

UNITE 2008

Managing Service Delivery, Workloads, and Capacity Burn on Metered and Non-Metered Systems

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Session MCP4046
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MGS, Inc.

- Software Engineering, Product Development & Professional Services firm founded in 1986
- We solve business problems with:
 - Products: SightLine™, CheckOut, MGSWEB Web Services, Deliver, C.A.T.T. , SecureCATT, and others
 - Professional Services
 - ❖ IT Management Planning
 - ❖ Capacity Planning and Management
 - ❖ Consulting and Technical Services including Performance Management and Hardware-Software-Network Integration
 - ❖ Application Development Services including Java/J2EE development and platform rehosting
 - ❖ Training Services
 - Software Engineering Services on ClearPath MCP, Windows, and UNIX platforms.

Agenda

- Concepts
- Defining Workloads
 - Identify
 - Characterize
 - Establish Service Levels
- Managing Service Delivery
- Managing Capacity Burn

Service Delivery Concepts

- Whether using ITIL®, COBIT®, ISO/IEC 20000, Quality Management, or other integrated process framework they all include areas similar to the following:
 - Service Level Management
 - Financial Management of IT Services
 - Capacity and Performance Management
 - IT Service Continuity Management
 - Availability Management
- This session discusses service level management and capacity management

What is Service Delivery?

- Delivery of defined IT services to requestors (typically users) at:
 - an expected performance level,
 - with expected reliability and availability, and
 - within budget constraints.

What is Performance?

- Meeting Expectations.
- Complete Processing a Unit of Work in the Expected Time.
 - On-line transactions - Response time
 - Batch runs - Elapsed time/Deadlines
 - “On-Line Batch” - Elapsed (Response) time
- Performance assumes Capacity

Capacity Defined

- Ability to process work
- Maximum work that can be done while meeting Performance objectives (service levels)
- Performance cannot be achieved without sufficient Capacity to process the Work.

Managing Service Delivery

- Know the Workload(s)
- Know the Service Requirements
- Know the Demand Pattern
- Know the Performance
- KNOWLEDGE ENABLES:
 - Planning for Capacity needs
 - Managing Services to Budget

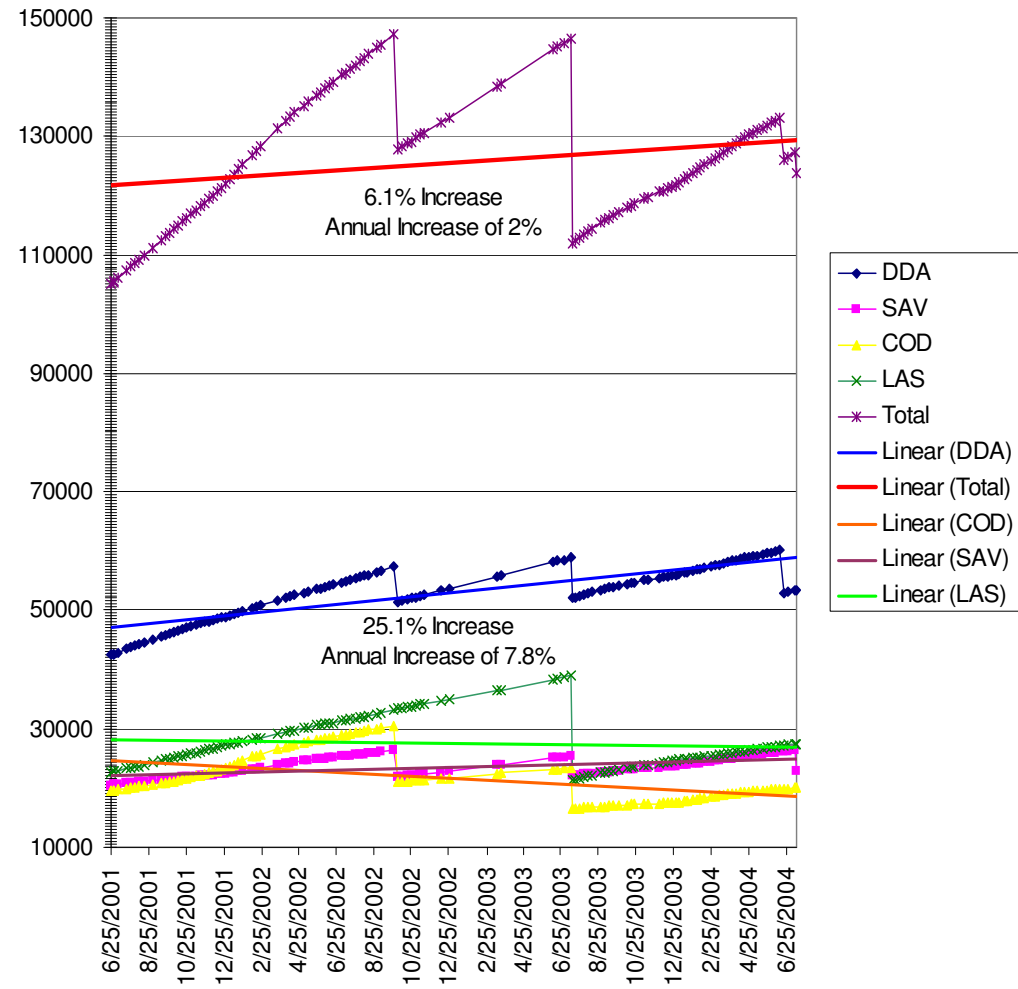
Define and Characterize Workloads

- **Workload Identification**
 - **Identify programs associated with a business function:**
 - ❖ Payroll
 - ❖ Accounting (A/R, A/P, G/L)
 - ❖ Order Entry
 - ❖ Outpatient Admissions
 - **Determine whether there are on-line and batch elements and when they are active on the system**
 - **For on-line workloads:**
 - ❖ COMS Program groups identified
 - **For batch workloads:**
 - ❖ Identify the major WFL processes
 - ❖ Is it a single-threaded process or parallel processing?

Define and Characterize Workloads

- **Equate business volume indicators to identified workloads**
 - **Changes in the business environment affect services**
 - **Business volumes are natural business units (NBU's)**
 - ❖ Orders processed
 - ❖ Occupied hospital beds
 - ❖ Outpatient admissions
 - ❖ Student registrations
 - **System transaction volumes are natural forecasting units (NFU's).**
 - ❖ Inquiry, Update, or Order Entry transactions
 - ❖ Admissions, patient accounts, and discharge inquiry and update transactions

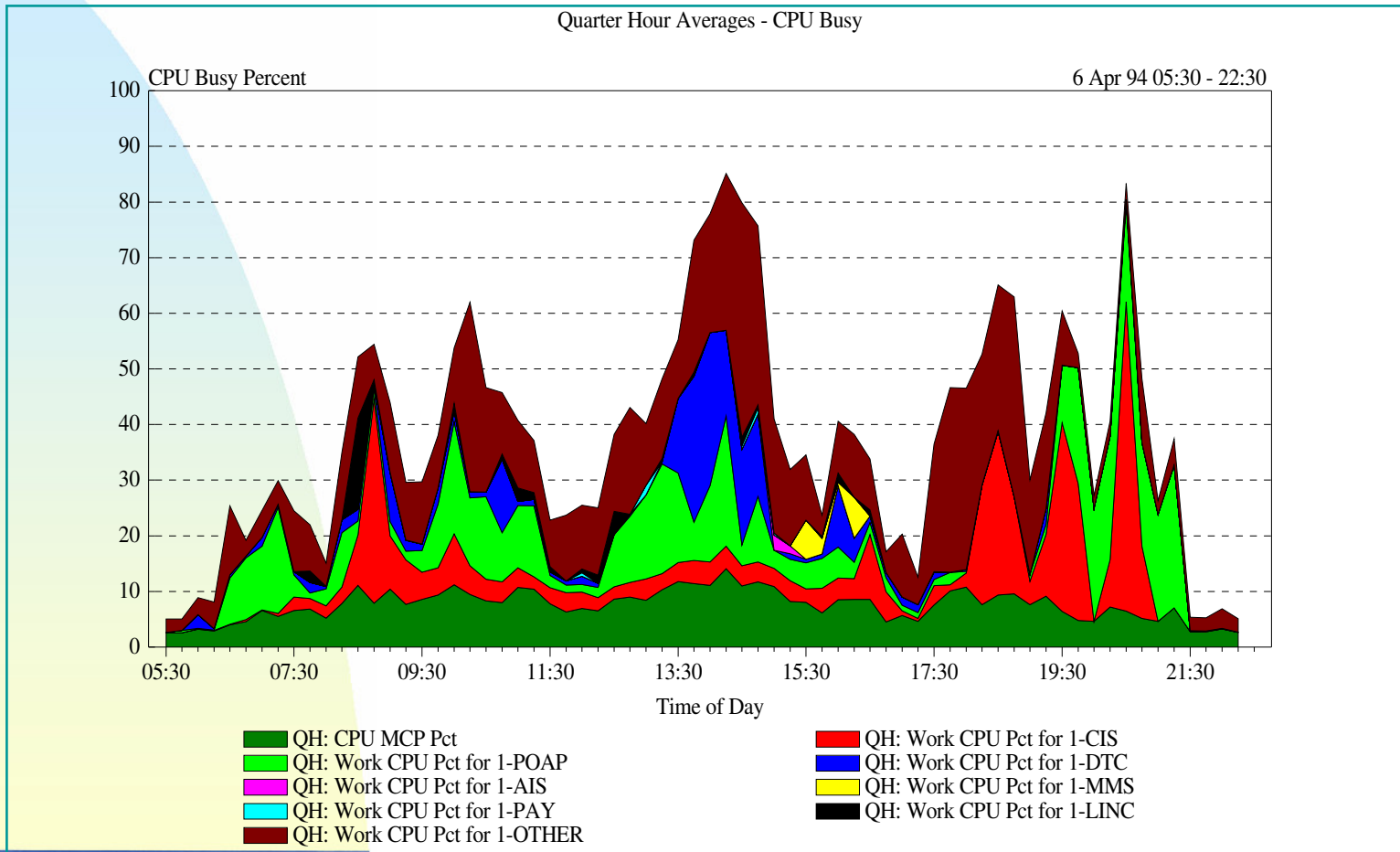
Business Volume History



Define and Characterize Workloads

- **Identify and document service level indicators for each principle workload**
 - **Number job requests processed**
 - **Required end-user response time**
 - **Report deadlines**
 - **User exception reporting**
 - **Number of service requests**

