

# UNITE 2005 - Minneapolis

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## Introduction to MCP Metering

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MGS, Inc.

Session: MCP4035  
Room: Nicollet D1  
9:15 am – 10:15 am  
Tuesday, October 18, 2005

# MGS, Inc.

- Software Engineering, Product Development & Professional Services firm founded in 1986
- We provide products and services to solve business problems:
  - Software Engineering Services
  - Professional Services
    - ❖ Management Consulting Services
    - ❖ Performance/Capacity Services
    - ❖ Application Services
  - Product Development
    - ❖ Performance/Capacity Monitoring
    - ❖ Web Services
    - ❖ Java/J2EE Performance

# Metering Concepts

- What is Metering?
  - A new way to buy computer capacity
  - Traditional: buy enough capacity for “peak” processing periods
  - Metering: buy enough capacity for “average” processing and pay for any overage
  - Not a technology change, rather an accounting change

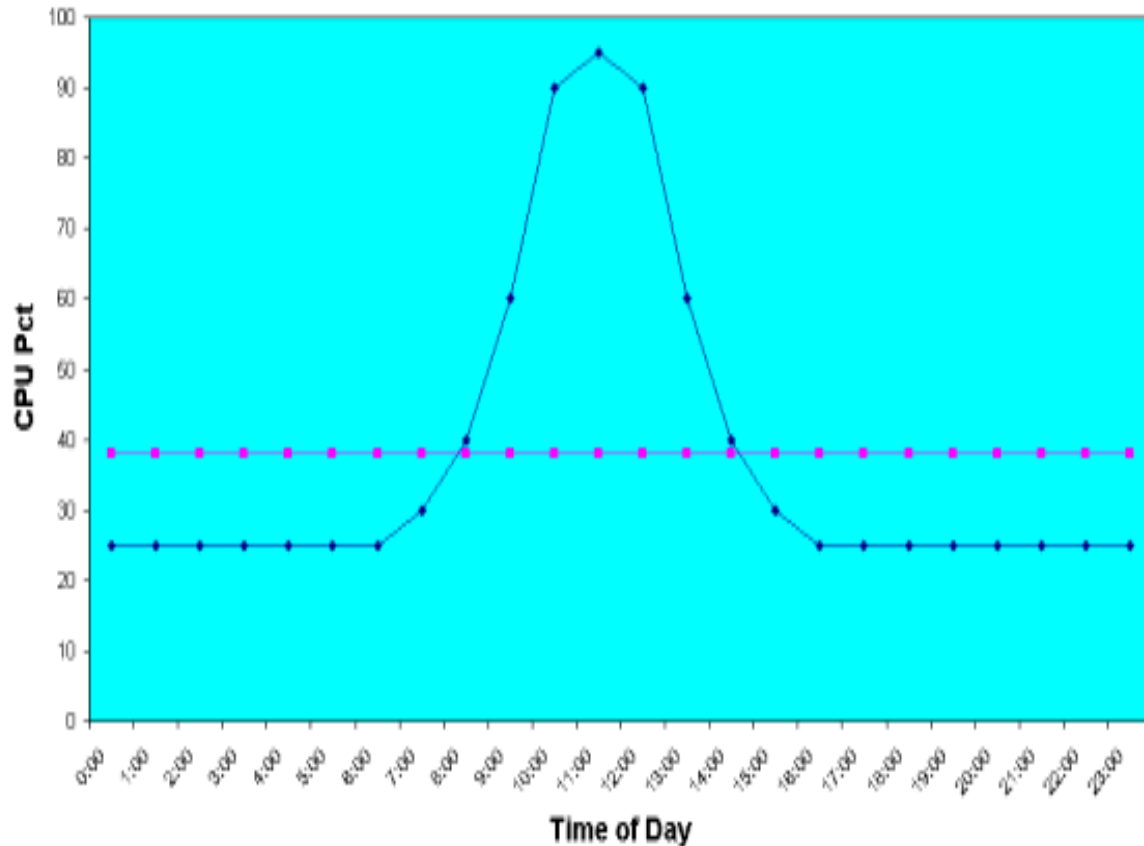


# Metering Concepts

## Processor Utilization

Traditional Purchase →

Metering Purchase →



**Average CPU 37.9%**

**Peak CPU 95%**

# Metering Concepts

- How does Metering work?
  - Hardware is purchased at a minimal cost
  - Hardware is capable of maximum speed
  - Unisys now licenses Capacity, not software
  - You license only the “average” capacity you actually expect to use



# Metering Concepts

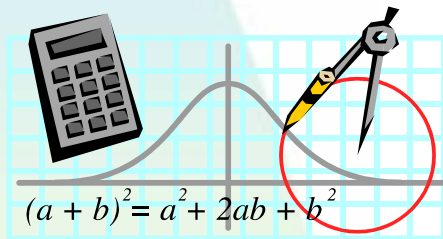
- The new way to license capacity
  - All mainframe software is available on the system
  - Processor speed (RPM) is user selected based on need and can be changed at any time
  - MCP Tracks capacity usage for everything run on the machine
  - MCP reports usage monthly to Unisys
  - Unit of capacity is the RPM-Second or the MIP-Month
  - Customer commits to pay for overages



# Metering Concepts

## ■ MCP Tracking of Capacity

- Periodic system sampling
- Reads current system RPM setting
- Calculates total CPU seconds used in the sample period
- Multiplies RPM times CPU seconds and adds result to a monthly RPM-Second counter
- Calculation adjusted for multiple CPUs, weighted to discount higher numbered CPUs



# Metering Concepts

## Sample RPM-Second Calculation:

- Processor Count = 3
- System RPM = 4,900
- Total CPU Seconds used in 1 minute = 140

3 CPU Weight Table = 

36%	33%	31%
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$$\begin{aligned} \text{RPM-Seconds} &= \\ & (60 * 4,900 * .36) + \\ & (60 * 4,900 * .33) + \\ & (20 * 4,900 * .31) \\ & = 233,240 \end{aligned}$$



# Metering Concepts

- MCP Reporting of Capacity
  - MCP automatically generates monthly reports
  - Customer specifies the day of the month the report is issued
  - Report generated at 00:00 UTC
  - Report is e-mailed to a distribution list (includes Unisys)
  - Copy of the report is save on the Halt/Load unit (text file)



# Metering Concepts

- MCP control of capacity
  - Implemented using the KEY mechanism
  - Metering Key specifies:
    - ❖ Maximum number of CPUs
    - ❖ Maximum Power Level of CPUs
    - ❖ Maximum total system RPM
    - ❖ Baseline RPM (Base-plus-usage)
    - ❖ Metering paradigm
      - Base-plus-usage
      - Pre-paid Performance



