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Relational Database Solutions

IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator

The Fillmore Group – April 2014

A Premier IBM Business Partner

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Agenda Day 1:

- Introductions
- The Fillmore Group
- IDAA Overview/Orientation
  - What it is
  - Use cases
  - How it works
  - Value proposition

Agenda Day 1 (cont):

- Granularity and level of control
  - zParms
  - Special Registers
- Lab 1 – The Basics
  - Data Studio GUI
  - Managing the IDAA
    - Adding, Loading, Enabling Tables
    - Running queries without/with acceleration
    - EXPLAIN Access Paths

Agenda Day 1 (cont):

- What did we learn? Questions? Problems?
- Lab 2 – Advanced
  - Manage IDAA through XML and JCL
  - Incremental Update
  - High Performance Storage Saver (HPSS)
  - Static SQL – New in v4
  - Workload Balancing
- What did we learn? Questions? Problems?

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Agenda Day 2:

- IDAA Tools Ecosystem (detailed agenda to follow)
- Next steps
  - Workload Assessment
  - Customer Value Engagement (CVE)
  - Proof-of-concept (POC)
- Survey and wrap-up

History

The Fillmore Group, Inc.

- Founded in the US in Maryland, 1987
- IBM Business Partner since 1989
- Delivering IBM Education since 1994
- DB2 Gold Consultant since 1998
- IBM Champions since 2009

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The Fillmore Group, Inc.

- DB2 Technical Support and Consulting
- IBM Training Partner with Global Training Partner Arrow ECS
- IBM Information Management Software Reseller

IBM CHAMPION

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Services:

- DB2 for z/OS
  - Installation, development, healthchecks, performance tuning, backup & recovery
  - Version-to-version migrations (V9 – V10 – V11)
  - IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator (Netezza with System z)
  - Support CA, BMC, IBM administration tools
  - DB2 Connect, Replication, Federation

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Is the mainframe dead?

"Mainframe dead? IT still sees it as robust, long-term solution, shows study" ComputerWeekly 2013

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IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator

What is it?

The IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator is a workload optimized, appliance add-on to DB2 for z/OS, that enables the integration of business insights into operational processes to drive winning strategies. It automatically accelerates select queries, with unprecedented response times and negligible MIPS impact.

How is it different?

- Performance: unprecedented response times to enable 'train of thought' analyses frequently blocked by poor query performance.
- Integration: deep integration with DB2 for z/OS V9, 10, and 11 provides transparency to all applications.
- Self-managed workloads: queries are automatically executed in the most efficient location
- Transparency: applications connected to DB2 are entirely unaware of the Accelerator
- Simplified administration: appliance hands-free operations, eliminating most database tuning tasks

Breakthrough Technology Enabling New Opportunities

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Loading dock to production ready in 2 days

				DB2 Only		DB2 with IDAA		Times Faster
Query	Total Rows Reviewed	Total Qualifying Rows	Total Rows Returned	Hours	Sec(s)	Hours	Sec(s)	
Query 1	591,941,065	2,813,571	853,320	2:39	9,540	0.0	5	1,908
Query 2	591,941,065	2,813,571	585,780	2:16	8,220	0.0	5	1,644
Query 3	813,343,052	8,260,214	274	1:16	4,560	0.0	6	760
Query 4	283,105,125	2,813,571	601,197	1:08	4,080	0.0	5	816
Query 5	591,941,089	3,422,765	508	0:57	4,080	0.0	70	58
Query 6	813,343,052	4,290,648	165	0:53	3,180	0.0	6	530
Query 7	591,941,065	361,521	58,236	0:51	3,120	0.0	4	780
Query 8	813,343,052	3,425,292	724	0:44	2,640	0.0	2	1,320
Query 9	813,343,052	4,130,107	137	0:42	2,520	0.1	193	13

- ***IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator (N1001-010)***
  - ***Production ready - 1 person, 2 days***
- ***Table Acceleration Setup in 2 Hours***
  - ***DB2 "Add Accelerator"***
  - ***Choose a Table for "Acceleration"***
  - ***Load the Table (DB2 Loads Data to the Accelerator)***
  - ***Knowledge Transfer***
  - ***Query Comparisons***

- ***Initial Load Performance***
  - ***400 GB Loaded in 29 Minutes***
  - ***570 Million Rows (Actual: Loaded 800 GB to 1.3 TB per hour)***
- ***Extreme Query Acceleration - 1908x faster***
  - ***2 Hours 39 minutes to 5 Seconds***
- ***CPU Utilization Reduction***
  - ***Accelerated queries had negligible CP impact***

"We had this up and running in days with queries that ran over 1000 times faster"

Why do you care?

- Business critical analytic applications **demand low latency, high qualities of service and performance**
- The issue: spreading analytic components across multiple platforms can **increase data latency, cost, complexity and governance risk**
- Keeping analytic components closer to the source data **improves data governance while minimizing data latency, cost and complexity**

Reduce data latency
by up to 99%

Use cases

Banco do Brasil delivers IT at the speed of business by eliminating critical reporting latency

Banco do Brasil is using DB2 Analytics Accelerator to drive customer insight from operational data. Processes that previously took 24 hours for ETL and 11 hours more for reporting, now take 1 hour and 26 seconds.

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Run queries
up to 2000x
faster

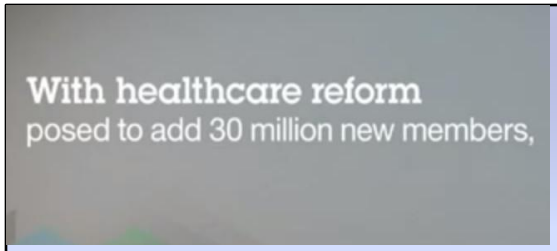
Use cases

A large European convenience store chain is doing something they could never do before, increasing retail sales nearly 5% through reduced analytic query response times (99.8 % faster) on OLTP content

"The store employee enters what the customer is purchasing, and with the DB2 Analytics Accelerator appliance, the Cognos BI and SPSS tools deliver information on complementary products in seconds."
--A Chief Information officer--

