

VELOCITY
S O F T W A R E

*How fast is your EC12 / z13?
Will SMT Help?*

Barton Robinson,
barton@velocitysoftware.com

Velocity Software Inc.
196-D Castro Street
Mountain View CA 94041
650-964-8867

Velocity Software GmbH
Max-Joseph-Str. 5
D-68167 Mannheim
Germany
+49 (0)621 373844

What is CPU Utilization?

- What is important

What is CPU Measurement Facility

What makes your EC12 faster?

- **What do you need to know for z13?**

Measurements and results

YES, ZVPS (4.2) used for all measurements

Z13 has Multithreading

- How much more throughput?
- How to predict based on cycles lost for cache miss

Z13 has larger cache

- Does **affinity** work to use the cache?
- How long does cache last when 10,000 dispatches / second / processor?

One execution unit per IFL (10% slower)

- Two threads - Neither will get 100% (70%?)
- “idle time” on execution unit when thread takes cache miss

Objective of Multithread (MT)?

- increase Instructions (Capacity) executed on CPU
- Estimates are 15% to 30%

How much “idle” time is there when one thread?

- “Cache miss” is interesting – idle time
- Higher cache miss has more potential for improvement

Focus: Instructions / cycle

- Up to six instructions can be decoded per clock cycle.
- Up to ten instructions can be in execution per clock cycle.
- Instructions can be issued out-of-order.
- Memory accesses might not be in the same instruction order (out-of-order operand fetching).
- Several instructions can be in progress at any moment, subject to the maximum number of decodes and completions per cycle.

What is CPU Utilization used for?

- Capacity planning – How much resource for how much work
- Understanding performance
- Planning for z13, zNEXT....

What is important?

- Throughput (instructions executed, Cycles Per Instruction)
- Performance service levels

What are “MIPS”? Vs Gigahertz? **(CPI)**

- Barton's number 2003: 4 Mhz is about 1 mip (4 cpi)
- (not 1.0 mip, 1 mip + or -)
- Based on measured workload on intel and p390

CPU Cycle time dropping, CPUs Faster

- 370/158, 8.696 MHz (1 mip....)
- Z900 – 1.3Ghz **(2002)**
- Z990 – 1.2 Ghz (2004)
- Z9 – 1.7 Ghz (almost as fast as INTEL)
- Z10 – 4.4 Ghz (customer perception – SLOW for Linux)
- 196 – 5.2 Ghz
- EC12 5.5 Ghz (BC12 4.0 Ghz)
- Z13 – OOPS 5.0 Ghz

Question: Is the z13 faster than EC12?

CPU Cycle time dropping, Adding cache, function

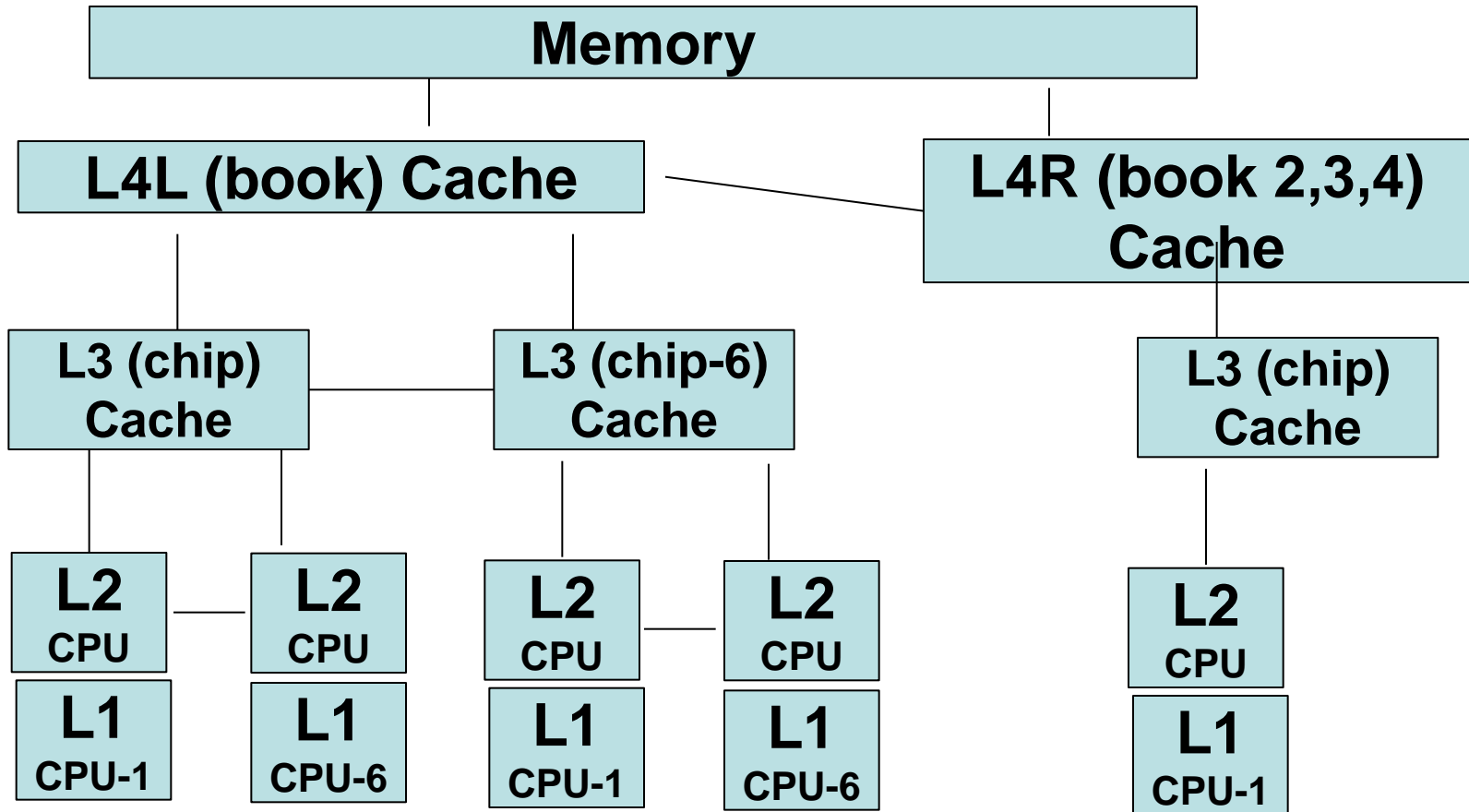
- Z990: Faster (almost as fast as Intel)
 - (Execute up to 3 instructions per cycle)
- Z10: (more cache)
- 196: (more cache), Out of order execution
- EC12: (more cache), Enhanced out of order
- Z13: (more cache), Multi threads