# Metering Concepts

- Base-plus-usage
  - Utility Concept
  - Customer pre-pays for an “average” or baseline monthly usage
  - Baseline is expressed as an RPM
  - Customer billed monthly for overages



# Metering Concepts

- Base-plus-usage
  - Establish a monthly reporting period
  - Establish a baseline (average) monthly capacity usage
  - Baseline is expressed as an RPM
  - MCP tracks RPM-Seconds used in the reporting period
  - End of month:
    - ❖ MCP subtracts  $\text{Baseline} * \text{PeriodSecs}$  from actual used RPM-Secs
    - ❖ Positive result indicates an overage
    - ❖ Report is e-mailed to Unisys
    - ❖ Customer billed for overage

# Metering Concepts

## ■ Pre-paid Performance

- Phone card concept
- Customer pre-pays an “average” capacity usage over the lifetime of the system
- Capacity expressed as the average MIPS over a period of months
- Customer can use the MIPS-Months as quickly or as slowly as he wants
- When all MIPS-Months are consumed, more must be licensed from Unisys to continue use of the system



# Metering Concepts

- Pre-paid Performance
  - Establish a run rate (average) for the lifetime of the system
  - Run rate expressed as MIPS (24.3 RPM/MIP)
  - Establish the key lifetime in months
  - MCP accrues the MIPS-Months (RPM-Seconds) over the Key lifetime
  - Accrued MIPS-Months reported to Unisys monthly via e-mail
  - When licensed MIPS-Months are exceeded, more must be licensed
  - 2 month window to use excess at end

# Metering Technology

**Buy Now!**



- Built on the Capacity on Demand (CoD) capability to change processor speed
- Supported on the Libra 590/595 and equivalent models
- Limited metering CERs for the Libra 180/185
- Same hardware for metered and non-metered Libra 500 systems

# Metering Technology

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- Controlled through the “KEY” mechanism
- IK command is used to install the metering key
- The key defines the system’s max RPM and baseline RPM
- The MCP attempts to maintain target RPM even if IPs are DOWNed



# Metering Technology

- Default is for system to run at the “max” RPM
- Governor
  - Allows the customer to request to artificially lower the system’s “max” RPM to a “requested” RPM
  - Actual RPM may be lower than requested RPM (granularity)
  - RPM-Seconds calculated based on the actual Governor RPM setting



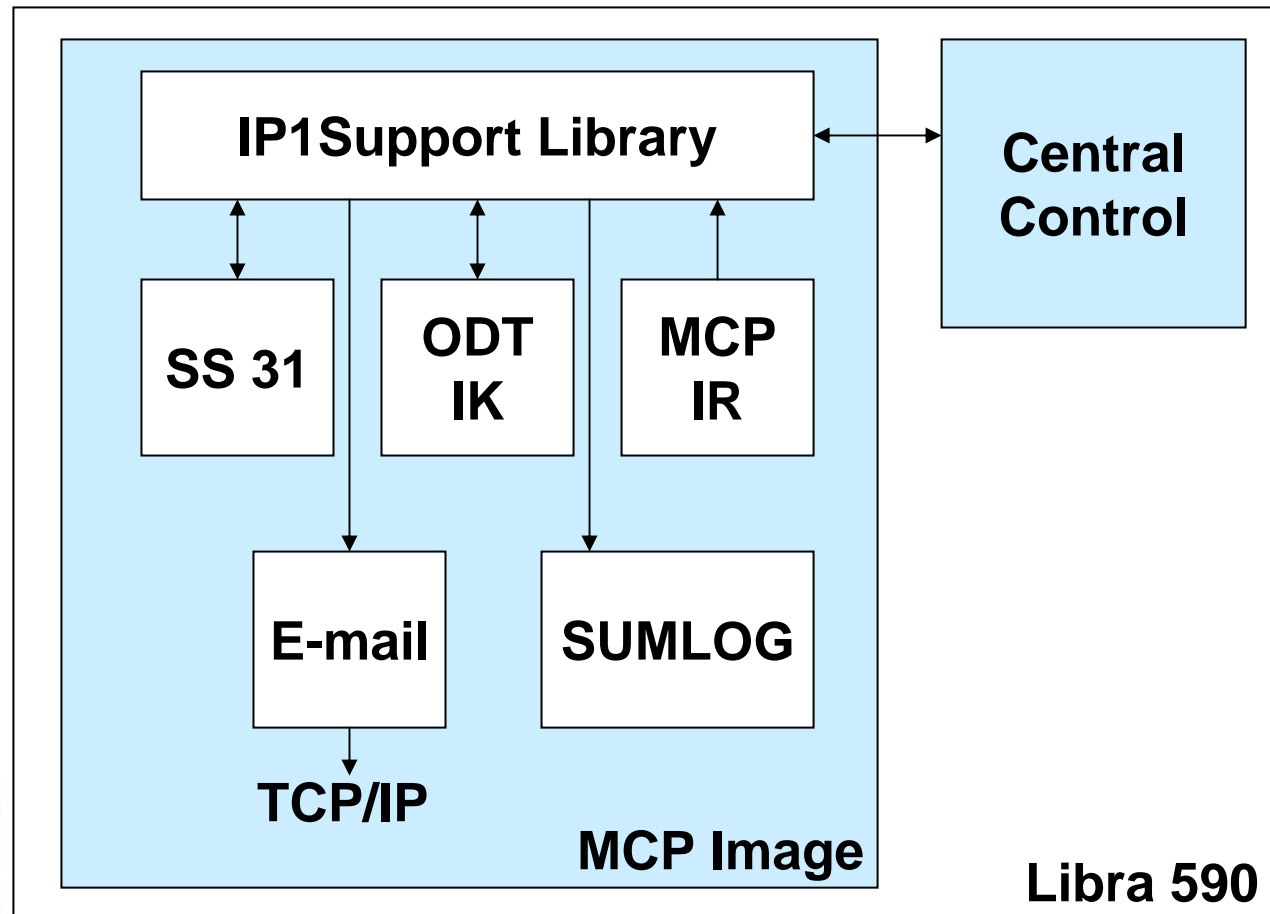
# Metering Technology

## ■ Major Components

- MCP IP1Support Library
  - ❖ Central place for metering related functionality
- IK command
  - ❖ Used to install keys, show Unisys report data
  - ❖ Set/adjust Governor (RPM)
- Systemstatus 31
  - ❖ Software access to key/metering info
  - ❖ Except for 2 fields, changes only hourly
- Metering Log records
  - ❖ Hourly reports and other events
  - ❖ Same format as Systemstatus 31
- Central Control
  - ❖ Repository of keys, metering status, etc
  - ❖ Originally 6-7 Second delay in accessing, fixed in an IC

