

Introduction to Fully Automated Application Performance Analysis

GiAPA

by iPerformance



www.giapa.com

Automatically generated optimization hints for:

- **Programs**
- **Access of data bases**

Output Generated : Overview of Potential Savings Found

```
GiAPA (c) by                               Statistics from Automated Application Performance Analysis          21-03-30
iPerformance                               Library GIAPAUTILI           Member EXAMPLES                               13:55:30

  21,538 data collection intervals processed = data from 3 days 17 hours 45 minutes
14-08-02  5:45 date and time for first data included in analysis (YY-MM-DD hh:mm)
14-08-06  0:00 date and time for last data included in analysis (YY-MM-DD hh:mm)
103,715,178 job and task records received from Performance Collector API
  37,902,572 showed resource usage --> record generated
  1,147,656 different jobs and tasks found in API data
   893,509 HotSpots detected (Job exceeded interval limits)
   951,490 program call stacks retrieved
10,357,238 program names processed
72,473,827 open file data records processed
```

```
Source machine specifications:
GiAPA version           V05V00
System name             MAINSERV
Serial number           781X22C
Processor type          EPA1
Model & Server Model    E8B
Price group             P20
Op.System version       V7R1M0
LPAR number             021
Number of LPARs         3
Nbr of Phys. CPUs      18
Processor capacity      18.00
PVU per processor       100
Available memory Mb     457,179,136
Auxiliary storage Gb    45,897,128
System ASP Gb           34,012,316
System ASP use pct      72.0450
```

Potential Savings Found by Automated Application Performance Analysis

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 52 | Improvements of Program Functions | 2,176 Minutes |
| 18 | Improvements of File Access Method | 628 Minutes |
| *** Total Potential Run Time Savings | | 46 Hours 44 Minutes |

F3=Exit

Request trial installation and get this overview of savings possible plus one free example (please see next slides) based data from your productions server.

For a detailed description of a Free Trial please use this link:

https://www.giapa.com/GiAPA_HowToRunFreeTrial.pdf

Example of Optimization Hint for a Program

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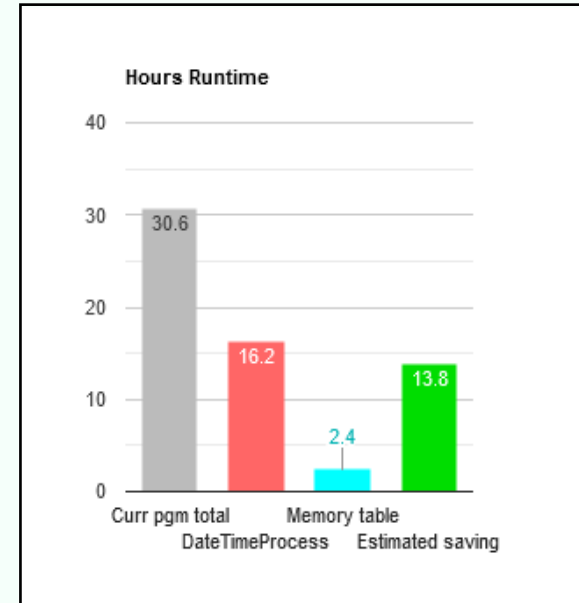
Program Optimization Hint

System: MAINSERV
781X22C LPAR 021

95.3 hours of data collected starting 2021-01-29 at 00:01

Program used RWONMN/OMENPDHPZ Calculate interest for outstanding invoices
Statement number 46900
GiAPA detected Date/time conversion or calculation found in 3907 HotSpots
Job and user UBSTVABZY4 KVKZKDV (4 jobs)
 UBSTVABZY7 KVKZKDV (4 jobs)

Estimated saving 85 % of DATETIME = 830 minutes run time
Effort required Probably < 7 hours programmer time (test not included)



Technical explanation

The process needed for date/time format conversions or calculations is rather CPU intensive

Tips on how to optimize the performance

Date/Time conversions, and calculations on date and time fields may be convenient to use, but are rather CPU intensive functions. An example is interest calculation starting with finding the number of days between two dates. If this is done for each record in a batch run, the date field calculation may be responsible for around half the CPU time used by the program. Most often such routines calculate the days elapsed between an older date and today's date, in which case the results of the calculations can be stored in an array using the older date as key. Subsequent date calculations can then be replaced by much faster binary table look-ups in the array.

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Data collection uses less than 0.1 % CPU. The results are produced 100 % automatically.
All jobs are analyzed, and only programs with optimization potential are reported.

Example of Optimization Hint for Accessing a Data Base

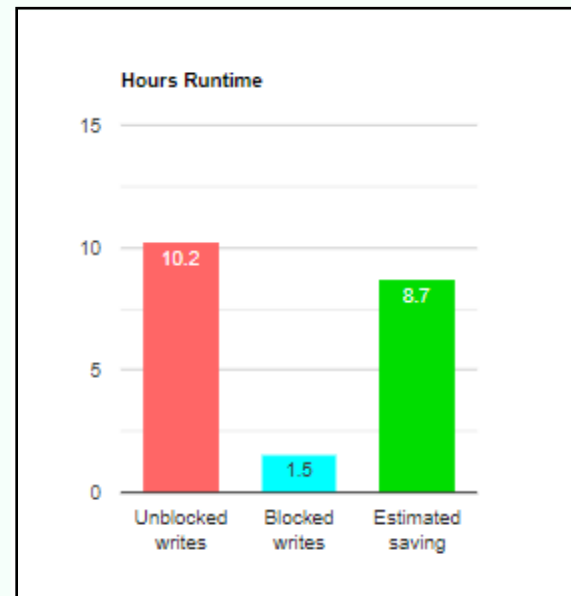


File Access Optimization Hint

System: MAINSERV
781X22C LPAR 021

95.3 hours of data collected starting 2021-01-29 at 00:01

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| File accessed | QTEMP/FEWXRNMP | Transactions ready for main update run |
| Records in file | 50,513,446 (Estimate based on records accessed) | |
| GiAPA detected | 1,765,955,117 unblocked writes of records found in 4,625 HotSpots | |
| Job and user | HSLAB KVKZKDV (117 jobs) HSLAX HAHXDYM (2 jobs) HSLIJ KVKZKDV (6 jobs) (More job info shown by GiAPA Menu option 19, sel. 2) | |
| Estimated saving | 524 minutes run time (mainly CPU time) | |
| Effort required | Probably < 4 man-hours (test time not included) | |



Technical explanation

Writing records/rows one by one is inefficient. A change to use blocking would save most of the time used by these writes.

Tips on how to optimize the performance

When QDBPUT occurs as the active program in many GiAPA HotSpots it should always be considered if the much more performance efficient blocked writes could be used. If the program logic does not necessitate forcing the records to be added to the file immediately, CL statements may be used to request blocking (please refer to GiAPA Tutorial 14, slides 4, 6, 7 and 9 for more details). Data base management will in some cases not automatically use blocked writes, e.g. if access path(s) with unique keys are defined for the data. However, if user program logic assures that duplicate key values are avoided, blocking can be forced through use of CL OVRDBF statement. Blocking could cut over 80 % of the time used for writing the records.

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or [https://www.giapa.com/GiAPA2021Presentation%20\(Published\)/](https://www.giapa.com/GiAPA2021Presentation%20(Published)/)