Use cases

95% savings in host disk space

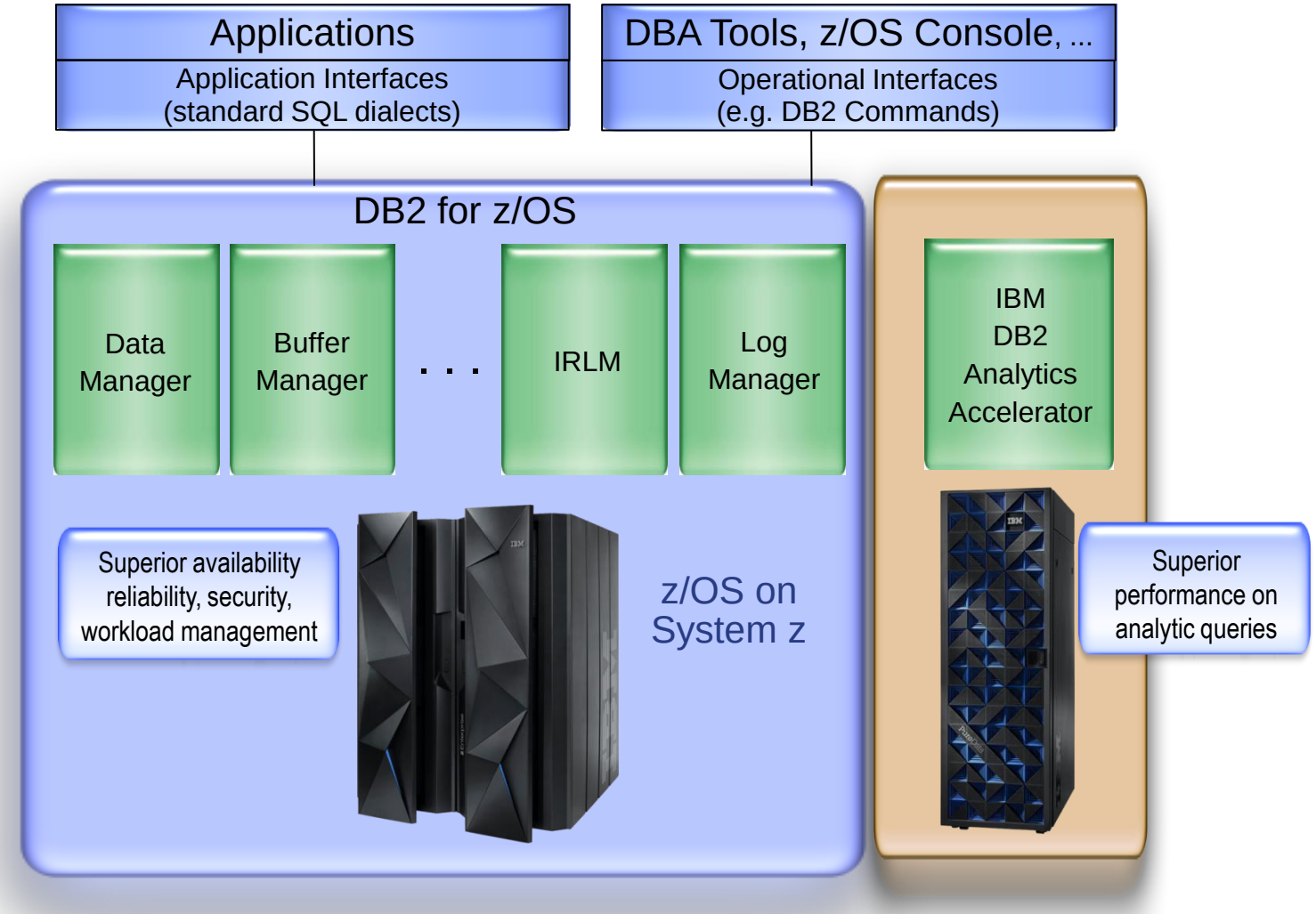


A large healthcare company is now **focused on business needs not technical constraints,** positioned to expand their membership and provide insight faster without impacting existing applications and infrastructure

*"…it means our **queries run dramatically faster"***

*"With the aging population, we expect a huge influx of data, so the cost of storing data is significant. By keeping data in the appliance, we expect **substantial storage cost savings**."*

Systems Engineering Manager


Applications
Application Interfaces
(standard SQL dialects)
DBA Tools, z/OS Console, ...
Operational Interfaces
(e.g. DB2 Commands)
DB2 for z/OS
Data Manager
Buffer Manager
. . .
IRLM
Log Manager
IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator
Superior availability reliability, security, workload management
z/OS on System z
Superior performance on analytic queries

How it works

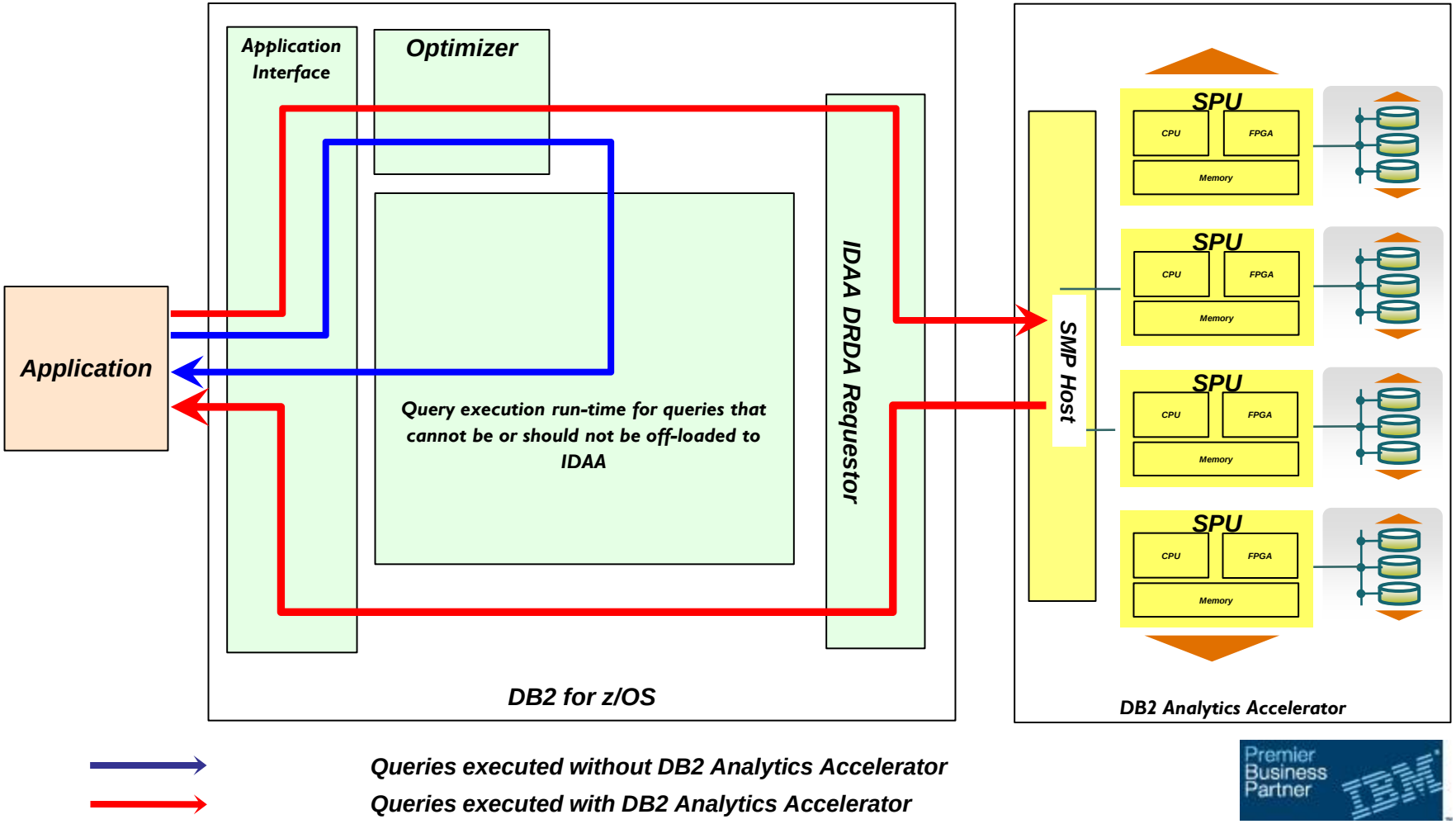
- Access to data in terms of authorization and privileges (security aspects) is controlled by DB2 and z/OS (Security Server)
- Uses DB2 for z/OS for updates, logging, fast single record look-ups
- DB2 for z/OS does backup and recovery
- DB2 for z/OS remains the system of record
- Management and monitoring of the Accelerator is via System z and DB2 for z/OS
- There is no external communication to the IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator beyond DB2 for z/OS

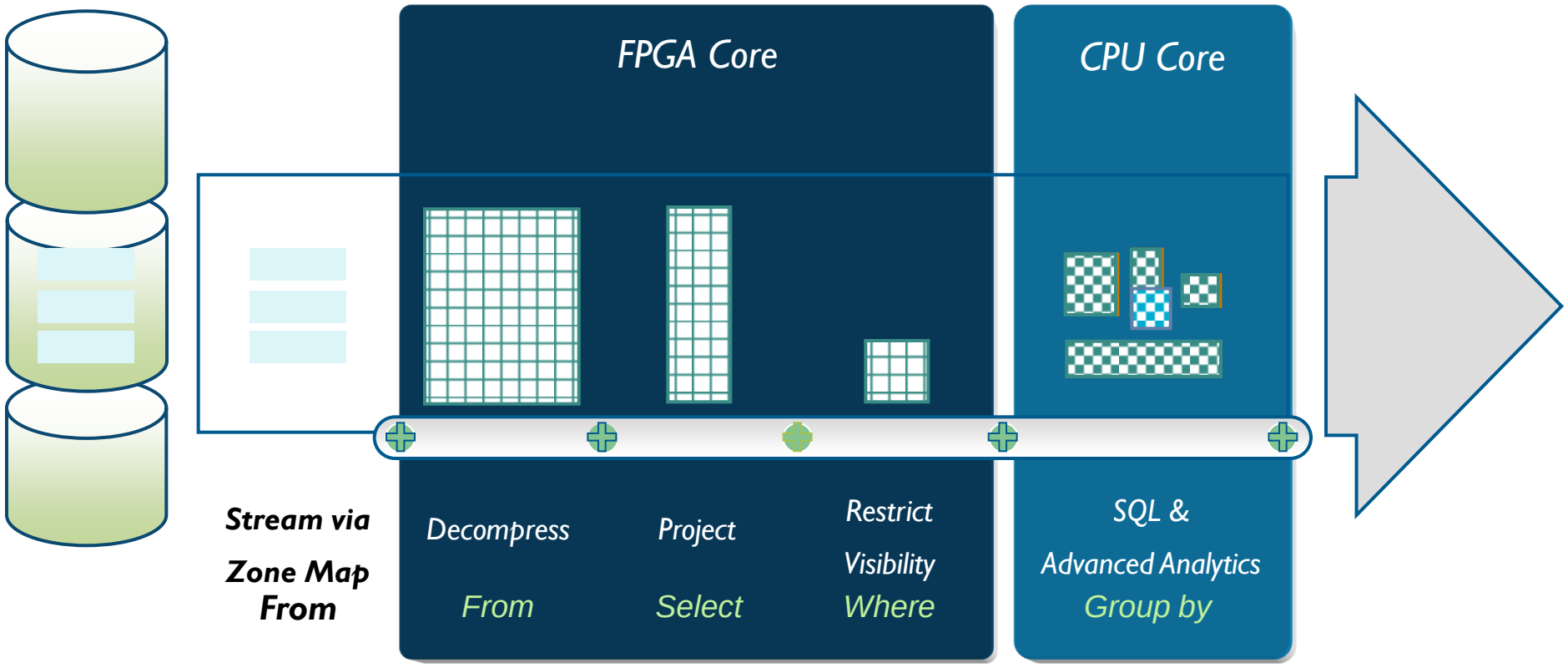
PureData System for Analytics N200x Family