# Metering Technology

- Major Metering Components



# Metering Technology

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- Reporting
  - Manual report can be initiated at any time
  - End of period report automatically initiated by MCP
  - Text Saved on Halt/Load unit
  - Report e-mailed to Unisys
- Report information also placed in system log

# Metering Technology

## ■ Reporting

### Sample Monthly Metering Report Information

Report Type:	Monthly		
Interval:	Mar 01, 2005 at 00:00:30 to Apr 01, 2005 at 00:00:15		
Key	<key id> time	Actual utilization 2,678,390 seconds	Avg Workload
Image	8@57R		20455 RPM
	Total Used	54,785,238,439 RPM Sec	
	Metered	20,833 RPM month 857 MIPS month	

# Metering Technology

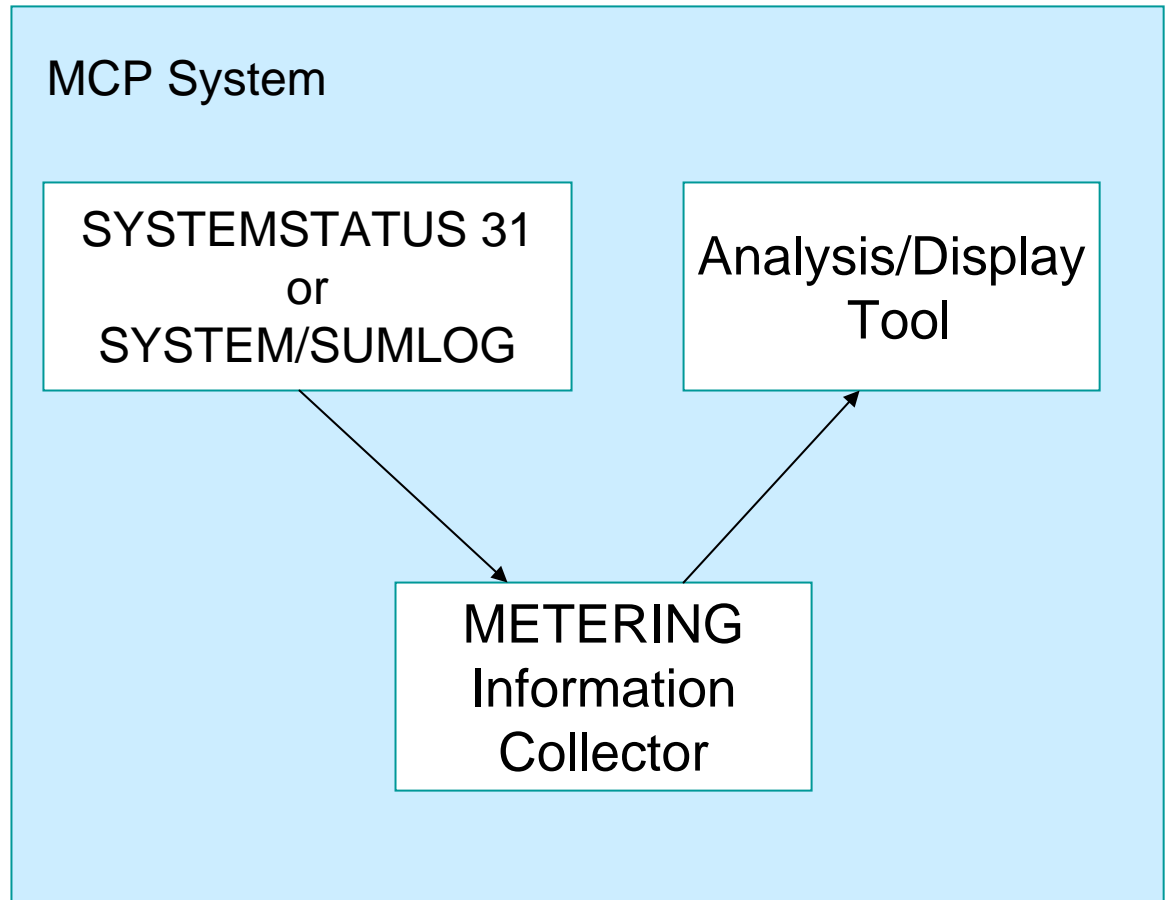
- Central Processor Accounting
  - “Effective” (or traditional) processor time tracks elapsed time a program spends using the CPU
  - Changing RPM changes the amount of work done by 1 second of “effective” CPU time
  - MCP now also tracks “normalized” processor time
  - CPU time is normalized to a standard (PL-57)
  - “Normalized” processor time is available through Systemstatus 25 and in the SYSTEM/SUMLOG
  - “Normalized” processor time is provided for Processor, Init Pbit and Other Pbit CPU times

# Collecting Metering Statistics

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- Monitor the state of the current processor license Key (CoD or Metering)
- Monitor the MCP metering system
- Cannot monitor MCPvm processor license keys

# Collecting Metering Statistics





# Collecting Metering Statistics

- CoD Information
  - Contents of current Key/Image
    - ❖ Key expiration date
    - ❖ Key Function (CoD, metering)
    - ❖ Type (permanent, temporary, disaster)
    - ❖ CPU Performance Level
    - ❖ Max number of CPUs
    - ❖ Redundant/NonRedundant
    - ❖ Licensed RPM
    - ❖ Time left on temporary/disaster keys
    - ❖ Time left to expiration
  - IP1Support statistics

# Collecting Metering Statistics

- Metering Information
  - Metering image attributes
    - ❖ Image Ordinal
    - ❖ Partition Type
    - ❖ Licensed Base RPM
    - ❖ Governor Settings
      - Desired RPM Limit
      - Actual RPM Limit
  - Track Three levels of Statistics
    - ❖ Current Sample
    - ❖ Current Billing Period
    - ❖ Key Lifetime Information

# Collecting Metering Statistics

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- Current Sample
  - RPM\*Seconds
  - Average RPM used
  - Percent base capacity used
  - Percent total capacity used

# Collecting Metering Statistics

- Current Billing Period
  - Period length in days
  - Period elapsed percent
  - Key active percent
  - Image active percent
  - Percent base capacity used
  - Percent total capacity used

# Collecting Metering Statistics

- Key Lifetime Information
  - Key elapsed months
  - Key Image elapsed months
  - Licensed months  
(requires manually defined pre-paid info)
  - Image accrued MIPS\*Months
  - Percent total capacity used  
(requires manually defined pre-paid info)

# Analyzing Metering Statistics

- Goals of Metering data analysis
  - Unisys focus is a monthly billing report
  - Metering data can be reframed for monitoring of capacity consumption
  - Monitor at three levels:
    - ❖ Sample period
    - ❖ Current Unisys billing period
    - ❖ Key Lifetime
  - Elements tracked at each level
    - ❖ Interval elapsed
    - ❖ Raw capacity units used to date
    - ❖ Percentage of total capacity used
    - ❖ Percentage of “baseline” capacity used (including when greater than 100%)

# Analyzing Metering Statistics

- “Capacity” versus “Utilization”
  - “Utilization” measures are relative to the capacity on the floor
  - “Capacity” measures are hardware independent
  - Unisys metering information allows “Capacity” usage to now be monitored
  - The processor “Capacity” can even be pro-rated to the workload level.