LPAR – HiperDispatch

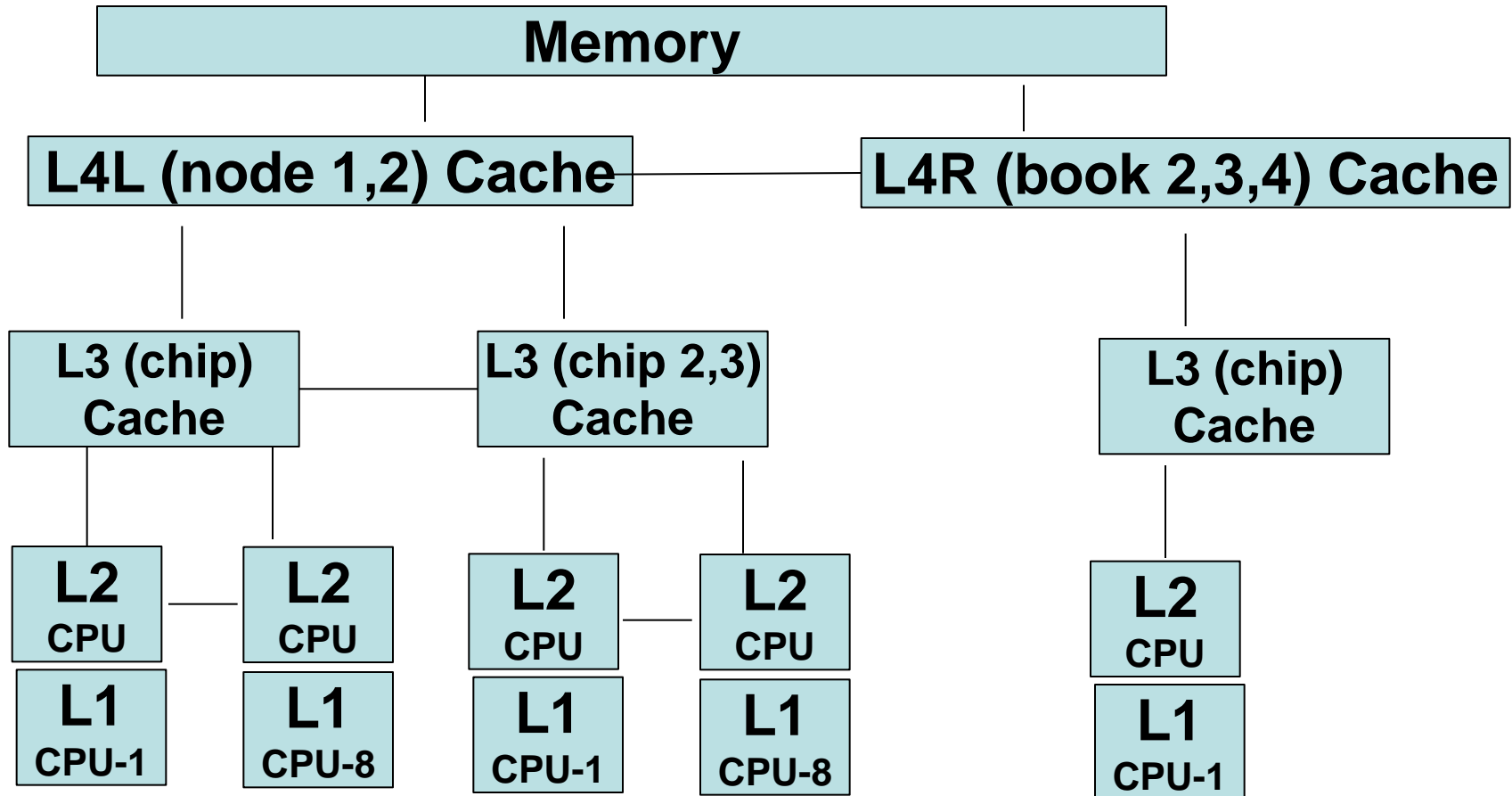
- attempts to align Logical CPs with PUs in same Book

Vertical vs Horizontal Scheduling

Affinity



Question, If 10,000 dispatch / second / cpu, impact?



Question, If 10,000 dispatch / second / cpu, impact?

Cache sizes – EC12

- L1: 64k Instruction, 96k Data
- L2: 1MB Instruction, 1MB Data (private, cpu)
- L3: 48MB (Chip, shared 6 CPUs)
- L4: 384MB (Book, shared over 20 CPUs)

Cache Sizes – z13

- L1: 96K Instruction, 128K Data
- L2: 2MB Instruction, 2MB data
- L3: 64MB (Chip, Shared over 8 CPUS)
- L4: 480MB + 224M NIC (per node)

What is the CPU Measurement Facility

- Hardware instrumentation
- Statistics by LPAR, all guests aggregated
- 5.18 Monitor records (PRCMFC) (Basic, Extended)
- “Extended” different for z10, 196, EC12 and z13
- Shows cycles used, instructions executed and thus CPI

```
Report: ESAMFC           MainFrame Cache Analysis Re
Monitor initialized: 02/27/15 at 20:00:00
```

```
-----
                <CPU Busy> <-----Processor----->
                <percent>  Speed/<-Rate/Sec->
Time           CPU Totl User  Hertz Cycles Instr Ratio
-----
20:01:00      0  0.7  0.4  4196M  30.8M 8313K 3.709
```

CPU Measurement Facility

What is the CPU Measurement Facility (Basic)

Report: ESAMFCA MainFrame Cache Hit Analysis
Monitor initialized: 12/10/14 at 07:44:37 on 282

```
-----  
                <CPU Busy> <-----Processor----->  
                <percent>  Speed/<--Rate/Sec--> CPI  
Time           CPU Totl User  Hertz Cycles Instr Ratio  
-----  
07:48:35      0 20.8 18.4 5504M 1121M 193M 5.807  
              1 21.6 19.6 5504M 1161M 221M 5.264  
              2 24.4 22.5 5504M 1300M 319M 4.078  
              3 22.4 19.7 5504M 1248M 265M 4.711  
              4 19.6 17.6 5504M 1102M 194M 5.683  
              5 20.4 18.6 5504M 1144M 225M 5.087  
              6 23.9 22.0 5504M 1341M 341M 3.935  
              7 17.6 15.4 5504M  949M 160M 5.927  
              8 18.5 16.5 5504M 1005M 194M 5.195  
              9 22.5 20.6 5504M 1259M 347M 3.629  
-----  
System:           212 191 5504M 10.8G 2457M 4.733
```

CPU Measurement Facility

What is the CPU Measurement Facility (Extended)

- (L1 is cache misses, "MEM" is SLOW)

Report: ESAMFCA		MainFrame Cache Hit Analysis				
		<-----Rate per 100 Instructions----->				
		<-----Data source----->				
Time	L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
07:48:35	3.605	2.062	0.948	0.247	0.003	0.346
	3.281	1.935	0.831	0.195	0.002	0.319
	2.607	1.656	0.577	0.137	0.001	0.237
	2.913	1.678	0.786	0.249	0.002	0.198
	3.572	1.973	0.837	0.330	0.002	0.230
	3.188	1.815	0.889	0.272	0.002	0.210
	3.410	1.462	0.605	0.187	0.002	0.156
	3.729	1.793	1.220	0.654	0.035	0.266
	3.209	1.593	1.017	0.535	0.029	0.036
	2.182	1.222	0.602	0.307	0.018	0.034
System:	2.941	1.670	0.800	0.286	0.008	0.176

CPU z196 Cache Analysis

<CPU Busy>			<-----Processor----->				<-----Rate per 100 Instructions----->					
<percent>			Speed/<-Rate/Sec->				<-----Data source read from----->					
CPU	Totl	User	Hertz	Cycles	Instr	CPI Ratio	L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
0	17.5	15.4	5208M	911M	138M	6.584	2.874	1.450	0.494	0.493	0.001	0.435
1	19.6	18.3	5208M	1023M	189M	5.418	2.423	1.269	0.414	0.404	0.001	0.335
...												
13	14.5	13.3	5208M	755M	134M	5.644	2.493	1.287	0.447	0.401	0.001	0.357
	230	211	5208M	11.2G	2124M	5.639	2.490	1.300	0.425	0.411	0.001	0.354

<CPU Busy>			<Lost cycles / instruction>		<-TLB Miss->	
<percent>			<-L1 Cache->		<-TLB Miss->	
CPU	Totl	User	INSTR	Data	Instr	Data
0	17.5	15.4	4.921	2.937	0.012	0.002
1	19.6	18.3	4.044	2.184	0.010	0.002
...						
13	14.5	13.3	4.192	2.377	0.011	0.002
	230	211	4.175	2.335	0.011	0.002

- Lost cycles per instruction high, MT valuable?

