left of
the category names and press ENTER.

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

```

#### [PF1] Field Help

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

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

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

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 12:40:53.52
CMD-->                      Window : 02
                                Refresh: 10
                                >
02 Communication Line Detail
Line      Write  Total   Read  Total  Line RPL    Waits Total RPLs
Name    Errors  Writes Errors  Reads Status Gen  On RPL Requested
CONSOLE      0      0      0      0  INSRVC  0      0      0
UCFLINE      0      0      0      0  INSRVC  0      0      0
VTAM71       0    1743      0    1738  INSRVC  5      532    3638
DDSVTAM      0    5470      0    5470  INSRVC  0      0      0
CCILINE      0      0      0      0  INSRVC  0      0      0

```

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:41:39.94						
CMD-->		Window : 03							
03 Help for Field - Write_Errors									
Write Errors indicates the number of errors encountered attempting to write to a device assigned to the line. If excessive errors occur, identify the problem terminal and run a terminal trace to diagnose using DCMT PTERM commands.									
02 Communication Line Detail									
Line Name	Write Errors	Total Writes	Read Errors	Total Reads	Line Status	RPL Gen	On RPL	Waits	Total RPLs Requested
CONSOLE	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0	0
UCFLINE	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0	0
VTAM71	0	1747	0	1742	INSRVC	5	532	3649	
DDSVTAM	0	5470	0	5470	INSRVC	0	0	0	0
CCILINE	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0	0

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

#### Screen Help

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

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

## Getting Help for Commands

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

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

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

**CMD--> help delete**

## Closing a Help Window

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

Alternatively, you can:

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

If the window you want to close is the default window (explained later in this chapter under [Windowing](#) (see page 19)), you don't need to position the cursor.

## Windowing

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

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

### Left Side of Window

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:41:14.64
CMD-->		Window : 02	
Refresh: 10 >			
02 Communication Line Detail			
Line	Write	Total	Read
Name	Errors	Writes	Errors
CONSOLE	0	0	0
UCF95	0	0	0
VTAM95	0	298	0
		295	INSRVC 20
			Waits Total RPLs
			On RPL Requested
			0 0
			0 0
			644

### Right Side of Window

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:41:14.64
CMD-->		Window : 02	
Refresh: 10 <			
02 Communication Line Detail			
Total	Line	RPL	Waits Total RPLs Line
Reads	Status	Gen	On RPL Requested Type
0	INSRVC	0	0 WTO
0	INSRVC	0	0 UCF
295	INSRVC	20	644 VTAM 3270
			Term ACBname/ Compact
			Count DDname Y/N
			1 CONSOLE N
			10 RHDCFSTB N
			43 SYSTEM95 Y

### Window Display

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

### Default and Current Windows

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

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

To establish a new default window, type the appropriate window number following the window prompt in the upper-right corner of the screen, and press [Enter]. Performance Monitor displays the window in the upper-left corner of the terminal screen, making it the new default window.

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

## Control Keys and Commands

You use control keys and commands to direct your session.

### Control Keys

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

Control Key	What It Does
[Enter]	Processes user input
[PF1]	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
[PF3]	Deletes a window
[PF6]	Displays the Active Windows screen
[PF7]	Scrolls up
[PF8]	Scrolls down
[PF10]	Scrolls left
[PF11]	Scrolls right

Control Key	What It Does
[Clear]	Exits Performance Monitor

### Top-line Commands

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

Command	What It Does
ADMIN	Displays the Active Windows screen.
BOTTOM	Scrolls a window to the lastline.
BYE	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
DELETE	Deletes a window.
DOWN [n]	Scrolls a window down n lines. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many lines as can fit in the window.
EDIT	Displays the Edit Window Format screen.
END	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
EXIT	Ends processing for the Active Windows screen, the Edit Window Format screen, the Sort Selection screen, or the Window Manager Options screen.
FIRST	Scrolls a window to the firstline.
FREEZE	Stops refresh processing for a window.
HELP or ?	Displays help text.
HOLD	Stops refresh processing for all windows.
LAST	Scrolls a window to the lastline.
LEFT [n]	Scrolls a window to the left n columns. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many columns as can fit in the window.
OPTIONS	Displays the Window Manager Options screen.
QUIT	Ends a Performance Monitor session and returns you to the DC/UCF system.
REFRESH [n]	Changes the refresh interval to n seconds. N defaults to the interval set by the system administrator.
RELEASE	Resumes refresh processing for all windows.

Command	What It Does
RIGHT [n]	Scrolls a window to the right n columns. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many columns as can fit in the window.
SAVE	Saves changes to window formats.
SORT	Displays the Sort Selection screen.
SYSTEM [job name]	<p>(z/OS only) Changes the central version currently being monitored. A central version is specified by its job name.</p> <p>To request a list of all active central versions, specify an asterisk in place of the job name. Request a filtered list by using an asterisk as a wildcard character in a given job name. Any characters following an asterisk are ignored.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information about monitoring CVs, see <a href="#">Active System Summary (PF19)</a> (see page 77).</p> <p>To monitor a system remotely, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The IDMSINFO address space is active.</li> <li>■ The monitored central version is running non-swappable.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If you switch the CV currently being monitored, all “Specific System Run Unit Detail”, “Lterm Resource Usage Detail”, and “Specific Buffer I/O Detail” windows are closed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For information about using the IDMSINFO address space, see the <i>CA IDMS System Operations Guide</i>.</p>
THAW	Restarts refresh processing for a previously Frozen window.
TOP	Scrolls a window to the firstline.
UP [n]	Scrolls a window up n lines. If you do not specify n, scrolls as many lines as can fit in the window.

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

### Window Commands

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

Command	What It Does
B	Scrolls the window to the last line
E	Displays the Edit Window Format screen
D or +	Scrolls the window down

Command	What It Does
H or ?	Displays help text for the window
L	Scrolls the window to the left
R	Scrolls the window to the right
S	Displays the Sort Selection screen
T	Scrolls the window to the top line
U or -	Scrolls the window up
X	Deletes the window

## Scrolling

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

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

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

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

`window 6 7 left`

## Scaled Statistics

Performance Monitor automatically scales statistics as follows:

- Times: seconds (S), minutes (M), and hours (H)
- Counters:
  - K = multiples of 1000
  - M = multiples of 1,000,000
  - G = multiples of 1,000,000,000

For example,

- 1023 = 1023
- 5K = 5000
- 3M = 3,000,000
- 3G = 3,000,000,000

- Storage:

- kB = multiples of 1024 bytes
- mB = multiples of 1,048,576 bytes
- gB = multiples of 1,073,741,824 bytes

For example,

- 1023 = 1023 bytes
- 5kB = 5120 bytes
- 3mB = 3,145,728 bytes
- 3gB = 3,221,225,472 bytes

## Closing Windows

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

To close	Do the following
The current window	<p>Press [PF3] or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Type <b>delete</b> following the CMD-&gt; prompt.</li><li>2. Press [Enter].</li></ol>

To close	Do the following
Any displayed window	<p>1. Type <b>x</b> in the window command field of the window to be deleted.</p> <p>2. Press [Enter].</p> <p>You can mark as many windows as you want in this manner.</p>
Up to five windows at a time	<p>1. Type the WINDOW command and specify up to five window numbers.</p> <p>2. Type the DELETE command.</p> <p>3. Press [Enter].</p> <p>For example, to delete windows 03, 05, 06, and 08, type: window 3 5 6 8 delete</p>
Any number of windows	<p>1. Type <b>admin</b> following the CMD-&gt; prompt.</p> <p>2. Press [Enter] to display the Active Windows screen.</p> <p>3. Type <b>x</b> in the Delete column for each window you want to delete.</p> <p>4. Press [Enter].</p>

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

## Displaying Active Windows

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:43:12.84			
CMD - ->			Window : 04			
>						
04 Active Windows						
Window	Win	Window	Self			
Name	No.	Format	Adj	Freeze	Delete	Window
Active Windows	04	VAR	Y	N	-	NORMAL
Buffer I/O Summary	03	VAR	Y	N	-	NORMAL
Journal Detail	02	VAR	Y	N	-	NORMAL
Realtime Monitor Menu	01	FIXED	Y	N	-	NORMAL
Msgs Window	99	VAR	Y	N	-	HIDDEN

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

## Scrolling to Display All Fields in a Screen

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	13:43:23.22
CMD- ->			Window : 04	
			Refresh: 10	
	04 Active Windows		< >	
Window		Current	Current	Minimum
Name	Win	Window	Size	Size
Active Windows	No.	Status	Row	Col
Buffer I/O Summary	04	NORMAL	8	80
Journal Detail	03	NORMAL	8	80
Realtime Monitor Menu	02	NORMAL	4	80
Msgs Window	01	NORMAL	6	80
	99	HIDDEN	1	80

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	13:43:23.22
CMD- ->			Window : 04	
			Refresh: 10	
	04 Active Windows		< >	
Window		Minimum	Minimum	
Name	Win	Size	Size	No. of
Active Windows	No.	Row	Col	Lines Fields
Buffer I/O Summary	04	5	80	0 16
Journal Detail	03	3	40	6 9
Realtime Monitor Menu	02	4	40	2 12
Msgs Window	01	4	40	10 52
	99	1	80	1 3

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	13:43:23.22
CMD- ->			Window : 04	
			Refresh: 10	
	04 Active Windows		<	
Window	Win	No. of	No. of	Auto
Name	No.	Lines	Fields	Sorted Refresh
Active Windows	04	0	16	N Y
Buffer I/O Summary	03	6	9	N Y
Journal Detail	02	2	12	N Y
Realtime Monitor Menu	01	10	52	N N
Msgs Window	99	1	3	N N

### Fields in the Active Windows Screen

For each window, the Active Windows screen displays:

- The window format (Fixed or Variable):

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

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

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

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

### Using the Active Windows Screen

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

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

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

### Windows You Cannot Delete

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

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

### Example of Freezing a Window

The following is an example of using the Freeze field of the Active Windows screen to freeze window 03.

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

## Editing Windows

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

### Changing a Screen's Format

To change the format of a monitor screen displayed in a window:

- Type **edit** following the CMD--> prompt, and press [Enter] (for the current window). Use the WINDOW command to specify a noncurrent window or to specify multiple windows for editing.  
*or*
- Type **e** in the window command field of the window to be edited, and press [Enter]. You can select multiple windows in this manner.

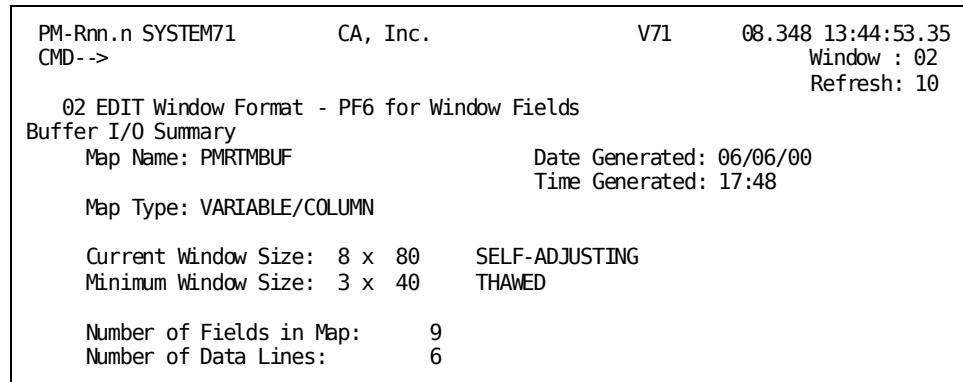
### Edit Window Format Screens

There are two Edit Window Format screens:

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

## Changing Screen Information

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



### Screen Information

The screen displays the following general information about the window:

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

### Changing Information

You typically change information in the following fields:

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

## Changing Field Information

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:45:01.29
CMD - ->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
02 EDIT Window Format - PF6 for Window Edit			
Field	Field	Required	Displayable
Command	Order	Field	Field
-	1	1 Select_Field	YES YES
-	2	2 Buffer_Name	YES YES
-	3	3 Found_In_Buffer	NO YES
-	4	4 Reads	NO YES
-	5	5 Writes	NO YES
-	6	6 Forced_Writes	NO YES
-	7	7 Bcr_Waits	NO YES
-	8	8 Area_Count	NO YES

### Field Information

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

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

### Changing Information

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

Field	Information to enter
Command	1. <b>m</b> (move) in the row of the field whose display order you want to change 2. <b>a</b> (after) or <b>b</b> (before) in the row of the field after which or before which the field is to be moved. If necessary, scroll up or down to display all the fields before typing the commands.

Field	Information to enter
Required Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>y</b> (yes) to specify that the field must remain on the screen during scrolling operations;</li><li>■ <b>n</b> (no) to specify that the field can be scrolled off the screen. If Required Field is Y (yes), Displayable Field must be Y (yes).</li></ul>
Displayable Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>y</b> (yes) to specify that the field must be displayed</li><li>■ <b>n</b> (no) to specify that the field is hidden and is not displayed. For example, to specify a wide window, you may want to mark fields in which you have no interest with N so that all remaining fields can fit on the screen at one time.</li></ul>

#### [Ending a Screen-Editing Session](#)

When you are through using the Edit Window Format screen, do one of the following:

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

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

#### [Saving an Edited Screen Format](#)

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

- To save the changes for the current window, type **save** following the CMD--> prompt, then press [Enter].
- To save changes for multiple windows or for a window that is not current, use the **WINDOW** command with the **SAVE** command. For example, to save changes for screens in windows 02, 03, and 05, issue the following command:

```
window 2 3 5 save
```

### Required Authority for SAVE

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

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

**Note:** For more information about the use of the SAVE command, see [Performance Monitor Processing Options](#) (see page 38).

### Example of Changing Screen Width

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

```
PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71      08.348 13:45:21.56
CMD--> edit                                Window : 02
                                                Refresh: 10
                                                >
02 Storage Pool Detail
Pool   Total Storage  High   SOS SOS   Cushn   Pages Release  Pages Pfix
ID    Storage   In_Use   Water  Count Now   Size Released   Count Pfixed Count
 0    1476KB    620KB   704kB
  1    500KB     32768   98304
 200   256KB    73728   81920
```

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

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

```
PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71      08.348 13:45:52.82
CMD-->
                                                Window : 02
                                                Refresh: 10
02 EDIT Window Format - PF6 for Window Fields
Storage Pool Detail
Map Name: PMRTMSTO          Date Generated: 06/06/00
Map Type: VARIABLE/COLUMN   Time Generated: 12:54
Current Window Size: 5 x 40   FIXED SIZE
Minimum Window Size: 3 x 40   THAWED
Number of Fields in Map:    16
Number of Data Lines:       3
```

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

PM Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:45:58.83
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 Storage Pool Detail >			
Pool	Total Storage	High SOS	SOS
ID	Storage	In Use	Water Count Now
0	1476kB	620kB	704kB
1	500kB	32768	98304
200	256kB	73728	81920

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:46:38.61
CMD-->			Window : 03
03 Communication Line Detail > 02 Storage Pool Detail >			
Line	Write Errors	Total Writes	Read Errors
Name			
CONSOLE	0	0	0
UCF95	0	0	0
VTAM95	0	359	0
DIALUP	0	0	0
Pool	ID	Total Storage	High SOS
		In Use	Water Count Now
0	1476kB	620kB	704kB
1	500kB	32768	98304
200	256kB	73728	81920

## Sorting Information

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

### Sorting a Single Field

To request sort processing for a single window field:

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

Performance Monitor displays the sorted screen as requested.

## Sorting Multiple Fields

To request sort processing for multiple window fields:

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

## Sort Selection Screen

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:47:31.35
CMD-->		Window : 02	Refresh: 10
02 Sort Selection * CAUTION, May Be CPU Intensive			i
Sort Order	Field Order	Field Number	Sort Sequence
1	1	Select_Field	
2	2	Buffer_Name	
3	3	Found_In_Buffer	
4	4	Reads	
5	5	Writes	
6	6	Forced_Writes	
7	7	Bcr_Waits	
8	8	Area_Count	

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

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

## Specifying Sort Criteria

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

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

### Exiting a Sort Session

When you finish entering sort criteria, press [Enter].

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

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

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

### Saving a Sorted Screen Format

You can save a sorted screen format for use during subsequent Performance Monitor sessions. Use the method described for saving an edited window under [Editing Windows](#) (see page 29).