Specification	N200x-002	N200x-005	N200x-010	N200x-020	N200x-040
Racks	1 (1/4 full)	1 (1/2 full)	1	2	4
Active S-Blades	2	4	7	14	28
CPU cores	32	64	112	224	448
User data (TB) *	32	96	192	384	768

* Assuming 4x compression

Linear Scalability!


Application
Application Interface
Optimizer
Query execution run-time for queries that cannot be or should not be off-loaded to IDAA
IDAA DRDA Requestor
DB2 for z/OS
SMP Host
SPU
CPU
FPGA
Memory
SPU
CPU
FPGA
Memory
SPU
CPU
FPGA
Memory
SPU
CPU
FPGA
Memory
DB2 Analytics Accelerator
Queries executed without DB2 Analytics Accelerator
Queries executed with DB2 Analytics Accelerator



Select State, Age, Gender, count(*) From MultiBillionRowCustomerTable Where BirthDate < '01/01/1960' And State in ('FL', 'GA', 'SC', 'NC') Group by State, Age, Gender Order by State, Age, Gender

Just say 'No'

- No physical or logical data modeling
- No indexes
- No tablespace sizing and configuration
- No page/block sizing and configuration for tables
- No extent sizing and configuration for tables
- No integration of OS kernel recommendations
- No maintenance of OS recommended patch levels

Value Proposition

- Single platform, single API for OLTP and analytics
- Reduce
  - z/OS CPU utilization
  - Analytics latency
  - Complexity risk
  - Integration costs
  - Storage costs for archival and historical data
- Increase
  - Reliability, Availability, Serviceability

Granularity and level of control

- zParms
- Special Registers
- Heuristic rules

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zParms

- ACCEL=COMMAND | AUTO | NO
  - COMMAND to start the accelerator by manually
  - AUTO to automatically start the accelerator when the DB2 for z/OS starts
  - NO to specify that the accelerator cannot be used with this DB2 subsystem
- GET_ACCEL_ARCHIVE=NO | YES

  Specifies whether data that has been moved by the High-Performance Storage Saver (HPSS) is searched when a query is executed
  - YES moved data is searched
  - NO moved data is not searched

zParms (cont)

- QUERY_ACCEL_OPTIONS=NONE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

  You can also use any combination of 1, 2, 3, and 4. To do so, enclose the values in parentheses and separate them by a comma, for example (1,3)
  - 1 Multibyte EBCDIC code page support
  - 2 Format 2 INSERT support
  - 3 String function support for MBCS
  - 4 DATE LOCAL support

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Query Acceleration - zParm and Special Register

- NONE:
  - The query always runs in DB2
- ENABLE <with FAILBACK>
  - The query runs in the Accelerator if it is validate by the heuristic and costing DB2 Optimizer check <will route to DB2 on failure on PREPARE or first OPEN>
- ELIGIBLE:
  - The query always runs in the Accelerator (skips heuristics & costing in the ENABLE option). The Query runs in DB2 only if it contains functions not supported by the Accelerator
- ALL:
  - The query always runs in the Accelerator. If the query contains functions not supported by the Accelerator it fails with return code -4762

Heuristics to evaluate acceleration

- In general, typical OLTP access path patterns are *not* routed to the accelerator,
  - Equal unique access
  - One row fetch access
- If none of these: WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, aggregate functions is specified (i.e. all rows are to be returned), the query is not routed
  - If all the tables referred in the query are "small", the query is not routed
  - SMALLTABLE_THRESHOLD (number of pages) determines what is a "small" table
  - SMALLTABLE_THRESHOLD is specified by the DB2 Profile mechanism
  - The default value is 50
  - If SMALLTABLE_THRESHOLD = -1, this check is ignored, i.e. the table size is not observed when deciding whether to route the query to the accelerator

Heuristics to evaluate acceleration (cont)

- If a "large" result set is expected, the query is not routed
  - RESULTSET_THRESHOLD (number of rows) determines what is a "large" result set
  - RESULTSET_THRESHOLD is specified by the DB2 Profile mechanism
  - The default value is -1, which means that this check is ignored

Recommendation: Use default values. Change only after rigorous testing!

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Hands-on Lab I

- Data Studio GUI
- Managing the IDAA
  - Adding, Loading, Enabling Tables
  - Running queries without/with acceleration
  - EXPLAIN Access Paths

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Adding a new Accelerator – Pairing Code

Use TSO TELNET to access the Netezza to get the pairing information

```
OPTION ===> TSO TELNET 10.101.8.100 1600
(1) - Generate a pairing code and display IP-address and
  port.
Accelerator pairing information:
Pairing code   : 7189
IP address     : 10.101.8.100
Port           : 1400
Valid for      : 30 minutes
 Completing the authentication using the Add New
  Accelerator
```

Distribution and Clustering in the Accelerator

- In general, use defaults
  - No Distribution Keys - random/balanced distribution
  - No Organizing Keys – no sequencing of data in a node

- For larger tables, joined frequently, orders of magnitude improvement can be seen by specifying organizing and or distribution keys
  - Distribution key:
    - Determines how data is partitioned across worker nodes
  - Organizing key:
    - Determines the row sequence on disk within each node

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Distribution Keys

- DB2 table data added to the accelerator is distributed among multiple worker nodes within the accelerator
  - By default, data is distributed among the worker nodes randomly
- Sometimes, large amounts of data needs to be redistributed or broadcasted within the cluster of worker nodes to join tables
- The IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator therefore allows specifying columns for the distribution
  - Using the join columns of two tables as distribution key, causes the rows with the same join values to be stored on the same worker node
- This enables co-located joins without data broadcasts

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Organizing Keys

- Data is stored in data units (extents)
- For each of these extents, the accelerator knows the MIN and MAX value of every column
- Without having any order in the data, the data range between MIN and MAX shows the full spectrum for each extent
- By specifying organizing keys, the data is "ordered" for the specified columns, allowing smaller value ranges for these columns
- Queries first check if their predicates are within the MIN/MAX range of an extent - this allows skipping complete extents

Hands-on Lab 1

- What did we learn?
- Questions?
- Problems?

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Hands-on Lab 2

- Manage IDAA through XML and JCL
- Incremental Update
- High Performance Storage Saver (HPSS)
- Static SQL – New in v4
- Workload Balancing

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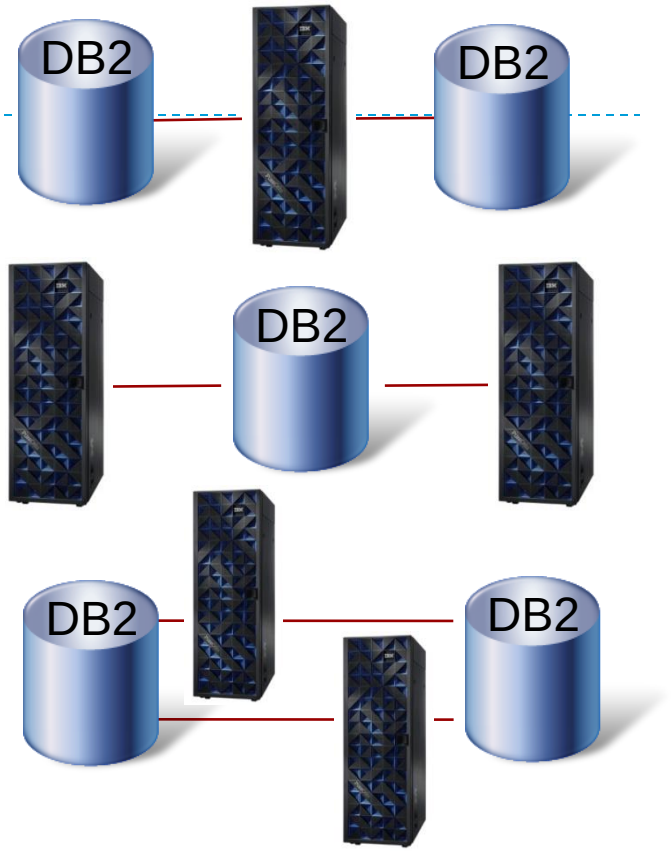
Flexible Deployment options