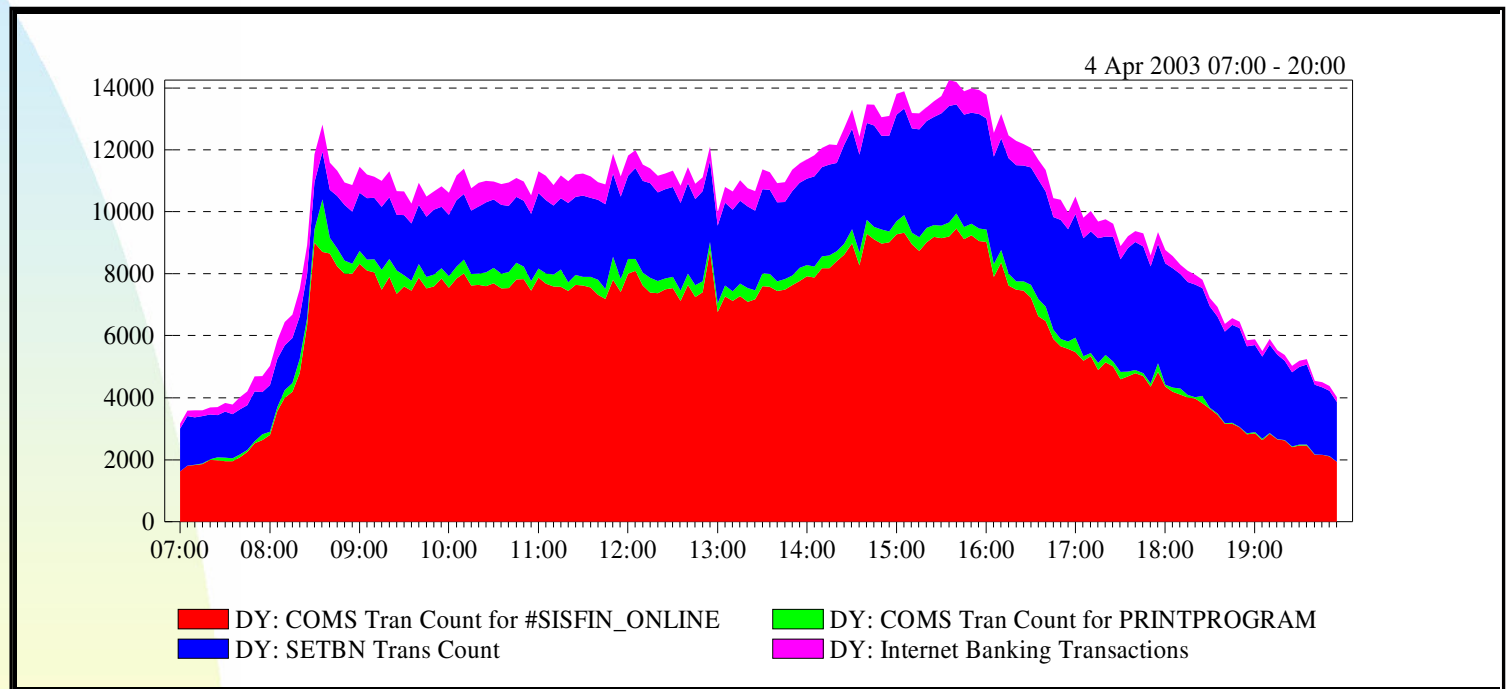
Typical Workload Profile



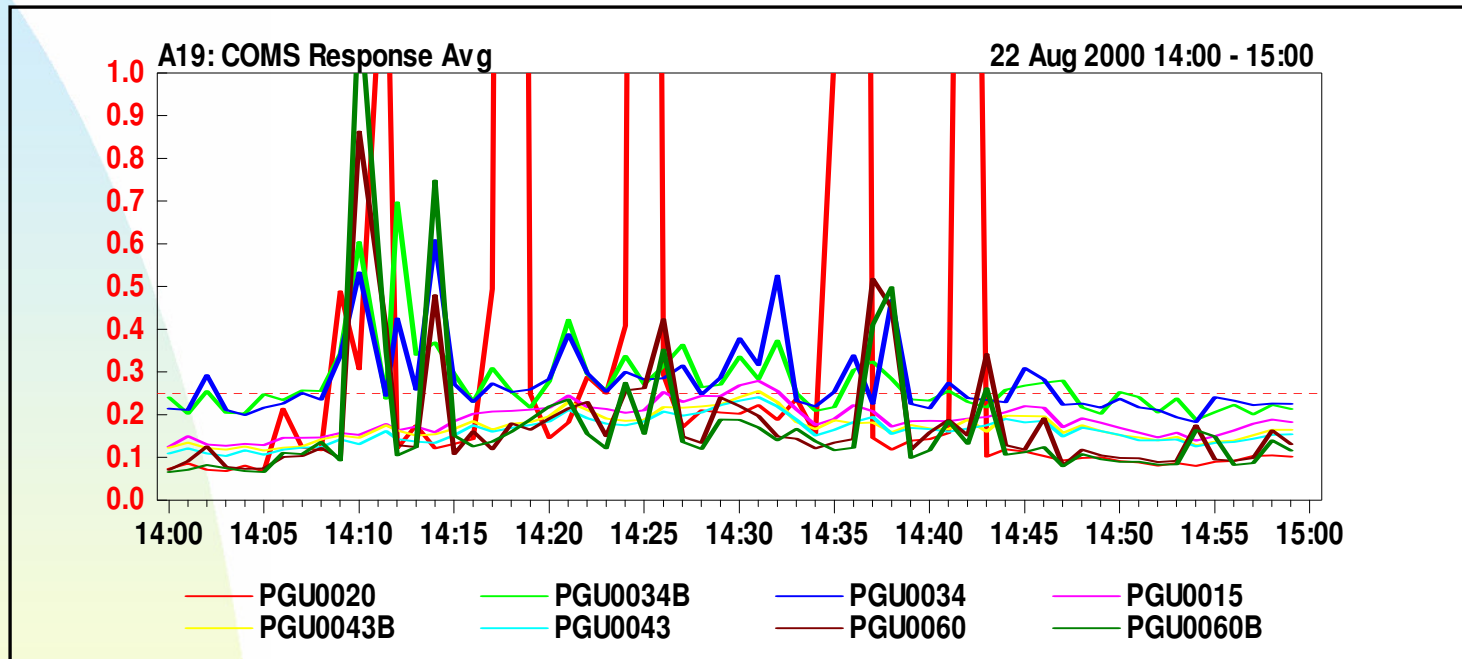
Perform a Workload Service Level Analysis

- **Workload Resource Analysis**
 - **Determine the heaviest resource per workload**
 - **Determine resource contention for each workload**
 - **Workload Analysis**
 - ❖ **Workload Resource Times**
 - Interval * CPU% 10 seconds
 - Interval * ReadyQ% 15 seconds
 - I/O time * IO% 5 seconds
 - Unknown (DMS, etc) 2 seconds
 - ❖ **Sample Interval** 30 seconds
 - ❖ **Other contention indicators**
 - OtherPbit %
 - CPU Stretch