### Example of Sorting a Field

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSQA03		CA, Inc.	V105	08.348	11:35:34.80		
				Window : 02			
02 09:40 IODT IO Detail		Area Name	File Name	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
NETAPPL.DDLML		NETAPPL	APPLML	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
NETAPPL.DDLDCLOD		NETAPPL	APPLOD	4	.0683S	0	.0000S
PROJSEG.PROJAREA		PROJSEG	PROJDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCAT		SQLAPPL	APPLCAT	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCATX		SQLAPPL	APPLCATX	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLAPPL.DDLCATLOD		SQLAPPL	APPLCATL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA		SQLDEMO	EMPLDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA		SQLDEMO	INFODEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA		SQLDEMO	INDXDEMO	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSLOC.DDLOCSCR		SYSLOC	DCLSRR	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSMSG.DDLCMSG		SYSMSG	DCMSG	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD		SYSTEM	DCLOD	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG		SYSTEM	DCLOG	0	.0000S	54	2.25S
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN		SYSTEM	DCRUN	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLML		SYSTEM	DCDML	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR		SYSTEM	DCSCR	0	.0000S	17	.9603S
SYSUSER.DDLSEC		SYSUSER	DCSEC	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
TOOLDB.EMP-DEMO-REGION		TOOLDB	TOOLEMP	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSQA03	CA, Inc.	V105	08.348 11:36:58.23
Window : 02			
02 09:40 IODT IO Detail >			
Area Name	File Name	Read Waits	Read Time
ASFNWK.DDLDCLOG	SYSTEM.DCLOG	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.DDLDCSCR	SYSTEM.DCSCR	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.DDLDM	ASFNWKASFDM	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.DDLDCLOD	ASFNWKASFLOD	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.IDMSR-AREA	ASFNWKASFDEFN	0	.0000S
ASFNWK.IDMSR-AREA2	ASFNWKASFDATA	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCAT	CATSYS.DCCAT	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATX	CATSYS.DCCATX	0	.0000S
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	CATSYS.DCCATL	0	.0000S
DIRLNWK.DDLDM	DIRLNWK.DIRLDML	0	.0000S
DIRLNWK.DDLDCLOD	DIRLNWK.DIRLLOD	0	.0000S
EMPDB.EMP-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.EMPDEMO	0	.0000S
EMPDB.INS-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.INSDEMO	0	.0000S
EMPDB.ORG-DEMO-REGION	EMPDB.ORGDEMO	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-RRDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-ESDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-ESDS2	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S
EVQA.QATS-KSDS1	EVQA.EVQA01	0	.0000S

## Refreshing Windows

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

### Stopping Refresh for All Windows

To stop refresh processing for *all* windows:

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

To resume refresh processing:

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

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

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

### Stopping Refresh for a Single Window

To stop refresh processing for *one* window:

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

To resume refresh processing:

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

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

## Performance Monitor Processing Options

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

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

### Viewing Options

To view the options specified above:

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

### Window Manager Options Screen

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 13:48:18.79
CMD-->			Window : 02 Refresh: 10
<b>02 Window Manager Options</b>			
Options in Effect T Alternate Choice			
REFRESH	- HOLD		
24 PFKEYS	- 12 PFKEYS		
SNAP	- NO SNAP		
Refresh Interval 10			
Stae OFF	Datastream MODIFIED		
Sort ALLOWED	Refresh Default ON		
Edit ALLOWED	CONVERSATIONAL		
Save SITE	Case UPLow		

### Changing Session Options

You can change the following session options:

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

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

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

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

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

### Changing Installation Options

At the bottom of the Window Manager Options screen are the installation options for your system. The option settings that can appear are listed below. For more information about each of the options, see the *CA IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration Guide*.

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

Option	Description
CASE UPLOW/UPPER	UPLOW—Performance Monitor does not translate text to uppercase letters. UPPER—Performance Monitor does translate text to uppercase letters.

#### **Exiting the Window Manager Options Screen**

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

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



# Chapter 3: Using the Realtime Monitor

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This section contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#) (see page 43)
- [Getting Started](#) (see page 45)
- [Control Keys](#) (see page 47)
- [Realtime Monitor Menu](#) (see page 48)
- [System Run Unit Summary \(PF1\)](#) (see page 49)
- [Specific System Run Unit Detail](#) (see page 50)
- [Scratch Manager Detail \(PF2\)](#) (see page 51)
- [Communication Line Detail \(PF3\)](#) (see page 52)
- [Active User Task Detail \(PF4\)](#) (see page 53)
- [Active System Task Detail \(PF5\)](#) (see page 55)
- [Transaction Detail \(PF6\)](#) (see page 57)
- [LTERM Resource Usage Summary \(PF7\)](#) (see page 60)
- [LTERM Resource Usage Detail](#) (see page 62)
- [Buffer I/O Summary \(PF8\)](#) (see page 63)
- [Specific Buffer I/O Detail](#) (see page 64)
- [Storage Pool Detail \(PF9\)](#) (see page 65)
- [Program Pool Detail \(PF10\)](#) (see page 67)
- [Database Overview \(PF11\)](#) (see page 69)
- [Transaction Overview \(PF12\)](#) (see page 70)
- [Task and Program Pool Overview \(PF13\)](#) (see page 71)
- [Storage Pool Overview \(PF14\)](#) (see page 72)
- [Database I/O Driver Detail \(PF15\)](#) (see page 73)
- [Journal Detail \(PF16\)](#) (see page 74)
- [SQL Overview \(PF17\)](#) (see page 75)
- [SQL Detail \(PF18\)](#) (see page 76)
- [Active System Summary \(PF19\)](#) (see page 77)

## Overview

### About this Chapter

This chapter introduces the Realtime Monitor and describes the screens that you can request through the monitor. During a Realtime Monitor session, use the windowing commands and control keys described in [Introduction to Performance Monitor](#) to manipulate your screen displays.

## What the Realtime Monitor Does

The Realtime Monitor captures and displays information describing the use of system resources of the current or remote Central Version. The Central Version is specified by its job name. The following information is displayed:

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

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

## Uses and Users

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

## Problem-Solving

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

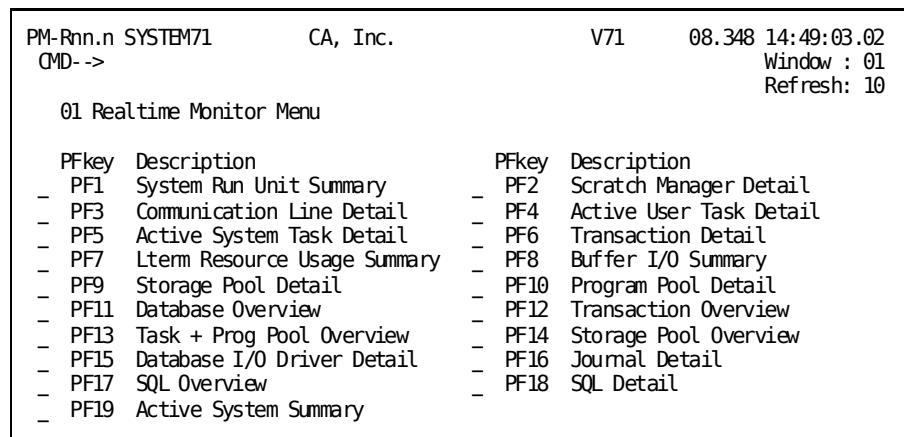
1. Try to isolate the applications that are heavy users of the problem resource. For example, storage-pool problems can be caused by an application that neglects to release acquired storage.
2. If Step 1 fails to correct the problem, increase the availability of the resource. For example, to solve storage-pool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

## Getting Started

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

```
V71 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:  
pmrm
```

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



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

### Monitor Screens

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

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

Screen	PF Key	Display
Communication Line Detail	PF3	One line of information for each communication line, including read/write counts, error counts, and request parameter list (RPL) use
Active User Task Detail	PF4	One line of information for each active user task, including the current program, user information, the task status, and information about system resources used by the task
Active System Task Detail	PF5	One line of information for each active system task, including the current program, the task status, and information about system resources used by the task
Transaction Detail	PF6	One line of information for each active user transaction, including the associated task ID, the name of the subschema to which the transaction is bound, and statistics of database access requests by the transaction
LTERM Resource Usage Summary	PF7	One line of information for each logical terminal ID, including the associated task name and user ID, and information about the system resources used by the task
LTERM Resource Usage Detail		Storage information about a specific logical terminal
Buffer I/O Summary	PF8	One line of information for each buffer defined in the DMCL, including read/write statistics, the number of areas assigned to the buffer, and the buffer size
Specific Buffer I/O Detail		One line of information for each file/area combination assigned to a specific buffer, including a count of page requests and read/write statistics; this screen is requested from the Buffer I/O Summary screen
Storage Pool Detail	PF9	One line of information for each storage pool defined to the system, including the pool size, usage statistics, and statistics about short-on-storage conditions
Program Pool Detail	PF10	One line of information for each program pool defined to the system, including the pool size, usage statistics, and statistics about load activity in the pool

Screen	PF Key	Display
Database Overview	PF11	Summary information about database access activity, including record access activity and page I/O activity
Transaction Overview	PF12	Summary information about system run units and external request units, including counts of transactions processed, the number of active transactions, and the number of transactions that terminated normally
Task and Program Pool Overview	PF13	Summary information about task activity and program-pool activity, including counts of tasks processed, and counts of waits and loads for each program pool
Storage Pool Overview	PF14	Summary information about storage use, including counts of short-on-storage conditions and task waits for storage
Database I/O Driver Detail	PF15	One line of information for each database I/O and journal driver activated for the DC/UCF system, including the number of reads, writes, and posts
Journal Detail	PF16	One line of information for each disk journal, including whether the journal is full or being offloaded
SQL Overview	PF17	Summary SQL information for the system since startup
SQL Detail	PF18	One line of information about each SQL transaction
Active System Summary	PF19	Summary of all central versions running on the same LPAR

## Control Keys

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

Control key	What it does
ENTER	Processes user input
PF1	Displays a screen of help text appropriate to the current cursor position
PF3	Deletes the current window

Control key	What it does
PF6	Displays the Active Windows screen
PF7	Scrolls up
PF8	Scrolls down
PF10	Scrolls left
PF11	Scrolls right
CLEAR	Exits the monitor

## Realtime Monitor Menu

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:49:03.02																																												
CMD-->			Window : 01																																												
01 Realtime Monitor Menu																																															
<table> <thead> <tr> <th>PFkey</th> <th>Description</th> <th>PFkey</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- PF1</td> <td>System Run Unit Summary</td> <td>- PF2</td> <td>Scratch Manager Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF3</td> <td>Communication Line Detail</td> <td>- PF4</td> <td>Active User Task Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF5</td> <td>Active System Task Detail</td> <td>- PF6</td> <td>Transaction Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF7</td> <td>Item Resource Usage Summary</td> <td>- PF8</td> <td>Buffer I/O Summary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF9</td> <td>Storage Pool Detail</td> <td>- PF10</td> <td>Program Pool Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF11</td> <td>Database Overview</td> <td>- PF12</td> <td>Transaction Overview</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF13</td> <td>Task + Prog Pool Overview</td> <td>- PF14</td> <td>Storage Pool Overview</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF15</td> <td>Database I/O Driver Detail</td> <td>- PF16</td> <td>Journal Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF17</td> <td>SQL Overview</td> <td>- PF18</td> <td>SQL Detail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- PF19</td> <td>Active System Summary</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				PFkey	Description	PFkey	Description	- PF1	System Run Unit Summary	- PF2	Scratch Manager Detail	- PF3	Communication Line Detail	- PF4	Active User Task Detail	- PF5	Active System Task Detail	- PF6	Transaction Detail	- PF7	Item Resource Usage Summary	- PF8	Buffer I/O Summary	- PF9	Storage Pool Detail	- PF10	Program Pool Detail	- PF11	Database Overview	- PF12	Transaction Overview	- PF13	Task + Prog Pool Overview	- PF14	Storage Pool Overview	- PF15	Database I/O Driver Detail	- PF16	Journal Detail	- PF17	SQL Overview	- PF18	SQL Detail	- PF19	Active System Summary		
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- PF15	Database I/O Driver Detail	- PF16	Journal Detail																																												
- PF17	SQL Overview	- PF18	SQL Detail																																												
- PF19	Active System Summary																																														

### Menu Description

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

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

- Type any nonblank character in the select field, then press [Enter]
- or
- Press the indicated PF key

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

## System Run Unit Summary (PF1)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:49:12.72				
CMD ->			Window : 02				
			Refresh: 10				
02 System Run Unit Summary			>				
Run Unit	Sysgen	Total Alloc	Total Ovrflw	Current Alloc	Current Ovrflw	Ddbname	Nodename
Type	Number						
- SIGNON	2	1605	0	2	0		
- MESSAGE	2	20141	15	2	0		
- LOADER	2	2517	5	2	0		
- QUEUE	3	5343	24	3	0		

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	14:49:12.72
CMD ->			Window :	02
			Refresh:	10
02 System Run Unit Summary				<
Run	Unit	Total	Current	Current
Type	Ovrflw	Alloc	Ovrflw	RHU
SIGNON	0	2	0	IDMSNWKS 000422AC
MESSAGE	15	2	0	IDMSNWKS 00042258
LOADER	5	2	0	IDMSNWKS 00042204
QUEUE	24	3	0	IDMSNWKS 000421B0

## Screen Description

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

Run Unit Type	Associated Dictionary Area
SIGNON	DDLSEC
MESSAGE	DDLDMSG
LOADER	DDLDCLOD
QUEUE	DDLDCRUN or DDLDQUE
SECURITY	DDLDML
SQL LOADER	DDLCATL0D
SQL SECURITY	DDLCAT

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

#### What To Look for

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

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

## Specific System Run Unit Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:49:33.53
CMD-->			Window : 03 Refresh: 10
03 Specific System Run Unit Detail			
Run Unit Sysgen Times			
Type	Number	Alloc	Type
SIGNON	2	1599	SYSGEN
SIGNON	2	9	SYSGEN
02 System Run Unit Summary			
Run Unit	Total	Current	Current
Type	Ovrflw	Alloc	Ovrflw
	SIGNON	0	2
			0
			DBNAME NODENAME SUBSCHEMA NAME ADDRESS
			IDMSNWKS 000422AC
			IDMSNWKS 000422AC
<			
RUH			
Run Unit	Total	Current	Current
Type	Ovrflw	Alloc	Ovrflw
	SIGNON	0	2
			DBNAME NODENAME SUBSCHEMA NAME ADDRESS
			IDMSNWKS 000422AC

#### Screen Description

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

#### What To Look For

Request this screen to investigate overflow run units.

## Scratch Manager Detail (PF2)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:42:19.83
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
	02 Scratch Manager Detail		>
	Pages Pages Fnd-In Fnd-In Pages Getscr Putscr Pct Pages		
	Written Read Buffer Cache Stolen Count Count Allocated Allocated		
	114 94 739 0 114 248 452 5 100		

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:42:32.20
CMD-->			Window : 02
			Refresh: 10
	02 Scratch Manager Detail		<
	Pages Getscr Putscr Pct Pages		
	Stolen Count Count Allocated Allocated		
	114 248 452 5 100		
	Pages HWM-Pages Allocation		
	Free Allocated Count		
	1900 106 184		

### Screen Description

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

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

When the scratch is assigned to storage, some output fields will display a 0 value. For more information, see the *CA IDMS System Generation Guide*.

### What To Look For

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

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

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

## Communication Line Detail (PF3)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:50:06.43						
CMD-->			Window : 02 Refresh: 10						
>									
02 Communication Line Detail									
Line Name	Write Errors	Total Writes	Read Errors	Total Reads	Line Status	RPL Gen	Waits On RPL	Total Waits	Total RPLs Requested
CONSOLE	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0	0
VTAM16	0	82015	3	67637	INSRVC	25	0	162354	
PRINT16	8	1057	2	0	INSRVC	40	0	1315	
DIAL16	25	24899	6	1144	INSRVC	0	0	0	
UCF16	0	159	0	178	INSRVC	0	0	0	
S16VTM	0	0	0	0	INSRVC	0	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:50:06.43					
CMD-->			Window : 02 Refresh: 10					
<								
02 Communication Line Detail								
Total Reads	Line Status	RPL Gen	Waits On RPL	Total RPLs Requested	Line Type	Term Count	ACBname/ DDname	Compact Y/N
0	INSRVC	0	0	0	WTO	1	CONSOLE	N
67637	INSRVC	25	0	162354	VTAM 3270	250	SYSTEM16	Y
0	INSRVC	40	0	1315	VTAM 3270	79	PRINT16	N
1144	INSRVC	0	0	0	START STP	6	S16DIAL	N
178	INSRVC	0	0	0	UCF	10	RHDCFSTB	N
0	INSRVC	0	0	0	DDS VTAM	2	DDSVTM57	N

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number of request parameter list (RPL) waits for each VTAM or DCAM line, shown in the Waits On RPL field. A high number can indicate a problem, especially for a line that contains one or more printers. There should never be an RPL wait for a printer.  
  
The optimal number of entries in the RPL for a line should be 15% to 20% of the number of physical terminals in the line group, plus the actual number of printers in the group. Specify this number in the RPL COUNT IS parameter in the system generation LINE statement for the VTAM line (VTAMLIN), or in the RPB COUNT IS parameter for the DCAM line (DCAMLIN).
- Look for a high value in the Write Errors or Read Errors fields. I/O errors occur when the system attempts to write to or read from a device assigned to the communication line. Identify the problem terminal and run a terminal trace to diagnose the problem by issuing a DCMT PTERM command.

## Active User Task Detail (PF4)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:43:00.30
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Task Link
Number	Code	Program	Pri Level User_ID Lterm ID Status Address
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	252 VL71001 RUN 00000000

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:43:00.30
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 < >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Ecblist First
Number	Code	Program	Address ECB
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	00000000
		Second ECB	Third ECB
		Stor #RCE	Shrd Below
		9	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 < >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Shrd Shrd Priv Priv Priv Pgm Pgm Pgm
Number	Code	Program	Below XA Below XA Aloc #RCE 24bit 31bit
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	0 3584 512 43kB 47kB 10 0 49kB

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 < >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Pgm RU 0th System User Waited_On
Number	Code	Program	31bit #RCE #RCE Time Time Dbkey
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	49kB 0 0 .0448S .0620S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 < >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Waited_On Dbkey
Number	Code	Program	Dbkey Holder Default Default Default
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	Dictnode Dictname Dbnode

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:45:26.60
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10 < >			
02 Active User Task Detail			
Task	Task	Current	Default Default Default Default Default Default
Number	Code	Program	Dictnode Dictname Dbnode Ddbname Version
1819	PMRM	PMWNDRVR	

### Screen Description

The Active User Task Detail screen displays a line of information for each user task in the dispatch chain. The tasks are sorted by task dispatching priority, from lowest to highest. This screen helps you determine why the system is slow.

If you have the appropriate DCMT discrete security, you can use this screen:

- to change the dispatching priority for a task
- to terminate an active task on the local system

This screen can also be used to terminate an active task executing on a remote Central Version (z/OS only). Canceling tasks running on a remote Central Version is controlled by your external security system. For more information, see the chapter Installation and Customization in the *CA IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration Guide*.

To do so, type over the existing value in the appropriate column for the task and press ENTER:

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

**Important!** You cannot change the task priority for a system that is being monitored remotely.

### What To Look For

- Look for a task that is in a wait status (Task Status is WAIT) for a long time. If you know that the resource for which the task is waiting will not be available in the appropriate amount of time, you can terminate the task as described above. Event control blocks (ECBs) define what a task is waiting on. For example, an ECB of LMGR indicates that the task is waiting on a lock that is managed by the database lock manager. For more information about ECBs, see the *CA ADS DSECT Reference Guide*.
- When storage protection is on, look for a number in the Priv Aloc field that is much higher than the sum of the Priv Below and Priv XA fields. This indicates that the task is allocating more storage than it is actually using. In a CA ADS application, this situation can result from incorrect sizing of the record buffer blocks (RBBs). In a non CA ADS environment, examine the application for poor storage allocation.