# Analyzing Metering Statistics

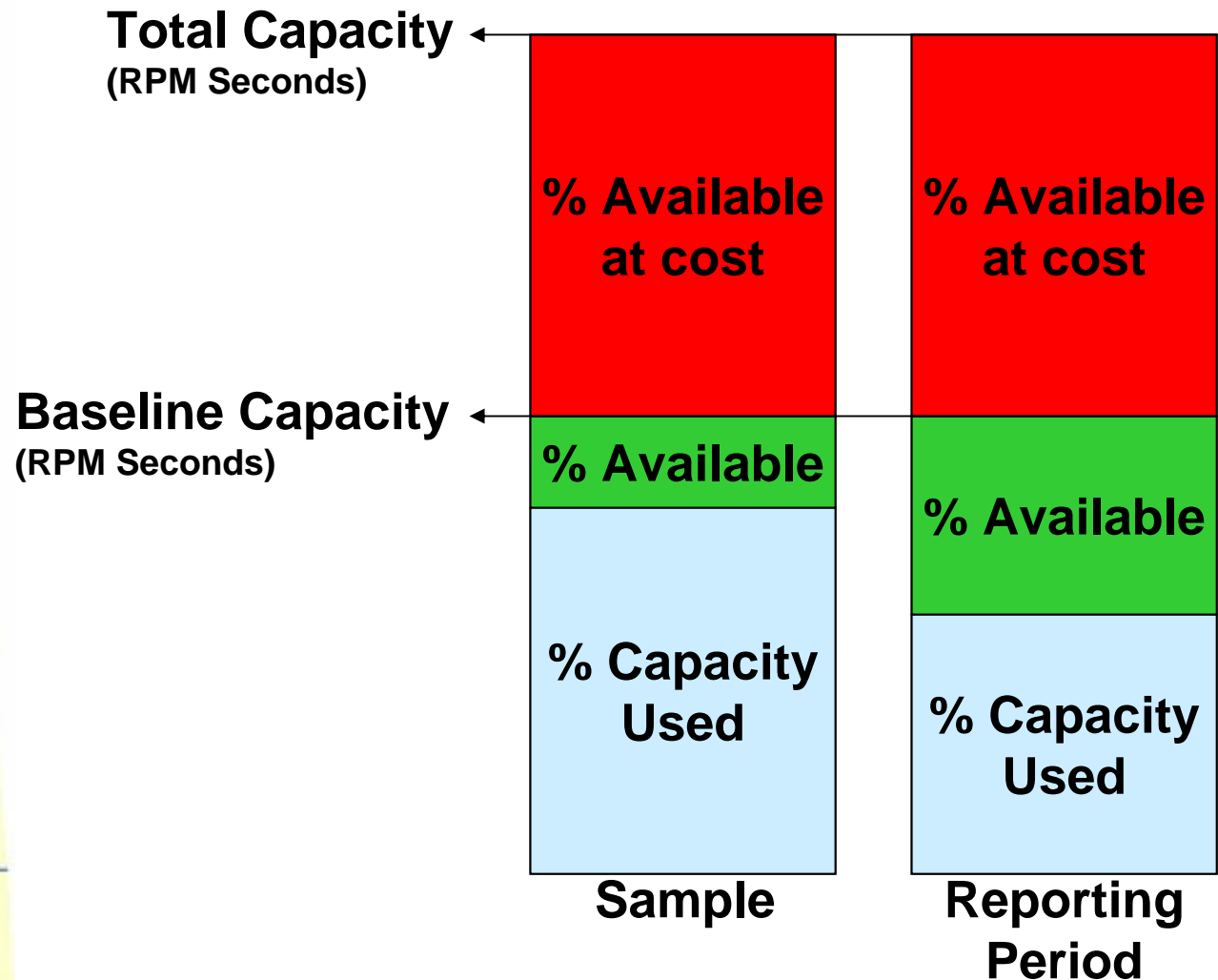
- “Capacity Baseline”
  - Both “Base-plus-usage” and “Pre-paid” models have a “baseline”
  - “Baseline” is simply your “expected” capacity consumption level
  - Goal is to, on the average, stay within your “baseline”