- Multiple DB2 systems can connect to a single Accelerator
- A single DB2 system can connect to multiple Accelerators
- Multiple DB2 systems can connect to multiple Accelerators

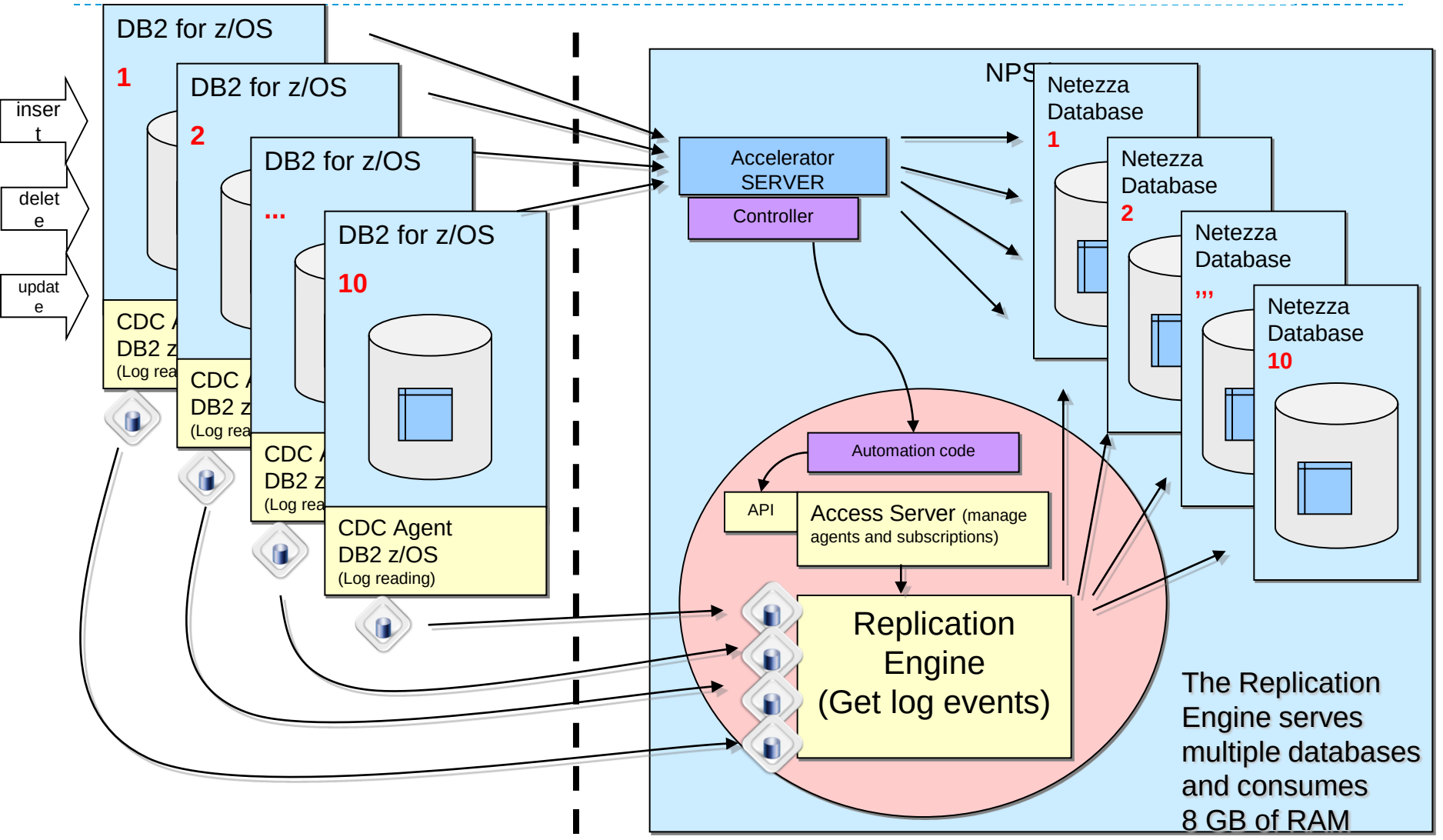


Better utilization of Accelerator resources
Scalability
High availability
Multiple options to deploy Dev/Test/QA

Full flexibility for DB2 systems:

- residing in the same LPAR
- residing in different LPARs
- residing in different CECs
- being independent (non-data sharing)
- belonging to the same data sharing group
- belonging to different data sharing groups

Synchronization options	Use cases, characteristics and requirements
Full table refresh **The entire content of a database table is refreshed for accelerator processing**	▪ **Existing ETL process replaces entire table** ▪ **Multiple sources or complex transformations** ▪ **Smaller, un-partitioned tables** ▪ **Reporting based on consistent snapshot**
Table partition refresh **For a partitioned database table, selected partitions can be refreshed for accelerator processing**	▪ **Optimization for partitioned warehouse tables, typically appending changes "at the end"** ▪ **More efficient than full table refresh for larger tables** ▪ **Reporting based on consistent snapshot**
Incremental Update **Log-based capturing of changes and propagation to IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator with low latency (typically 1 minute)**	▪ **Scattered updates after "bulk" load** ▪ **Reporting on continuously updated data (e.g., an ODS), considering most recent changes** ▪ **More efficient for smaller updates than full table refresh**


DB2 for z/OS
1
DB2 for z/OS
2
DB2 for z/OS
...
DB2 for z/OS
10
CDC Agent
DB2 z/OS
(Log reading)
insert
delete
update
NPS
Accelerator
SERVER
Controller
Netezza
Database
1
Netezza
Database
2
Netezza
Database
...
Netezza
Database
10
Automation code
API
Access Server (manage
agents and subscriptions)
Replication
Engine
(Get log events)
The Replication
Engine serves
multiple databases
and consumes
8 GB of RAM

High Performance Storage Saver (HPSS)

- Historical and archival data need only reside on the Accelerator
- Saves DB2 for z/OS storage costs
- Provides cost-effective means to retain data "online" for search and analysis
- Supports auditing and compliance
- Special Register: GET_ACCEL_ARCHIVE