## Active System Task Detail (PF5)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:39:24.33	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
					Refresh: 10	
02 Active System Task Detail						
Task Number	Task Code	Current Program	Link Level	Task Lterm_ID	Status	Ecblist Address ECB
0	*SYSTEM*	MASTER	0	WAIT	063F5010	EXT ECB LTTMSECB
1	*SYSTEM*	*DBRC*	0	WAIT	0667EB48	DBRCWTOR ESEECB
2	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	0642E710	SDCSECB *TIMER*
3	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	0642FB10	SDCSECB *TIMER*
4	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	06430F10	SDCSECB *TIMER*
5	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	06431C10	SDCSECB *TIMER*
6	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	06432910	SDCSECB *TIMER*
7	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	0	WAIT	06433610	SDCSECB *TIMER*
8	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD	0	WAIT	00058830	SDCSECB
9	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD	0	WAIT	00058880	SDCSECB
10	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD	0	WAIT	000588D0	SDCSECB
11	SRVCDRVR	PMONCIOD	0	WAIT	0668F7DC	SDCSECB PM DRVR
12	SRVCDRVR	PMONCROL	0	WAIT	066912A4	ICEECB ICEECB
13	SRVCDRVR	RHDCDEAD	0	WAIT	06692E0C	SDCSECB
14	*DRIVER*	UCFLINE	0	WAIT	063F7E08	PLE ESECKEBC
15	*DRIVER*	VTAM71	0	WAIT	064457FC	PLE VTM READ
16	*DRIVER*	DDSVTAM	0	WAIT	06449088	PLE DDS READ
17	*DRIVER*	CCILINE	0	WAIT	06451A08	PLE DDS READ

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:39:37.24	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
					Refresh: 10	
02 Active System Task Detail						
Task Number	Task Code	Current Program	Second ECB	Third ECB	Stor #RCE	Shrd Shrd Priv Priv
0	*SYSTEM*	MASTER	LTTMSECB		2 5120	128 0 0 0
1	*SYSTEM*	*DBRC*	ESEECB	CCEECB	1 128	0 0 0 0
2	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	15kB 0 0 0
3	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	16kB 0 0 0
4	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	14kB 0 0 0
5	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	16kB 0 0 0
6	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	24kB 0 0 0
7	SRVCDRVR	RHDCRUSD	*TIMER*		4 0	24kB 0 0 0
8	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD			3 0	12kB 0 0 0
9	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD			3 0	12kB 0 0 0
10	SRVCDRVR	RHDCLGSD			3 0	12kB 0 0 0
11	SRVCDRVR	PMONCIOD	PM DRVR	PM DRVR	21 512	52kB 0 0 0
12	SRVCDRVR	PMONCROL	ICEECB	PM DRVR	0 0	0 0 0 0
13	SRVCDRVR	RHDCDEAD	SDCSECB		0 0	0 0 0 0
14	*DRIVER*	UCFLINE	ESECKEBC		1 0	128 0 0 0
15	*DRIVER*	VTAM71	VTM READ		1 0	6016 0 0 0
16	*DRIVER*	DDSVTAM	DDS READ	*LOGON*	0 0	0 0 0 0
17	*DRIVER*	CCILINE	DDS READ		0 0	0 0 0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71			CA, Inc.			V71	08.348 10:39:37.24		
CMD ->							Window : 02		
							Refresh: 10		
<b>02 Active System Task Detail</b>									
Task Number	Task Code	Current Program	Priv XA	Priv Aloc	Pgm #RCE	Pgm 24bit	Pgm 31bit	RU #RCE	0th #RCE System Time
0	*SYSTEM* MASTER		0	5248	0	0	0	0	2 3.77S
1	*SYSTEM* *DBRC*		0	128	0	0	0	0	1 1.15S
2	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	15kB	2	0	3776	2	0 .0093S
3	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	16kB	2	0	8224	2	0 .0100S
4	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	14kB	6	0	9584	2	0 .0021S
5	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	16kB	2	0	7808	2	0 .0096S
6	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	24kB	6	0	35kB	2	0 .0109S
7	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		0	24kB	6	0	15kB	2	0 .0105S
8	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		0	12kB	1	0	736	1	0 .2113S
9	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		0	12kB	1	0	736	1	0 .1470S
10	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		0	12kB	1	0	736	1	0 .0231S
11	SRVCDRVR PMONCIOD		0	52kB	0	0	0	0	1 .8803S
12	SRVCDRVR PMONCROL		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 .0175S
13	SRVCDRVR RHDCDEAD		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 4.35S
14	*DRIVER* UCFLINE		0	128	0	0	0	0	0 .0006S
15	*DRIVER* VTAM71		0	6016	0	0	0	0	0 1.21S
16	*DRIVER* DDSVTAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 5.08S
17	*DRIVER* CCILINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .0138S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71			CA, Inc.			V71	08.348 10:39:37.24		
CMD ->							Window : 02		
							Refresh: 10		
<b>02 Active System Task Detail</b>									
Task Number	Task Code	Current Program	Priv Aloc	Priv #RCE	Pgm 24bit	Pgm 31bit	RU #RCE	0th #RCE	System Time User Time
0	*SYSTEM* MASTER		5248	0	0	0	0	2	.0000S 3.77S
1	*SYSTEM* *DBRC*		128	0	0	0	0	1	1.15S .0000S
2	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		15kB	2	0	3776	2	0	.0093S .0000S
3	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		16kB	2	0	8224	2	0	.0100S .0000S
4	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		14kB	6	0	9584	2	0	.0021S .0000S
5	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		16kB	2	0	7808	2	0	.0096S .0000S
6	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		24kB	6	0	35kB	2	0	.0109S .0000S
7	SRVCDRVR RHDCRUSD		24kB	6	0	15kB	2	0	.0105S .0000S
8	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		12kB	1	0	736	1	0	.2113S .0000S
9	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		12kB	1	0	736	1	0	.1470S .0000S
10	SRVCDRVR RHDCLGSD		12kB	1	0	736	1	0	.0231S .0000S
11	SRVCDRVR PMONCIOD		52kB	0	0	0	0	1	.8803S .0000S
12	SRVCDRVR PMONCROL		0	0	0	0	0	1	.0175S .0000S
13	SRVCDRVR RHDCDEAD		0	0	0	0	0	1	4.35S .0000S
14	*DRIVER* UCFLINE		128	0	0	0	0	0	0 .0006S .0000S
15	*DRIVER* VTAM71		6016	0	0	0	0	0	0 1.21S .0000S
16	*DRIVER* DDSVTAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 5.08S .0000S
17	*DRIVER* CCILINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .0138S .0000S

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

Look at the ECB fields. For more information about ECBs, see the *CA ADS DSECT Reference Guide*.

## Transaction Detail (PF6)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:40:20.69						
CMD-->			Window : 02						
			Refresh: 10						
02 Transaction Detail									
>									
Task Number	Task Code	Bound Program	Task Status	Subschma	Transaction Acc_Mod	DBMS	Calls	Pages Writn	Pages Read
2	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK7	H		113	0	1002	
2	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK7	H		9	0	0	
3	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWKL	H		314	0	21	
3	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWKL	A		3	0	0	
4	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK6	A		731	0	33	
4	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK6	A		3	0	0	
5	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSSECU	H		165	0	3	
5	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSSECU	H		9	0	0	
6	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK8	A		3	0	0	
6	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSNWK8	A		3	0	0	
7	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSSECS	A		141	0	2	
7	RHDCRUAL	WAIT	IDMSSECS	A		3	0	0	
8	RHDCLGSD	WAIT	IDMSNWK9	A		3	0	0	
9	RHDCLGSD	WAIT	IDMSNWK9	A		3	0	0	
10	RHDCLGSD	WAIT	IDMSNWK9	A		3	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71				CA, Inc.				V71	08.348 10:40:20.69		
CMD-->									Window : 02		
									Refresh: 10		
02 Transaction Detail											< >
Task	Pages	Pages	Rcrds	Rcrds	Frags	Updat	Selct	Locks	Bfore	After	Store
Number	Read	Reqst	Reqst	Curnt	Stord	Locks	Locks	Reqst	Image	Image	Noovr
2	1002	1023	24	0	0	1	0	25	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
3	21	90	95	26	0	1	0	86	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	33	357	560	357	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	3	32	32	0	0	1	0	33	0	0	0
5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
7	2	26	26	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71				CA, Inc.				V71	08.348 10:40:20.69		
CMD-->									Window : 02		
									Refresh: 10		
02 Transaction Detail											< >
Task	Calc	Calc	Via	Via	New	SR8s	SR8s	Orphs	Levl	SR8	Lvls
Number	Store	Store	Store	Store	Index	Erasd	Stord	Adopt	Spawn	Wrst	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:49:30.57					
CMD ->			Window : 02					
			Refresh: 10					
			<					
02 Transaction Detail								
Task Number	Levl	SR8	Spwn Split Srch Wrst Best Verb	Lvls	Lvls	Last	Current Area Name	Current Record Name
2	0	0	0 005F				DDLDCRUN	
2	0	0	0 0036					
3	0	0	0 005F					
3	0	0	0 0036					
4	0	0	0 005F				DDLDMSG	
4	0	0	0 0036					
5	0	0	0 005F				DDLSEC	
5	0	0	0 005F				DDLSEC	
6	0	0	0 0036					
6	0	0	0 0036					
7	0	0	0 005F				DDLDML	
7	0	0	0 005F				DDLDML	
8	0	0	0 0038				DDLDCLG	LOGREC -143
9	0	0	0 0038				DDLDCLG	LOGREC -143
10	0	0	0 0038				DDLDCLG	LOGREC -143

### Screen Description

The Transaction Detail screen displays a line of information for each active transaction.

### What To Look For

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

You can also use the Application Monitor (see [Using the Application Monitor](#) (see page 147)) to view transaction activity through a period of time and to identify transactions causing overflow problems. In addition, you can use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, you should consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.

## LTERM Resource Usage Summary (PF7)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71			CA, Inc.			V71	08.348	14:51:28.48
CMD ->							Window : 02	
							Refresh: 10	
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary								
Task	Current		Stor	Shrd	Shrd	Priv	Priv	Pgm
Lterm_ID	Code	Program	User_ID	#RCE	Below	XA	Below	XA
- LV72001	PMRM	PMNDRVR	LHN	18	2048	0	64kB	0
- LV72002		MHH		14	9664	0	17kB	0
- LV72003		JLR		7	8128	0	15kB	0
- LV72004		PHM		6	2432	0	15kB	0
- LV72005		RXM		7	7040	0	15kB	0
- LV72007		TKM		9	8576	0	15kB	0
- LV72008		SJU		6	1728	0	14kB	0
- LV72009		IST		13	8512	0	16kB	0
- LV72010		SKC		12	9152	0	16kB	0
- LV72011		GAD		13	2688	0	14kB	0
- LV71003		KJM		6	3200	0	1024	0
							4096	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71			CA, Inc.			V71	08.348	14:51:28.48
CMD ->							Window : 02	
							Refresh: 10	
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary								
Pgm	Pgm	Pgm	Ru	0th	Default	Default	Default	Default
Lterm_ID	#RCE	24bit	31bit	#RCE	#RCE	Loadlist	Dictnode	Dictname
- LV72001	10	0	49kB	0	0	A16LIST1		
- LV72002	0	0	0	0	3	A16LIST1		
- LV72003	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1		
- LV72004	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1		
- LV72005	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1		
- LV72007	0	0	0	0	1	A16LIST1		
- LV72008	0	0	0	0	0	A16LIST1		
- LV72009	0	0	0	0	3	A16LIST1		
- LV72010	0	0	0	0	2	A16LIST1		
- LV72011	0	0	0	0	2	A16LIST1		
- LV71003	0	0	0	0	4	SYSLOAD		

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71			CA, Inc.			V71	08.348	14:51:28.48
CMD ->							Window : 02	
							Refresh: 10	
02 Lterm Resource Usage Summary								
Default	Default	Default	Default	Default	Default	Default	Lterm	
Lterm_ID	Loadlist	Dictnode	Dictname	Dbnode	Dbname	Version	Address	
- LV72001	A16LIST1						00046418	
- LV72002	A16LIST1						00046518	
- LV72003	A16LIST1						00046618	
- LV72004	A16LIST1						00046718	
- LV72005	A16LIST1						00046818	
- LV72007	A16LIST1						00046A18	
- LV72008	A16LIST1						00046B18	
- LV72009	A16LIST1						00046C18	
- LV72010	A16LIST1						00046D18	
- LV72011	A16LIST1						00046E18	
- LV71003	SYSLOAD						000525B4	

### Screen Description

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

- The amount of shared storage being used by the task.
- The amount of private storage being used by the task. The DC/UCF system assigns storage in 128-byte increments. When storage protect is on and a program requests 10 bytes of storage, the DC/UCF system allocates 128 bytes of storage, of which all 128 bytes are private.
- Storage field values are scaled in these increments:
  - Bytes
  - 1 KB increments
  - 1 MB increments
  - 1 GB increments

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

### What To Look For

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

## LTERM Resource Usage Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:36:13.99			
CMD-->			Window : 03			
			Refresh: 10			
	03 Lterm Resource Usage Detail		>			
Lterm_ID	User_ID	RLE	RCE	Resource	Usage	Task
VL71001	DEKD001	Address	Address	Type	Count	ID
		B70691B4	37072280	STORAGE	1	74
		37069154	37073140	STORAGE	1	74
		3706919C	370731C0	STORAGE	1	74
		37069178	37073180	STORAGE	1	74
		37069130	37073100	STORAGE	1	74
		370690B8	370723C0	STORAGE	1	74
		37069094	37072440	STORAGE	1	74
		370690DC	37072420	STORAGE	1	27
		370690C4	37073080	STORAGE	1	74
		37068A88	37073020	STORAGE	1	74

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:36:50.00		
CMD-->			Window : 03		
			Refresh: 10		
	03 Lterm Resource Usage Detail		<		
Lterm_ID	Task	Word	Word	Word	Word
VL71001	ID	One	Two	Three	Four
	74	00009C80	371D2D80	3705D04C	3705CF88
	74	00000180	371D2C00	3705D04C	3705CF88
	74	00007A00	371CAF80	3705D02C	3705CF88
	74	00000500	371CAA80	3705D02C	3705CF88
	74	00000500	371CA400	3705D02C	3705CF88
	74	00000200	00183000	3705A330	3705A288
	74	00000E80	39969300	37064DE8	37064B08
	27	00000100	38F3A800	3705A8BC	3705A788
	74	00000380	371C9080	3705D028	3705CF88
	74	00001000	371C9400	3705D028	3705CF88

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:37:26.05		
CMD-->			Window : 03		
			Refresh: 10		
	03 Lterm Resource Usage Detail		<		
Lterm_ID	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word
VL71001	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
	371D2D80	3705D04C	3705CF88	80000000	00000000
	371D2C00	3705D04C	3705CF88	00000000	00000000
	371CAF80	3705D02C	3705CF88	00000000	00000000
	371CAA80	3705D02C	3705CF88	80000000	00000000
	371CA400	3705D02C	3705CF88	80000000	00000000
	00183000	3705A330	3705A288	80000000	00000000
	39969300	37064DE8	37064B08	00000000	00000000
	38F3A800	3705A8BC	3705A788	00000000	00000000
	371C9080	3705D028	3705CF88	00000000	C4D9E5D9
	371C9400	3705D028	3705CF88	00000000	E2E3C3D2

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

## Buffer I/O Summary (PF8)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:44:07.23				
CMD-->			Window : 02				
			Refresh: 10				
02 Buffer I/O Summary			>				
	Buffer Name	Fnd_In Buffer	Read Count	Fnd_In Cache	Write Count	Forced Write	Prefetch Hits
- DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER		942	5		1		
- DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER		285	190	75	1		
- LOG_BUFFER							
- DEFAULT_BUFFER		541	1097			22	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:44:29.43				
CMD-->			Window : 02				
			Refresh: 10				
02 Buffer I/O Summary			<				
	Buffer Name	Write Count	Forced Write	Prefetch Hits	Bcr Waits	Page Size	Buffer Pages #Areas
- DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER		1				4000	200 4
- DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER		1				2932	200 5
- LOG_BUFFER						4276	1
- DEFAULT_BUFFER		22				4276	30 24

### Screen Description

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

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

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number of read-request I/Os (Read Count) for a particular buffer, compared to the number of requested pages found in the buffer (Found In Buf). If this occurs, consider modifying the buffer's DMCL definition to:
  - Increase the number of pages in the buffer
  - Reassign areas to buffers based on their usage
- Note:** By increasing the number or size of buffers, you decrease the amount of storage available to the DC/UCF system and may cause an increase in paging. If paging increases, decrease the size of the buffer.
- Look for a high value in the Forced Write field. A forced write occurs when the system must write a buffer page in order to read a database page. A high value means one of these conditions exist:
  - A long-running update job is not issuing COMMIT statements frequently enough
  - Buffer activity is excessive
- Look for a non-zero number in the BCR Waits field. A value in this field indicates a serious problem that can be remedied by increasing the number of pages in the buffer. The field is incremented when IDMSDBIO determines that all the pages in the buffer are exclusively held and must therefore wait until a buffer page becomes available.