What to measure (EC12)

- L1MP – Level 1 Miss %
- L2P – % sourced from L2 cache
- L3P – % sourced from Level 3 Local (chip) cache
- L4LP – % sourced from Level 4 Local book
- L4RP - % sourced from Level 4 Remote book

- MEMP – % sourced from Memory - EXPENSIVE

Why you should be interested – what is a MIP?

Report: ESAMFC MainFrame Cache Analysis Rep
 Monitor initialized: 12/23/14 at 13:55:31 on 2964

```

-----
                <CPU Busy> <-----Processor----->
                <percent>  Speed/<-Rate/Sec->
Time          CPU Totl User  Hertz Cycles Instr Ratio
-----
14:05:32     0 92.9 64.6  5000M  4642M 1818M 2.554
              1 92.7 64.5  5000M  4630M 1817M 2.548
              2 93.0 64.7  5000M  4646M 1827M 2.544
              3 93.1 64.9  5000M  4654M 1831M 2.541
              4 92.9 64.8  5000M  4641M 1836M 2.528
              5 92.6 64.6  5000M  4630M 1826M 2.536
              --- ---
System:          557  388  5000M  25.9G 10.2G 2.542
  
```

**1830 mips
(at 100%)**

```

-----
14:06:02     0 67.7 50.9  5000M  3389M 2052M 1.652
              1 67.8 51.4  5000M  3389M 2111M 1.605
              2 69.0 52.4  5000M  3450M 2150M 1.605
              3 67.2 50.6  5000M  3359M 2018M 1.664
              4 60.8 44.5  5000M  3042M 1625M 1.872
              5 70.1 53.8  5000M  3506M 2325M 1.508
              --- ---
System:          403  304  5000M  18.8G 11.4G 1.640
  
```

**2828 Mips
(at 100%)
Doing 10%
more work**

Why you should be interested – what is a MIP?

Report: ESAMFCA MainFrame Cache Hit Analysis VelocitySoftware

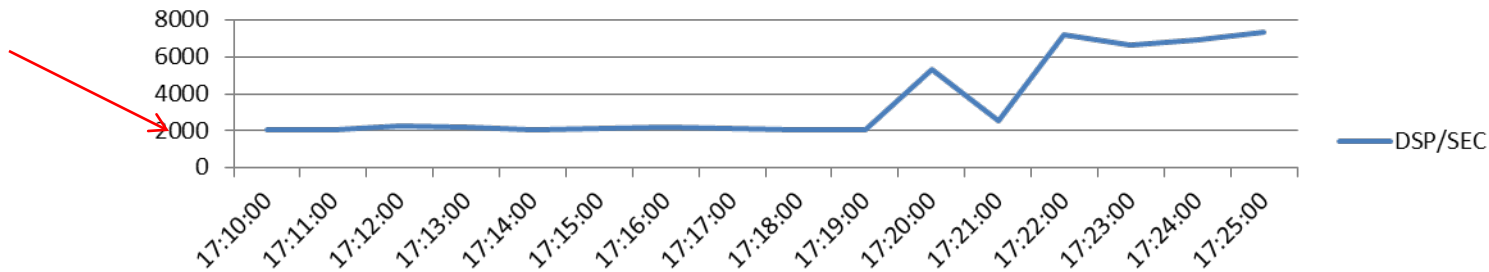
Time	CPU	<CPU Busy>----->		CPI Ratio	<-----Rate per 100 Instructions----->					
		<percent> Totl	User		<-----Data source			read from----->		
					L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
14:05:32	0	92.9	64.6	2.554	4.618	3.963	0.585	0.042	0.000	0.023
	1	92.7	64.5	2.548	4.624	3.972	0.584	0.040	0.000	0.024
	2	93.0	64.7	2.544	4.587	3.928	0.590	0.042	0.000	0.023
	3	93.1	64.9	2.541	4.561	3.904	0.587	0.043	0.000	0.022
	4	92.9	64.8	2.528	4.542	3.888	0.585	0.042	0.000	0.023
	5	92.6	64.6	2.536	4.564	3.907	0.588	0.041	0.000	0.023
System:		557	388	2.542	4.582	3.927	0.587	0.042	0.000	0.023
14:06:02	0	67.7	50.9	1.652	2.456	2.115	0.302	0.020	0.000	0.016
	1	67.8	51.4	1.605	2.322	1.999	0.286	0.020	0.000	0.015
	2	69.0	52.4	1.605	2.273	1.945	0.290	0.023	0.000	0.013
	3	67.2	50.6	1.664	2.409	2.061	0.308	0.024	0.000	0.014
	4	60.8	44.5	1.872	2.952	2.535	0.371	0.027	0.000	0.017
	5	70.1	53.8	1.508	2.097	1.799	0.263	0.019	0.000	0.013
System:		403	304	1.640	2.391	2.052	0.300	0.022	0.000	0.015



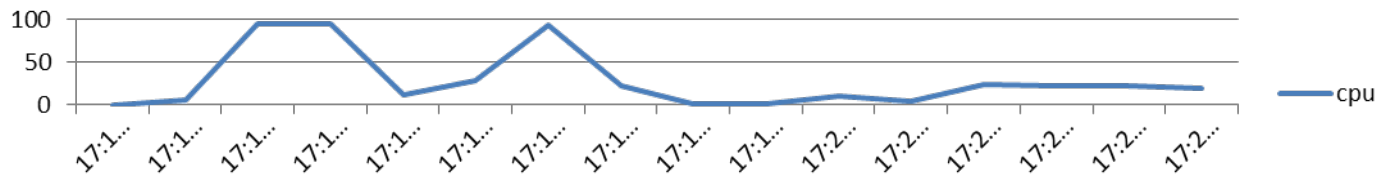
Workloads: Look at dispatches / second

- 1st, pl1 loop (same as rexx loop) (17:11 to 17:17)
- 2nd, run zmap against 50 sets of customer data