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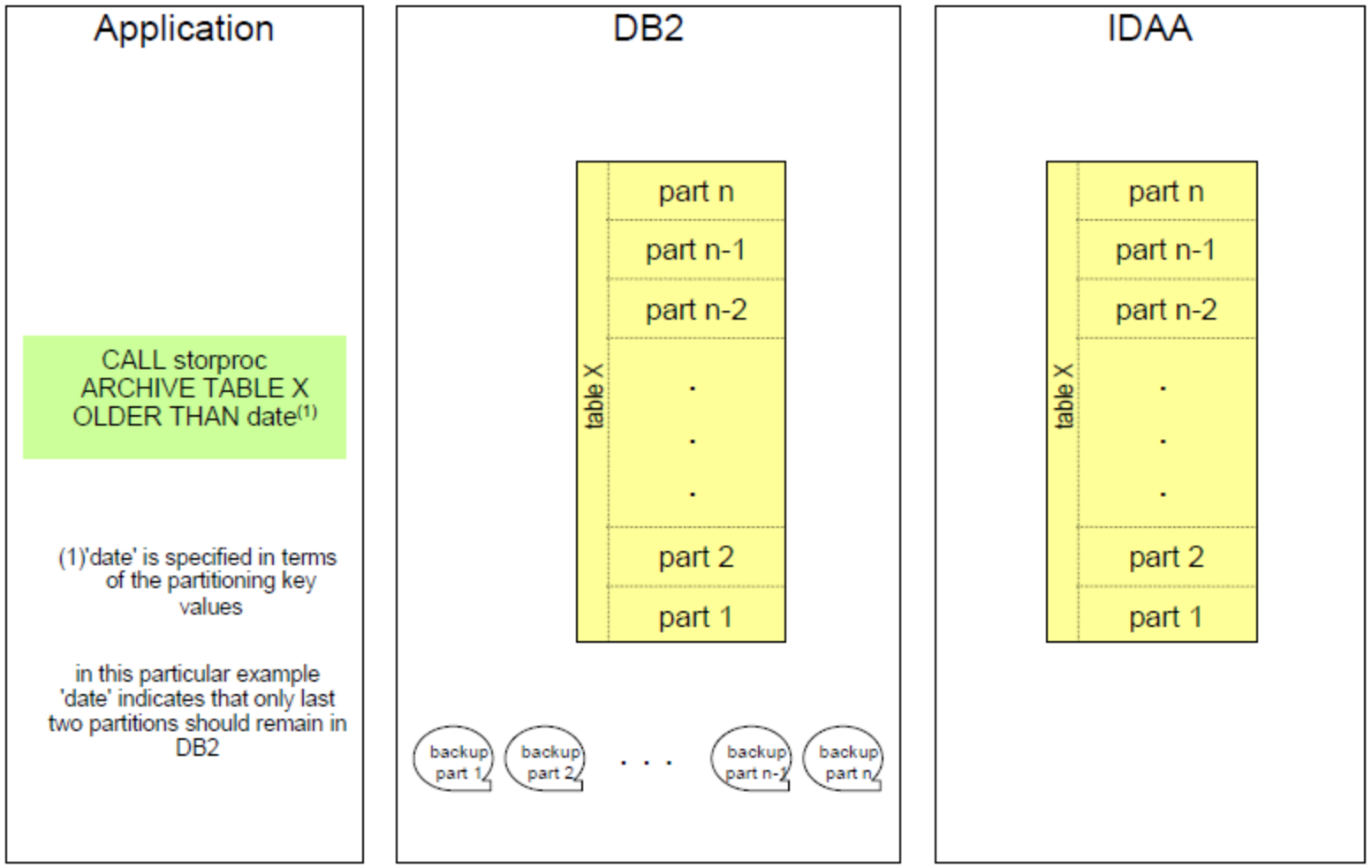
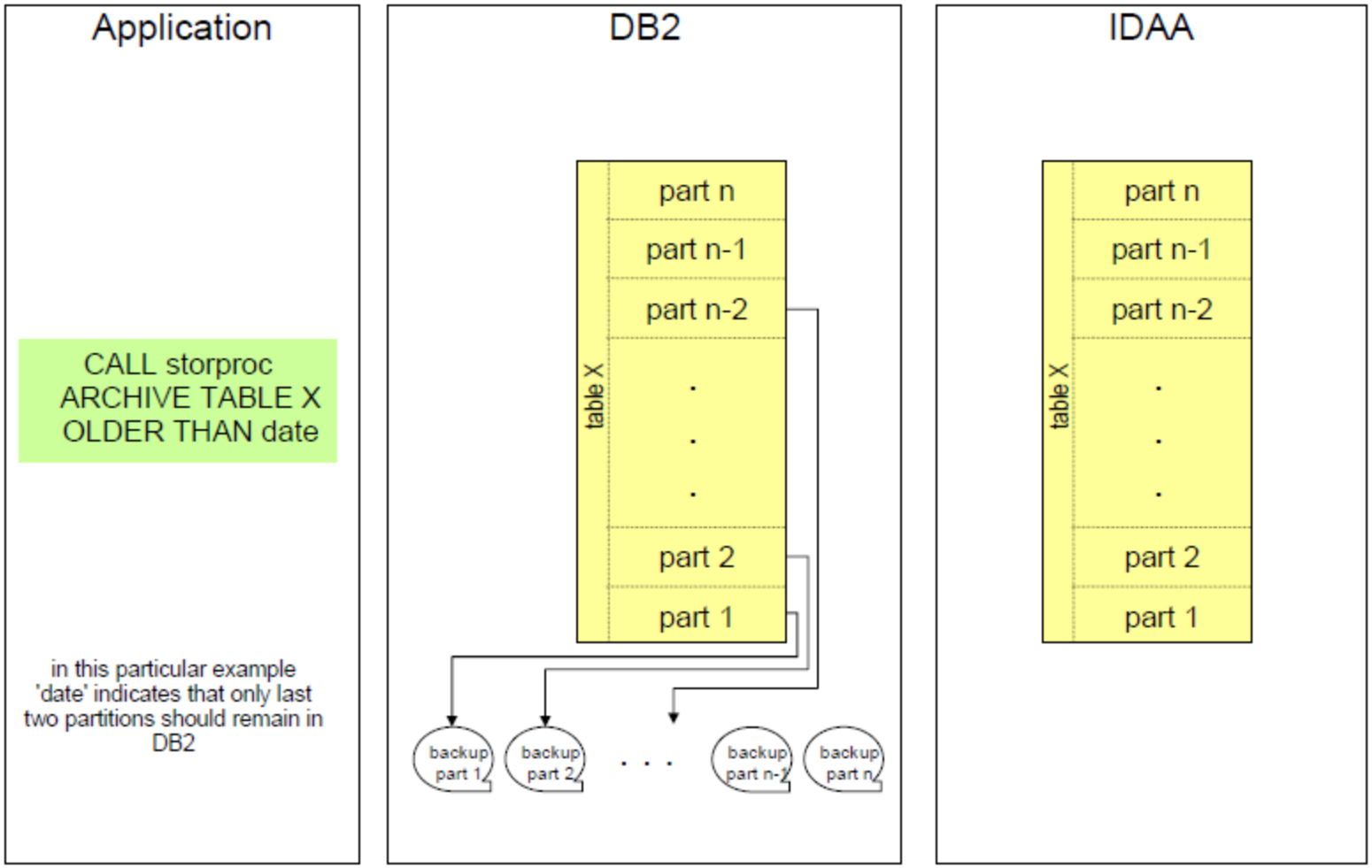
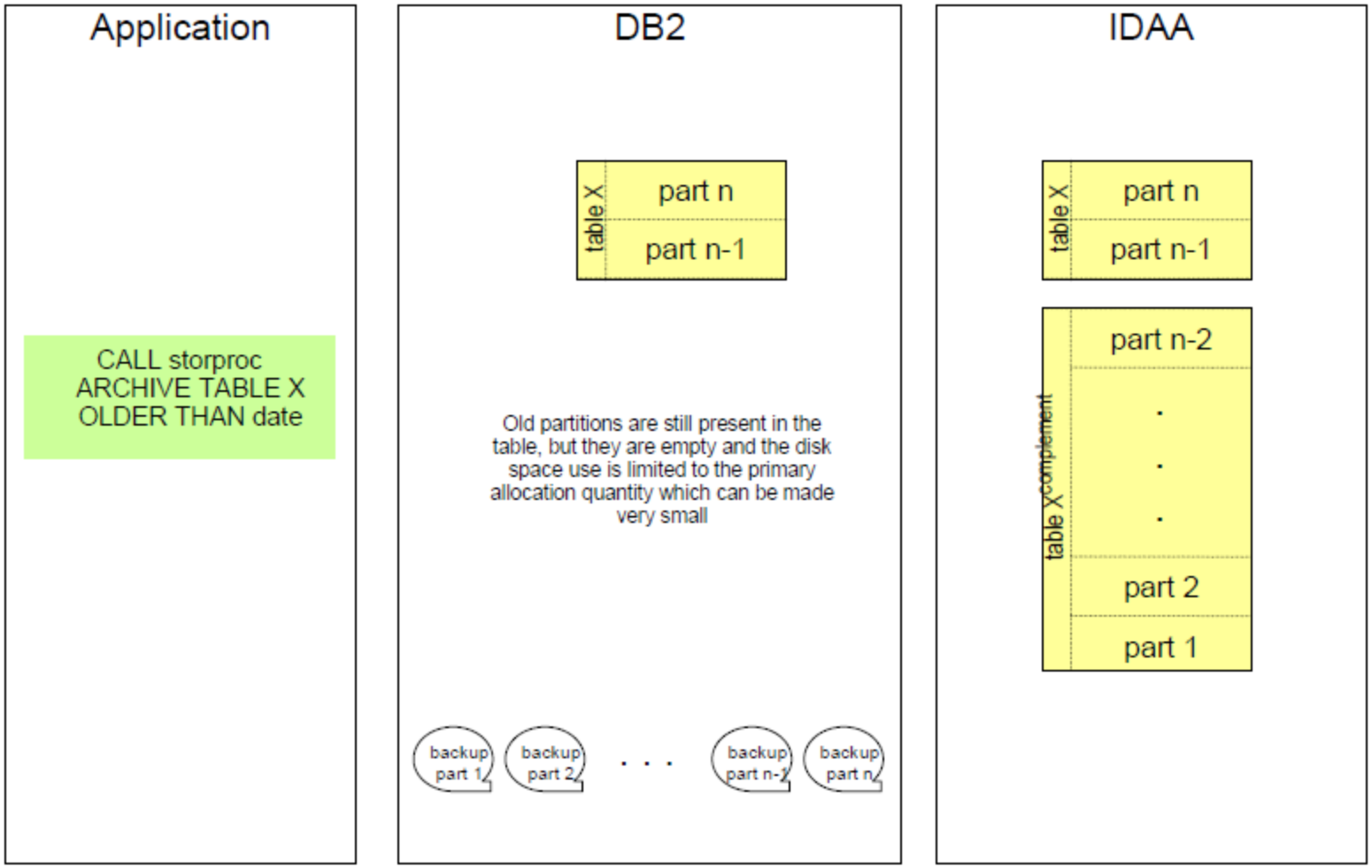
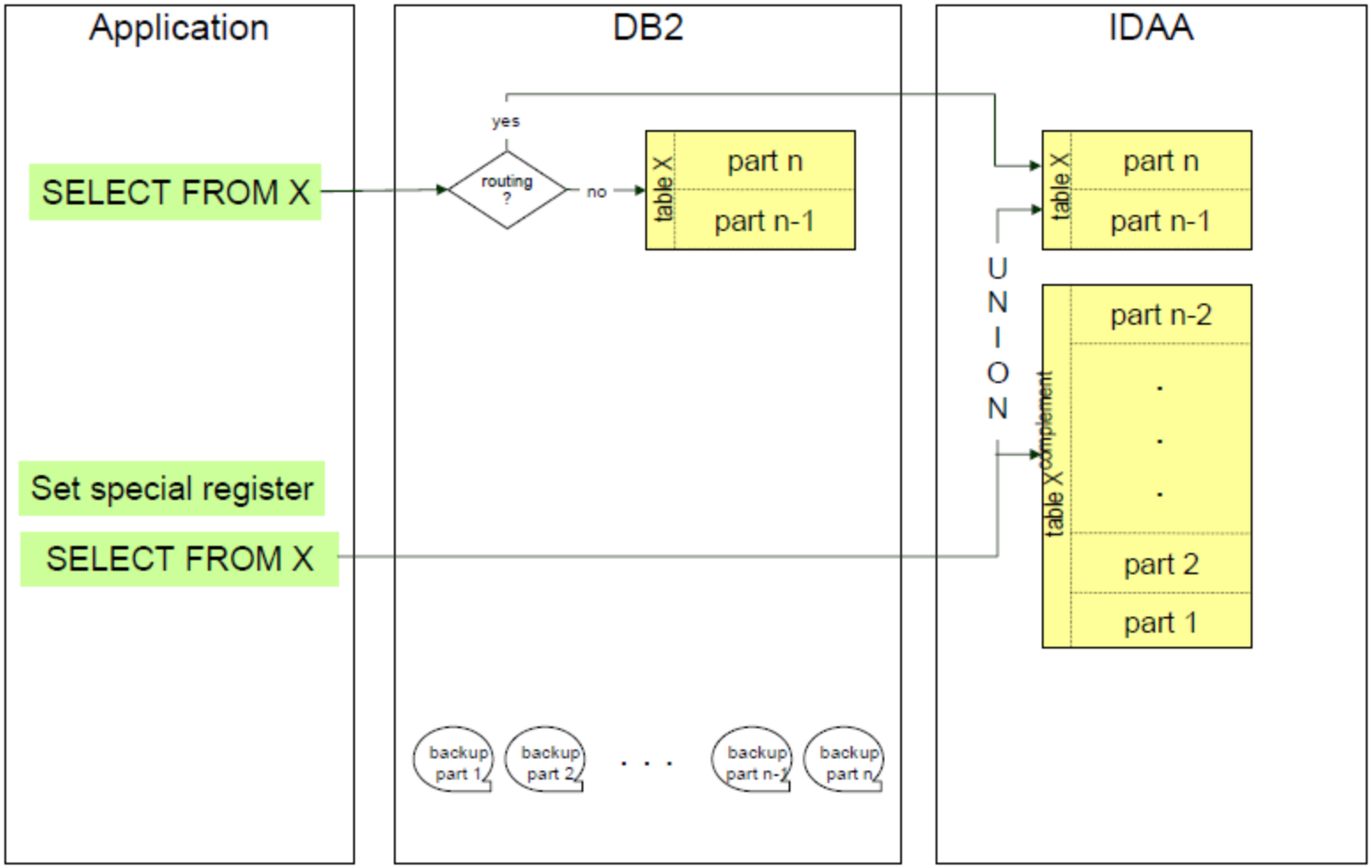