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

## Specific Buffer I/O Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:46:43.34
CMD-->			Window : 03
<b>03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail</b>			
File_Name	Area_Name	Fnd In Buffer	Read Count
DBCR.BRANCHA	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	257	2
DBCR.BRANCHB	DBCR.BRNCHTEL		
DBCR.BRANCHC	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	193	1
DBCR.BRANCHD	DBCR.BRNCHTEL	492	2

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	10:46:56.23
CMD ->			Window :	03
			Refresh:	10
				< >
03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail				
File_Name	Read Count	Fnd_In Cache	Write Count	Prefetch Hits
DBCR.BRANCHA	2		1	
DBCR.BRANCHB				
DBCR.BRANCHC	1			
DBCR.BRANCHD	2			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 10:47:10.13  
CMD -> Window : 03 Refresh: 10  
03 Specific Buffer I/O Detail <  

File_Name	Fnd_In Cache	Write Count	Prefetch Hits	Buffer_Name
DBCR.BRANCHA		1		DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER
DBCR.BRANCHB				
DBCR.BRANCHC				
DBCR.BRANCHD				

## Screen Description

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

## What To Look For

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

## Storage Pool Detail (PF9)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:38:25.03							
CMD ->			Window : 02							
			Refresh: 10							
02 Storage Pool Detail >										
Pool ID	Total Storage	High In Use	SOS Water	SOS Count	Cushn Now	Pages Size	Release Released	Pages Count	Pfix Pfixed	Count
0	1208kB	124kB	128kB			19		19		
120	1000kB	12288	20480			4096		29		28
150	29mB	45056	81920			4096		87		173
254	10mB	152kB	164kB			4096		87		33
255	10mB	584kB	588kB					46		46
255	2960kB	2960kB	2960kB							

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	07:38:45.04					
CMD ->			Window : 02						
			Refresh: 10	<					
02 Storage Pool Detail									
Pool	SOS Count	SOS Now	Cushn Size	Pages Released	Pages Count	Pfix Pages Count	Pages Freed Count	Pfree Scan1 Count	Scan2 Count
ID									
0				19	19			66	163
120		40960	29		28			96	27
150		40960	187		173			346	169
254		40960	87		33			101	142
255				46	46			383	95
255							1		

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

Look for any of the following situations that can indicate storage-use problems:

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

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

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

- For storage pool 0, which is the primary storage pool, increase the size specified by the STORAGE POOL parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement. When no storage pools are defined, all storage required by the Lock Manager is acquired from storage pool 0. This amount of storage is based on the SYSLOCKS parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement.
- For storage pool 255, which is the primary XA storage pool, increase the size specified by the XA STORAGE POOL parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement.
- For any other storage pool, increase the SIZE parameter in the appropriate system generation STORAGE POOL statement.

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

## Program Pool Detail (PF10)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:53:43.90			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
Refresh: 10 >						
02 Program Pool Detail						
Pool	Total Storage	High Ovrlay	Ovrlay Novrlay			
Type	Storage In Use	Water In Use	Not Used Loads Waited Loaded			
PROG POOL	53248 20480	53248	3 21			
REENT POOL	2456kB 488kB	488kB	42 976			
XA PROG POOL	200kB 0	0				
XA REENT POOL	2640kB 1592kB	1592kB	112 3184			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:53:43.90			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
Refresh: 10 <						
02 Program Pool Detail						
Pool	Storage	High Ovrlay	Ovrlay Novrlay			
Type	In Use	Water In Use	Not Used Loads Waited Loaded Count			
PROG POOL	20480	53248	3 21 3			
REENT POOL	488kB	488kB	42 976 42			
XA PROG POOL	0	0				
XA REENT POOL	1592kB	1592kB	112 3184 112			

### Screen Description

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

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

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

### What To Look For

- Look at the number of times the system had to overlay active programs (Ovrlay In Use) and the number of waits (Times Waited). Any number in the Ovrlay In Use field or a large number in the Times Waited field indicates a problem with the size of the program pool. Try the options listed below to alleviate the problem:
  - Increase the size of the pool. If you must increase the size of one pool, try decreasing the size of a pool that is not experiencing waits. If space is too tight to increase the size of the pool, try reducing the value assigned to the MAX TASKS and MAX ERUS parameters. This reduces concurrent demand on the program pool.
  - Define heavily used, reentrant, or quasireentrant programs as resident.
  - Decrease the size of frequently used programs by creating application-specific subschemas to avoid using large, global subschemas, or by segregating logical threads in applications by module.
- Compare the number of pages loaded (Pages Loaded) to the total number of loads (Load Count). If there are many pages loaded for only a few program loads, consider increasing the block size for the program load libraries and load areas. For example, a block size of 10Kb requires 20 I/Os to load a 200Kb program; a block size of 1Kb requires 200 I/Os to load the same program.

## Database Overview (PF11)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:53:56.39
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10			
02 Database Overview			
Database Record Summary			
Requested	Current	Fragmented	
5691738	1303479	405	
Overflow			
On Target			
Calc	Via	Calc	Via
48	6758	1349	21782
DB Calls	DB Req	Relocated	
3397293	3850790	0	
Database Page I/O Summary			
Pages Read	Written	Requested	
563146	49946	5364718	

### Screen Description

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

- Record access activity
- Page I/O activity

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

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

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

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number of stored record fragments, which can indicate that:
  - Many database pages are full
  - Size specifications for variable-length records are inefficient
 Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze the space available in the database. As necessary, increase the database page size or the number of pages in the database, or change variable-length record-size specifications using the MINIMUM ROOT and MINIMUM FRAGMENT parameters of the schema compiler RECORD statement.
- Look at the ratio of CALC records stored on target pages relative to the sum of these records plus overflow CALC records. The ratio, which indicates how well the CALC algorithm works, should be 1. A ratio less than 1 indicates that space utilization is high. Use the Interval Monitor to track this ratio over time. Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space utilization in the database.
- Look at the ratio of VIA records stored on target pages relative to the sum of these records plus overflow VIA records. The ratio, which indicates how well VIA records cluster around their owner, should be 1. A ratio less than 1 indicates one of these conditions exist:
  - Large data clusters
  - High space utilization
  - Small page sizes
 Use the Interval Monitor to track this ratio over time. Use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space utilization in the database.
- Look at the ratio of database pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates how well the buffer is sized and how well the database is designed. Low ratios could indicate that the buffer is too small or that database I/O needs to be tuned.

## Transaction Overview (PF12)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:55:08.26
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10			
02 Transaction Overview			
- Transaction Summary			
Active	Processed	Normal	Max Conc
14	89775	89725	26
- External Request Unit Summary			
Active	Processed	Normal	Max Conc
0	324	323	2

### Screen Description

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

- Transaction activity
- External request unit activity

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

### What To Look For

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

## Task and Program Pool Overview (PF13)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:56:05.36
CMD- ->			Window : 02
Refresh: 10			
02 Task + Prog Pool Overview			
Task Activity Summary			
Active	Processed	Runaway	Aborted
19	82481	0	1
System Task Genned Times At			
Active	Procesd	Max #	Max #
17	11515	47	0
Program Pool Summary			
Program	Reentrnt	XA Prog	XA Reent
Waits	Waits	Waits	Waits
0	0	0	0
Loads	Loads	Loads	Loads
17	131	0	338

### Screen Description

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

- Task activity
- Program-pool activity

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

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

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

#### What To Look For

- Look for a non-zero number in the Wait fields in the Program Pool Summary. A non-zero number indicates programs have to wait for space in the program pool. Investigate this condition further by displaying the Program Pool Detail screen.
- Look for high values in the Aborted task count field. Lower abort numbers are preferable for a production system while higher abort numbers may be okay for a development system.
- Look for Times at Max # values that are close to the Genned Max # value. This indicates that the concurrency level is limited by the MAX TASK value specified in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

## Storage Pool Overview (PF14)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 14:57:02.63
CMD - ->			Window : 02
<b>02 Storage Pool Overview</b>			
<b>Storage Pool Summary</b>			
<b>Pools # Times Pools</b>			
Genned	Sys SOS	SOS	
1	0	0	
	Genned	HMM	
RLE	4000	2659	
RCE	4000	2536	
DPE	1000	547	
Stack	1200	467	

### Screen Description

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

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

### What To Look For

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

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

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

## Database I/O Driver Detail (PF15)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:52:14.22																																
CMD ->			Window : 02																																
Refresh: 10																																			
02 Database I/O Driver Detail																																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task Number</th> <th>Driver Type</th> <th>Forced Write</th> <th>Read Count</th> <th>Write Count</th> <th>Journal Writes</th> <th>Jrnldrvr Posts</th> <th>Read Posts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>143</td> <td>DBIOWRIT</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>146</td> <td>DBIOREAD</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>292</td> <td>DBIOWRIT</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Task Number	Driver Type	Forced Write	Read Count	Write Count	Journal Writes	Jrnldrvr Posts	Read Posts	143	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	DBIOREAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0
Task Number	Driver Type	Forced Write	Read Count	Write Count	Journal Writes	Jrnldrvr Posts	Read Posts																												
143	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0																												
146	DBIOREAD	0	0	0	0	0	0																												
292	DBIOWRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0																												

### Screen Description

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

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

Driver	Description
DBIOWRIT	The write driver, which writes pages in the buffer to disk

Driver	Description
DBIOREAD	The read driver, which performs look-ahead reads for tasks that perform area sweeps

**Note:** For more information about the read and write drivers, see the *CA IDMS System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

#### What To Look For

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

## Journal Detail (PF16)

PM-Rnn.n TECHDC99	CA, Inc.	V545	08.348	10:25:20.99
CMD ->			Window : 02	
Refresh: 10 >				
02 Journal Detail				
Journal Name	Current Status	Offload Status	Tran Full	Dseg Waiting Interval
J1JRN1			0	0 0
J2JRN1	ACTIVE		0	0 15020 92

PM-Rnn.n TECHDC99	CA, Inc.	V545	08.348	10:26	:21.99
CMD- ->				Window : 02	
				Refresh: 10	
	02 Journal Detail				<
		Dseg	Ru	Dseg	Current
		Journal Name	Interval	Level	RBN
J1JRNL		0	0	0	0
J2JRNL		0	0	15020	9360
				High RBN	Low RBN
				15000	21
					11
					0
					16

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

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

## SQL Overview (PF17)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	15:12:27.33	
CMD- ->				Window : 02	
				Refresh: 10	
	02 SQL Overview				
		Row Level Activity			
Fetch	-	Insert	Update	Delete	
60		5	26	3	
		Sort Activity			
Total #		Hi-Row	Low-Row	# Rows	
4		20	3	41	
	Access Module	Number of SQL			
Recompiles		Statements			
2		5			

### Screen Description

The SQL Overview screen provides summary SQL information for the entire system since startup.

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

### What To Look For

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

## SQL Detail (PF18)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:26:10.25
CMD - ->			Window : 02
<b>02 SQL Detail</b>			
Trans	User	Access	ACM
Number	ID	Module	Recompile
557	DDK	SQLAM1	Processed
962	GRD		Fetched
		Rows	Rows
		Inserted	Updated
		0	0
		8	32
		0	0
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:26:10.25
CMD - ->			Window : 02
<b>02 SQL Detail</b>			
Trans	Rows	Rows	Number
Number	Updated	Deleted	Hi-Row
557	0	0	0
962	0	0	0
	Sorts	Sorts	Lo-Row
	0	0	0
	Sorts	Sorted	Rows
	0	0	2
	Written	Read	Pages
	0	0	0
	Requested	Pages	Pages
	5	86	86

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:26:10.25							
CMD-->			Window : 02							
Refresh: 20 <										
02 SQL Detail >										
Trans Number	Hi-Row Sorts	Lo-Row Sorts	Rows Sorted	Pages Written	Pages Read	Pages Requested	Pages Current	Rows Locks	Update Locks	Select Locks
557	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	7	3	
962	0	0	0	0	0	86	50	1	1	5

### Screen Description

The SQL Detail screen displays a line of information for each SQL transaction.

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field. This ratio should be as close to 1:1 as possible.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio can be an indication of the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios could indicate that either the buffer is too small or the database should be tuned.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition
 

**Note:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile
 

**Note:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.
  - An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined
 

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

## Active System Summary (PF19)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:31:10.25
CMD-->			Window : 02
Refresh: 20 >			
02 Active System Summary >			
Job Name	Job Number	Job Status	Program
SYSTEM71	JOB19126	NS	007C RHDCOMVS
SYSTEM72	JOB05353	NS	0079 RHDCOMVS
			DCV CV SVC Version
			710 148 172 18.5.00
			720 222 172 18.5.00

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	03:31:10.25
CMD ->			Window : 02	
			Refresh: 20	>
02 Active System Summary				
Job Name	Job Status	Program ASID Name	DCV	CV
SYSTEM71	NS	007C RHDCOMVS	710	148
SYSTEM72	NS	0079 RHDCOMVS	720	222
			SVC Version	Tape Number
			172 18.5.00	GJI50B
			172 18.5.00	GJI50B

#### Screen Description

The Active System Summary screen provides a list of all active IDMS central versions (z/OS only). To select a system for monitoring, type any non-blank character in the select field to the left of a system name and press ENTER.

**Note:** You can also select a system for monitoring using the SYStem top-line command. For more information on the SYStem command, see [Control Keys and Commands](#) (see page 20).

# Chapter 4: Using the Interval Monitor

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This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 80)  
[Getting Started](#) (see page 83)  
[Control Keys](#) (see page 88)  
[Interval Monitor Menu](#) (see page 89)  
[Summary Detail \(PF1\)](#) (see page 89)  
[Summary History](#) (see page 92)  
[Wait Type By Interval \(PF2\)](#) (see page 93)  
[DBkey/Area Detail \(PF3\)](#) (see page 94)  
[DBkey/Area History](#) (see page 98)  
[Log Detail \(PF4\)](#) (see page 99)  
[IO Detail \(PF5\)](#) (see page 100)  
[IO History](#) (see page 103)  
[Scratch Detail \(PF6\)](#) (see page 104)  
[Area Detail \(PF7\)](#) (see page 106)  
[Queue Detail \(PF8\)](#) (see page 108)  
[Buffer Detail \(PF9\)](#) (see page 109)  
[Buffer History](#) (see page 111)  
[Message Detail \(PF10\)](#) (see page 112)  
[Journal Detail \(PF11\)](#) (see page 114)  
[Journal History](#) (see page 115)  
[Storage Detail \(PF13\)](#) (see page 116)  
[Line I/O Detail \(PF14\)](#) (see page 117)  
[Line IO History](#) (see page 120)  
[Program Pool Detail \(PF15\)](#) (see page 121)  
[Program Pool History](#) (see page 122)  
[Storage Type Detail \(PF16\)](#) (see page 123)  
[Storage Type History](#) (see page 124)  
[Program Load Detail \(PF17\)](#) (see page 125)  
[Specific Interval Information \(PF18\)](#) (see page 127)  
[Interval Information](#) (see page 127)  
[CDMSLIB Detail \(PF19\)](#) (see page 129)  
[CDMSLIB History](#) (see page 129)  
[Specific Transaction Information \(PF20\)](#) (see page 130)  
[Transaction Information](#) (see page 131)  
[Options in Effect \(PF21\)](#) (see page 132)  
[Specific SQL Information \(PF22\)](#) (see page 133)  
[SQL Information](#) (see page 134)  
[Sysplex Menu \(PF23\)](#) (see page 135)

## Overview

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

### What the Interval Monitor Does

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

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

The first interval recorded after system startup will end at the next time-of-day which is a multiple of the Size of Interval setting. For example, if the system started at 01:03:00 and the Size of Interval setting is 10, the first interval will end at 01:10:00. To find the Size of Interval setting, see [Options in Effect](#) (see page 132).

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

### Problem-Solving

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

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

### Uses and Users

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

The Interval Monitor maintains statistics for several categories of information:

- Db-key/area
- I/O
- Area
- Buffer
- Journal
- Storage
- Storage type
- Program pool
- Program loads
- Log
- Scratch
- Queue
- Message
- Line I/O
- Transaction
- CDMSLIB libraries
- SQL
- Sysplex menu

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

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

Area Name	Description
DDLDML	DC/UCF system definitions, maps, dialogs, source modules, and record descriptions
DDLDCRUN/	Queue area
DDLDCQUE	

Area Name	Description
DDLDSCR	Scratch area
DDLDMSG	Message area
DDLDLOG	Log area
DDLDCLOD	Load modules associated with DDLDML
DDLCAT	Physical database definitions (segments, database name tables, DMCLs); also contains SQL entity definitions at sites having the SQL option
DDLCATX	Indexes associated with DDLCAT
DDLCATLOD	Load modules associated with DDLCAT; also contains access modules at sites having the SQL option
DDLSEC	System user catalog area

#### Types of Interval Monitor Screens

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

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

Screen	Description
History screens	<p>Summarize the wait activity for a specific category, across all intervals. For each interval, these screens show the average wait time. The average wait time is displayed numerically and graphically.</p> <p>The Interval Monitor displays 1 of 4 scales for the graph, based on the highest average wait time value (see the ranges listed under Wait Type by Interval screen).</p>

### Screen Access Sequence

Typically, you access Interval monitor screens in this sequence:

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

## Getting Started

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

### Step 1

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

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

## Step 2

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 08:01:10.98  
CMD-> Window : 01

01 07:55 MENU Interval Monitor

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

Interval Monitor is Online and Collecting Data

### Step 3

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

- Using a PF key to select a Detail screen.

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

## The Current Interval

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

To change the current interval, press:

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

### Monitor Screens

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

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

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

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

Screen Name	PF Key	Display
Sysplex Menu	PF23	The menu for all activity related to Sysplex.