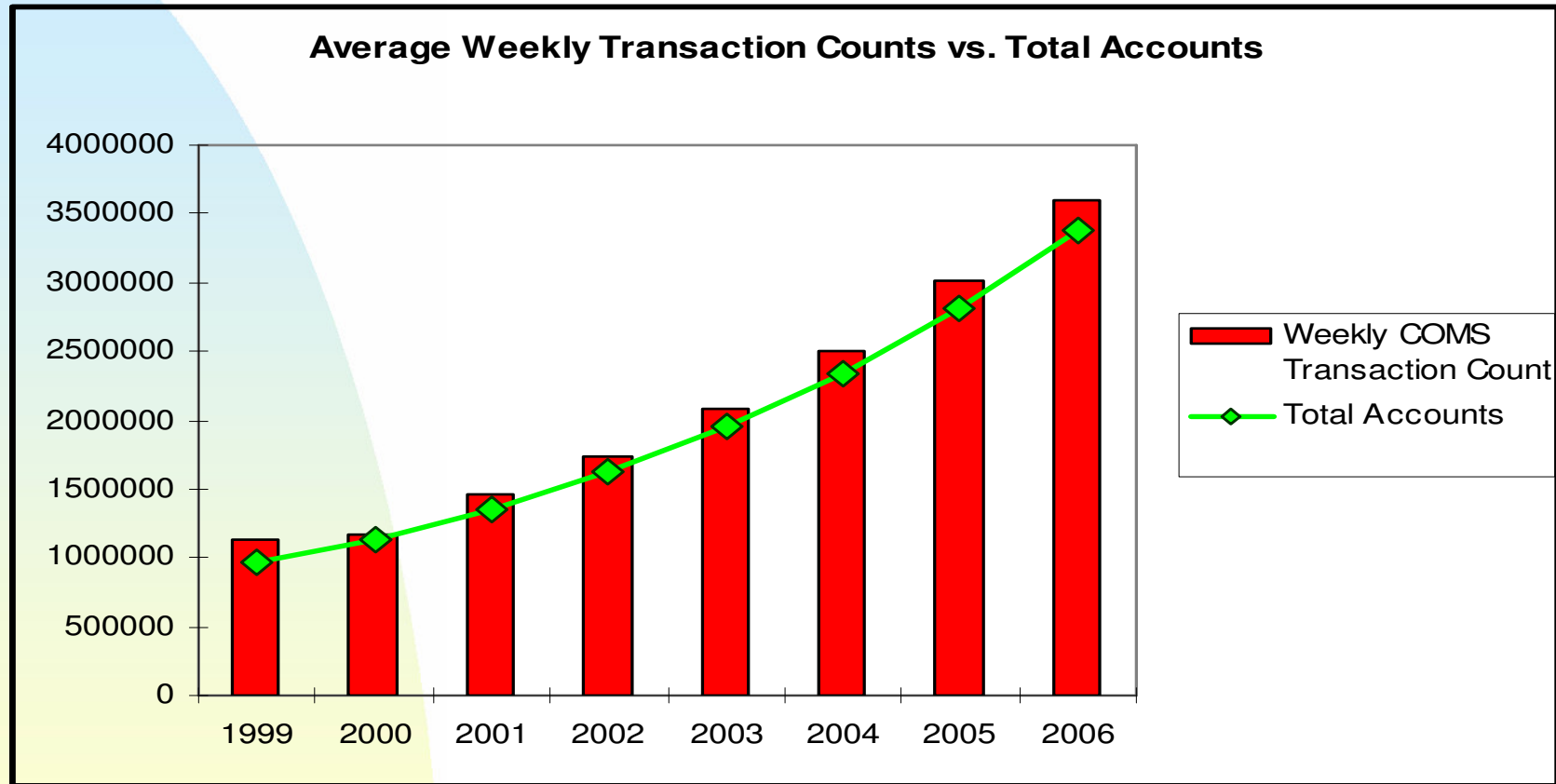
OnLine Workload Profile



On-Line Response Time



On-Line Workload Projection

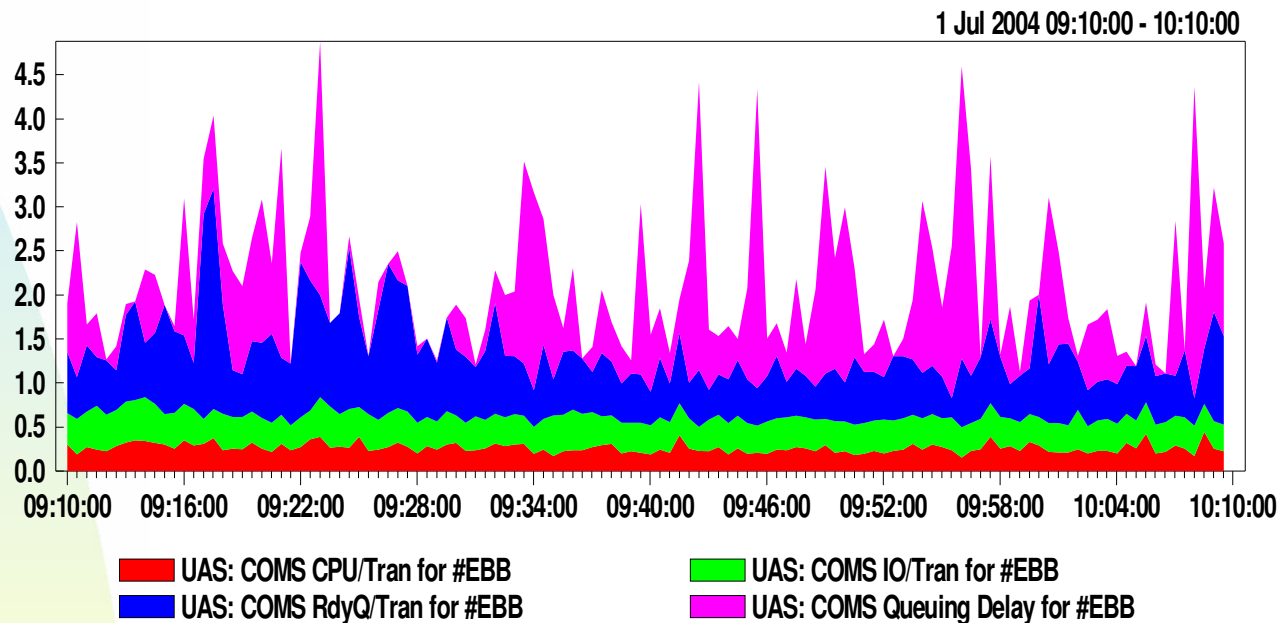


Perform a Workload Service Level Analysis

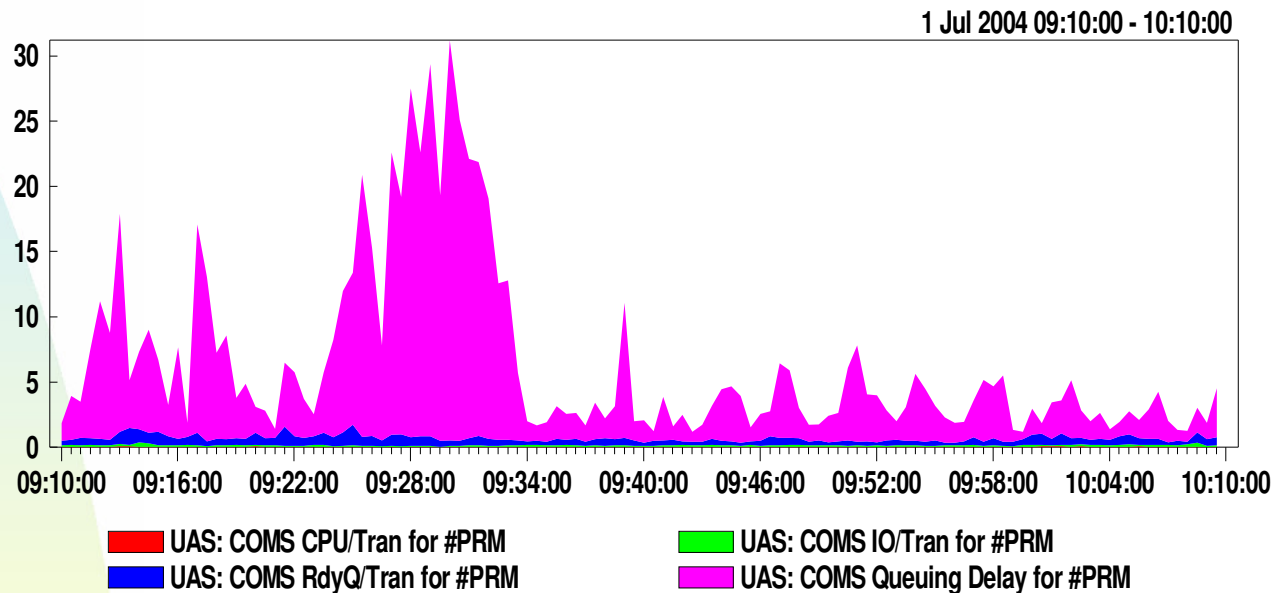
■ Transaction Resource Analysis

- Determine the heaviest resource per program
- Determine resource contention for each program
- Reconcile where response time is spent
- Transaction Analysis Breakdown
- **Average Response time** **900 ms**
 - ❖ CPU time 150 ms
 - ❖ Readyq time 300 ms
 - ❖ I/O time 200 ms
 - ❖ DMS/COMS overhead 250 ms
 - COMS Program Q-Depth .5 transactions
 - DMS BTR Delay 150 ms

Workload Service Level Analysis COMS Response Time



Workload Service Level Analysis COMS Response Time



Perform a Workload Service Level Analysis

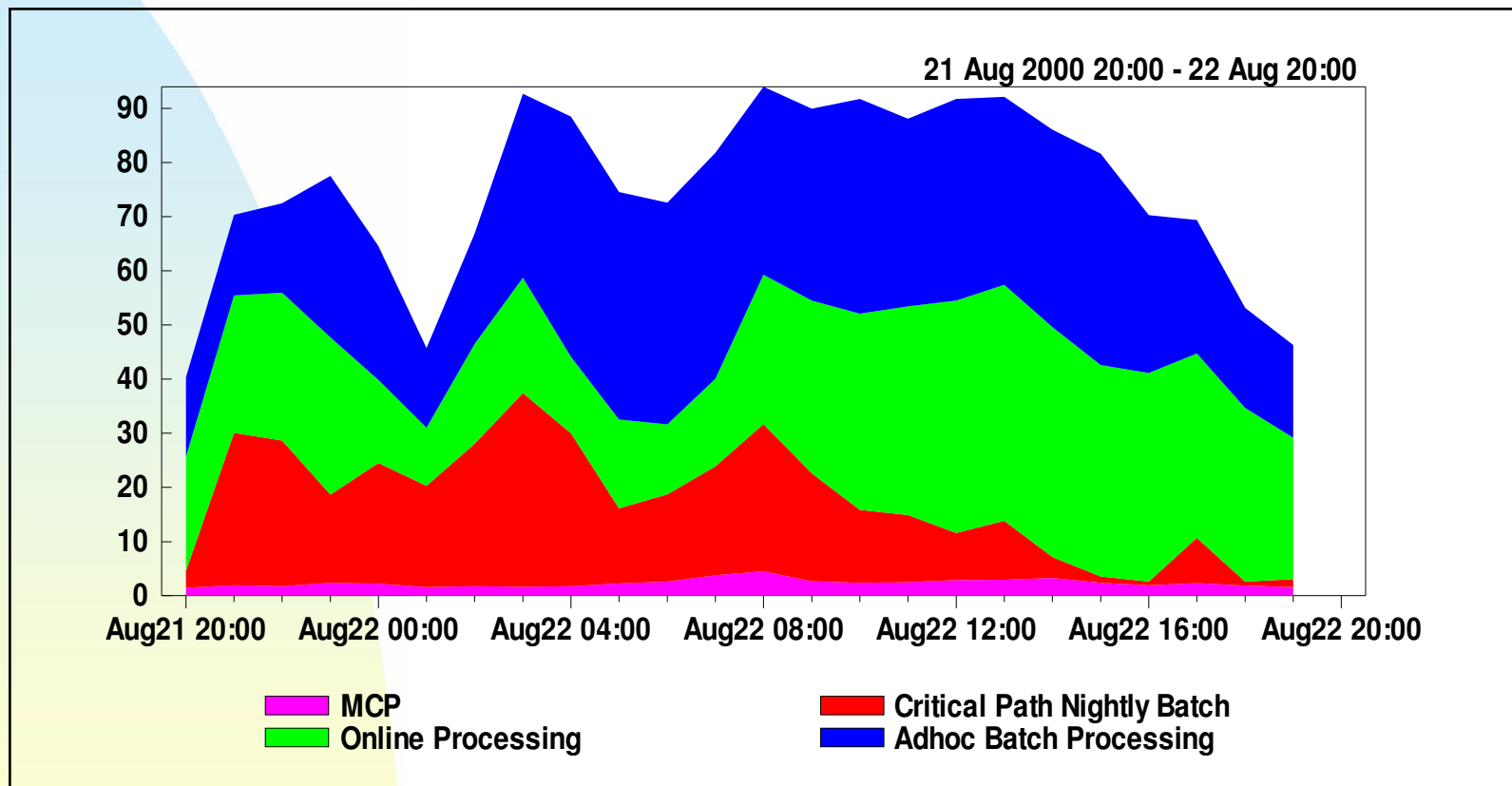
■ Batch Workload Resource Analysis

- **Must utilize VWA vs. VPA performance data**
- **Identify the programs with the highest resource times**
- **Determine resource contention per program**
- **Reconcile where elapse time is spent**
- **Batch elapsed analysis breakdown**
 - ❖ Average elapsed time 8100 seconds (2:30)
 - ❖ CPU time * Program Count 500 seconds
 - ❖ Readyq time * Program Count 2500 seconds
 - ❖ I/O time * Program Count 1000 seconds
 - ❖ Unknown overhead 4100 seconds
 - DMS BTR Delay * BTR WaitCnt 500 seconds
 - Program RSVP 3000 seconds
 - Other Delay 600 seconds

Workload Distribution

- Deadlines
 - Identify processing constraints
 - Identify input availability constraints
 - Identify output delivery requirements
- Map Requirements vs. Resources
 - Foundation/constant demands
 - Variable demands
 - Plot on a timeline with deadlines
- Determine Demand Peaks