DSP/SEC



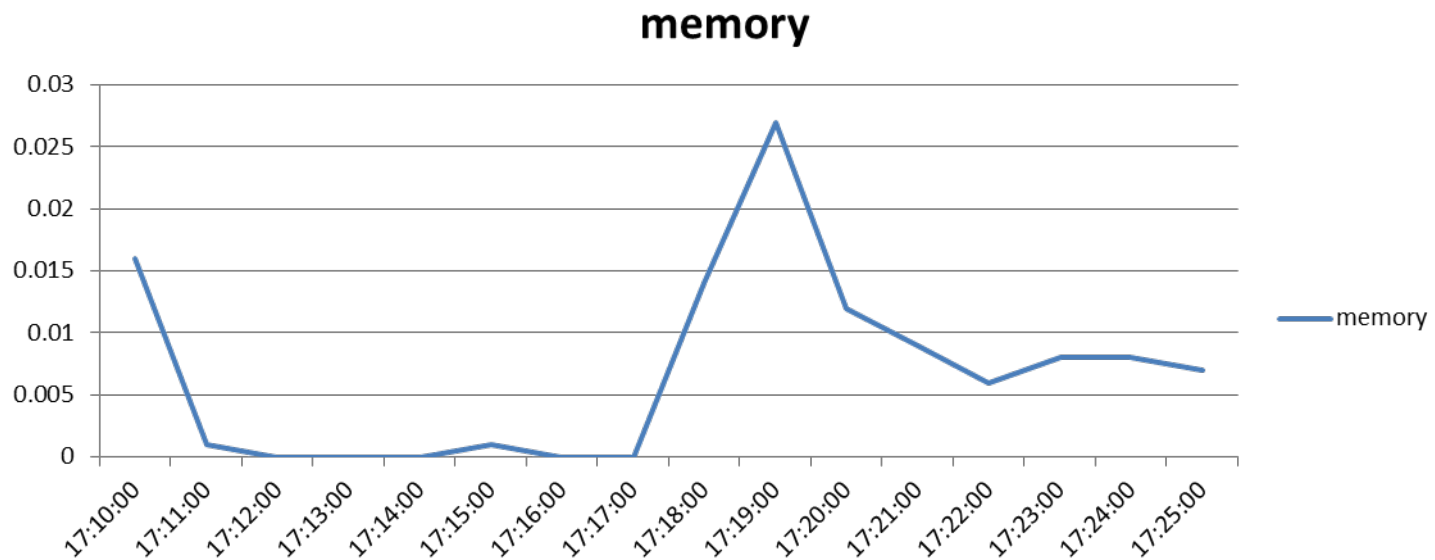
cpu



How long does cache last?

Average storage loaded per dispatch (idle time):

- **Memory requests per 100 instructions:** .01
- At 2,000 dispatches per second, low utilization
 - **Cache lines loaded from memory per dispatch: 66**



MFC, memory loads?

Time	<CPU Busy>----->		CPI	<----Rate per 100 Instructions----->					
	<percent>			<-----Data source			read from----->		
	Totl	User	Ratio	L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
03/01/15									
17:10:00	0.4	0.1	4.105	5.100	3.521	1.301	0.262	0	0.016
17:11:00	6.5	6.2	1.501	0.131	0.094	0.030	0.006	0	0.001
17:12:00	94.9	94.6	1.431	0.019	0.015	0.004	0.000	0	0
17:13:00	94.6	94.3	1.432	0.019	0.015	0.004	0.000	0	0
17:14:00	12.0	11.8	1.470	0.078	0.057	0.017	0.003	0	0.000
17:15:00	28.4	28.1	3.995	0.086	0.063	0.018	0.004	0	0.001
17:16:00	94.1	93.8	4.001	0.028	0.022	0.005	0.001	0	0
17:17:00	22.4	22.2	3.991	0.106	0.075	0.026	0.005	0	0.000
17:18:00	0.5	0.3	3.430	3.204	2.288	0.751	0.151	0	0.014
17:19:00	0.6	0.3	3.517	3.179	2.251	0.750	0.151	0	0.027
17:20:00	11.4	9.8	2.032	1.506	1.267	0.177	0.049	0	0.012
17:21:00	4.0	3.3	2.298	1.999	1.649	0.279	0.061	0	0.009
17:22:00	24.1	22.4	1.935	1.233	1.039	0.121	0.066	0	0.006
17:23:00	23.2	21.4	1.953	1.213	1.017	0.124	0.064	0	0.008
17:24:00	22.4	20.8	1.950	1.235	1.038	0.121	0.068	0	0.008
17:25:00	18.8	17.0	1.937	1.382	1.168	0.143	0.063	0	0.007

Rexx loop

PL1 Loop – (check the other LPAR????)

zMAP batch

MFC, memory loads?

```
Report: ESAMFCA      Manalysis      Velocity Software
Monitor initialized: 03on 2828 serial 314C7      First record anal
-----
```

Time	<CPU Busy>----->			<----Rate per 100				Instructions-----		
	CPU	Totl	User	CPI	<----Data source			read from-----		
				Ratio	L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
09:24:00	0	0.6	0.4	3.443	3.216	2.304	0.747	0.141	0	0.025
09:25:00	0	0.6	0.4	3.371	3.154	2.296	0.690	0.142	0	0.026
09:26:00	0	61.0	60.7	3.998	0.047	0.035	0.009	0.002	0	0.000
09:27:00	0	83.6	83.3	4.003	0.042	0.031	0.010	0.001	0	0.000
09:28:00	0	0.6	0.3	3.386	3.156	2.294	0.699	0.140	0	0.024
09:29:00	0	1.6	1.3	2.387	1.459	1.105	0.274	0.058	0	0.022
09:30:00	0	27.2	26.9	1.439	0.040	0.030	0.008	0.001	0	0.000
09:31:00	0	93.2	92.8	1.432	0.019	0.015	0.004	0.000	0	0.000
09:32:00	0	87.0	86.7	1.433	0.020	0.015	0.004	0.001	0	0.000
09:33:00	0	1.8	1.4	2.345	1.378	1.051	0.251	0.059	0	0.017
09:34:00	0	72.8	72.5	4.003	0.042	0.031	0.010	0.002	0	0.000
09:35:00	0	93.9	93.6	4.006	0.035	0.026	0.008	0.001	0	0.000
09:36:00	0	93.4	93.2	4.001	0.031	0.024	0.006	0.001	0	0

Run same programs again:

Rexx consistently 1.4, PL1 consistently 4....

Looping program (BC12 IFL)

- 1.4 cycles per instruction
- Memory access zero by looper
- 2,000 dispatches per second for 'other work'

Idle Time Analysis

- 4 cycles per instruction
- 2,000 dispatches per second – Mystery work
- NOTE- z13 support adds vmdbk dispatch rate!!!!

ZMAP workload (99% of the load)

- 2.0 cycles per instruction – increased memory access
- 7,000 dispatches per second

Why is looper not CPI of 1:1?

Average time in dispatch (**idle time**):

- 2,000 dispatches per second
- 1% cpu utilization
- 5 microseconds per dispatch average
- Gigahertz: 4.196
- Cycles per microsecond: 4,196
- Cycles per dispatch: 20,000

- Memory requests per 100 instructions: .03
- “cache lines” loaded from memory per dispatch: 6

Average time in dispatch (zmap load testing time):

- 15,000 dispatches per second
- 20% cpu utilization
- 13 microseconds per dispatch average
- Gigahertz: 4.196
- Cycles per microsecond: 4,196
- Cycles per dispatch: 260,000

- Memory requests per 100 instructions: .02
- “Cache lines” loaded from memory per dispatch: 50
- (Well tuned PL1 program)

Value of cache – Relative Nest Intensity (RNI)

IBM RNI calculation analysis

- **zEC12**

$$\text{RNI} = 2.3 \times (0.4 \times \text{L3P} + 1.2 \times \text{L4LP} + 2.7 \times \text{L4RP} + 8.2 \times \text{MEM}) / 100$$

Cost analysis - ratio

- **L3P: 1** - L3 cache source
- **L4LP: 3** - L4 local cache source
- **L4RP: 6** - L4 Remote cache source
- **MEM: 19** - memory source