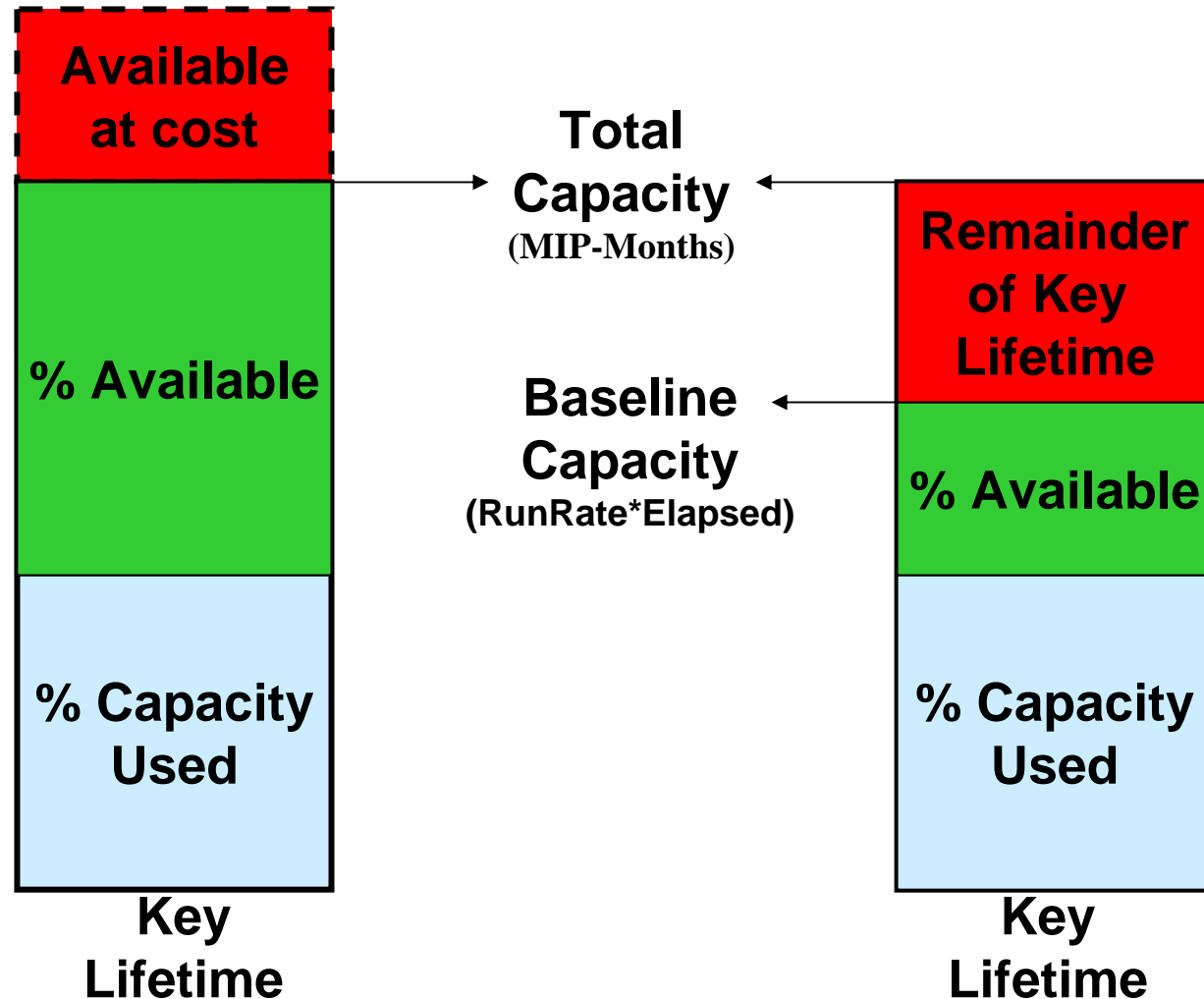
# Analyzing Metering Statistics

- “Capacity Baseline”
  - Base-plus-usage metering has a monthly “baseline” in RPM (defined in metering key)
  - Pre-paid Performance metering has a monthly “run rate” in MIPS (not defined in metering key)
  - Treats both of these as a logical “baseline” for capacity consumption
  - Capacity consumption is reported as a percentage of this “baseline”
  - The reported percentage can be either smaller or greater than 100%
  - Pre-paid “run rate” and license term must be manually entered

# Analyzing Metering Statistics



# Analyzing Metering Statistics



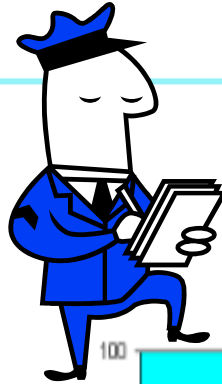
# Analyzing Metering Statistics

- You Can Decompose Capacity Consumption
  - Unisys metering monitors only total system CPU usage
  - Analysis allows capacity consumption to be pro-rated:
    - ❖ USER
    - ❖ MCP
    - ❖ Individual workload

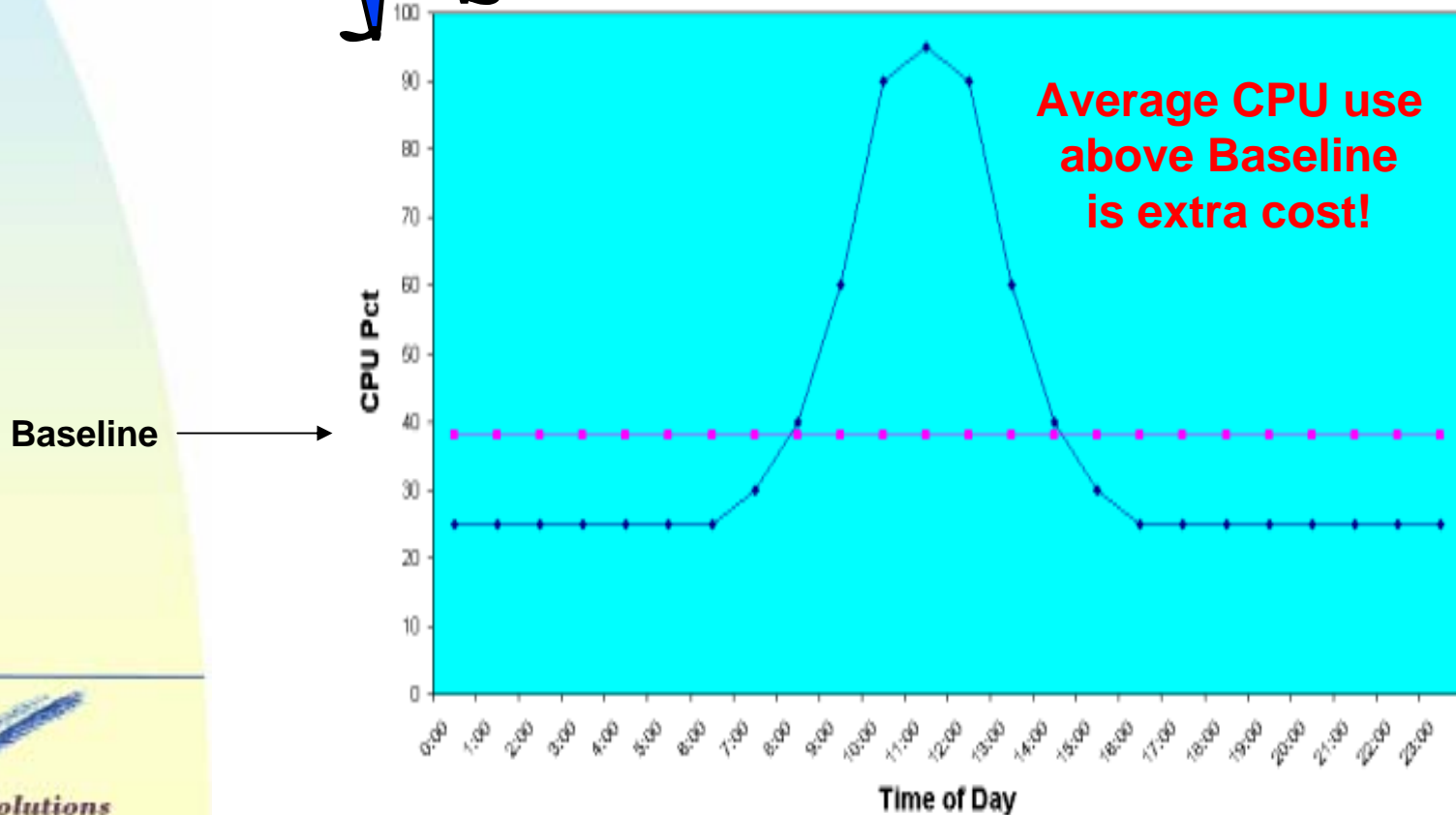
# Using Metering Statistics

- Why monitor metering data?
  - Minimize RPM-Seconds above baseline
  - Identify wasted RPM-Seconds
  - Track system capacity usage (not just CPU usage)
  - Validate Unisys reports