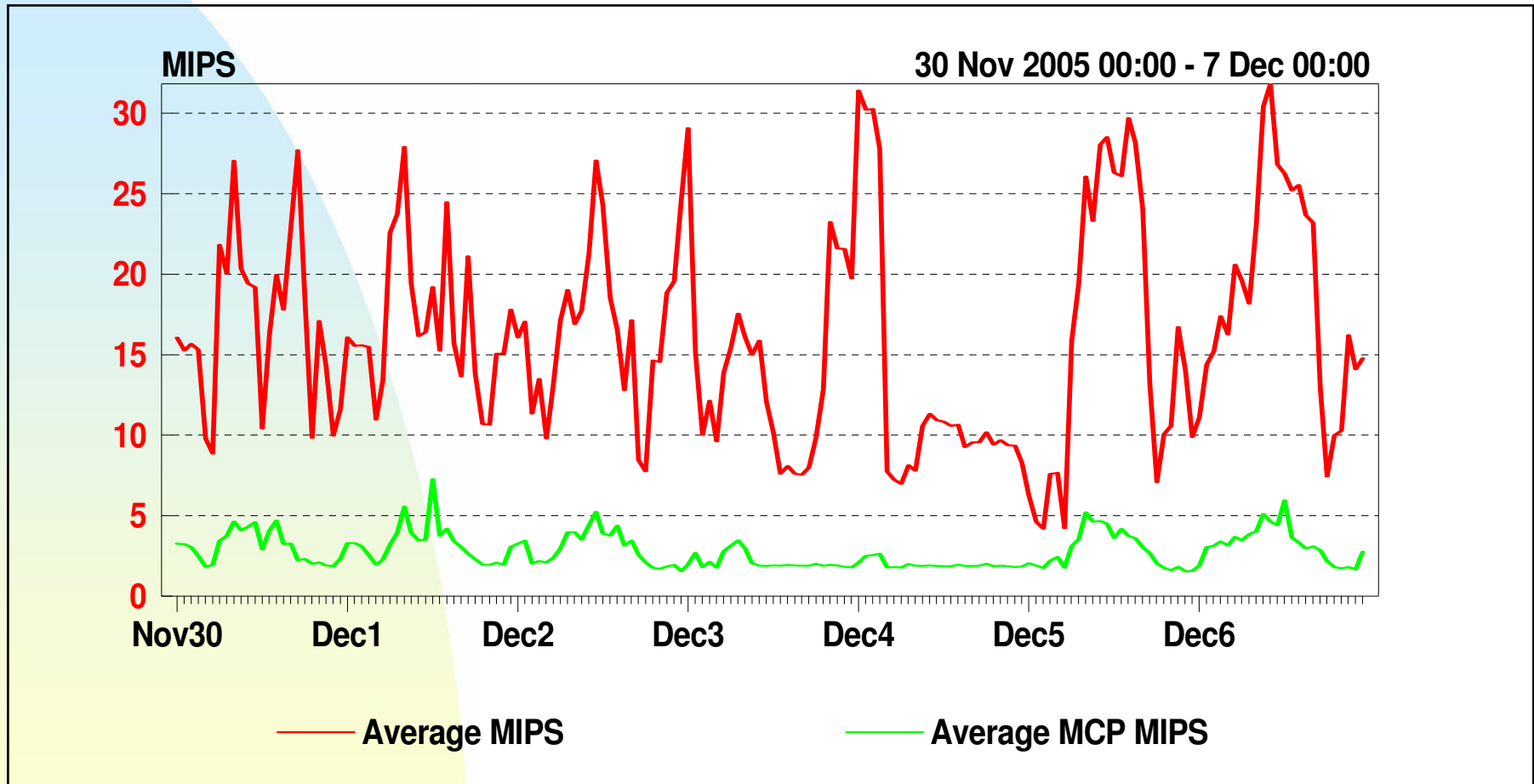
Workload CPU Distribution



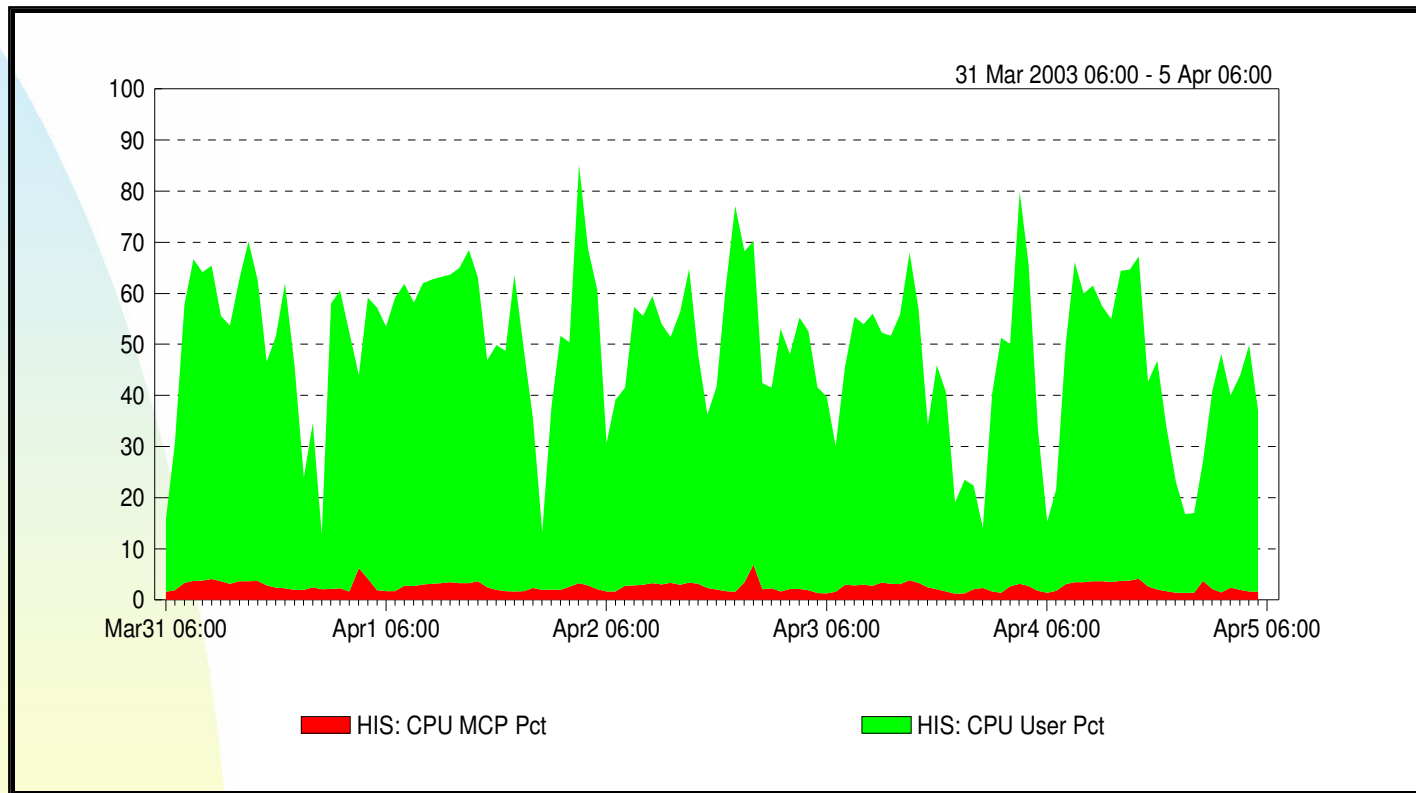
Management Methodology

- Establish baseline
 - Performance requirements (objectives)
 - Capacity usage
 - Workload volume
- Maintain and report history
- Perform trend analysis
 - Capacity usage
 - Workload volume
 - Performance
- Performance:
 - Keep capacity at safe level
 - Report against service level objectives

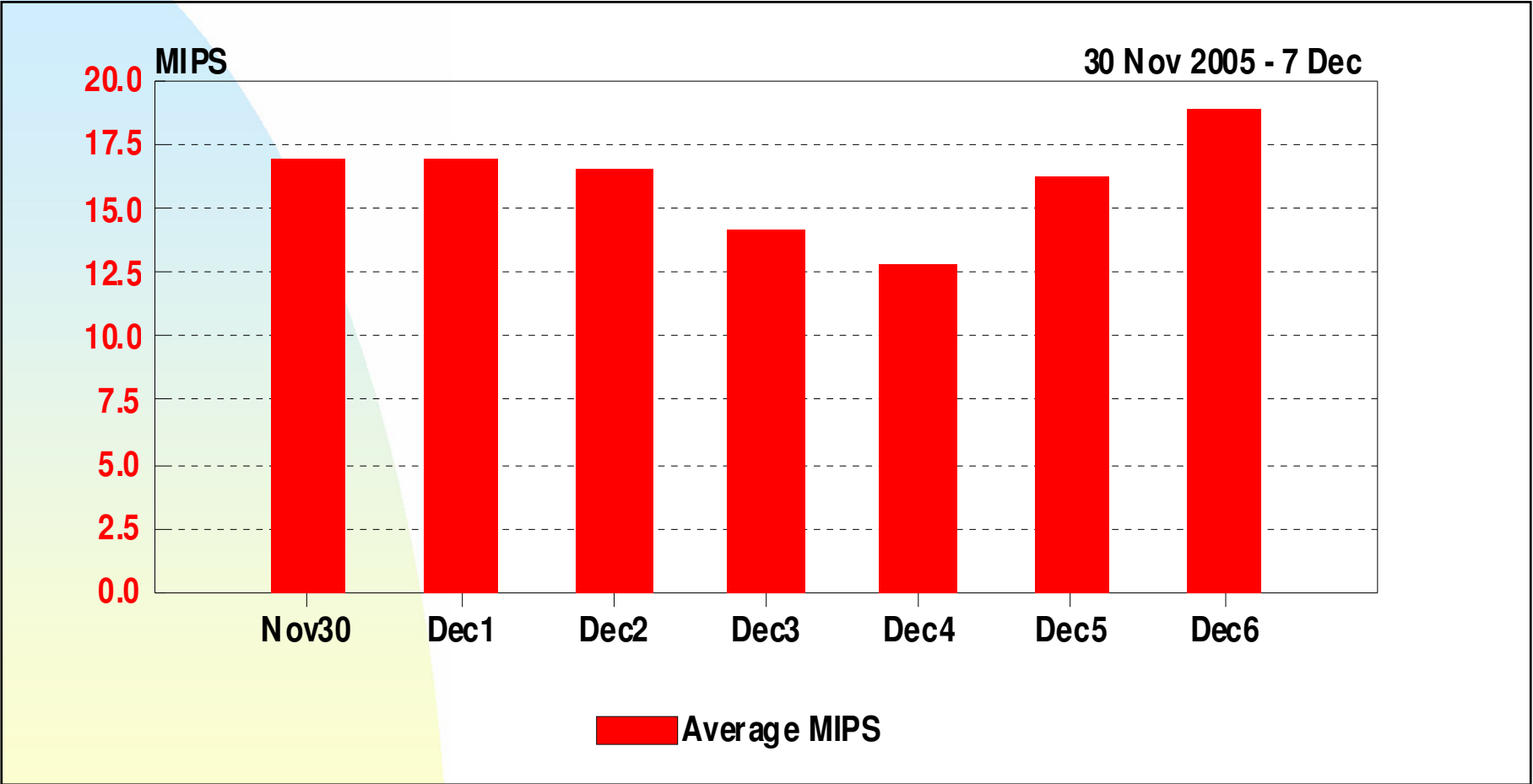
Management Methodology Monitor Capacity Usage