Application
CALL storproc ARCHIVE TABLE X OLDER THAN date(1)
(1)'date' is specified in terms of the partitioning key values
in this particular example 'date' indicates that only last two partitions should remain in DB2
DB2
table X
part n
part n-1
part n-2
part 2
part 1
backup part 1
backup part 2
backup part n-2
backup part n
IDAA
table X
part n
part n-1
part n-2
part 2
part 1


Application
CALL storproc
ARCHIVE TABLE X
OLDER THAN date
in this particular example
'date' indicates that only last
two partitions should remain in
DB2
DB2
table X
part n
part n-1
part n-2
part 2
part 1
backup
part 1
backup
part 2
backup
part n-2
backup
part n
IDAA
table X
part n
part n-1
part n-2
part 2
part 1


Application
CALL storproc
ARCHIVE TABLE X
OLDER THAN date
DB2
table X
part n
part n-1
Old partitions are still present in the table, but they are empty and the disk space use is limited to the primary allocation quantity which can be made very small
backup part 1
backup part 2
backup part n-1
backup part n
IDAA
table X
part n
part n-1
table X complement
part n-2
part 2
part 1


Application
DB2
IDAA
SELECT FROM X
Set special register
SELECT FROM X
yes
routing ?
no
table X
part n
part n-1
backup part 1
backup part 2
backup part n-2
backup part n
UNION
table X complement
part n-2
part 2
part 1

Static SQL

- New BIND options
  - QUERYACCELERATION
    - NONE
    - ENABLE
    - ENABLEWITHFAILBACK
    - ELIGIBLE
    - ALL
  - GETACCELARCHIVE
    - NO
    - YES

Static SQL (cont)

- The SYSIBM.SYSPACKSTMT column STATUS will have a new value, 'O' , for a static query that has been bound for acceleration during bind package
- To accelerate queries in a static package
  - First add and enable the referenced DB2 table(s) to the accelerator
  - Then BIND/REBIND the query's package specifying the desired QUERYACCELERATION behavior to bind queries in that package for acceleration

Static SQL (cont)

- To use data that is **archived** to the accelerator
  - First archive at least one partition of the referenced DB2 table(s)
  - Then BIND/REBIND the package specifying GETACCELARCHIVE(YES) and the desired QUERYACCELERATION behavior to bind queries in that package for acceleration and retrieve archived data