#### **Moving from Screen to Screen**

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

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

## **Control Keys**

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

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

## Interval Monitor Menu

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 07:00:28.15			
CMD-->	Window : 01					
01 06:54 MENU Interval Monitor						
Detail	Hist	Description	Detail			
- PF1	-	Summary	- PF2			
- PF3	-	DB DBkey/Area	- PF4			
- PF5	-	IO	- PF6			
- PF7	-	Area	- PF8			
- PF9	-	Buffer	- PF10			
- PF11	-	Journal	-			
- PF13	-	Storage	- PF14			
- PF15	-	Pgm Pool	- PF16			
- PF17	-	Loads	- PF18			
- PF19	-	Cdmslib	- PF20			
- PF21	-	PMIM Status/Options	- PF22			
- PF23	-	Sysplex Menu	-			
Interval Monitor is Online and Collecting Data						

### Menu Description

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

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

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

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

## Summary Detail (PF1)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail >						
Start	Tasks	Tasks	CPU			
Time	Started	Ended	Time			
- 07:55	72	52	.0604S			
- 08:00	47	47	.0244S			
Disk	DBIO	DBIO	DB Buf			
I/O	Waits	Time	Waits			
95	64	.3759S	3 .0406S			
3	3	.0794S	0 .0000S			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33									
CMD-->			Window : 02									
02 08:30 SUM Summary Detail < >												
Start	DB Buf	Prior	Prior	Jrnl	IO	Jrnl	IO	Jrnl	Buf	Jrnl	Buf	DBkey
Time	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits
- 07:55	.0406S	0 .0000S		4 .0026S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0
- 08:00	.0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33											
CMD-->			Window : 02											
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >														
Start	DBkey	DBkey	Log	IO	Log	IO	Log	Sngl	Log	Sngl	Log	Full	Log	Full
Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time
- 07:55	0 .0000S		14 .0600S		1 .0005S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	
- 08:00	.0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33													
CMD-->			Window : 02													
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >																
Start	Log	Full	Scr	IO	Scr	IO	Scr	Sngl	Scr	Sngl	Queue	IO	Queue	IO	Stg	Pool
Time	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits
- 07:55	.0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		13 .0133S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0
- 08:00	.0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33												
CMD-->			Window : 02												
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >															
Start	Stg	Pool	Stg	Pool	Pgm	Pool	Pgm	Pool	Pgm	Loads	Pgm	Loads	Loader		
Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits		
- 07:55	0 .0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	
- 08:00	.0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33					
CMD-->			Window : 02					
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >								
Start	Loader	Loader	Area	Area	ERUS	ERUS	DDS	DDS
Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	TIME	Waits	Time
- 07:55	0 .0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	5 .6985S	
- 08:00	.0000S	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 .0000S	0 .0000S	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33							
CMD-->										
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >										
Start	DDS	CKUSER	CKUSER	Term	IO	Term	IO	TCA	TCA	DBGroup
Time	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits
- 07:55	.6985S	0 .0000S	4 .5596S	1	.0929S	0				
- 08:00	.0000S	0 .0000S	10 .0004S	0	.0000S	0				

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33					
CMD-->								
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail < >								
Start	DBGroup	DBGroup	Sh-Cache	Sh-Cache	XESLock	XESLock	XESList	XESList
Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time
- 07:55	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S
- 08:00	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 08:10:26.33					
CMD-->								
02 07:55 SUM Summary Detail								
Start	XESLock	XESLock	XESList	XESList	External	External	Internal	Internal
Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time	Waits	Time
- 07:55	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S
- 08:00	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0001S	4 .0000S	0 .0000S

### Screen Description

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

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## Summary History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 14:59:35.84			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
<b>02 02:15 SUHS Summary History</b>								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 02:15	1677	1:09M	.0414S	--				
- 02:30	5011	3:25M	.0410S	--				
- 02:45	6727	11:31M	.1027S	-----				
- 03:00	8136	12:22M	.0912S	-----				
- 03:15	6429	5:53M	.0550S	--				
- 03:30	4919	2:12M	.0269S	-				
- 03:45	6932	3:41M	.0319S	-				
- 04:00	5898	2:22M	.0241S	-				
- 04:15	5504	1:56M	.0210S	-				
- 04:30	4551	4:04M	.0536S	--				
- 04:45	4570	4:21M	.0571S	--				
- 05:00	4716	1:28M	.0187S					
- 05:15	8073	5:09M	.0383S	-				
- 05:30	6751	4:51M	.0431S	--				
- 05:45	5108	2:00M	.0235S	-				
- 06:00	3267	1:36M	.0294S	-				
- 06:15	3530	1:56M	.0331S	-				
- 06:30	10290	5:06M	.0297S	-				

### Screen Description

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

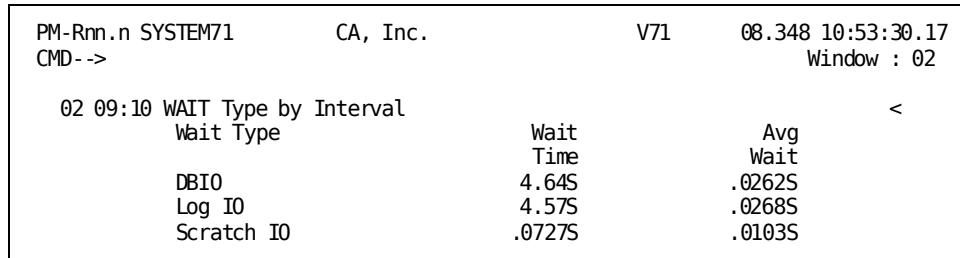
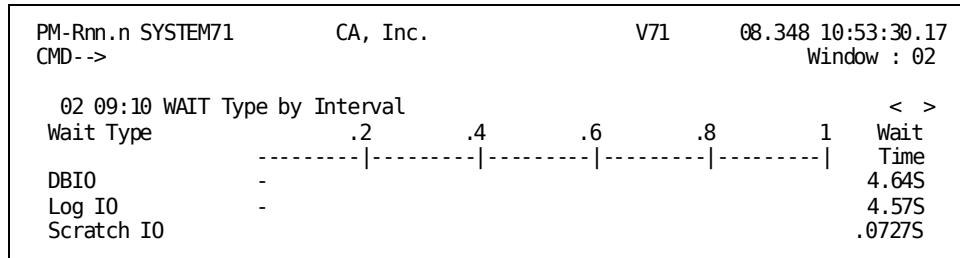
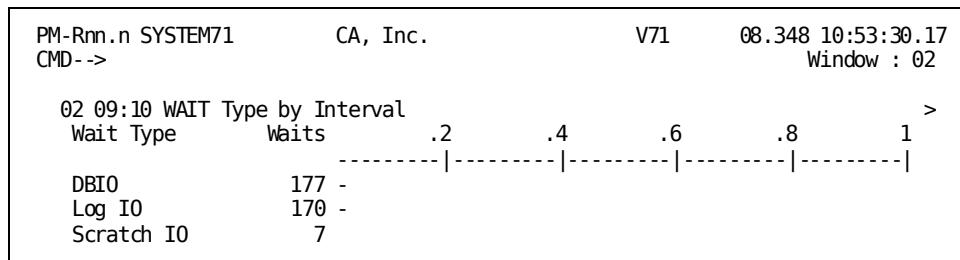
### Using This Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## Wait Type By Interval (PF2)



### Screen Description

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

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

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

### What To Look For

Use this screen to determine which category type is experiencing excessive waits.

## DBkey/Area Detail (PF3)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:59:08.64	
CMD ->					Window : 02	
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail		Area_Access		Physical	Physical	Buffer
Area Name		Waits	Writes	Reads	Hits	Prefetch
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		0	0	0	0	0
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD		0	0	4	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		0	0	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		0	0	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		0	0	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:59:08.64	
CMD ->					Window : 02	
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail		Area Name		Prefetch	D-Space	D-Space
				Hits	Reads	Hits
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		-	APPLDICT.DDLDML	0	0	0
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD		-	APPLDICT.DDLCLOD	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		-	CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		-	CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD		-	CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		-	DBCR.BRNCTEL	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		-	DBCR.BRNCTEL	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCTEL		-	DBCR.BRNCTEL	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCHIST		-	DBCR.ACCHIST	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		-	EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		-	EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		-	EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	0	0
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		-	PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:59:08.64	
CMD ->						Window : 02
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail		< >				
Area Name		Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	DBIO Waits
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		0	0	0	0	0
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD		0	0	0	0	4
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		0	0	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		0	0	0	0	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATLD		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		0	0	0	0	0
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		0	0	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 10:59:08.64	
CMD ->						Window : 02
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail		< >				
Area Name		DBIO Waits	DBIO Time	Prior_DBIO Waits	Prior_DBIO Time	DB_Buf Waits
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD		4	.0794S	0	.0000S	0
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- CATSYS.DDLCATLD		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	10:59:08.64	
CMD ->						Window : 02	
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail < >							
Area Name		DB_Buf_Waits	DB_Buf_Time	SHR_Buf_Waits	SHR_Buf_Time	EXC_Buf_Waits	EXC_Buf_Time
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- APPLDICT.DDLDCL0D		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- CATSYS.DDLCATL0D		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	10:59:08.64	
CMD ->						Window : 02	
02 10:30 DBDT DBkey/Area Detail < >							
Area Name		EXC_Buf_Time	DBkey_Waits	DBkey_Time	Sh-Cache_Waits	Sh-Cache_Time	
- APPLDICT.DDLDML		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- APPLDICT.DDLDCL0D		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- CATSYS.DDLCATL0D		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	

### Screen Description

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

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

### Using This Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## DBkey/Area History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 15:00:20.07			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
02 14:45 DBHS DBkey/Area History								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 02:30		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 02:45		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 03:00		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 03:15		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 03:30		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 03:45		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 04:00		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 04:15		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 04:30		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 04:45		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 05:00		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 05:15		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 05:30		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 05:45		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 06:00		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 06:15		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 06:30		0 .0000S	.0000S					
- 06:45		0 .0000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Log Detail (PF4)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	SYSTEM.DCLOG	5	6

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	6	0	.0000S
		Write Waits	Write Time
		11	.0429S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Prefetch
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	.0429S	LOG_BUFFER	Hits Hits
			0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	0	0	.0000S
		SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
		EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	0	.0000S	0
		DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
		0	.0000S
		D-Space Hits	D-Space Hits
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 LDT Log Detail			
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	0	0	Sh-Cache Reads
			0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail						
Area Name						
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	
	0	0	0	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:00:24.96			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 LODT Log Detail						
Area Name						
SYSTEM.DDLCLOG	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	Sh-Cache Time	
	0	0	0	0	.0000S	

### Screen Description

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

## IO Detail (PF5)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:02:52.67			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 IODT IO Detail						
Area Name						
- APPLDICT.DDLDML	APPLDICT.DICTDB	Read Waits	Read Time			
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOG	APPLDICT.DLODDB	4	.0794S			
- CATSYS.DDLCAT	CATSYS.DCCAT	0	.0000S			
- CATSYS.DDLCATX	CATSYS.DCCATX	0	.0000S			
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	CATSYS.DCCATL	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	DBCR.BRANCHA	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	DBCR.BRANCHB	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	DBCR.BRANCHC	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	DBCR.BRANCHD	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.ACCTHIST	DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.ACCTHIST	DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.ACCTHIST	DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S			
- DBCR.ACCTHIST	DBCR.ACCTHIST	0	.0000S			
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO	0	.0000S			
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	EMPDEMO.INSDEMO	0	.0000S			
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO	0	.0000S			
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA	PROJSEG.PROJDEMO	0	.0000S			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:02:52.67			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 IODT IO Detail						
Area Name						
- APPLDICT.DDLDML	Write Time	Buffer Requests	Buffer Waits			
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- CATSYS.DDLCAT	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- CATSYS.DDLCATX	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- CATSYS.DDLCATL0D	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	.0000S	DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	.0000S	DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	.0000S	DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	.0000S	DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	.0000S	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0 0			
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0 0			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11&col.			
on.02:52.67						
PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71						
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 IODT IO Detail						
Area Name						
- APPLDICT.DDLDML	Buffer Waits	Time	Shared Cache Name Sh-Cache Waits			
- APPLDICT.DDLCLOD	0	.0000S	0			
- CATSYS.DDLCAT	0	.0000S	0			
- CATSYS.DDLCATX	0	.0000S	0			
- CATSYS.DDLCATL0D	0	.0000S	0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00002 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00002 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00002 0			
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00002 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00001 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00001 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00002 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00001 0			
- DBCR.ACCHIST	0	.0000S	IDMSCACHE00001 0			
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0			
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0			
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	0	.0000S	0			
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA	0	.0000S	0			

CMD-->		Window : 02			
Area Name		Buffer Time	Shared Cache	Name	Sh-Cache Time
- APPLDICT.DDLDDML		.00005			< 0 .00005
- APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD		.00005			0 .00005
- CATSYS.DDLCAT		.00005			0 .00005
- CATSYS.DDLCATX		.00005			0 .00005
- CATSYS.DDLCATLOD		.00005			0 .00005
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.00005	IDMSCACHE00002		0 .00005
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.00005	IDMSCACHE00002		0 .00005
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.00005	IDMSCACHE00002		0 .00005
- DBCR.BRNCHTEL		.00005	IDMSCACHE00002		0 .00005
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.00005	IDMSCACHE00001		0 .00005
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.00005	IDMSCACHE00001		0 .00005
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.00005	IDMSCACHE00002		0 .00005
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.00005	IDMSCACHE00001		0 .00005
- DBCR.ACCTHIST		.00005	IDMSCACHE00001		0 .00005
- EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION		.00005			0 .00005
- EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION		.00005			0 .00005
- EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION		.00005			0 .00005
- PROJSEG.PROJAREA		.00005			0 .00005

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

To request the IO History screen, press [PF9].

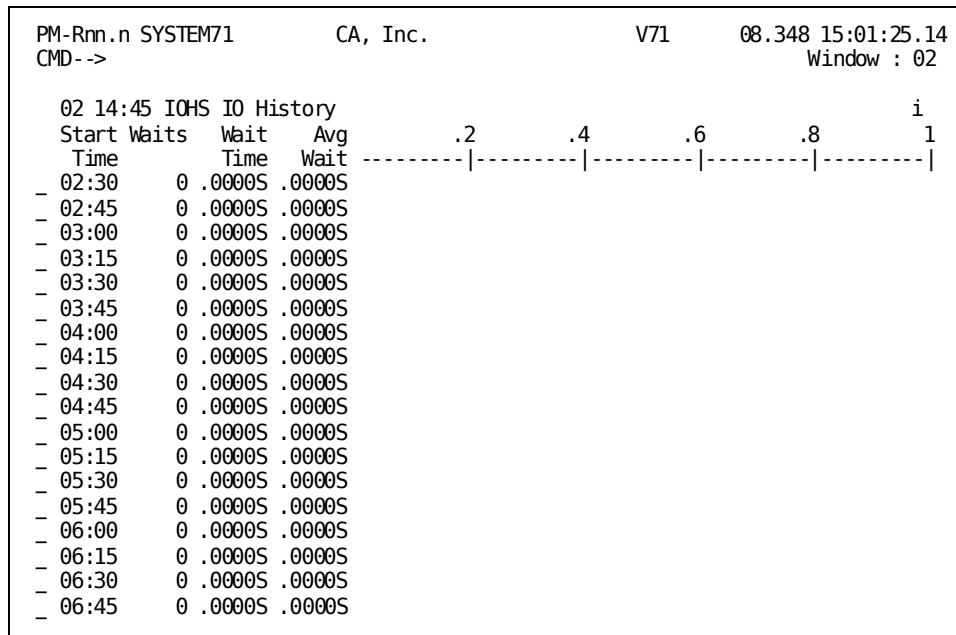
### What To Look For

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

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

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

## IO History



### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Scratch Detail (PF6)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CMD-->	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:03:54.63 Window : 02
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	SYSTEM.DCSCR	0	0
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	0	0	.0000S
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	15
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	0	0	.0000S
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	0	.0000S	0
<b>02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail</b>			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	EXC_Buf Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDSCR	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:03:54.63
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:03:54.63
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >			
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name Reads
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0 0	0 0	0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:03:54.63
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >			
Area Name	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0 0	0 0	0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:03:54.63
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 SCDT Scratch Detail < >			
Area Name	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	0 0	0 0	0 0

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

## Area Detail (PF7)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			>
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	APPLDICT.DL00DB	4	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			< >
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	4	.0794S
		Write Waits	Write Time
		0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			< >
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Prefetch
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	Hits Hits
			0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			< >
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	.0000S
		SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
		EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time
		0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			< >
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	.0000S	0 .0000S
		DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
		0	0
		D-Space Hits	D-Space Hits
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail			< >
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	0	0	Sh-Cache Reads
			0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail						
Area Name						
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	< >
	0	0	0	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:11:54.28			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 ARDT Area Detail						
Area Name						
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	Sh-Cache Time	< >
	0	0	0	0	.0000S	

### Screen Description

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

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

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

### What To Look For

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

## Queue Detail (PF8)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	SYSTEM.DCRUN	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	.0000S
		Write Waits	Write Time
		0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Prefetch
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	Hits Hits
			0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	.0000S
		SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time
		0	.0000S
		EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	.0000S	0
		DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
		0	.0000S
		D-Space Hits	D-Space Hits
		0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail			
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	0	0	Sh-Cache Reads
			0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail						
Area Name						
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	Sh-Cache Reads	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	
	0	0	0	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:13:01.73			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 QUDT Queue Detail						
Area Name						
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	Sh-Cache Hits	Sh-Cache Writes	Sh-Cache Failed	Sh-Cache Waits	Sh-Cache Time	
	0	0	0	0	.0000S	

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

## Buffer Detail (PF9)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:06.96			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail						
Buffer Name						
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	Buffer Waits	Pages Found_In Requested	% Buffer Utilization			
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	0	0			
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0			
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	4	0			
			Prefetch Hits Pages Read			
			0 0 0 0			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:06.96
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail			
Buffer Name		Pages Found-In	Pages
Read		Cache	Written
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	0	0
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	0	0
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0
DEFAULT_BUFFER	4	0	0
			Buffer
			Size
			Defined
			Used
			Flush
< >			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:06.96
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail			
Buffer Name		Buffer	SHR_Buffer
Flush		Time	SHR_Buffer
Waits		Time	EXC_Buffer
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
LOG_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
			EXC_Buffer
			Time
< >			

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:06.96
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 10:30 BUDT Buffer Detail			
Buffer Name		EXC_Buffer	EXC_Buffer
Waits		Time	DB_Read
Time		Waits	DB_Read
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
LOG_BUFFER	0	.0000S	0
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	.0000S	4
			DB_Write
			Time
< >			

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

To request the Buffer History screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

- Look at the ratio of Pages Read to Pages Requested. This ratio measures the effectiveness of the buffer pool size and design of the database. If the ratio is consistently low, this may indicate that the size of the buffer is too small or the database needs to be tuned. If the ratio is low, you can change the DMCL to:
  - Increase the number of pages in the buffer
  - Change the buffer and area assignments

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

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

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

## Buffer History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 11:28:41.90			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
02 09:45 BUHS Buffer History								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 09:45	0	0.000S	0.000S					
- 09:50	1	0.285S	0.285S	-				
- 09:55	2	0.0312S	0.0156S					
- 10:00	2	0.0371S	0.0185S					
- 10:05	4	0.0709S	0.0177S					
- 10:10	110	3.62S	0.0329S	-				
- 10:15	47	1.40S	0.0299S	-				
- 10:20	26	0.7701S	0.0296S	-				
- 10:25	100	2.20S	0.0220S	-				
- 10:30	97	1.59S	0.0164S					
- 10:35	32	0.5837S	0.0182S					
- 10:40	198	3.42S	0.0173S					
- 10:45	32	0.7642S	0.0238S	-				
- 10:50	23	0.5983S	0.0260S	-				
- 10:55	33	0.7659S	0.0232S	-				
- 11:00	0	0.0000S	0.0000S					
- 11:05	6	0.3406S	0.0567S	--				
- 11:10	2	0.0507S	0.0253S	-				

### Screen Description

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

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

Buffer waits include:

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

**Using This Screen**

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

**What To Look For**

Look at the graphic display for intervals with higher than average waits.