Monitor CPU Busy Percent

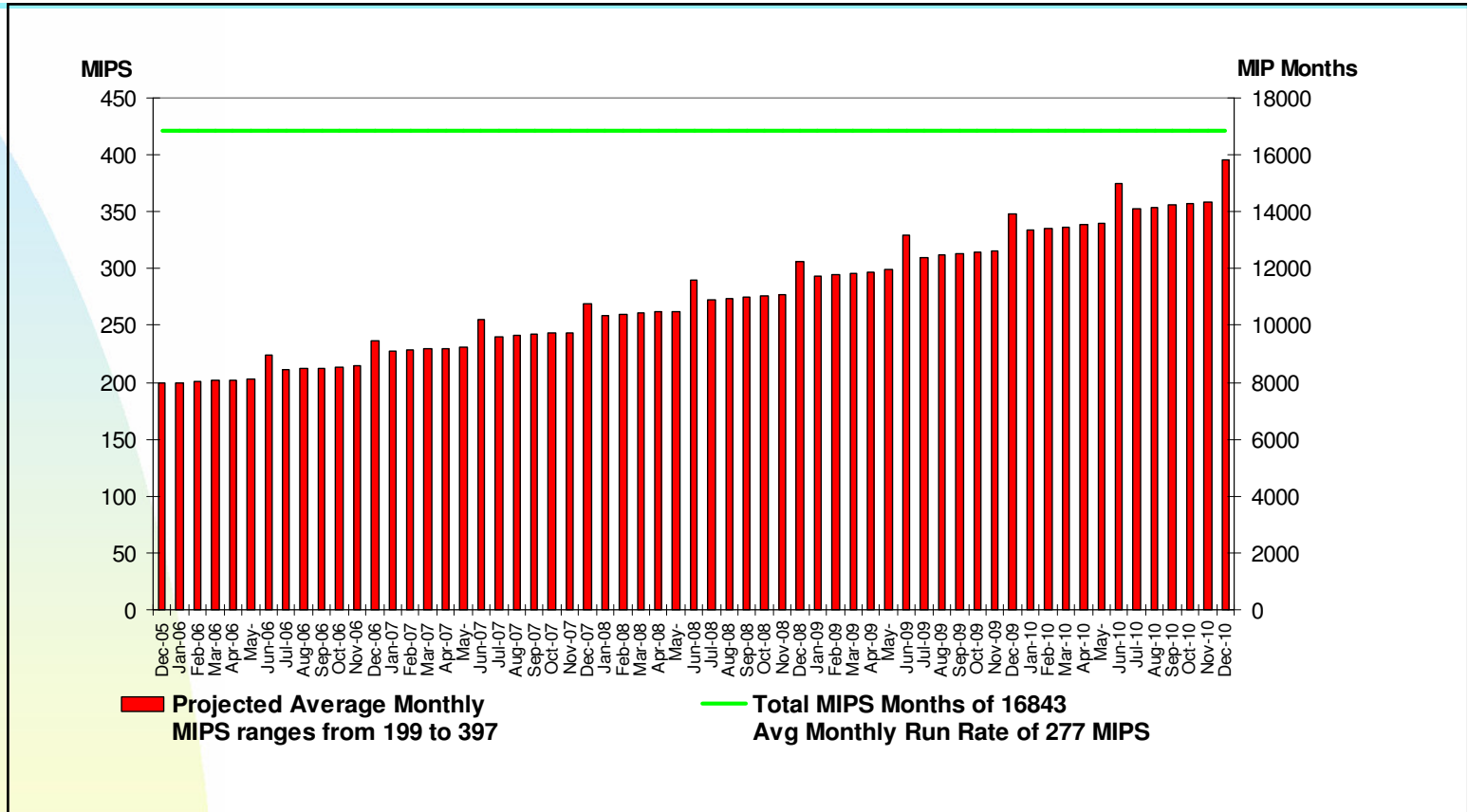


Capacity by Day

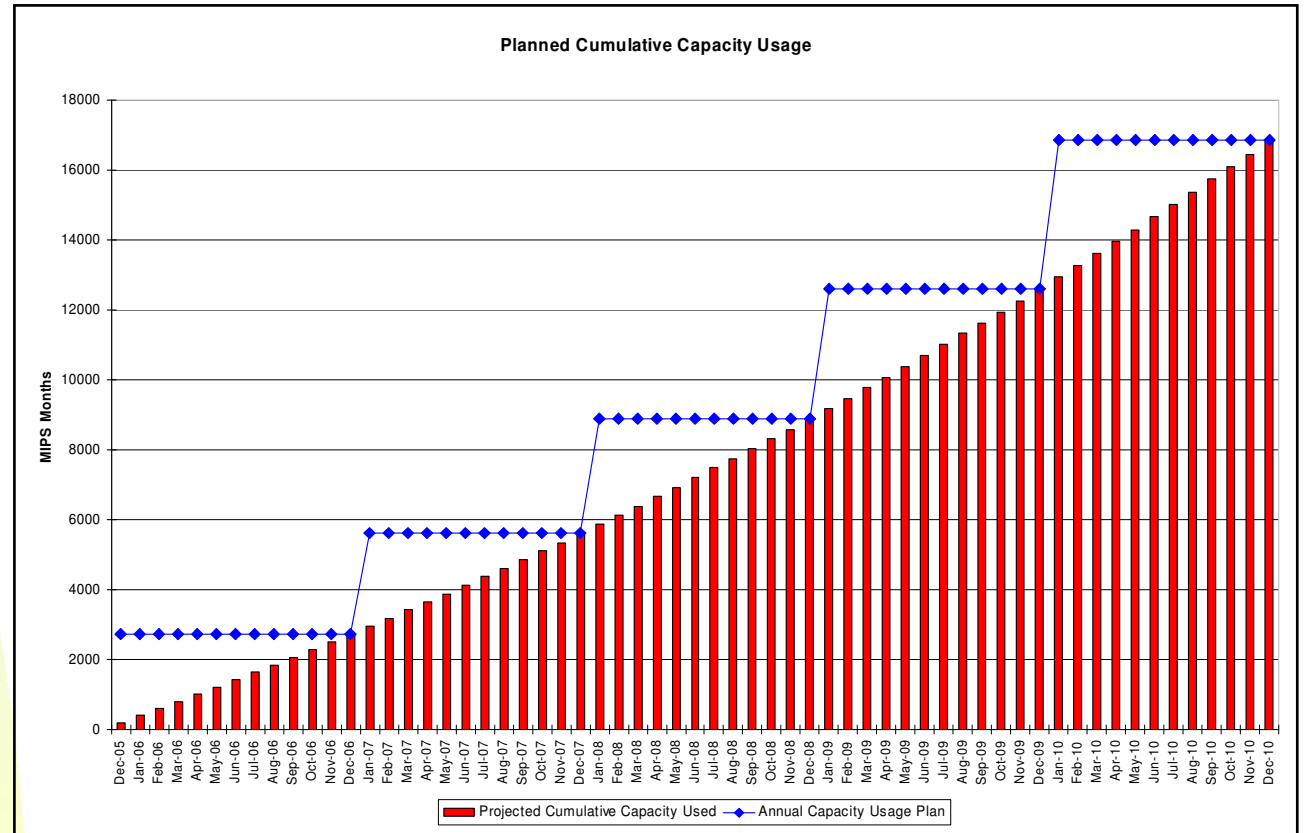


Managing Capacity

Capacity Usage Projection

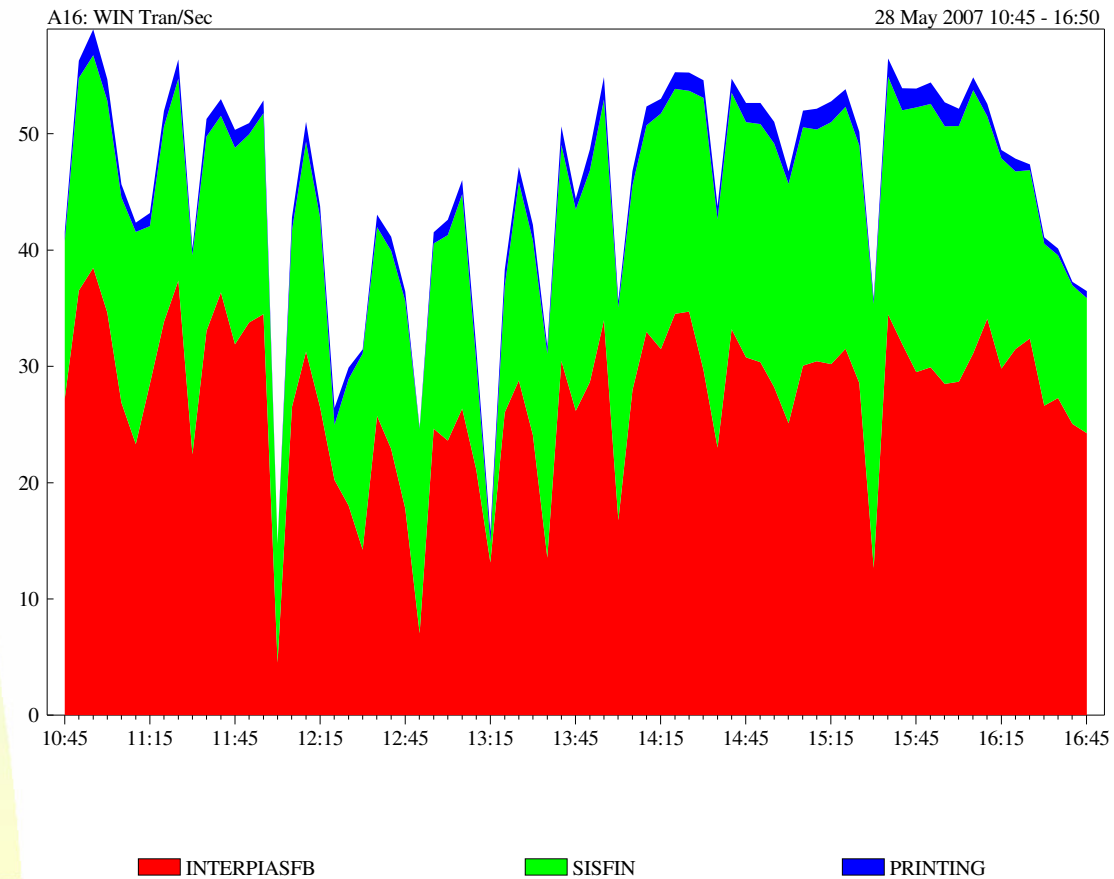


Managing Metering Capacity Usage Plan