# Using Metering Statistics

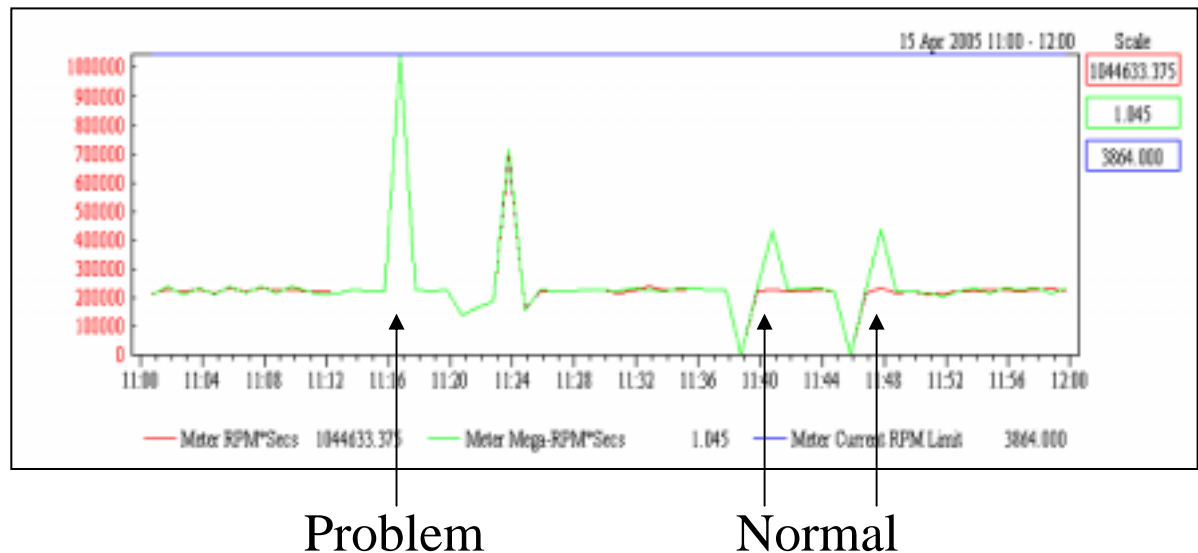


Processor Utilization



# Using Metering Statistics

- Example of a problem value
  - Governor at 3,864
  - Sampling at 60 seconds
  - Max possible RPM\*Seconds is 231,840 per sample period
  - Systemstatus 31 shows > 1,000,000



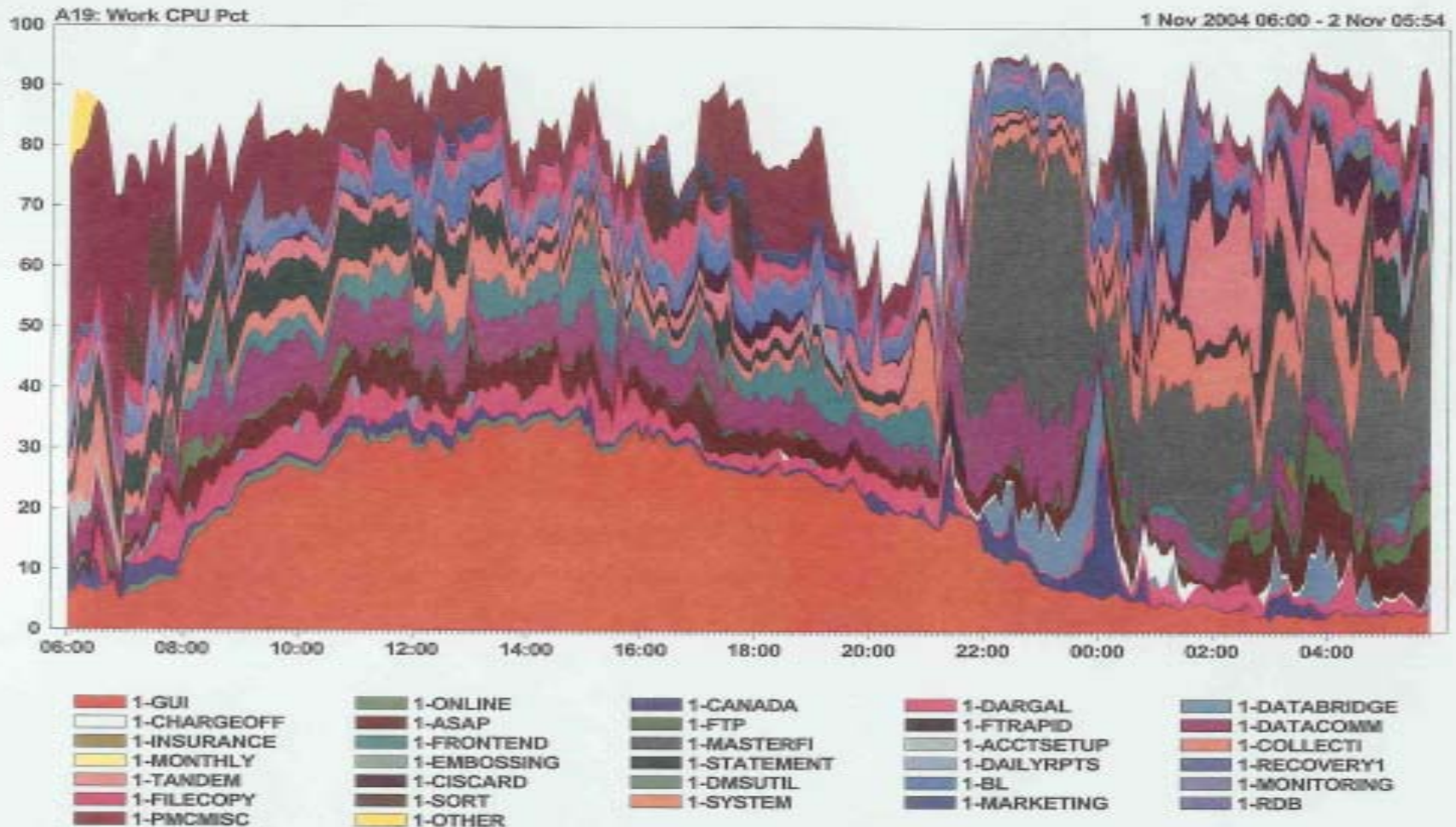
# Metering Impact

- Example of a non-Metering to Metering migration
- High Volume on-line and batch workload (>1.5M tran/hour)
- NX6836-PL10 (~31,230 RPM) at maximum capacity
- Moved to Libra 590 Pre-Paid (32,343 RPM Limit) about 4% faster based on RPM ratings