IBM RNI calculations (per John Burg)

- **z13**

$$\text{RNI} = 2.6 \times (0.4 \times \text{L3P} + 1.6 \times \text{L4LP} + 3.5 \times \text{L4RP} + 7.5 \times \text{MEMP}) / 100$$

- **zEC12**

$$\text{RNI} = 2.3 \times (0.4 \times \text{L3P} + 1.2 \times \text{L4LP} + 2.7 \times \text{L4RP} + 8.2 \times \text{MEMP}) / 100$$

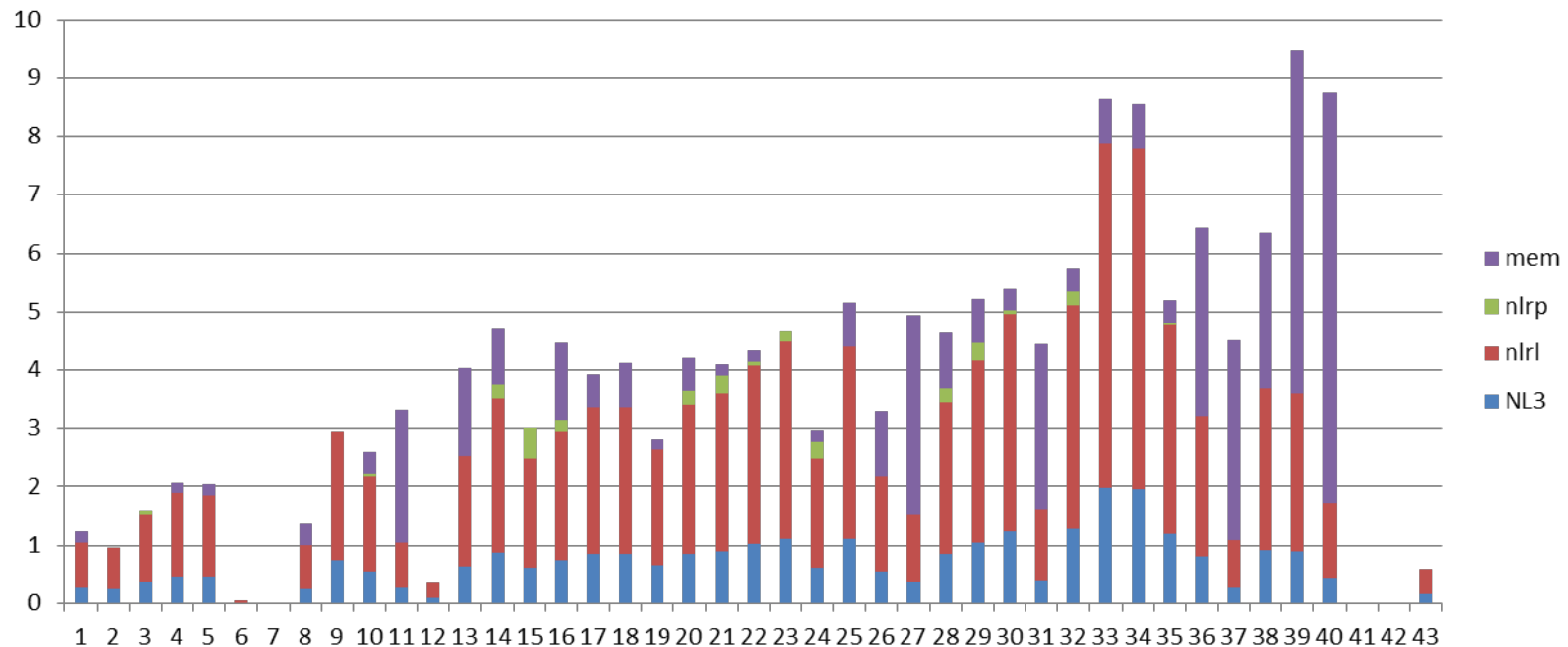
- **z196**

$$\text{RNI} = 1.67 \times (0.4 \times \text{L3P} + 1.0 \times \text{L4LP} + 2.4 \times \text{L4RP} + 7.5 \times \text{MEMP}) / 100$$

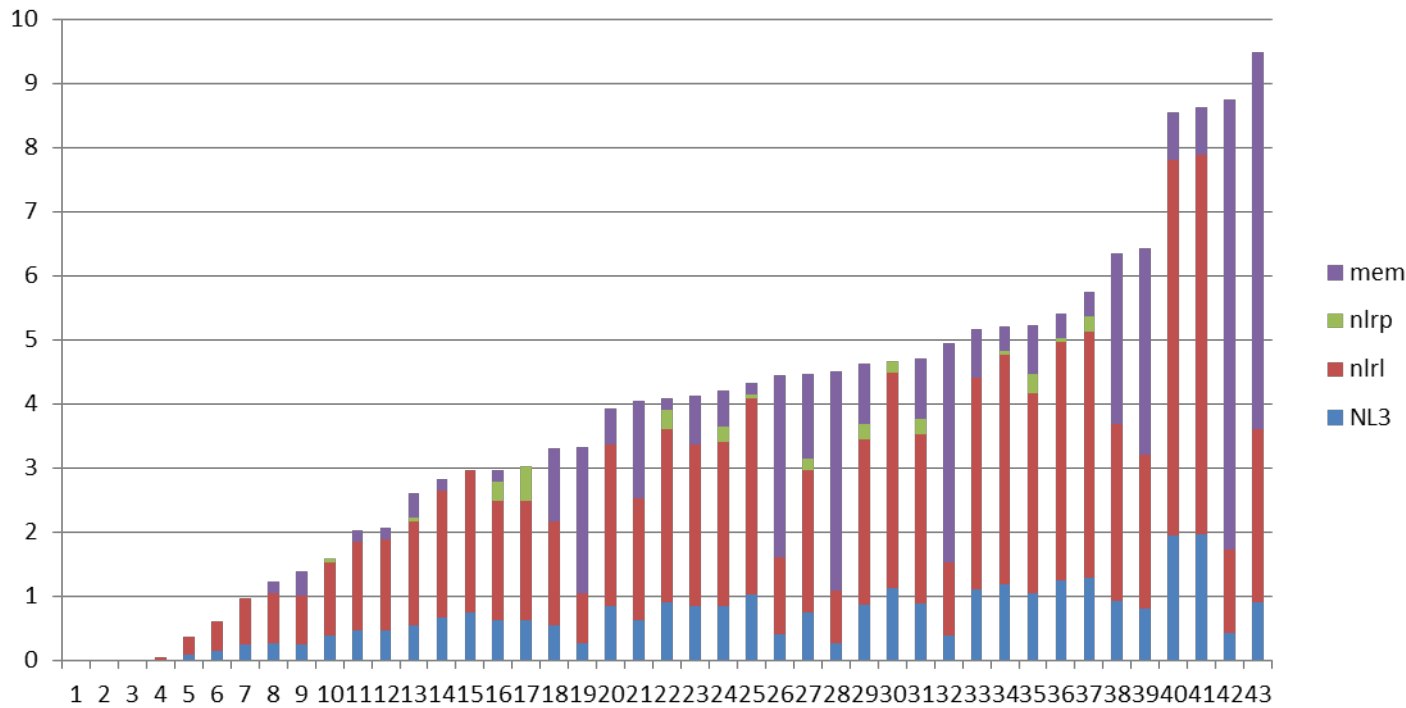
- **z10**

$$\text{RNI} = (1.0 \times \text{L2LP} + 2.4 \times \text{L2RP} + 7.5 \times \text{MEMP}) / 100.$$