Managing Performance Monitor Transactions

Transaction Volume

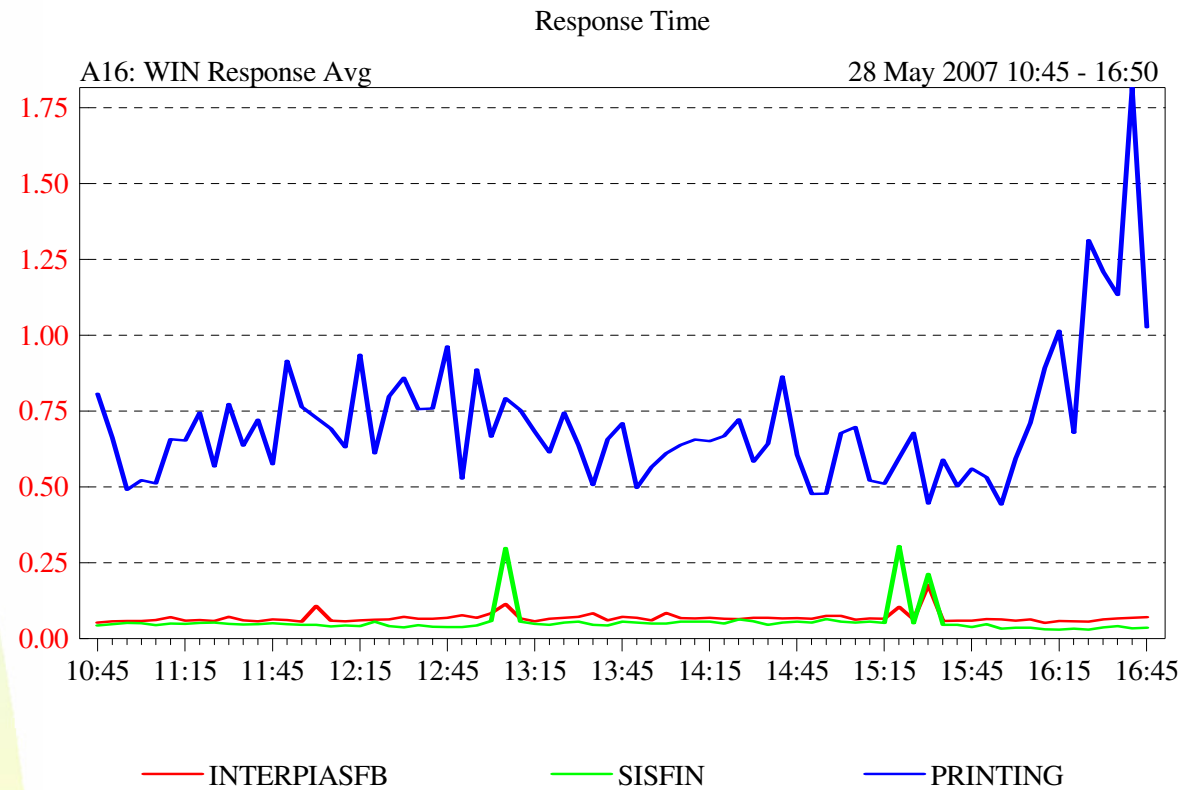


MGS INC

SightLine

Computer Business Solutions

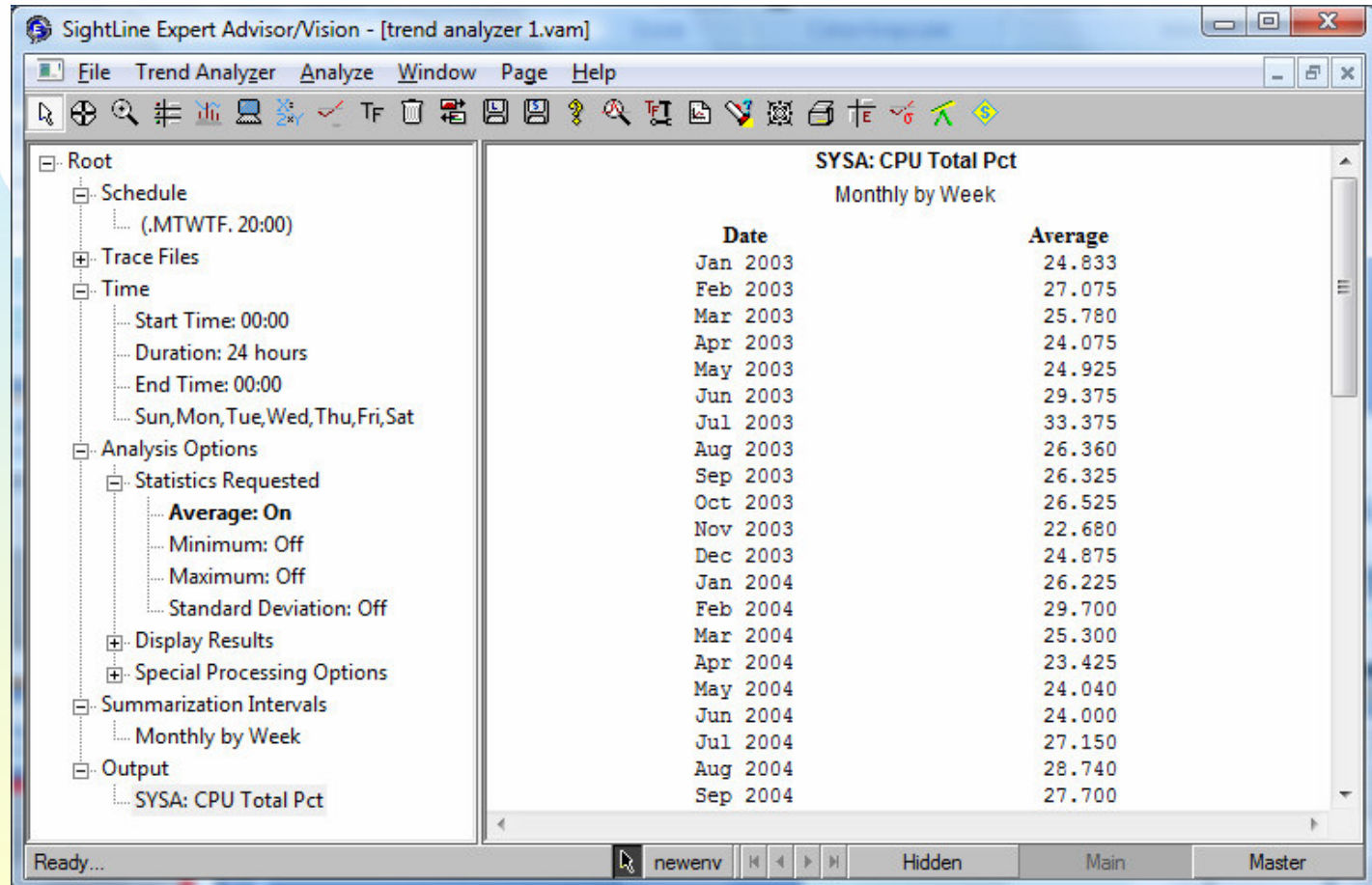
Managing Performance Monitor Response Times