**Message Detail (PF10)**

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CMD-->	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:44.73 Window : 02
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	SYSMSG.DCMMSG	0	0
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	0	0	.0000S
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Hits
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	0
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	0	0	.0000S
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	0	.0000S	0
<b>02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail</b>			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	EXC_Buf Waits
SYSMSG.DDLDOMSG	0	.0000S	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:44.73
CMD-->			Window : 02

02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail < >					
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG	0 .0000S		0 .0000S		0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:44.73
CMD-->			Window : 02

02 10:30 MSDT Message Detail < >					
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache	Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG	0	0			0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:44.73
CMD-->			Window : 02

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

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:44.73
CMD-->			Window : 02

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

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

#### What To Look For

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

## Journal Detail (PF11)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:59:28.65			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:00 JRD <sub>T</sub> Journal Detail						
Journal Name	File Name	Block Size	Bytes Written	Blocks Written	First RBN	Last RBN
J1JRNL	J1JRNL	2004	467096	238	4999	282
J2JRNL	J2JRNL	2004	0	0	0	0
J3JRNL	J3JRNL	2004	0	0	0	0
J4JRNL	J4JRNL	2004	3826528	1932	3071	4999

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:59:28.65			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:00 JRD <sub>T</sub> Journal Detail						
Journal Name	Last RBN	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time	Buffer Waits
J1JRNL	282	12	.1964S	238	13.21S	0
J2JRNL	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
J3JRNL	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0
J4JRNL	4999	3	.0563S	1932	54.88S	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 10:59:28.65			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:00 JRD <sub>T</sub> Journal Detail						
Journal Name	Buffer Waits	Buffer Time	JBEE Waits	JBEE Time	JBC Waits	JBC Time
J1JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
J2JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
J3JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
J4JRNL	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

To request the Journal History screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

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

## Journal History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 15:03:58.12			
CMD- ->					Window : 02			
02 14:45 JRHS Journal History								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 22:34	35	2.89S	.0827S	----	----	----	----	----
- 23:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 23:30	4	.1393S	.0348S	-				
- 00:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 00:30	4	.1174S	.0293S	-				
- 01:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 01:30	4	.1156S	.0289S	-				
- 02:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 02:30	4	.1377S	.0344S	-				
- 03:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 03:30	4	.1267S	.0316S	-				
- 04:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 04:30	4	.1387S	.0346S	-				
- 05:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 05:30	4	.1618S	.0404S	--				
- 06:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					
- 06:30	4	.1217S	.0304S	-				
- 07:00	0	0.000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Storage Detail (PF13)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:09:53.37			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 15:30 STDT Storage Detail >						
Storage Pool	Pool In	Short On	High	Storage	Storage	Storage
Pool Size(Kb)	Use(Kb)	Storage	Water(Kb)	Cushion(Kb)	Gets	Frees
0 1016kB	28672	0	40960	28672	115	88
30 1000kB	104kB	0	144kB	4096	197	182
200 2000kB	0	0	4096	4096	1	1
201 2000kB	40960	0	45056	4096	27	1
202 4000kB	516kB	0	528kB	4096	300	193
255 1500kB	476kB	0	484kB	0	236	138

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:09:53.37				
CMD-->	Window : 02						
02 15:30 STDT Storage Detail <							
Storage	High	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage	Storage	
Pool	Water(Kb)	Cushion(Kb)	Gets	Frees	Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3
0	40960	28672	115	88	96	5	0
30	144kB	4096	197	182	130	6	0
200	4096	4096	1	1	0	0	0
201	45056	4096	27	1	18	8	0
202	528kB	4096	300	193	0	0	0
255	484kB	0	236	138	0	0	0

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

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

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

## Line I/O Detail (PF14)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71		08.348 11:43:47.66	
CMD-->						Window : 02	
02 08:30 LIDT Line I/O Detail							
Line	Line	Line	PTERMs	Read	Read	Write	Write
Name	Type	Status	Defined	Total	Errors	Total	Errors
UCFLINE	UCF LINE DRIVER	IN-SERVICE	4	0	0	0	0
CCILINE	DDS VTAM	IN-SERVICE	20	0	0	0	0
CONSOLE2	OPERATOR CONSOLE	IN-SERVICE	1	0	0	0	0
VTAM	VTAM INTERFACE	IN-SERVICE	110	44706	0	44707	0
VTAM92	VTAM INTERFACE	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71		08.348 11:43:47.66	
CMD-->						Window : 02	
02 08:30 LIDT Line I/O Detail							
Line	Write	PTE_RPL	PTE_RPL	Read	Read	Write	Write
Name	Errors	Requests	Waits	Waits	Time	Waits	Time
UCFLINE	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CCILINE	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
CONSOLE2	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S
VTAM	0	89538	32797	92	1.03S	29412	2:07M
VTAM92	0	0	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:43:47.66
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 08:30 LIDT Line I/O Detail <			
Line	PTE_RPL	PTE_RPL	Read
Name	Requests	Waits	Waits
UCFLINE	0	0	.0000S
CCILINE	0	0	.0000S
CONSOLE2	0	0	.0000S
VTAM	89538	32797	92 1.03S 29412 2:07M
VTAM92	0	0	.0000S 0 .0000S 0 .0000S

### Screen Description

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

### Line Types

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

Line Type	TYPE Parameter	Meaning
Console	CONSOLE	Operator's console
CCI	CCI	CCI line driver
SNA	VTAMLU	VTAM/SNA logical units
UCF	UCFLINE	UCF line driver
Start/Stop	ASYNC	Start/Stop terminals
SYSOUT only	SYSOUTL	SYSOUT only (for printers)
VTAM	VTAMLIN	VTAM interface
Local 3270	L3270B	Local 3270s
Remote 3270	BSC3	Remote 3270s
Simulated 3270	S3270Q	Simulated 3270s
OnlineSim 3270	S3270Q	Online simulated 3270s
L3280 Printer	L3280B	Local 3280 printer
TCAM	TCAMLIN	TCAM driver
BSC Non-Sw P-P	BSC2	BSC nonswitched point-to-point
BSC Switch P-P	BSC2	BSC switched point-to-point

Line Type	TYPE Parameter	Meaning
BSC Multipoint	BSC3	BSC multipoint
DCAM	DCAMLIN	DCAM interface
SOCKET	SOCKET	SOCKET line driver

### Line Status

The following statuses can be indicated for a TP line:

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

### Using This Screen

To request the Line I/O History screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

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

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

## Line IO History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 15:04:57.19									
CMD-->					Window : 02									
02 14:45 LIHS Line IO History														
Start Waits Wait Avg .2 .4 .6 .8 1														
Time	Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----						
- 02:30	- 02:45	- 03:00	- 03:15	- 03:30	- 03:45	- 04:00	- 04:15	- 04:30						
- 04:45	- 05:00	- 05:15	- 05:30	- 05:45	- 06:00	- 06:15	- 06:30	- 06:45						
- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S						
- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S	- 0 .0000S						

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Program Pool Detail (PF15)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:10:53.25
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 15:30 PPDT Program Pool Detail >			
Pool Type	Pool	In High	Pool
	Size	Use Water	Loads
PROGRAM	53248	16384 16384	1
REENTRANT	2936kB	390kB 390kB	36
XA PROGRAM	204800	0 0	0
XA REENTRANT	2680kB	1223kB 1223kB	93
			Pages Overlay Overlay Overlay
			Loaded No Use Pgm Use In Use
			0 0 0 0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:10:53.25
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 15:30 PPDT Program Pool Detail <			
Pool Type	Overlay	Overlay	Overlay
	No Use	Pgm Use	In Use
PROGRAM	1	0	0
REENTRANT	36	0	0
XA PROGRAM	0	0	0
XA REENTRANT	93	0	0
	Load	Load	Pool
	Waits	Time	Waits
	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S
	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S
	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S
	0 .0000S	0 .0000S	0 .0000S

### Screen Description

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

### Using This Screen

To request the Program Pool History screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

- Look for non-zero values in the Overlay In Use field or the Pool Waits field. A non-zero number indicates the pool was very fragmented, and tasks had to wait until enough contiguous space became available to load a program. When these conditions occur, try these tuning options:
  - Expand the pool size. If you don't have enough space, try reducing the size of another program pool or try reducing the MAX TASK and MAX ERUS parameters.
  - Make heavily used reentrant or quasi-reentrant programs resident.
  - Reduce the size of modules in your programs to reduce concurrent demand on the program pools. For example, don't use large subschemas for your application programs; use tailored subschemas instead.

- Compare the number of pages loaded (Pages Loaded) to the total number of loads (Pool Loads). If there are many pages loaded for only a few program loads, consider increasing the block size for the program load libraries and load areas. For example, a block size of 10Kb requires 20 I/Os to load a 200Kb program; a block size of 1Kb requires 200 I/Os to load the same program.

## Program Pool History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 15:05:24.54			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
02 14:45 PPHS Program Pool History								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 02:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 02:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Storage Type Detail (PF16)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:05:33.38
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 14:45 STDY Storage Type Detail			
Storage Shared Shared Shared Kept Shared Kept Shared Kept			>
Loc # Waits Total Longest # Waits Total Longest			
Time Time Time			
NON-XA	0	.0000S	.0000S
XA	0	.0000S	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:05:33.38
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 14:45 STDY Storage Type Detail			
Storage Shared Kept User User User Kept User Kept User Kept			< >
Loc Longest # Waits Total Longest # Waits Total Longest			
Time Time Time			
NON-XA	.0000S	0	.0000S
XA	.0000S	0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:05:33.38
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 14:45 STDY Storage Type Detail			
Storage User Kept Terminal Terminal Terminal Database Database Database			< >
Loc Longest # Waits Total Longest # Waits Total Longest			
Time Time Time			
NON-XA	.0000S	0	.0000S
XA	.0000S	0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:05:33.38
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 14:45 STDY Storage Type Detail			
Storage Terminal Database Database Database System System System			<
Loc Longest # Waits Total Longest # Waits Total Longest			
Time Time Time			
NON-XA	.0000S	0	.0000S
XA	.0000S	0	.0000S

### Screen Description

For users with XA storage, the Storage Type Detail screen displays an overview of storage waits for the interval by type and storage location. For z/VSE users, the screen displays an overview of storage by type.

### Using this Screen

To request the Storage Type History screen, press [PF9].

**What To Look For**

Look for the nature of waits that have occurred and the storage pools in which they occurred. Consider adjusting the size of the cushion so that you get SOS (short on storage) conditions instead of storage waits.

## Storage Type History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 15:06:03.95			
CMD-->					Window : 02			
02 14:45 SGHS Storage Type History								
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 02:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 02:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 03:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 04:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 05:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 06:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					

**Screen Description**

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

**Using this Screen**

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

**What To Look For**

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Program Load Detail (PF17)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			>
Area Name	File Name	Physical Reads	Physical Writes
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	SYSTEM.DCL0D	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43		
CMD-->			Window : 02		
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			< >		
Area Name	Physical Writes	Read Waits	Read Time	Write Waits	Write Time
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			< >
Area Name	Write Time	Buffer Name	Buffer Prefetch
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	.0000S	DEFAULT_BUFFER	Hits Hits

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43			
CMD-->			Window : 02			
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			< >			
Area Name	Prefetch Hits	DB_Buf Waits	DB_Buf Time	SHR_Buf Waits	SHR_Buf Time	EXC_Buf Waits
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	0	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43			
CMD-->			Window : 02			
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			< >			
Area Name	EXC_Buf Waits	EXC_Buf Time	DBkey Waits	DBkey Time	D-Space Reads	D-Space Hits
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	0	.0000S	0	.0000S	0	0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43	
CMD-->			Window : 02	
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail			< >	
Area Name	D-Space Hits	D-Space Writes	Shared Cache Name	Sh-Cache Reads
SYSTEM.DDLDCL0D	0	0		

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >						
Area Name Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache						
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	Reads	Hits	Writes	Failed	Waits	
	0	0	0	0	0	

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:17:05.43			
CMD-->	Window : 02					
02 10:30 PLDT Program Load Detail < >						
Area Name Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache Sh-Cache						
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	Hits	Writes	Failed	Waits	Time	
	0	0	0	0	.0000S	

### Screen Description

The Program Load Detail screen displays program loading information for:

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

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

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

The I/O activity counts (reads and writes) *exclude* I/O against any CDMSnnn files.

### What to look for

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

## Specific Interval Information (PF18)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:06:57.36
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 14:45 SINT Specific Interval Information			
Task Information		Statistic Information	
Started	2519	Programs Called	47652
Ended	2521	Programs Loaded	12
# at Interval Start	22	Terminal Reads	0
# at Interval End	20	Terminal Writes	0
# Abended	0	Terminal Errors	0
# Runaway	0	Get Storage	60720
# Times SOS	0	Free Storage	60878
Timed Out (1 ECB)	0	Get Scratch	1077
Timed Out (ECB List)	0	Put Scratch	719
Times at Max Tasks	0	Delete Scratch	489
		Get Queue	160
		Put Queue	94
		Delete Queue	63
		DC Service Requests	191187
		DB Service Requests	119836

### Screen Description

The Specific Interval Information screen displays DC statistics for a specific interval.

### Using This Screen

To request the Interval Information screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

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

## Interval Information

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:07:13.88
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 14:45 INT Interval Information >			
Start	Interval	Tasks	Tasks
Time	Length	Started	Ended
- 02:30	15:00M	477	477
- 02:45	15:00M	366	366
- 03:00	15:00M	522	522
		At_Start	At_End
		19	19
		19	19
		19	19
		0	0
		0	0
		0	1
		2	1

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 15:07:13.88  
CMD--> Window : 02

02 14:45 INT Interval Information < >  
Start Times Timed\_Out Timed\_Out Times Programs Programs Terminal  
Time SOS (1 ECB) (ECB List) At\_Max Called Loaded Reads  
- 02:30 2 0 0 0 7101 6 0  
- 02:45 2 0 0 0 5109 3 0  
- 03:00 1 0 0 0 6877 6 0

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 15:07:13.88
CMD-->                      Window : 02

02 14:45 INT Interval Information      < >
Start Terminal Terminal Terminal      Get   Free   Get   Put   Delete
Time    Reads   Writes  Errors Storage Storage Scratch Scratch Scratch
- 02:30      0       0       0    11229   11212      967    974    862
- 02:45      0       0       0    10500   10528     1297   1143   1142
- 03:00      0       0       0    13124   13080     1311   1285   1196

```

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 15:07:13.88
CMD-->                           Window : 02

02 14:45 INT Interval Information
<
Start  Get   Put   Delete  Get   Put   Delete  DC   DB
Time  Scratch  Scratch  Scratch  Queue  Queue  Queue  Requests Requests
- 02:30    967     974     862      32     29     12   29495   18691
- 02:45   1297    1143    1142      91    148     13   34517   23190
- 03:00   1311    1285    1196     107     46     19   33827   21437

```

## Screen Description

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

## Using this Screen

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

## What To Look For

- Look for intervals with unusually high levels of activity compared to other intervals.
- Look for intervals with high numbers of task abends. Increases in task abends reduces the number of tasks processed and increases the CPU used by the DC/UCF system to format and write dumps to the log. Look at the system log (by using OLP or the PRINT LOG utility) to identify tasks that are abending.
- Look at the Times\_At\_Max field. If all the values are 0, the value allocated to MAX TASKS may be more than you need. If the value is high, increase the MAX TASKS and MAX ERUS allocation, provided your system has enough resources available to support increased task activity.

CDMSLIB Detail (PF19)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 11:18:41.13  
CMD-> Window : 02

02 10:30 CDDT ODMSLIB Detail

LoadLib Name	Waits	Time
ODMSLIB	0	.0000S

## Screen Description

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

## Using this Screen

To request the CDMSLIB History screen, press [PF9].

## What To Look For

Use this screen to quickly compare the activity of load libraries.

## CDMSLIB History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 10:55:42.05  
CMD--> Window : 02

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

### Screen Description

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

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Specific Transaction Information (PF20)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:18:59.51
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 10:30 SRU Specific Transaction Information			
Transaction Information		Statistic Information	
Started	0	DBkey Locks	0
Ended	0	System Locks	0
Max Concurrent	15	Pages Read	4
# at Interval Start	15	Pages Written	0
# at Interval End	15	Pages Requested	4
		CALC With Overflow	0
External Request Unit Information		CALC No Overflow	
Started	0	VIA With Overflow	0
Ended	0	VIA No Overflow	0
Max Concurrent	0	Records Requested	4
# at Interval Start	0	Records Curr of Tran	0
# at Interval End	0	Total # of DBMS Calls	18
# with DB Trans	0	# of Fragments Stored	0
		Records Updated	0
		# Found in Cache	0
		# Found in Prefetch	0

### Screen Description

The Specific Transaction Information screen displays DB statistics for a specific interval.