Analysis, 40 Different LPARS, sort by CPI
 Memory components by color
 Red is L4 LOCAL, “mem” is time for “memory”



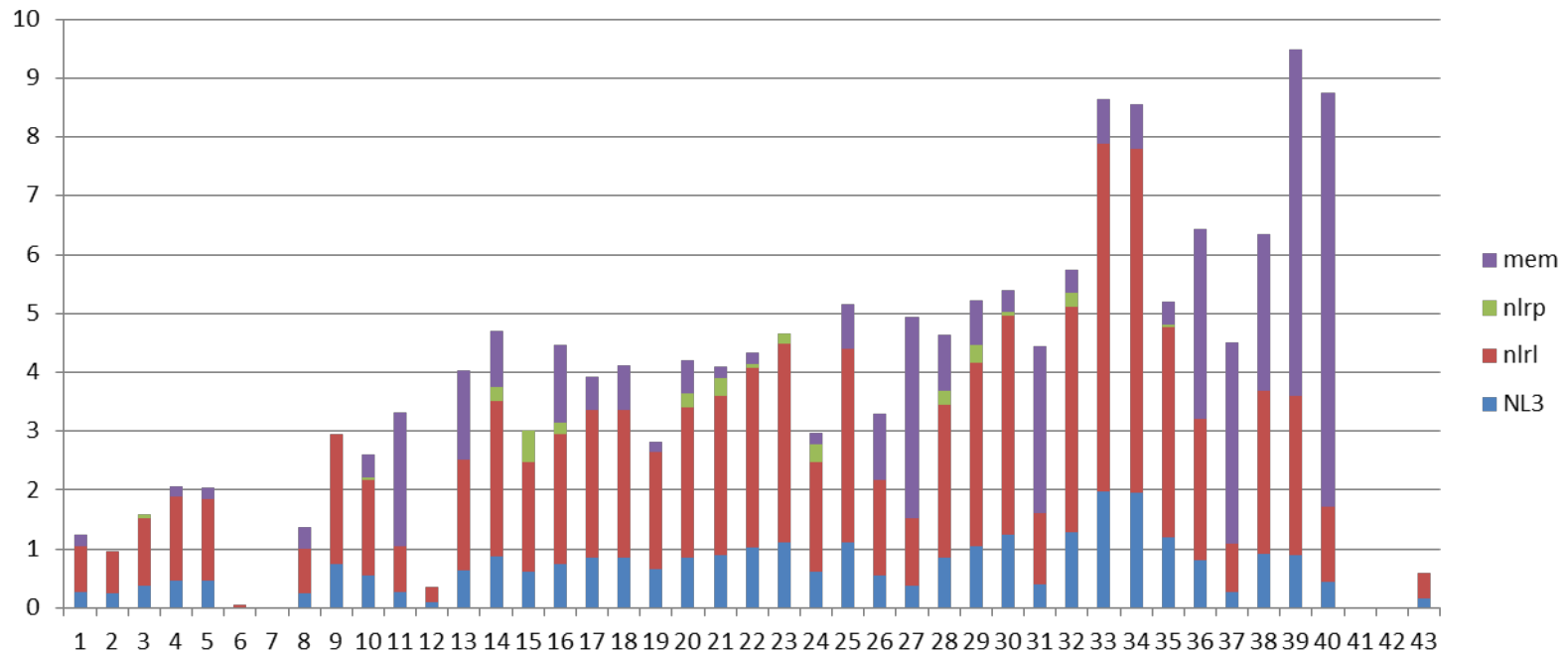
Analysis, 40 LPARS, sort by Relative Nest Intensity
2 on right are z196 – (rest are ec12)
Z196 had smaller cache, more memory access



Analysis, 40 Different LPARS, sort by CPI

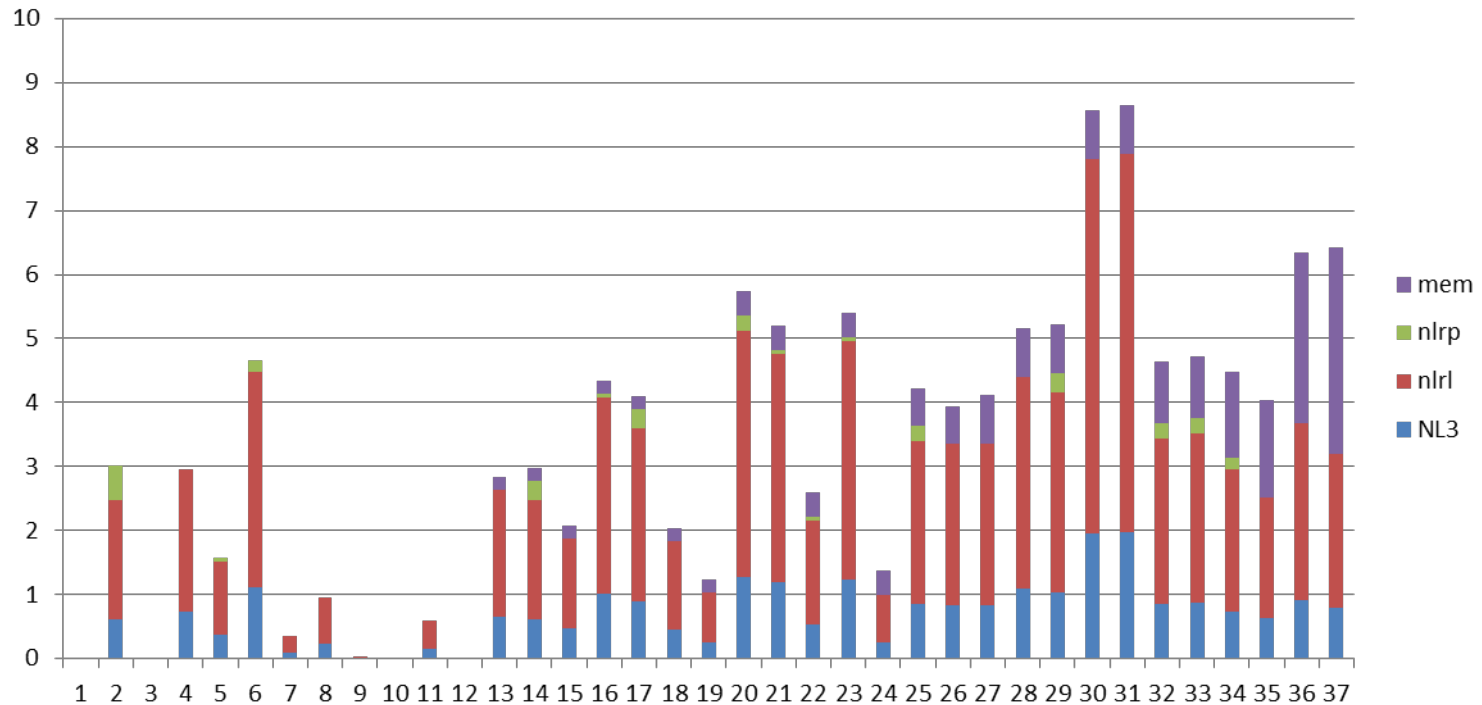
Slope of CPI and RNI “very close”