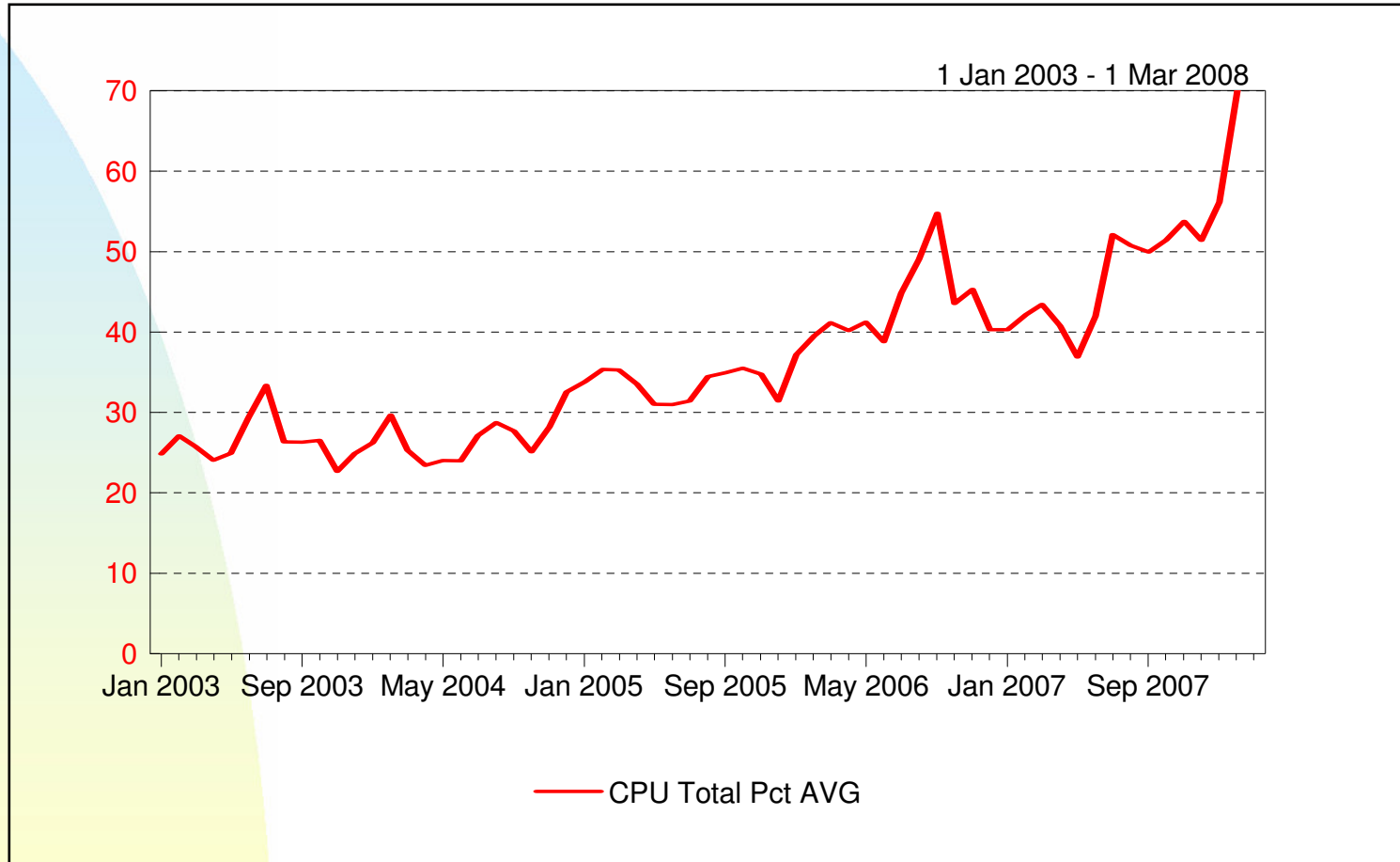
SightLine

Management Methodology

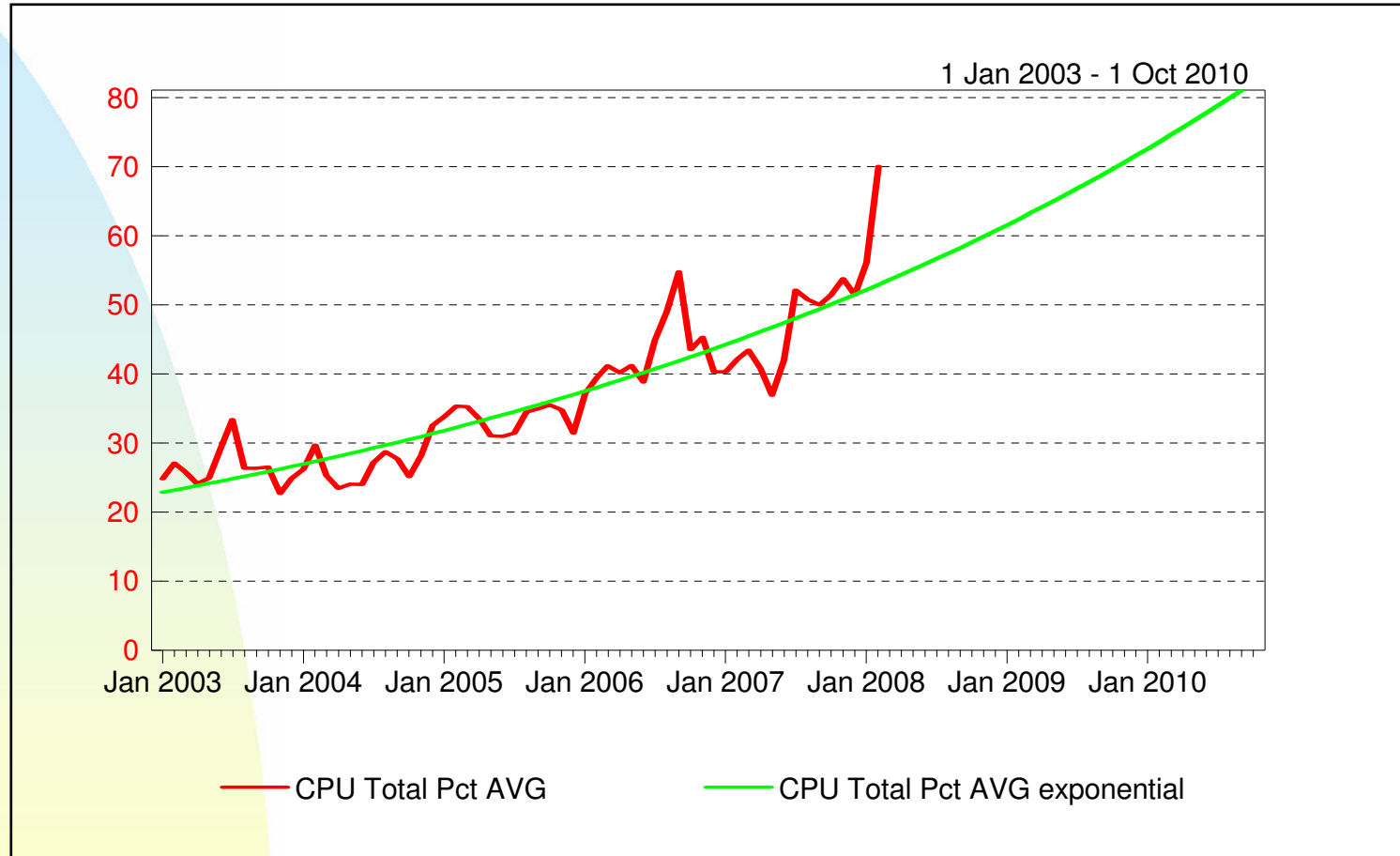
Trend Analysis



Trending Data

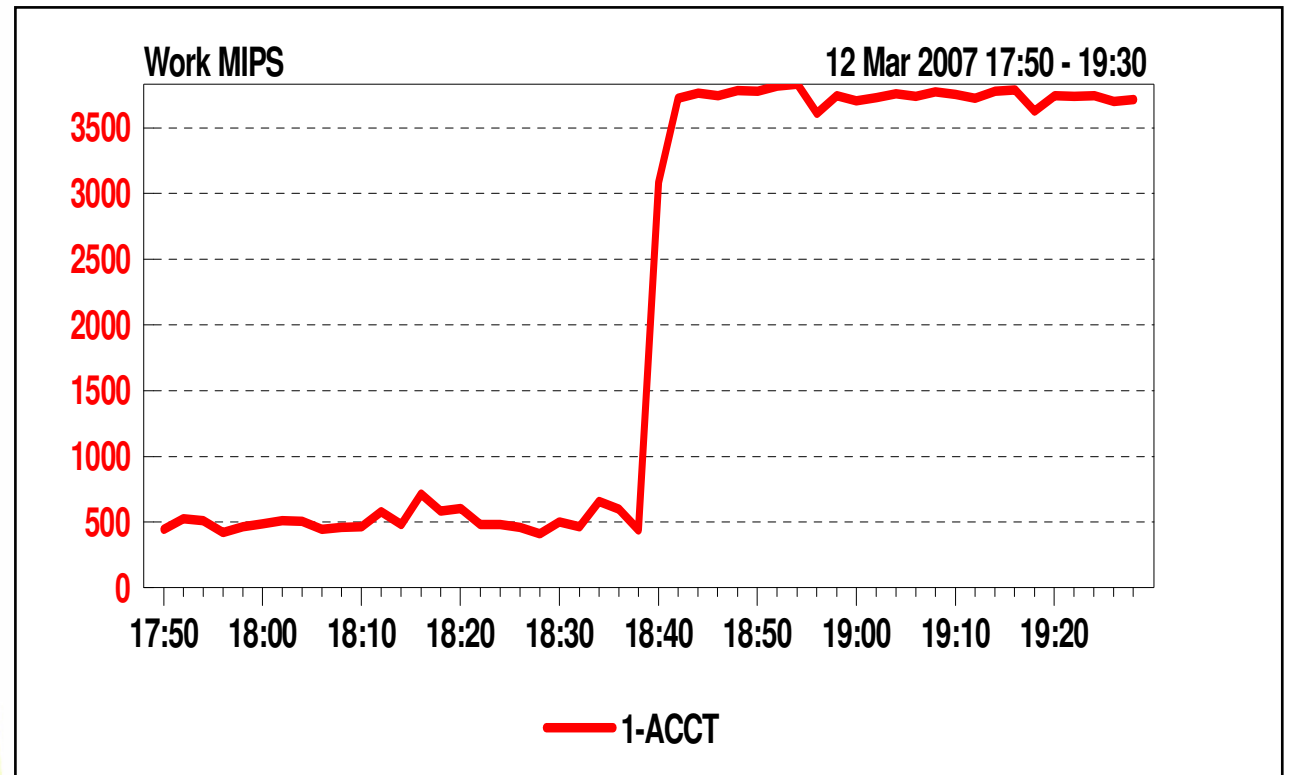


Trend Projection



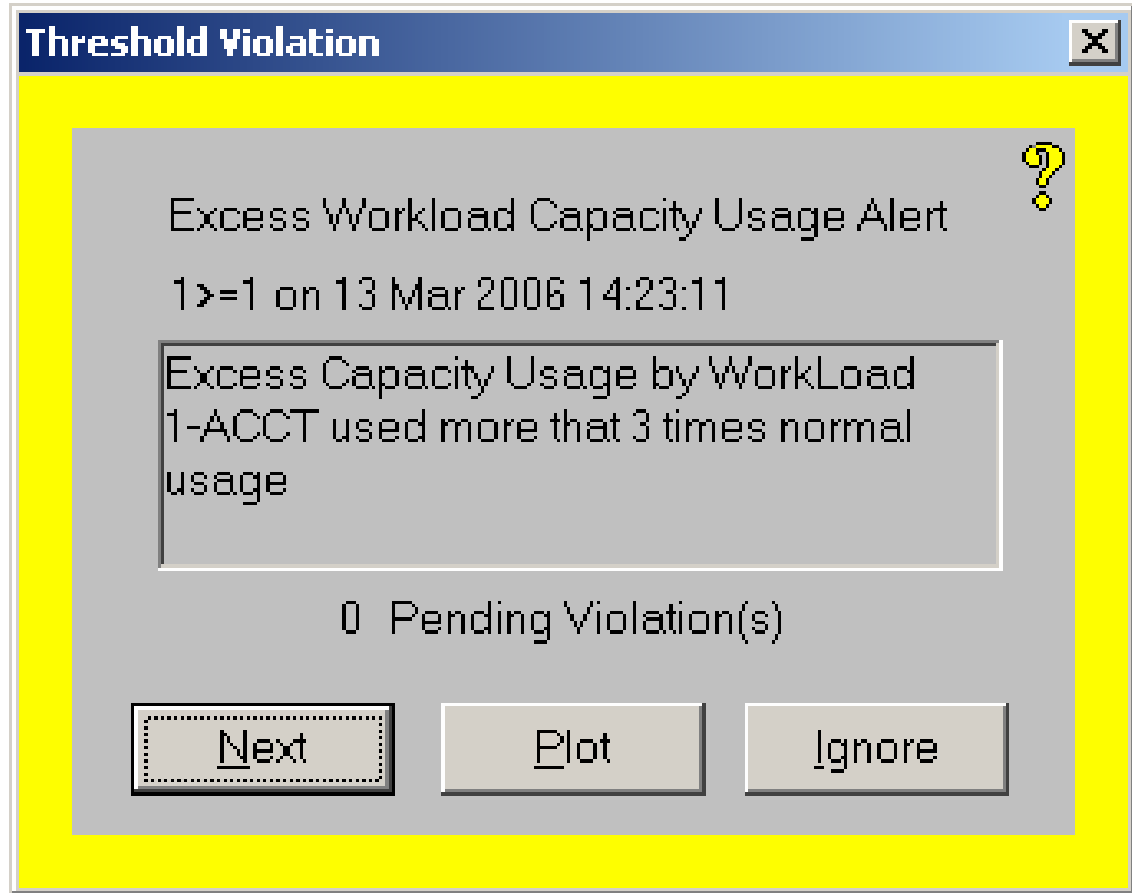
Managing Capacity

Excessive Workload Capacity Usage

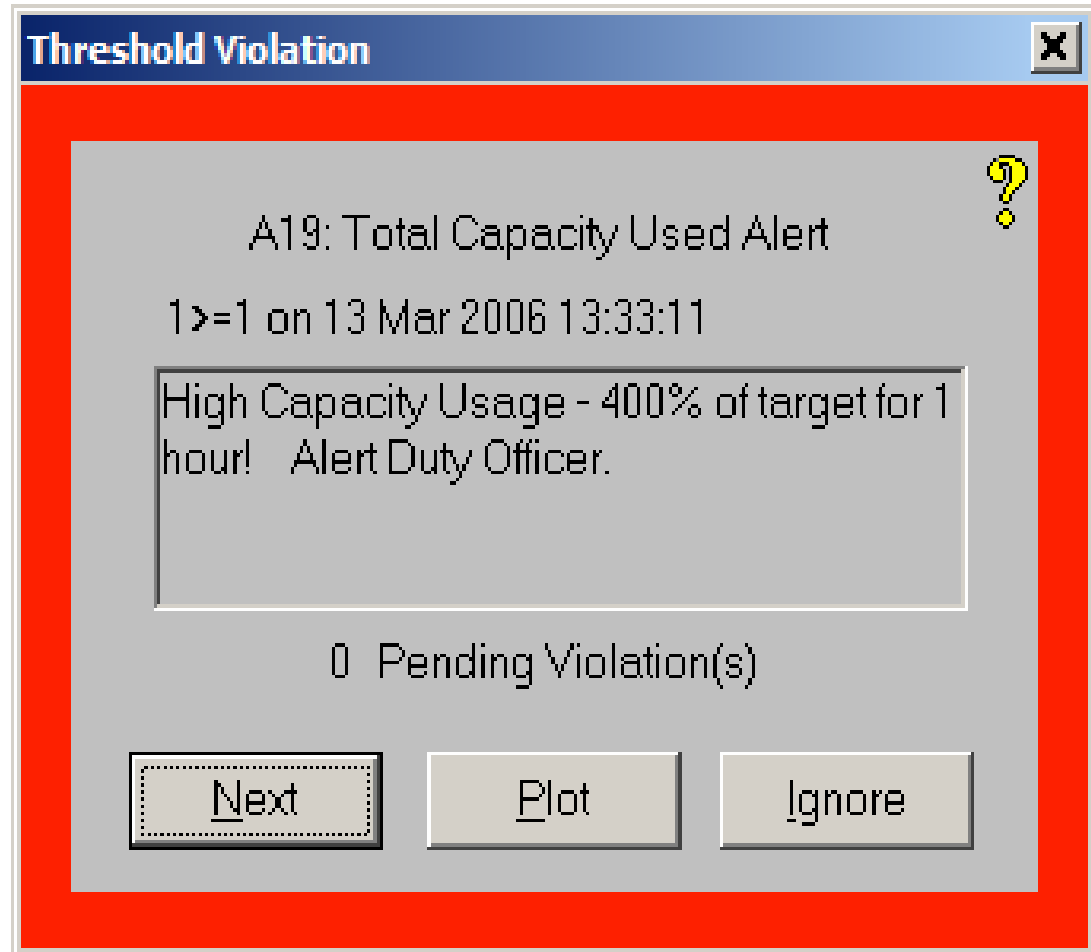


Managing Capacity

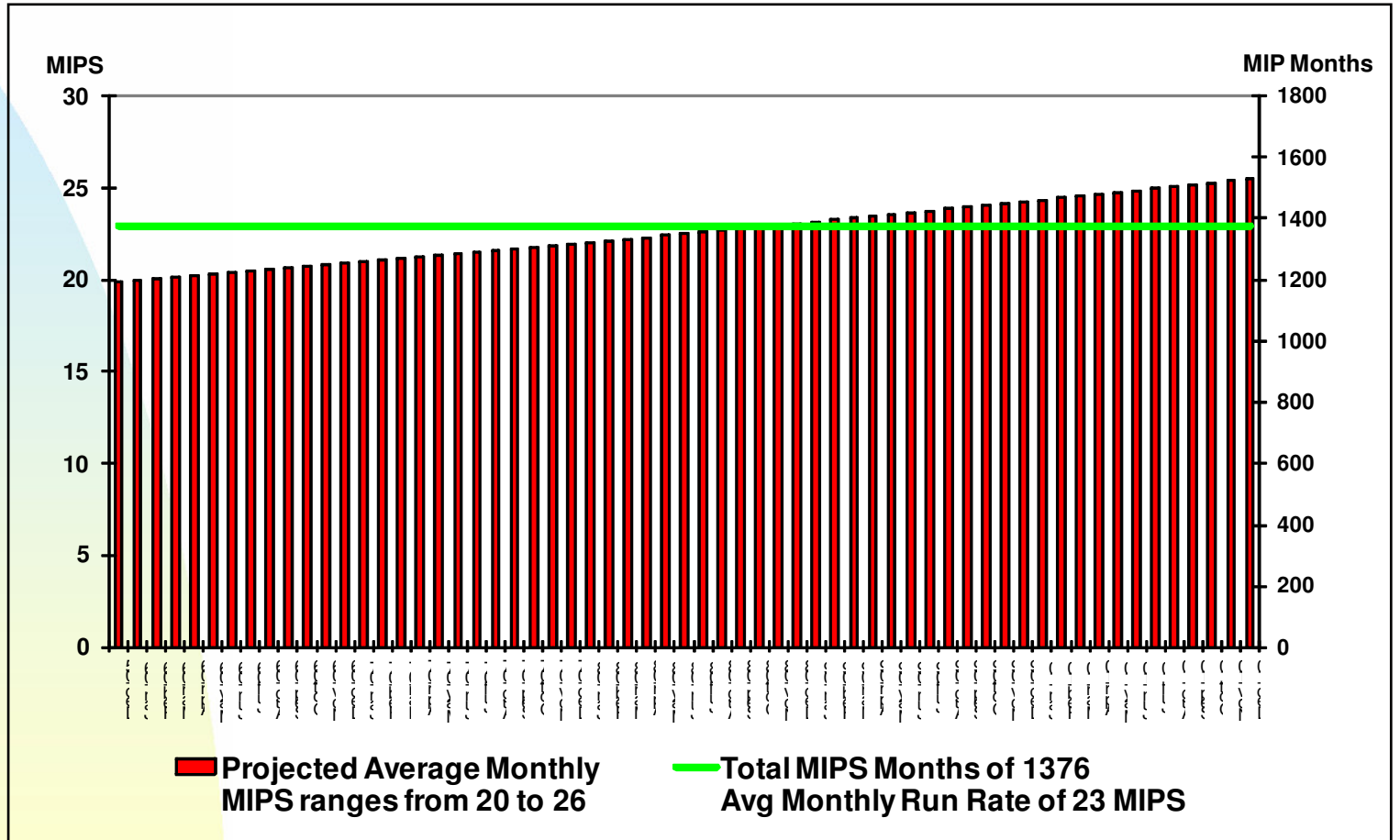
Excessive Workload Usage Alarm



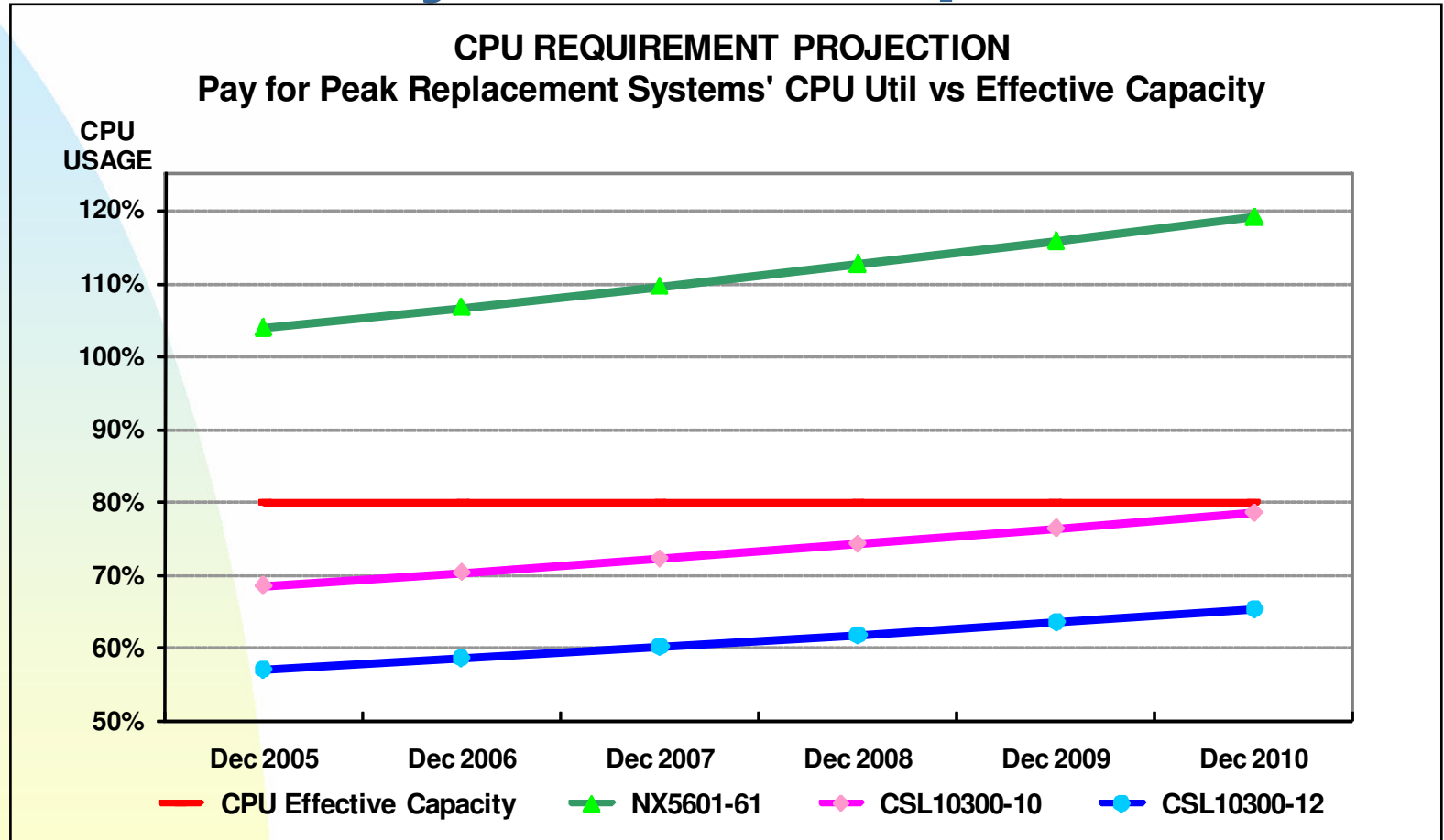
Managing Capacity Problem Alerting



To Meter or Not to Meter Metered System Option



To Meter or Not to Meter Pay for Peak Option



To Meter or Not to Meter - Considerations

- Consistent Workload?
- Small to Medium Load?
- Gradual Growth?
- User Based Licensing?
- Few software licenses needed?
- → Non-metered solution may be less expensive – do detailed financial analysis – note that new Libra 4000 may change the HW/SW expense ratio.

Questions?

- Thank you for your attention.
- Are there any questions?

Note that this presentation will be available for download today at:
www.mgsinc.com/download.html