### Using this Screen

To request the Transaction Information screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

Look for values that seem higher than average. Investigate further by looking at the transactions processed during the interval.

## Transaction Information

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 11:20:26.24	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information						
Start	Tran	Tran	Max Tran	Tran	Tran	ERUS
Time	Started	Ended	Concurrent	At_Start	At_End	Started
-	08:00	1	1	16	15	0
-	08:10	473	473	20	15	0
-	08:20	0	0	15	15	0
-	08:30	0	0	15	15	0
-	08:40	0	0	15	15	0
-	08:50	0	0	15	15	0
						0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 11:20:26.24	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information						
Start	Max_ERUS	ERUS	ERUS	ERUS_With	DBKey	System
Time	Concurrent	At_Start	At_End	DBRU	Locks	Locks
-	08:00	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:10	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:20	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:30	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:40	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:50	0	0	0	0	0
						0
						0

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 11:20:26.24	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
02 10:30 RUN Transaction Information						
Start	Pages	Pages	CALC	CALC	VIA	VIA
Time	Written	Requested	With	OVFL	No	OVFL
-	08:00	0	39	0	0	0
-	08:10	0	1681	0	0	0
-	08:20	0	29	0	0	0
-	08:30	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:40	0	0	0	0	0
-	08:50	0	0	0	0	0
						51
						2729
						31

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 11:20:26.24
CMD->                                         Window : 02

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

```

## Screen Description

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

## Using this Screen

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

## What To Look For

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

## Options in Effect (PF21)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CA, Inc. V71 08.348 11:45:08.63  
CMD -> Window : 02

02 08:30 OPT Interval Monitor Options in Effect

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

### Screen Description

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

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

**Note:** For more information about options, see the *CA IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration Guide*.

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

## Specific SQL Information (PF22)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:54:20.91
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 08:25 SSQ Specific SQL Information			
Row Level Information		Statistic Information	
Fetched	75	Select Locks	0
Inserted	30	Update Locks	11
Updated	11	Pages Read	3
Deleted	6	Pages Written	46
		Pages Requested	52
Sort Information		CALC With Overflow	
# of Sorts	1	CALC No Overflow	0
High Rows	26	VIA With Overflow	0
Low Rows	26	VIA No Overflow	0
# Rows Sorted	26	Rows Requested	52
Access Module Information		Rows Current of Tran	
Recompiles	2	Total # of DBMS Calls	210
		# of Fragments Stored	0
SQL Statement Information			
# Processed	3		

### Screen Description

The Specific SQL Information screen displays SQL statistics for a specific interval.

### Using this Screen

To request the SQL Information screen, press [PF9].

### What To Look For

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

## SQL Information

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:05:56.67					
CMD-->	Window : 02							
02 08:25 SQL SQL Information								
>								
Start Time	Rows Fetched	Rows Inserted	Rows Updated	Rows Deleted	Total Sorts	Hi-Row Sorts	Lo-Row Sorts	Rows Sorted
- 08:25	75	30	11	6	1	26	26	26
- 08:30	204	56	15	10	2	50	13	63

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:05:56.67					
CMD-->	Window : 02							
02 08:25 SQL SQL Information								
< >								
Start Time	Rows Sorted	ACM Recompile	SQL Statements	Select Locks	Update Locks	Pages Read	Pages Written	Pages Requested
- 08:25	26	2	3	0	11	48	46	52
- 08:30	63	2	4	54	15	154	32	167

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:05:56.67				
CMD-->	Window : 02						
02 08:25 SQL SQL Information							
< >							
Start Time	Pages Requested	CALC With OVFL	CALC No OVFL	VIA With OVFL	VIA No OVFL	Rows Requested	Rows Curr_Trans
- 08:25	46	5	42	3	2	52	3
- 08:30	32	20	100	17	63	200	27

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:05:56.67				
CMD-->	Window : 02						
02 08:25 SQL SQL Information							
<							
Start Time	CALC No OVFL	VIA With OVFL	VIA No OVFL	Rows Requested	Rows Curr_Trans	DBMS Calls	Fragments Stored
- 08:25	42	3	2	52	3	210	10
- 08:30	100	17	63	200	27	382	31

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

These fields indicate that target pages for rows stored by the task were full, forcing CA IDMS to store the rows on other pages. If necessary, use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.
- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field. This ratio should be as close to 1:1 as possible.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio, which indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design, should be about two. Ratios less than two indicate that either the buffer is too small or the database should be tuned.
- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition
 

**Note:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile
 

**Note:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.
  - An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined
 

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

## Sysplex Menu (PF23)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:17:51.04
CMD-->	Window : 02		
Dtl	Hist	Description	Dtl
–	–	DBGroup	–
–	–	Data Sharing Lock	–
–	–	Data Sharing Member	–
			Shared Cache
			Data Sharing List

### Menu Description

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

The Sysplex Menu allows selection of the following displays:

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

## DBGroup Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CMD-->	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:12:41.66
			Window : 03
02 08:10 DGDT DBGroup Detail			
DBGroup Name	DBGroup Requests	Number Waits	Wait Time
IDMSGR	0	0	.0000S
DBDCGR	1019	820	25.9039S
			Average Time
			.00005
			.0254S

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## DBGroup's Nodes

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CMD-->	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:12:41.66
			Window : 03
03 08:10 DGND DBGroup's Nodes			
DBGroup Name	DBGroup Requests	Server Name	Number Requests
DBDCGR	1019	SYSTEM71	472
		SYSTEM74	547
			Percent Requests
			46
			53

### Screen Description

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

### What to Look For

The statistics displayed on this screen are informative and will depend on the workload of the different CVs in the Sysplex.

## DBGroup History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348 11:26:06.30	
CMD-->					Window : 02	
<b>02 10:30 DGHS DBGroup History</b>						
Start	Waits	Wait	Avg	.2	.4	.6
Time		Time	Wait	-----	-----	-----
- 08:00	1	.0022S	.0022S			
- 08:10	820	25.90S	.0315S	-		
- 08:20	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 08:30	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 08:40	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 08:50	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:00	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:10	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:20	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:30	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:40	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 09:50	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:00	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:10	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:20	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:30	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:40	0	.0000S	.0000S			
- 10:50	0	.0000S	.0000S			

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What to Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Shared Cache Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:20.56
CMD-->			Window : 03
02 08:10 SHDT Shared Cache Detail			
>			
Shared Cache Name	Number Files	Number Reads	Fnd-In Cache
IDMSCACHE00002	3	41	6
IDMSCACHE00001	4	151	70
Failed Writes	Number Waits		
1	76		
0	226		

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:20.56
CMD-->			Window : 03
02 08:10 SHDT Shared Cache Detail			
<			
Shared Cache Name	Fnd-In Cache	Number Writes	Failed Writes
IDMSCACHE00002	6	35	1
IDMSCACHE00001	70	81	0
Number Waits	Wait Time	Average Time	
76	.5683S	.0074S	
226	1.5560S	.0067S	

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## Shared Cache Files Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:20.56
CMD-->			Window : 03
03 08:10 SFDT Shared Cache Files Detail			
Shared Cache Name	File Name	Number Reads	Fnd-In Cache
IDMSCACHE00001	DBCR.ACOUNTA	31	17
	DBCR.ACOUNTB	39	21
	DBCR.ACOUNTD	49	20
	DBCR.ACOUNTE	32	12
			14
			18
			29
			20

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 11:14:20.56
CMD-->			Window : 03
03 08:10 SFDT Shared Cache Files Detail			
File Name	Number Writes	Failed Writes	Number Waits
DBCR.ACOUNTA	14	0	43
DBCR.ACOUNTB	18	0	56
DBCR.ACOUNTD	29	0	76
DBCR.ACOUNTE	20	0	51
			.2757S .0061S
			.4762S .0083S
			.4001S .0051S
			.4039S .0077S

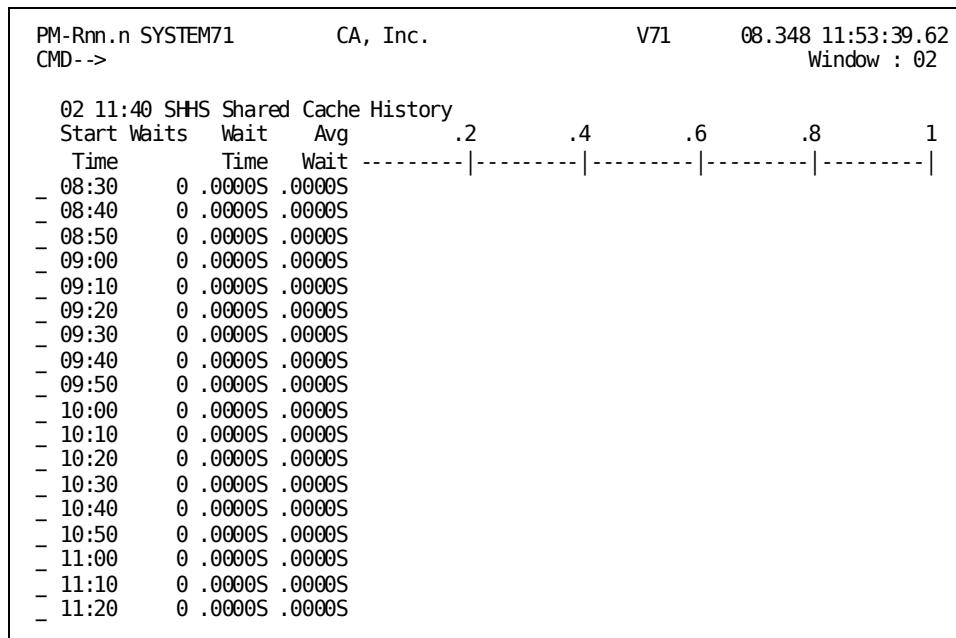
### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

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

## Shared Cache History



### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Data Sharing Lock Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	12:17:51.04	Window : 03		
ResType	Obtains	Alters	Releases	Waits	WaitTime	AvgWait	HighWait	ContEx	NotifEx
LmgrResource	1	0	1	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
Phys.Page	134	0	134	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
GlobalDeadLK	0	0	0	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
LmgrProxy	1	0	1	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
EnqDeq	0	0	0	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
AreaList	1	0	1	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
FileList	3	0	3	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0
GlobalQueue	1	0	1	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S	0	0

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

Look for excessive average wait time.

## Data Sharing Lock History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	12:17:51.04	Window : 03		
CMD ->	Start Time	Waits	Wait Time	Avg	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
-	13:43	0	.0000S	.0000S					
-	13:45	1	.0015S	.0015S					
-	13:50	4	39.72S	9.93S					
-----									
-	13:55	0	.0000S	.0000S					
-	14:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Data Sharing List Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:17:51.04	Window : 03			
CMD-->	Reads	Writes	Deletes	Waits	WaitTime	AvgWait	HighWait
ListName							
Arealist	14	9	0	7	.0028S	.0004S	.0007S
FileList	15	21	0	0	.0000S	.0000S	.0000S
QueueList	1	0	0	1	.0058S	.0058S	.0058S

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

Look for excessively high average wait times.

## Data Sharing List History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 12:17:51.04	Window : 03					
CMD-->	Start Time	Waits	Wait Time	Avg Wait	.2	.4	.6	.8	1
	Time				-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 07:51		0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 07:55		0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 08:00		0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 08:05		3	2.07S	.6910S					
-----									
- 08:10		0	.0000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.

## Data Sharing Member Detail

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	12:17:51.04	Window : 03							
CMD-->	Member	Member	Current	Prior	ReplyMsg	ReplyMsg	TestMsg	TestMsg	SyncStamp	SyncStamp	GlblDeadLk	GlblDeadLk	DCMTUFSEND	DCMTUFSEND
	name	state	CVstate	CVstate	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
	SYSTEM71	Active	Active	Ready	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SYSTEM72	Active	Active	Ready	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-----														
PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	12:17:51.04	Window : 03							
CMD-->	Member	AreaFileVa	AreaFileVa	QueueMsg	QueueMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg	ProgramMsg
	name	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent
	SYSTEM71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SYSTEM72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Screen Description

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

### What To Look For

Look for excessively high numbers of messages.

## Data Sharing Member History

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71		CA, Inc.		V71	08.348	12:17:51.04	Window : 03	
CMD-->				.2	.4	.6	.8	1
Start Time	Waits	Wait Time	Avg Wait	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
- 12:25	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:30	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:35	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:40	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:45	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:50	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 12:55	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 13:00	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 13:05	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 13:10	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 13:15	0	.0000S	.0000S					
- 13:20	0	.0000S	.0000S					

### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Use the graphic display to determine intervals with higher than average waits.



# Chapter 5: Using the Application Monitor

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This section contains the following topics:

- [Application Monitor](#) (see page 147)
- [Getting Started](#) (see page 149)
- [Control Keys](#) (see page 153)
- [Application Monitor Menu](#) (see page 154)
- [Entity List \(PF1\)](#) (see page 154)
- [Task List \(PF2\)](#) (see page 156)
- [Entity Selection \(PF3\)](#) (see page 157)
- [General Statistics \(PF4\)](#) (see page 158)
- [DC Statistics \(PF5\)](#) (see page 159)
- [DB Statistics \(PF6\)](#) (see page 160)
- [ADS Statistics \(PF7\)](#) (see page 161)
- [Wait Statistics \(PF8\)](#) (see page 162)
- [Dbkey Statistics \(PF9\)](#) (see page 163)
- [Application Monitor Options in Effect \(PF10\)](#) (see page 164)
- [SQL Statistics \(PF11\)](#) (see page 165)
- [Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance](#) (see page 166)

## Application Monitor

### Introduction

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

---

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

---

During an Application Monitor session, use the windowing commands and control keys described in [Introduction to Performance Monitor](#) to manipulate your screen displays, except as noted later in this discussion. The Application Monitor provides additional control keys, described later.

### Problem Solving

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

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

### What the Application Monitor Does

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

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

### Uses and Users

The Application Monitor is typically used by designers, programmer analysts, DBAs, and DCAs.

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

- DC/UCF system performance evaluation and tuning. The monitor provides detailed information about the storage used during task execution and the storage kept across tasks for a pseudo-converse.
- DC/UCF system resource use and analysis. The monitor captures information about when each task is run and allows you to selectively report tasks that run in prime and nonprime time.
- Application chargeback and billing. Chargeback/billing information is presented by billing group. For more information on billing groups, see [Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance](#) (see page 166) later in this chapter.

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

### What You Can Monitor Online

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

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

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

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

### Considerations

The following considerations apply to an Application Monitor online session:

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

## Getting Started

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

### Step 1

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

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

## Step 2

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

```

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71          CA, Inc.          V71          08.348 08:07:24.19
CMD-->                      Window : 01