Higher RNI, lower mips



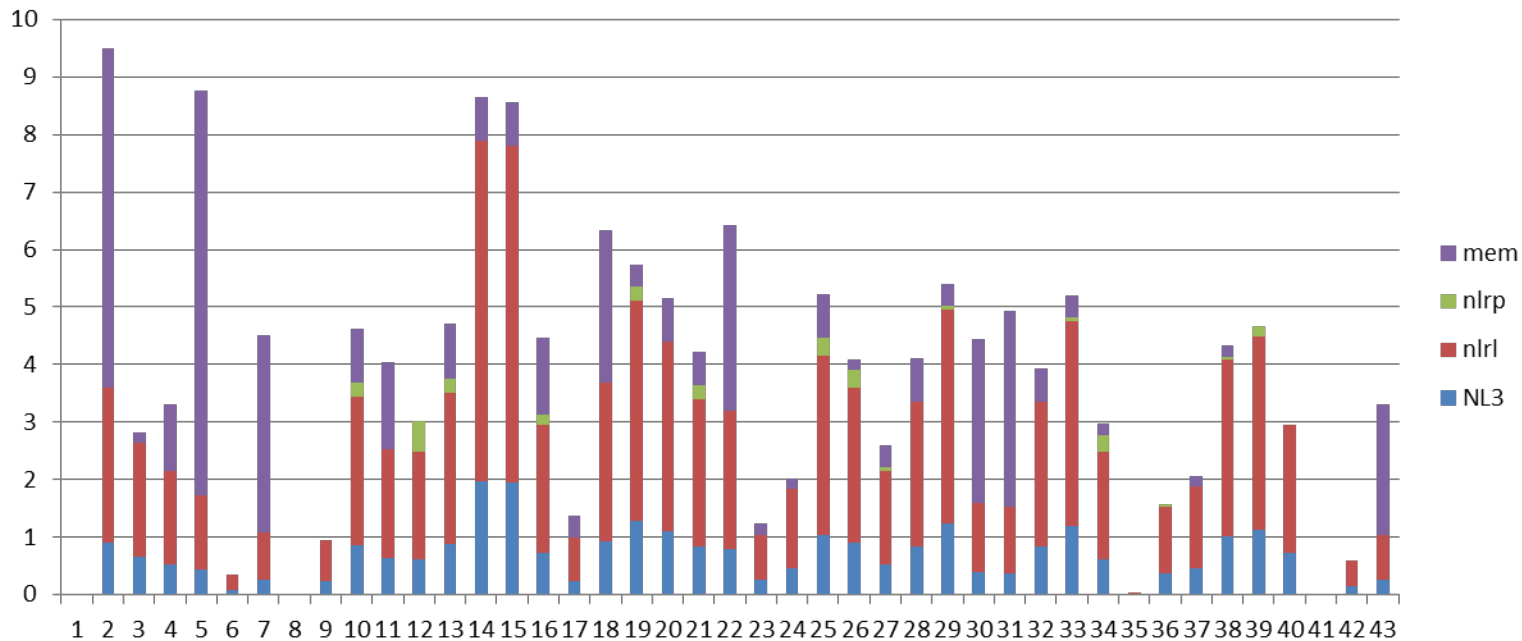
Impact of memory access?

Analysis, 40 LPARS, sort by "MEMP", ec12 only
Common Characteristic of "high" ones???



Analysis, 40 LPARS,

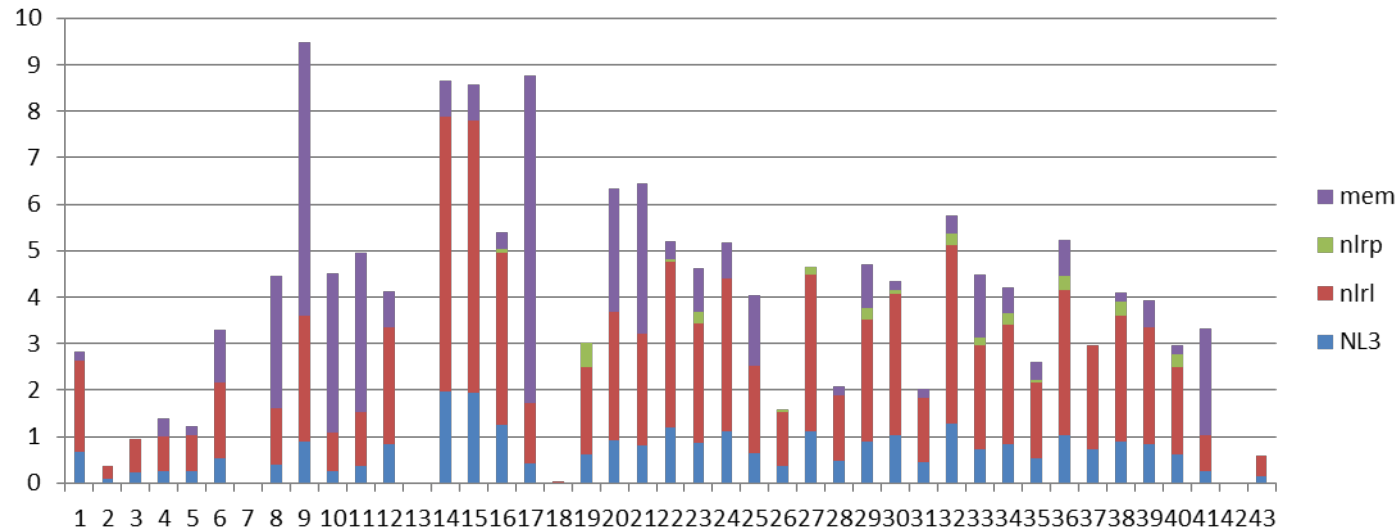
- Assume less dispatches, better RNI?
- sort by Dispatches/CPU/Second
- No expected pattern, more is better?