EXPLAIN

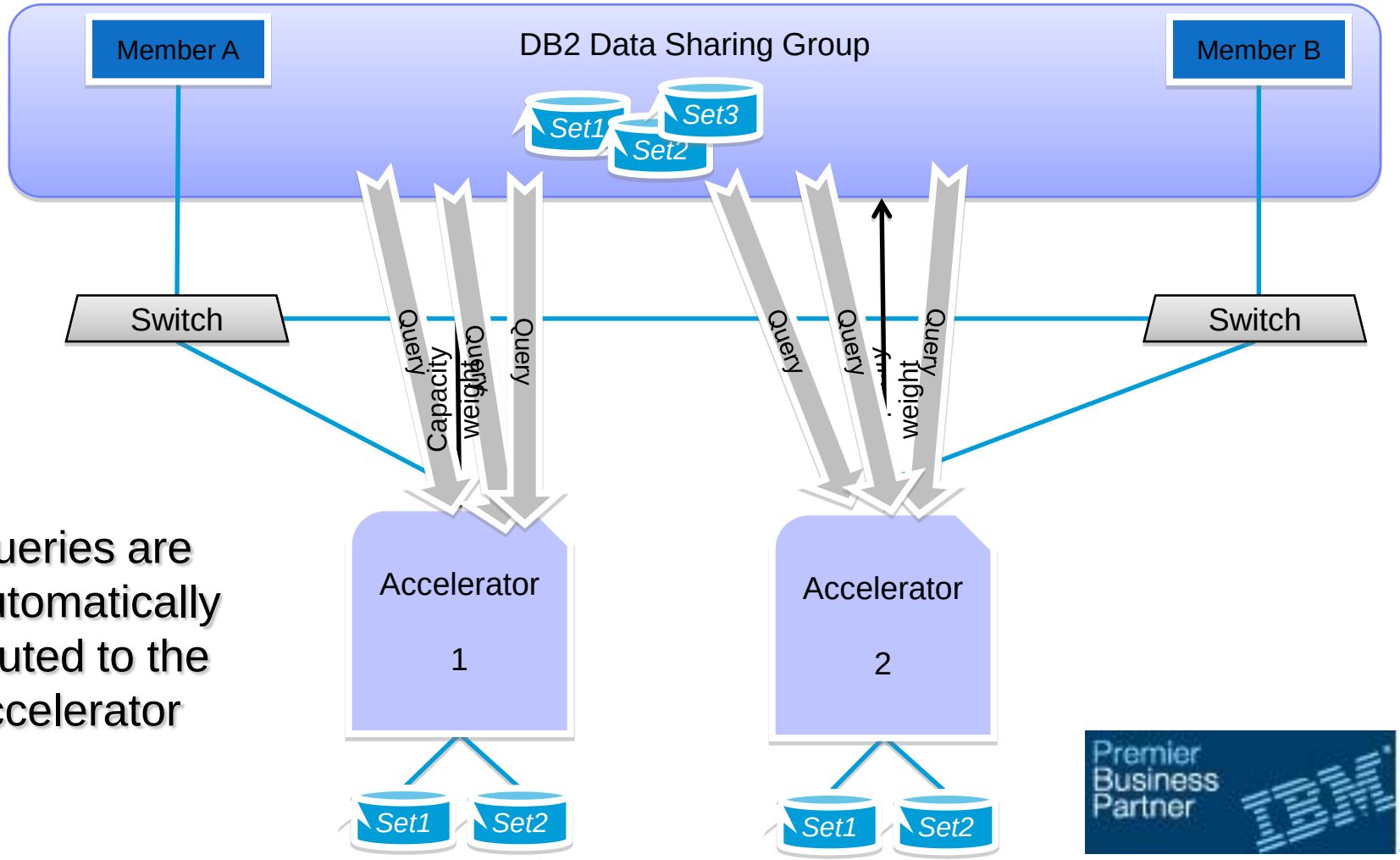
- For each query (irrespective of number of query blocks) row inserted into following tables:
  - PLAN_TABLE's ACCESSTYPE column is set to a value of 'A'
  - DSN_QUERYINFO_TABLE's QI_DATA column shows the converted query text
  - If the query is not re-routed REASON_CODE and QI_DATA columns provide details

Column Name	Column Contents
QUERYNO	The statement identification, the same value as in PLAN_TABLE. Use it with EXPLAIN_TIME to correlate DSN_QUERYINFO_TABLE and PLAN_TABLE
QBLOCKNO	
QINAME1	If REASON_CODE = 0, the name of the accelerator
QINAME2	If REASON_CODE = 0, the location of the accelerator
APPLNAME	The name of the application plan for the row. Applies only to embedded EXPLAIN statements that are executed from a plan or to statements that are explained when binding a plan. A blank indicates that the column is not applicable.
PROGNAME	The name of the program or package containing the statement being explained. Applies only to embedded EXPLAIN statements and to statements explained as the result of binding a plan or package. A blank indicates that the column is not applicable.
VERSION	The version identifier for the package. Applies only to an embedded EXPLAIN statement executed from a package or to a statement that is explained when binding a package. A blank indicates that the column is not applicable.
COLLID	The collection ID for the package. Applies only to an embedded EXPLAIN statement that is executed from a package or to a statement that is explained when binding a package. A blank indicates that the column is not applicable.
GROUP_MEMBER	The member name of the DB2 that executed EXPLAIN. The column is blank for non-data sharing.
SECTNOI	The section number of the statement.
SEQNO	
EXPLAIN_TIME	The time at which the statement is processed. This time is the same as the BIND_TIME column in PLAN_TABLE.
TYPE	'A' identifies a query that is considered for acceleration. REASON_CODE identifies if the query qualifies for acceleration or not.
REASON_CODE	If 0, the query qualifies for acceleration. Otherwise, the query cannot be accelerated. More details on the next chart.
QI_DATA	If REASON_CODE = 0, the text of the converted SQL statement (sent to IDAA). Otherwise, the description of the reason for not qualifying for acceleration
SERVICE_INFO	IBM internal use only
QB_INFO_ROWID	IBM internal use only

Value	Description
0	Query qualifies for acceleration
1	No active accelerator was found when EXPLAIN was executed.
2	The special register CURRENT QUERY ACCELERATION is set to NONE.
3	The query is a DB2 short running query or re-routing to the accelerator is not considered advantageous.
4	The query is not read-only
5	The query is running under the private protocol.
6	The cursor is defined as scrollable or rowset cursor.
7	The query refers to multiple encoding schemes.
8	The query FROM clause specifies a data-change-table-reference.
9	The query contains a correlated table expression.
10	The query contains a common table expression reference.
11	The query contains an unsupported expression. QI_DATA contains the expression text.
12	The query references table *table-name* that is either not defined in accelerator, or the table is defined, but is not enabled for query re-routing.
13	The accelerator *accelerator-name* containing the tables of the query is not started.
14	The column *column-name* referenced in the query is altered in DB2 after the data is loaded in the accelerator.
900 through 999	IBM internal use

Workload Balancing

- If multiple accelerators are defined to a DB2 subsystem and based on the accelerated tables a query could be routed to multiple accelerators, DB2 uses accelerator utilization information to route the query to an accelerator
- Ensures that all defined accelerators are well balanced utilized



Queries are automatically routed to the accelerator

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Hands-on Lab 2

- What did we learn?
- Questions?
- Problems?

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Next Steps

- Workload Assessment
  - Workload on DB2
  - Competitor workload (e.g. Teradata, MS SQL Server)
- Customer Value Engagement (CVE)
- Proof-of-concept (POC)

Workload Assessment

- Activate Dynamic Statement Cache
  - CACHEDYN subsystem parameter
- Activate relevant IFCID, start trace classes
  - `-START TRACE(MON) CLASS(30) IFCID(316,317,318) DEST(SMF)`
  - `-START TRACE(ACCTG) CLASS(1,2) DEST(xxx)`
- Create objects for collecting workload information
  - DDL in <hlq>.SDSNSAMP(DSNTESC)

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Workload Assessment (cont)

- Collect workload information from the Dynamic Statement Cache
  - `EXPLAIN STMTCACHE ALL`
  - Review DSN_STATEMENT_CACHE_TABLE
- Verify the Dynamic Statement Cache contains Analytic Queries (SQL provided)
- Optional: Mask sensitive information in SQL statements

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Workload Assessment (cont)

- EXPLAIN extracted SQL
  - `%REXXEXPL <subs> <schema>`
- Unload workload, EXPLAIN and catalog information (UNLOAD job provided)
- Deliver datasets for evaluation
- Review the results

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IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator -- Workload Analysis Results

Center of Excellence, Datawarehouse on System z, IBM Research & Development, Böblingen, Germany

Summary for Dynamic Query Statements

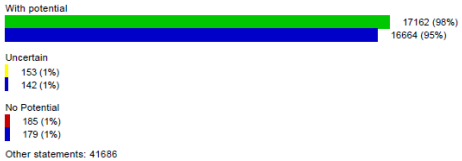
This report analyzes SQL select statements from the DB2 dynamic statement cache
to determine potential DB2 Analytics Accelerator benefits.
These queries are divided into 3 categories:
'With potential' (green) contain SQL syntax that may run on the accelerator.
'Uncertain' (yellow) contain SQL syntax that require further investigation.
'No potential' (red) contain SQL syntax that is ineligible for query acceleration.
The DB2 z/OS optimizer uses heuristics to further analyze which queries should continue
running natively on DB2 z/OS, marked in blue. The number of blue queries can be influenced
by acceleration settings, for example 'enable', 'eligible', or 'all'.
Note that this report is only meant as an indicator of the potential benefits,
actual query acceleration may vary depending on your particular configuration.