01 Application Monitor Menu

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

Application Monitor is Online and Collecting Data

```

## Monitor Screens

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

Screen	PF Key	Displays
Application Monitor Menu		A menu of Application Monitor screens
Entity List	PF1	The entities currently defined to the monitor; from this list, you can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select an entity</li> <li>■ Delete an entity and its related task statistics records</li> <li>■ Change the monitor status or the maximum number of records stored for an entity</li> </ul>
Task List	PF2	A list of tasks associated with a particular entity and for which the monitor has collected statistics; you can select or delete a task from the list
Entity Selection	PF3	Prompts that let you define an entity to be monitored
General Statistics	PF4	General statistics about the task
DC Statistics	PF5	Detailed DC/UCF system statistics for a specified task

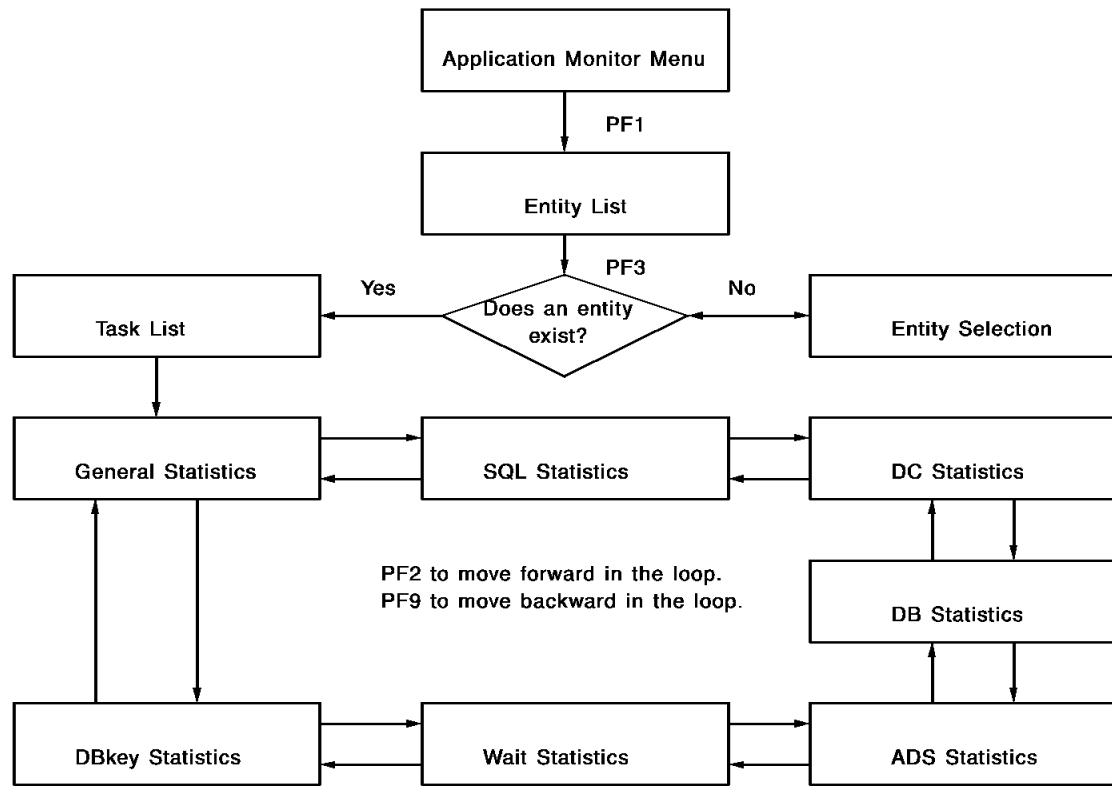
Screen	PF Key	Displays
DB Statistics	PF6	Detailed database access statistics for a specified task
ADS Statistics	PF7	CA ADS runtime statistics for an entity occurrence
Task Wait Statistics	PF8	Detailed wait statistics for a specified task
DBkey Wait Statistics	PF9	Information on database keys for which the task waited
PMAM Status/Options	PF10	Options specified by the system administrator
SQL Statistics	PF11	Detailed SQL statistics for a specified task.

### Screen Flow

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

1. Choose an entity from the Entity List—Selection screen or name a new entity by using the Entity Selection screen.
2. Choose a specific task from the Task List screen. After you press [Enter], the Interval Monitor displays the General Statistics screen. By pressing either [PF2] or [PF9], you can view each statistics screen associated with the chosen task.

The following illustration shows the sequence of screens.



### Current Entity

The current entity is the first entity on the Entity List screen.

**Note:** For more information about making another entity current or deleting an entity, see [Entity List\(PF1\)](#) (see page 154).

### Current Task

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

### Skipping the Entity List and Task List Screens

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

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

## Control Keys

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

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

### Exceptions to Window Processing

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

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

## Application Monitor Menu

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:47:00.15
CMD-->			Window : 01
01 Application Monitor Menu			
PFkey	Description	PFkey	Description
- PF1	Entity List	- PF2	Task List
- PF3	Entity Selection	- PF4	General Statistics
- PF5	DC Statistics	- PF6	DB Statistics
- PF7	ADS Statistics	- PF8	Task Wait Statistics
- PF9	DBkey Wait Statistics	- PF10	PMAM Status/Options
- PF11	SQL Statistics		
Application Monitor is Online and Collecting Data			

### Screen Description

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

- Type any nonblank character in the select field, then press [Enter].
- or
- Press the indicated PF key.

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

## Entity List (PF1)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:47:13.70
CMD-->			Window : 02
02 Entity List - Selection			
Action	Status		
Sel/Del	On/Off	Entity Type	Entity Name
---	ON	TASK	ITMIGR
---	ON	PROGRAM	DCMT
---	ON	USERID	LHN
		Total Recs	Max Records
		1	50
		0	50
		22	50

### Screen Description

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

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

### Using the Action Column

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

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

### Using the Status and Max Records Columns

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

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

## Task List (PF2)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:42:32.12			
CMD-->	Window : 03					
03 Task List - Selection - Deletion						
Action						
Sel/Del	Task ID	Task Type	Task Code Prog Type			
	603	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
	604	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
	605	ONLINE	FACTOTUM ASSEMBLER			
	606	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
	607	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
	608	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
	609	ONLINE	FACTOTUM ASSEMBLER			
	610	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
sel	611	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
	612	ONLINE	IDD ASSEMBLER			
	613	ONLINE	FACTOTUM ASSEMBLER			
	614	ONLINE	PMAM ASSEMBLER			
	615	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
	616	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
	617	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
	618	ONLINE	PMWNDRVR ASSEMBLER			
			Prog Name Start Time			
			PMWNDRVR 3:39:31.96H			
			PMWNDRVR 3:39:34.43H			
			RHDOMSTR 3:39:34.44H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:39:36.75H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:39:44.56H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:39:50.73H			
			RHDOMSTR 3:39:50.77H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:39:55.26H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:40:25.36H			
			IDMSDDDC 3:40:35.11H			
			RHDOMSTR 3:40:35.15H			
			PMAMINIT 3:40:38.56H			
			PMWNDRVR 3:40:49.84H			
			PMWNDRVR 3:41:00.33H			
			PMWNDRVR 3:41:20.04H			
			PMWNDRVR 3:41:38.78H			

### Screen Description

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

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

Entity Type	Task Code Information
Task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For CA ADS application compiler task codes, the application's name</li> <li>■ For DC task codes, the DC task code</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the transaction ID</li> <li>■ For batch external transactions, the job name</li> <li>■ For other external transactions, INTX LRELID1</li> </ul>
LTERM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the DC LTERM ID or access method-specific terminal identification</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the terminal ID</li> </ul>

Entity Type	Task Code Information
Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the DC program name</li> <li>■ For CA ADS applications, the dialog name. If a CA ADS application abends before the Application Monitor can collect its dialog name, either ADS2 or ADSORUN<math>n</math> is displayed for the Program Name.</li> <li>■ For external transactions, the name of the Load module, phase, or Member executed</li> </ul>
User ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For DC systems, the user ID</li> <li>■ For CICS external transactions, the operator ID</li> </ul>

#### Using this Screen

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

## Entity Selection (PF3)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71 CMD-->	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 15:08:40.60 Window : 02
02 Entity Selection			
Entity Name dcmt____	Entity Type task____	Status 0n/Off on____	
-----	-----	---	
-----	-----	---	
-----	-----	---	
-----	-----	---	

#### Screen Description

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

### Using this Screen

To define a new entity, fill in the fields as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

## General Statistics (PF4)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:48:06.10
CMD ->			Window : 04
04 General Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131
* General Information *		* Time Information *	
Task Name	DCMT	Start Time	16:45:06.71H
Program Name	RHDCMT00	End Time	16:45:07.15H
Program Version	1	Elapsed Time	.4396S
Program Type	ASSEMBLE	Total Wait Time	.4242S
Program Dbnode		Cpu Time	.0154S
Program Ddbname		* Line Information *	
Lterm ID	LV72029	Terminal Reads	1
Front End Name	VCUL0A5	Read Length	
User/Erus ID	LHN	Terminal Writes	1
Billing Group		Write Length	
Completion		Terminal Errors	
Abend Code			
Abend Message			

### Screen Description

The General Statistics screen displays a statistical overview for the current task.

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

Look for a consistent discrepancy between the Total Wait Time field and the waittime for internal waits (Tot Int Wait field in the Wait Statistics screen). If you find a consistent discrepancy, investigate operating system overhead.

## DC Statistics (PF5)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:48:12.25
CMD-->			Window : 04
04 DC Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131
<hr/>			
*Time Information*		*Storage Pool Activity*	
Int Wait .1984S		Getstg Requests 18	
Sys Mode Time .0148S		Freestg Requests 8	
User Mode Time .0006S		Storage Relocated	
*Resource Utilization*		Storage Kept 768	
RCE Usage 15		Storage HWM 8000	
RLE Usage 17		*Program Pool Activity*	
DPE Usage 4		Programs Loaded 1	
Stack HWM 243		Programs Called 2	
*Service Information*		Program Pool HWM 17016	
DC Service Reqs 29		Get Scratch Reqs	
DB Service Reqs 6		Put Scratch Reqs 1	
Get Time Reqs 3		Del Scratch Reqs	
Set Time Reqs		Put Queue Reqs	
Get Queue Reqs		Del Queue Reqs	

### Screen Description

The DC Statistics screen displays detailed DC/UCF system statistics for the current task.

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## DB Statistics (PF6)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 03:44:46.54
CMD-->			Window : 04
04 DB Statistics	IDD	611	3:40:25.3629
* I/O Information *			* DB Navigation *
Pages Written	3		Records Requested
Pages Read	14		Records Current
Pages Requested	32		Records Updated
* Overflow Information *			Records Fnd Cache
Calc No Ovflo	1		Records Fnd Prefetch
Calc Ovfl0			* Locking Information *
Via No Ovfl0	1		Total Locks Acquired
Via Overflow			Select Locks Held
Frags Stored			Update Locks Held
Records Relo			Total Locks Held
			DB Service Reqs
			50

### Screen Description

The DB Statistics screen displays detailed database statistics for the current task.

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number in any of the following fields:
  - Calc Ovfl
  - Via Overflow
  - Frags Stored
- These fields indicate that target pages for records stored by the task were full, forcing CA IDMS to store the records on other pages. If necessary, use the IDMSDBAN utility to analyze space availability for database pages. If a large number of pages in the database are full, consider increasing the database page size or the number of pages in the database.
- Look for a high number in the Records Requested field compared to the number in the Records Current field.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios may indicate that the buffer is too small or that the database needs to be tuned.

## ADS Statistics (PF7)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:48:19.28
CMD - ->			Window : 04
04 ADS Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131
Dialog Name	JSKKD1	Appl. Name	JSDFKAPPL
Maximum Levels	2	Max DB Levels	1
Max RBBs	10		

### Screen Description

The ADS Statistics screen displays CA ADS runtime statistics for an entity occurrence.

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## Wait Statistics (PF8)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348	16:48:26.96
CMD-->	Window : 04			
04 Wait Statistics	DCMT	100926	16:45:06.7131	
Wait Type	# Waits	Wait Time	Average Wait	Highest Wait
TOT INT WAIT	5	.1984S	.0396S	.0474S
DBIO READ	1	.0451S	.0451S	.0451S
DBIO WRITE	1	.0339S	.0339S	.0339S
SCR WRITE	1	.0339S	.0339S	.0339S
PGM LOAD	2	.0854S	.0427S	.0474S

### Screen Description

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

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

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

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

## Dbkey Statistics (PF9)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 17:14:37.37
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 DBkey Statistics	ITMIGR 56064	12:48:41.5136	>
DBkey	Page Lock	Wait Type of	Name of
1054117: 0	Group Type	Time Holder	Holder
	0 CURRENCY	.1668S TASK	ADS2

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 17:14:37.37
CMD-->	Window : 02		
02 DBkey Statistics	ITMIGR 56064	12:48:41.5136	<
DBkey	Type of	Name of	
1054117: 0	Holder	Holder	Area Name
	TASK	ADS2	DDLDCRUN
			File Name
			SYS72-DDLDCRUN

### Screen Description

The DBkey Statistics screen displays information on database keys on which the task occurrence waited.

### Using this Screen

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

#### What To Look For

- Look for db-key locks appearing in the Lock Type field. If they appear consistently, check the Name of Holder field to determine the task holding this type of lock.
- Look for db-keys that are consistently being waited on. This can indicate that commonly accessed record or row occurrences (such as OOAKs) are limiting the throughput of the system.

## Application Monitor Options in Effect (PF10)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:48:50.95
CMD-->			Window : 02
<hr/>			
02 Application Monitor Options in Effect			
#PMOPT Assembly Date/Time	900804 22:27		
* Online Options *		* Statistics Destinations *	
PMAM Active YES	Write DC Stats NO		
Online Active YES	Write to DCLog YES		
Max # Entities 50	Write to SMF NO		
Dflt # Tasks 50	SMF Buffer Size 8180		
* Statistics Collection *	SMF Record ID 230		
Dlg Name Used LAST	Write SMF Type4 NO		
Collect Tsk Wait YES	Write SMF Type30 NO		
Collect DBkey Wt YES			
# of DBkey Recs 10			
Terminal Name LTERM			
Site Save Allowed YES			
User Save Allowed YES			

#### Screen Description

The Application Monitor Options in Effect screen displays options specified by the Performance Monitor system administrator.

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

**Note:** For more information about options, see the *CA IDMS Performance Monitor System Administration Guide*.

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

## SQL Statistics (PF11)

PM-Rnn.n SYSTEM71	CA, Inc.	V71	08.348 16:49:07.25
CMD->			WINDOW : 02
02 SQL Statistics	IDMSSQL 137		16:45:06.7131
* I/O Information *		* DB Navigation *	
Pages Written		Rows Requested	5
Pages Read	2	Rows Current	5
Pages Requested	4	* Locking Information *	
* Row Level Information *		Select Locks	
Fetched	5	Update Locks	
Inserted		* Sort Information *	
Updated		# of Sorts	
Deleted		High Row	
* Access Module Information *		Low Row	
Recompiles		# of Rows Sorted	
* SQL Statement Information *			
# Processed	1		

### Screen Description

The SQL Statistics screen displays detailed SQL statistics for the current task.

### Using this Screen

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

### What To Look For

- Look for a high number in the Rows Requested field compared to the number in the Rows Current field.
- Look at the ratio of pages requested to pages read. The ratio indicates the effectiveness of the buffer size and database design. Low ratios may indicate that the buffer is too small or that the database needs to be tuned.

- Look for large values under Access Module Recompiles. Three reasons for recompiles:
  - Changes in the physical database definition  
**Note:** Use discretion in planning changes to components of the physical database definition.
  - Program recompiling; the recompile changes the date/time stamp, necessitating an AM recompile  
**Note:** Try to limit program compiles on a production system.
  - An SQL statement referencing a temporary table before the table is defined  
**Note:** Define temporary tables before referencing them.

## Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance



### Screen Description

The Perfmon Billing Group Maintenance screen lets you change your billing group online. For example, if you develop applications for different clients, you can modify the billing information each time you switch development projects.

The functions are:

- SET—Establishes a new billing group
- GET—Displays your billing group
- CLR—Erases your billing group

### Using this Screen

Typing the task code **pmbill** at the system prompt brings you directly to this screen.

**Note:** Your default billing group appears the first time after you sign on.

To exit the screen and return control to the DC/UCF system, type **bye** on the command line or press [Clear].

# Index

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## A

active window  
  samplescreen • 25  
Application Monitor  
  billing group maintenance • 166  
  CA ADS statistics • 161  
  control keys • 153  
  DB statistics • 160, 161  
  db-key statistics • 163  
  DC statistics • 159, 160  
  defining entities • 157, 158  
  entity list • 154, 156  
  entity selection • 157  
  general information • 147, 154  
  general statistics • 158  
  menu screen • 154  
  options in effect screen • 164  
  screen flow • 149  
  screen summary • 149  
  SQL statistics • 165  
  task list • 156, 157  
  waitstatistics • 162, 163

## B

buffer  
  detail • 109, 111  
  history • 111, 112  
  I/O summary • 63, 64  
  specific buffer I/O detail • 64, 65

## C

CDMSLIB load library  
  detail • 129  
  history • 129  
control key  
  Application Monitor • 153  
  Interval Monitor • 88, 89

## D

db-key/area  
  detail • 94, 98  
  history • 98, 99

## E

entity  
  defining • 157, 158  
  modifying • 154, 156

## H

help  
  closing a help window • 19  
  for commands • 18  
  requesting • 16, 19

## I

I/O  
  detail • 100, 103  
  history • 103, 104  
  line detail • 117  
  line history • 120  
interval information  
  for a specific interval • 127  
  summary for all intervals • 127  
Interval Monitor • 139  
  area detail • 106, 108  
  buffer detail • 109  
  buffer detail screen • 111  
  buffer history • 111, 112  
  CDMSLIB detail • 129  
  CDMSLIB history • 129  
  control keys • 88, 89  
  DBGroup detail • 137  
  DBGroup history • 138, 139  
  DBGroupsnodes • 137, 138  
  db-key/area detail • 94, 98  
  db-key/area history • 98, 99  
  interval information • 127  
  IO detail • 100  
  IO detail screen • 103  
  IO history • 103, 104  
  journal detail • 114, 115  
  journal history • 115, 116  
  lineIO detail • 117, 120  
  lineIO history • 120, 121  
  log detail • 99, 100  
  menu screen • 89

---

message detail • 112, 114  
program load detail • 125, 127  
program pool detail • 121, 122  
program pool history • 122, 123  
queue detail • 108, 109  
scratch detail • 104, 106  
screen summary • 83, 88  
Shared cache detail • 139, 140  
Shared cache files detail • 140, 141  
Shared cache history • 141, 142  
specific interval information • 127  
specific SQL information • 133, 134  
specific transaction information • 130, 131  
SQL information • 134, 135  
storage detail • 116, 117  
storage type detail • 123  
storage type history • 124  
summary detail • 89, 92  
summary history • 92, 93  
transaction information • 131, 132  
types of screens • 80  
wait type by interval • 93, 94

## J

journal  
  detail • 114, 115  
  history • 115, 116

## L

line I/O  
  detail • 117, 120  
  history • 120, 121  
logical terminal  
  detail resource information • 62  
  summary resource information • 60, 62

## P

processing options  
  installation • 38, 43  
  session • 38  
program pool  
  detail • 121, 122  
  history • 122, 123  
  overview • 71, 72

## R

Realtime Monitor  
  active system task detail • 55, 57

active user task detail • 53, 55  
buffer I/O summary • 63, 64  
communication line detail • 52, 53  
control keys • 47, 48  
database I/O driver detail • 73  
database overview • 69, 70  
journal detail • 74  
LTERM resource usage detail • 62  
LTERM resource usage summary • 60, 62  
menu • 48, 49  
program pool detail • 67, 69  
scratch manager detail • 51, 52  
screen summary • 45, 47  
signing on • 45  
specific buffer I/O detail • 64, 65  
specific system run unit detail • 50  
SQL detail • 76, 80  
SQL overview • 75, 76  
storage pool detail • 65, 67  
storage pool overview • 72, 73  
system run unit summary • 49, 50  
task and program pool overview • 71, 72  
transaction detail • 57, 60  
transaction overview • 70, 71  
run unit  
  system detail • 50  
  system summary • 49

## S

storage pool  
  detail • 65, 67  
  overview • 72, 73  
  type, detail • 123  
  type, history • 124  
summary screen  
  detail • 89, 92  
  history • 92, 93

## T

task  
  active system task detail • 55, 57  
  active user task detail • 53, 55  
  overview • 71, 72  
task code  
  Application Monitor • 149  
  Interval Monitor • 83  
  Realtime Monitor • 45  
transaction

---

detail • 57, 60  
information • 131, 132  
overview • 70, 71  
specific information • 130, 131

## W

windowing  
active windows • 25, 29  
concepts • 19, 43  
deleting a window • 25  
editing • 29, 34  
freezing windows • 37, 38  
sampled display • 19  
saving windows • 31  
scrolling • 23, 24  
sorting • 34, 37  
statistics, scaling • 24  
thawing windows • 37, 38  
top-line commands • 20  
window commands • 20, 23