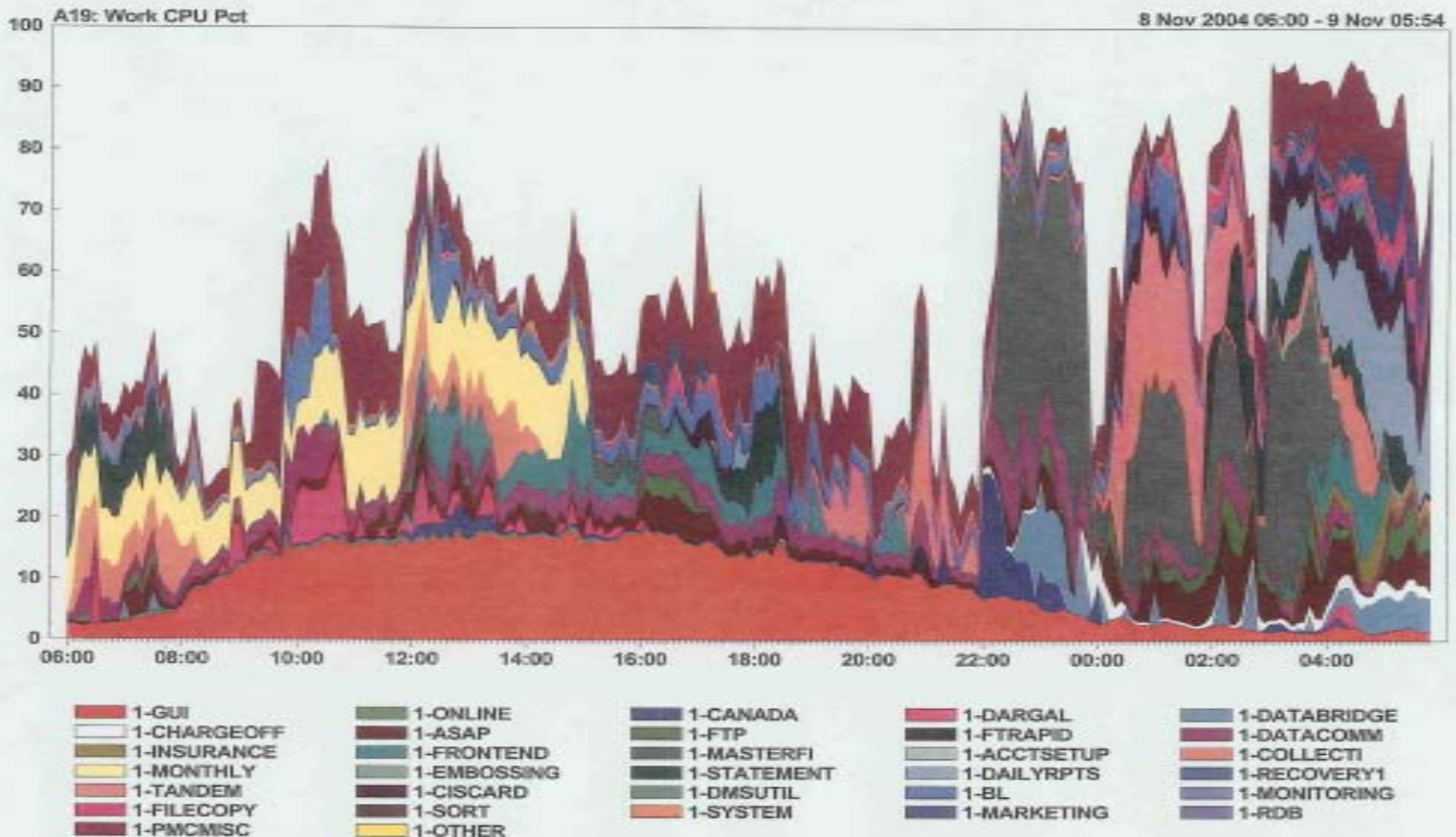
# Metering Impact – NX6836

System Workload Statistics



# Metering Impact – Libra 590

System Workload Statistics

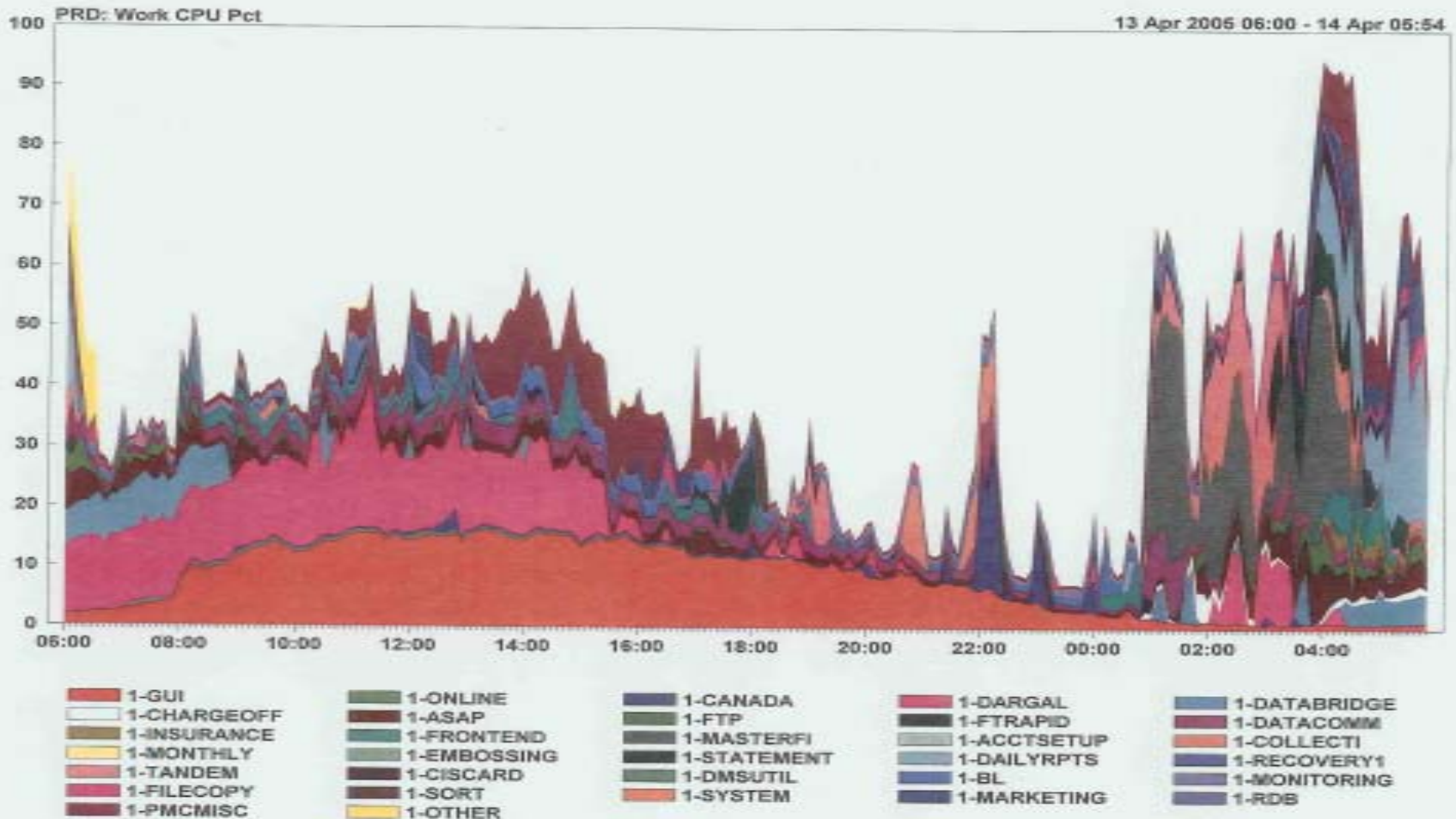


# Metering Impact - Results

- Dramatic decrease in CPU usage with significant improvement in performance
- Probable contributing factors (NX6830 vs Libra 580/590):
  - Improved internal CPU and buss architecture
  - Improved memory access
  - Improved I/O architecture with more I/O channels and much higher bandpass

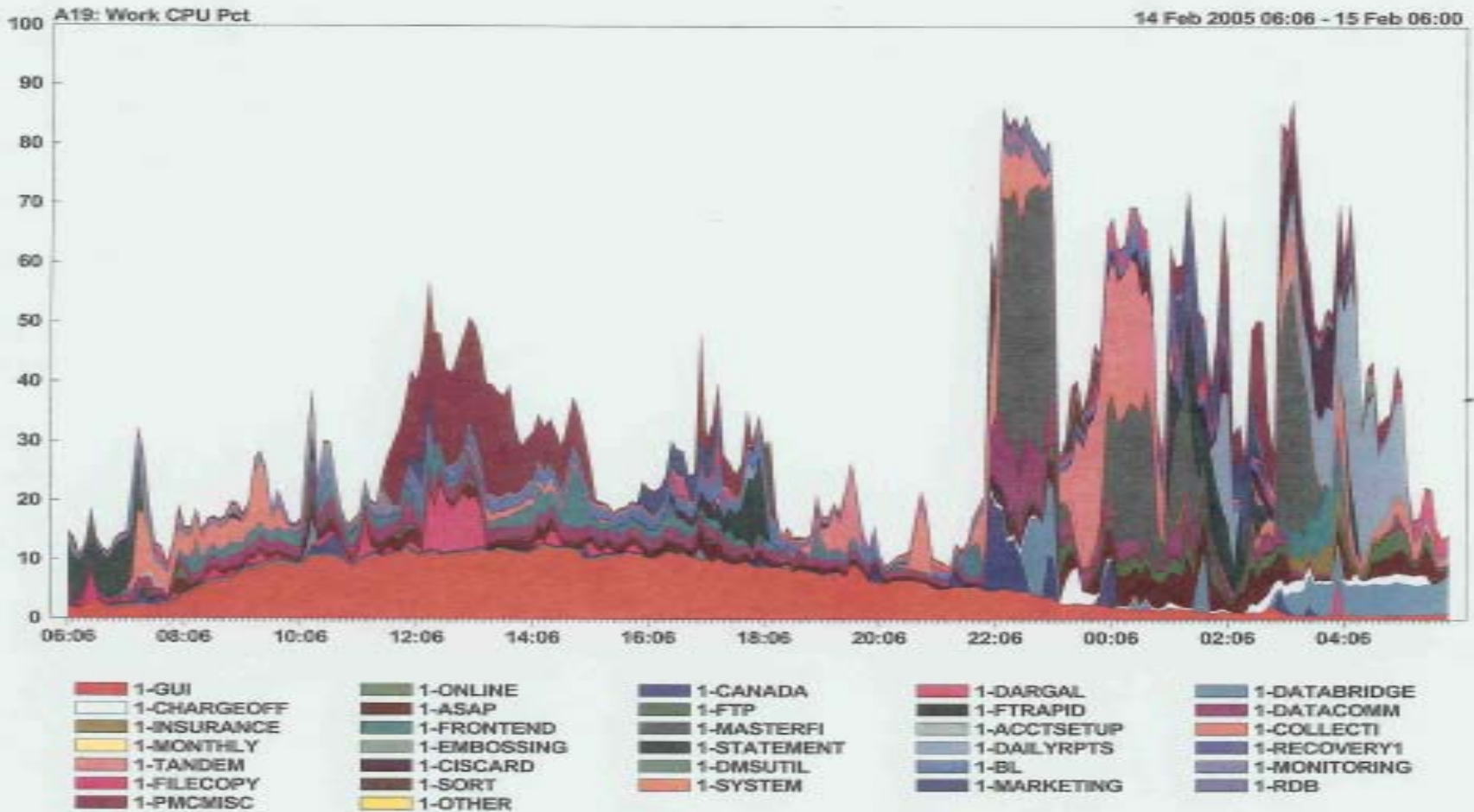
# Metering Impact – Governed

System Workload Statistics



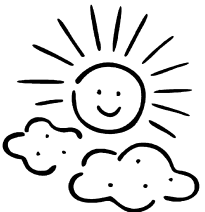
# Metering Impact - Ungoverned

System Workload Statistics



# Metering Impact - Results

- Workload performance observations:
  - On-Line run at 32,343 RPM limit and batch run at 48,503 RPM limit
  - On-Line and batch run at 48,503 RPM limit
- Generally lower CPU utilization
- Higher performance/throughput
- Higher RPM-Secs used at higher RPM limit



# Additional Questions?

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