Start trace time	End explain time	Min time stmt cached	Max time stmt cached
Aug 18, 2013 4:33 AM	Sep 1, 2013 7:19 PM	Aug 18, 2013 12:52 PM	Sep 1, 2013 7:19 PM

	Total	With potential	Uncertain	W/o potential
Queries	17500	17162 (98%)	153 (1%)	185 (1%)
Elapsed Time (s)	150653.49	138476.55 (92%)	10577.51 (7%)	1599.42 (1%)
CPU Time (s)	17440.15	15734.61 (90%)	1146.62 (7%)	558.91 (3%)

Reason breakdown for 1% queries with no potential	# Queries	% Queries	% Elapsed Time
Unsupported function	7	0%	0%
Not read only	4	0%	0%
Not select	19	0%	0%
Unsupported column type	2	0%	1%
Unsupported encoding	50	0%	0%
Common table expression	2	0%	0%
Unsupported special register	89	1%	0%
Data-change-table reference	36	0%	0%
Sequence expression	41	0%	0%
Quant. predicates (temp. restr.)	11	0%	0%
Unsupported cast	1	0%	0%

Total Number of Queries: 17500



Total Elapsed Time (s): 150653.49

Total CPU Time (s): 17440.15

Elapsed time potential

CPU time potential

Query	Elapsed Time (s)	CPU Time (s)	Executed	Eligibe / DB2 native	Rows exam./proc.	Table Sizes	IDAA Time	Comment	State
514365	3928.05	480.53	1		40 M / 5 M	69.41 GB	10-100x (N2001-010) 10-100x (N2001-005) 10-100x (N1001-010) 10-100x (N1001-005) 10-100x (N1001-002)		(Prima SELEC DFIDF DTDIS ED_AN WHEN ORIG_ END_A DFIDF DFIDF DFIDF LOAN DFIDF DB_CF FROM PROD LOAN OUTEI OUTEI WHER DFIDF INTFC DFIDR

Query details

Queries by elapsed time

Query Classification by Elapsed Time

Query classification	Unique Queries	Executed Queries	Total elapsed (s)	Total CPU (s)	CPU %	CPU eligible %
Total	17500	394253	150653.49	17440.15	100%	90%
> 60 min elapsed time	8	8	52385.17	3028.19	17%	9%
30-60 min elapsed time	9	9	23916.58	1901.01	11%	6%
10-30 min elapsed time	33	33	28675.61	4702.28	27%	21%
5-10 min elapsed time	41	43	19165.81	2754.02	16%	15%
1-5 min elapsed time	121	129	18207.67	3188.96	18%	16%
50-60 s elapsed time	19	28	1532.47	311.24	2%	1%
40-50 s elapsed time	24	27	1197.49	230.98	1%	1%
30-40 s elapsed time	33	34	1167.64	182.70	1%	1%
20-30 s elapsed time	31	35	827.03	163.49	1%	0%
10-20 s elapsed time	55	60	864.90	195.65	1%	0%
5-10 s elapsed time	64	71	515.66	150.85	1%	0%
0-5 s elapsed time	17033	393776	2197.44	630.78	4%	0%

Workload Assessment – Static SQL

- Set zParm ACCELMODEL to YES
- BIND or REBIND PACKAGE for all DB2 packages to be evaluated
- Use option APREUSE(ERROR) with the REBIND PACKAGE command to make sure that the current access path remains unchanged

Workload Assessment – Alternatives

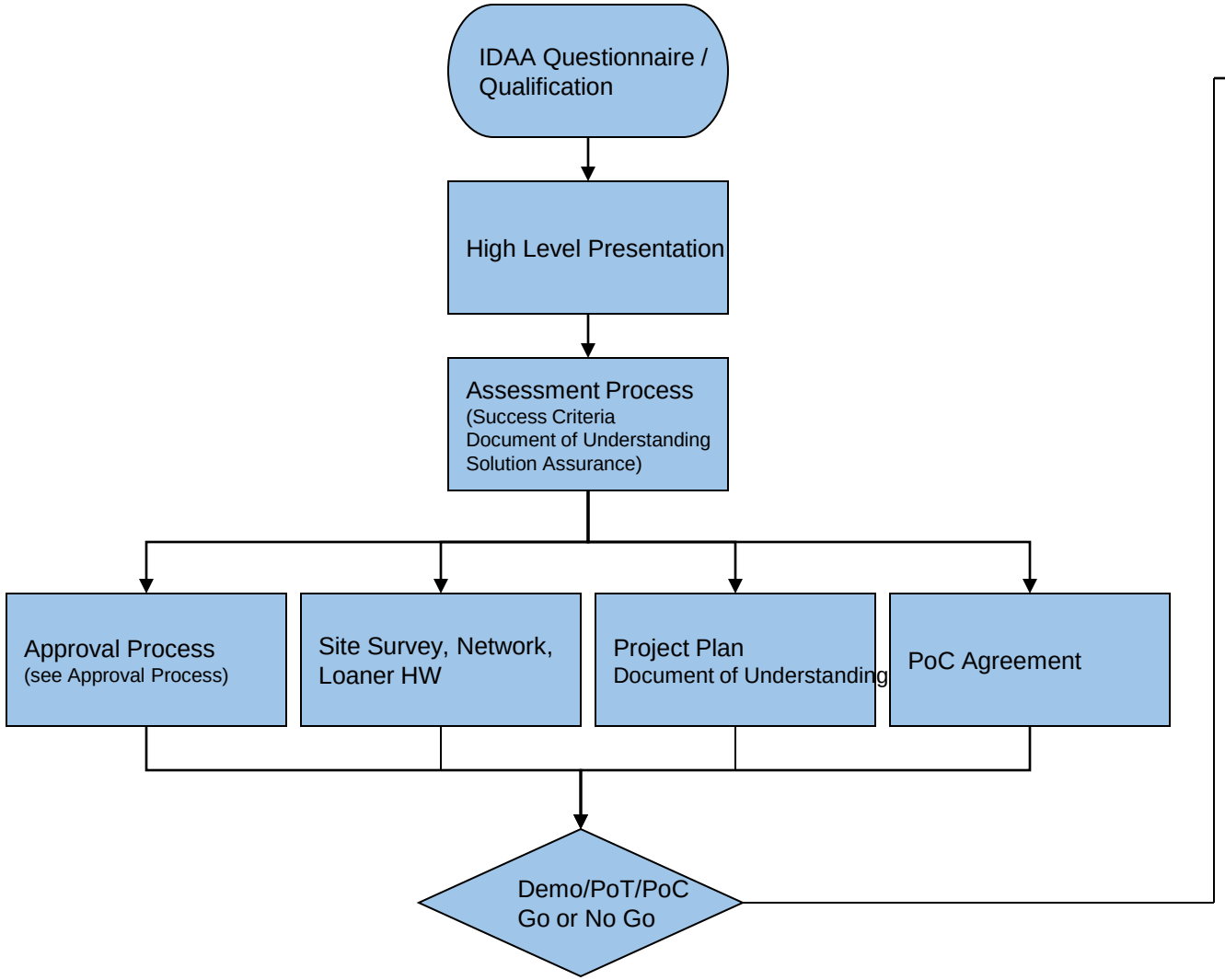
- OMEGAMON XE for DB2 Performance Expert
- Optim Query Workload Tuner
- Manual Assessment

Proof-of-concept - Goals

- Manageability – Understand the tools and processes required to define, deploy and administer performance objects in the IDAA
- Functionality - Understand and witness the ability of IDAA solution to redirect queries to a workload optimized, appliance-like query accelerator based on IBM Netezza technology
- Performance and ease of migrating distributed databases
- Performance of accelerated queries
- A 2-3 week POC executed according to mutually defined plan

Proof-of-concept – Key Players

- Project Sponsor – Person responsible for the business success of the solution
- Project Manager – Responsible for keeping the deployment tasks staffed and on track
- DB2 Systems Programmer – Installation and integration of DB2 and Accelerator software
- z/OS Systems Programmer – Configuration and integration of System z and z/OS related resources, such as the z/OS-based Workload Manager (WLM)
- Operations / Infrastructure – Preparation of the physical environment for the accelerator
- Networking – Preparation of the communications environment for the accelerator
- Database administrators and application developers – Integration of the product into applications and evaluation of the product


IDAA Questionnaire / Qualification
High Level Presentation
Assessment Process
(Success Criteria
Document of Understanding
Solution Assurance)
Approval Process
(see Approval Process)
Site Survey, Network, Loaner HW
Project Plan
Document of Understanding
PoC Agreement
Demo/PoT/PoC Go or No Go
Demo/PoT/PoC
(see PoC Process)
Technical Buy-in

Attributions

- Dwaine Snow, IBM
- Jeff Feinsmith, IBM
- Patric Becker, IBM Boeblingen Lab
- Knut Stolze, IBM Boeblingen Lab

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Resources

- Redbooks
  - "Optimizing DB2 Queries with IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator for z/OS" SG24-8005
  - "Hybrid Analytics Solution using IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator for z/OS V3.1" SG24-8151
- www.thefillmoregroup.com/blog

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Thank you

Kim May, Vice President Business Development

Frank Fillmore, President

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