Impact of number of engines in LPAR

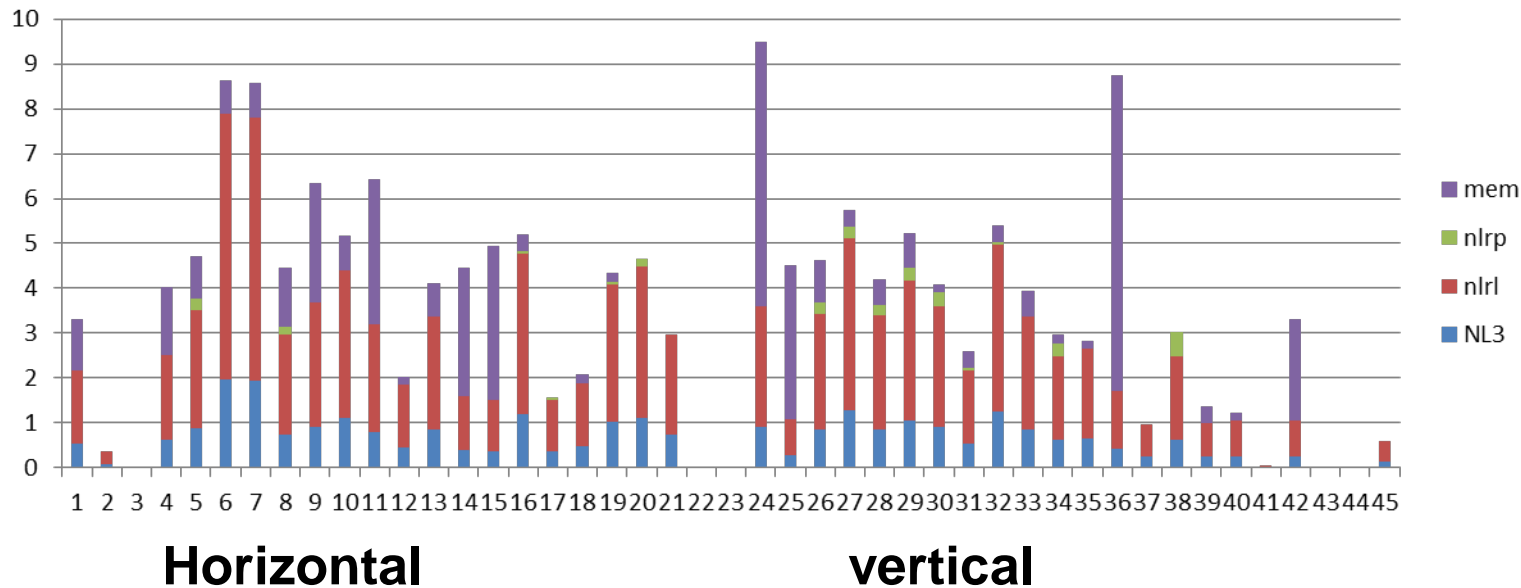
Analysis, 40 LPARS,

- Do VCPU on other LPARs impact workload?
- sort by shared IFLs
- No expected pattern, more is better?



Analysis, 40 LPARS,

- sort by horizontal vs vertical
- No expected pattern, vertical slightly better?



Nesting Steals – *Affinity working?*

EC12, 80 IFLs

LPAR: **32 IFLs (p210)**

Report: ESAPLDV Processor Local Dispatch Vector Activity

Time	CPU	<VMDBK Steals	<Moves/sec> To Master	Dispatcher Long Paths	<-CPU Steals fr <-From Nesting		
					Same	NL1	NL2
14:06:00	0	3529.8	11.6	13104.2	1951	1198	380
	1	2908.6	0	11452.0	1626	976	306
	2	2751.9	0	10475.2	1630	855	267
	...						
	8	3156.8	0	11949.7	1462	1366	329
	9	2702.0	0	10806.9	1283	1137	282
	10	2504.7	0	9849.8	1287	970	248

Steals: vmdblks moved to processor

Dispatcher Long paths:

- vmdblks dispatched **(10K/Sec/CPU)**

Nesting level – CPU on chip, different chip(NL1),
different book(NL2)

CPU Cache Analysis

Report: ESAMFCA

MainFrame Cache Hit Analysis

Time	CPU	<CPU Busy <percent>		<-----Speed CPI		<-----Rate per 100			Instructions----->		
		Totl	User	Hertz	Ratio	L1	L2	L3	L4L	L4R	MEM
14:06:02	0	77.2	40.6	5504M	3.764	2.134	1.176	0.729	0.155	0.025	0.048
	1	76.1	42.5	5504M	3.625	2.112	1.183	0.714	0.146	0.022	0.046
	2	75.3	41.8	5504M	3.591	2.031	1.138	0.688	0.138	0.020	0.047
	3	74.8	42.3	5504M	3.539	2.001	1.118	0.679	0.136	0.020	0.048
	4	75.5	43.1	5504M	3.400	1.862	1.048	0.622	0.127	0.018	0.048

Cache source Analysis

- 3.7 cycles per instruction
- 2.1 % instructions from other level 1 cache on chip
- 1.2% instructions from other level 2 cache on chip
- .7% from level 3 on chip
- .2% from level 4 on book
- .02% from level 4 on remote book
- .05 % from memory (1 page from memory per 2,000 Inst)

Ec12 cache sizes

- L1: 64/96
- L2 1m/1m
- L3 48M
- L4: 384M

Dispatches per second per CPU: 10,000

- 256 byte cache line
- L3: 48MB, supports 190,000 cache line loads
- L3 supports 6 cpus, 60,000 dispatches per second
- L3 cycles every 3 seconds

TLB Analysis – z13 data SMT Enabled

Why working sets are important,
Why we need large pages?

ESAMFC MainFramate ZMAP 4.2.2 08/10/15 Page 164
initialized: 07/07/157/07/15 13:04:00

```
-----  
<CPU Busy> <---- <-Translation Lookaside buffer(TLB)->  
<percent> Speed <cycles/Miss><Writs/Sec> CPU Cycles  
CPU Totl User Hertz Instr Data Instr Data Cost Lost  
-----  
0 26.4 24.2 5000M 102 534 1043K 527K 29.23 388M  
1 25.4 23.7 5000M 100 541 1010K 499K 29.12 371M  
2 24.5 22.8 5000M 127 558 872K 487K 31.09 383M  
3 25.8 24.1 5000M 125 554 891K 500K 30.06 389M  
4 20.0 18.3 5000M 131 575 667K 376K 30.19 303M  
5 21.1 19.6 5000M 126 579 679K 374K 28.53 302M
```

BC12, 3 LPARS (2 physical IFLs)

- 1 IFL, z/VM 5.4
- 2 IFLs, z/VM 5.4
- 2 IFLs, z/VM 6.3

Run looper for 2 minutes on each

Expectation: less balance on z/VM 6.3

z/VM 5.4, looping on IFL, no affinity

Screen: ESACPUU Velocity Software - VSIVM4
1 of 3 CPU Utilization Analysis (Part 1)

Time	<--CPU-->		<-----CPU (percentages)----->			
	ID	Type	Total util	Emul time	Overhead User Syst	Idle time
07:35:00	1	IFL	16.3	15.0	1.0 0.3	83.1
	0	IFL	17.1	15.9	0.9 0.4	82.3
07:34:00	1	IFL	56.2	54.9	1.0 0.3	42.5
	0	IFL	60.1	58.9	0.9 0.3	39.0
07:33:00	1	IFL	67.0	65.8	0.9 0.3	32.1
	0	IFL	62.6	61.4	0.9 0.3	36.3
07:32:00	1	IFL	31.2	30.0	0.9 0.3	67.9
	0	IFL	34.0	32.6	1.0 0.4	65.5

z/VM 6.3, looping on IFL – a little affinity

Screen: ESACPUU Velocity Software ESA
1 of 3 CPU Utilization Analysis (Part 1) CPU

<----CPU (percentages)----->								
	<--CPU-->		Total	Emul	<--Overhd>		<CPU Wait>	
Time	Type	ID	util	time	User	Syst	Idle	Steal
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
07:26:00	CP	0	10.5	7.5	0.5	2.5	89.3	0.1
	IFL	1	53.2	53.1	0.0	0.1	36.9	10.0
		2	34.5	34.3	0.1	0.1	56.8	8.7
07:25:00	CP	0	10.9	7.8	0.5	2.6	88.8	0.2
	IFL	1	55.5	55.3	0.1	0.1	40.4	4.1
		2	39.1	38.9	0.1	0.1	56.7	4.2
07:24:00	CP	0	10.0	7.7	0.5	1.8	89.8	0.2
	IFL	1	4.5	4.3	0.1	0.1	95.1	0.5
		2	10.0	9.8	0.1	0.1	88.9	1.1

Objectives of “affinity”

- Re-dispatch on same processor
- Utilize cache

Experiment: Looper for 2 minutes, measure CPU

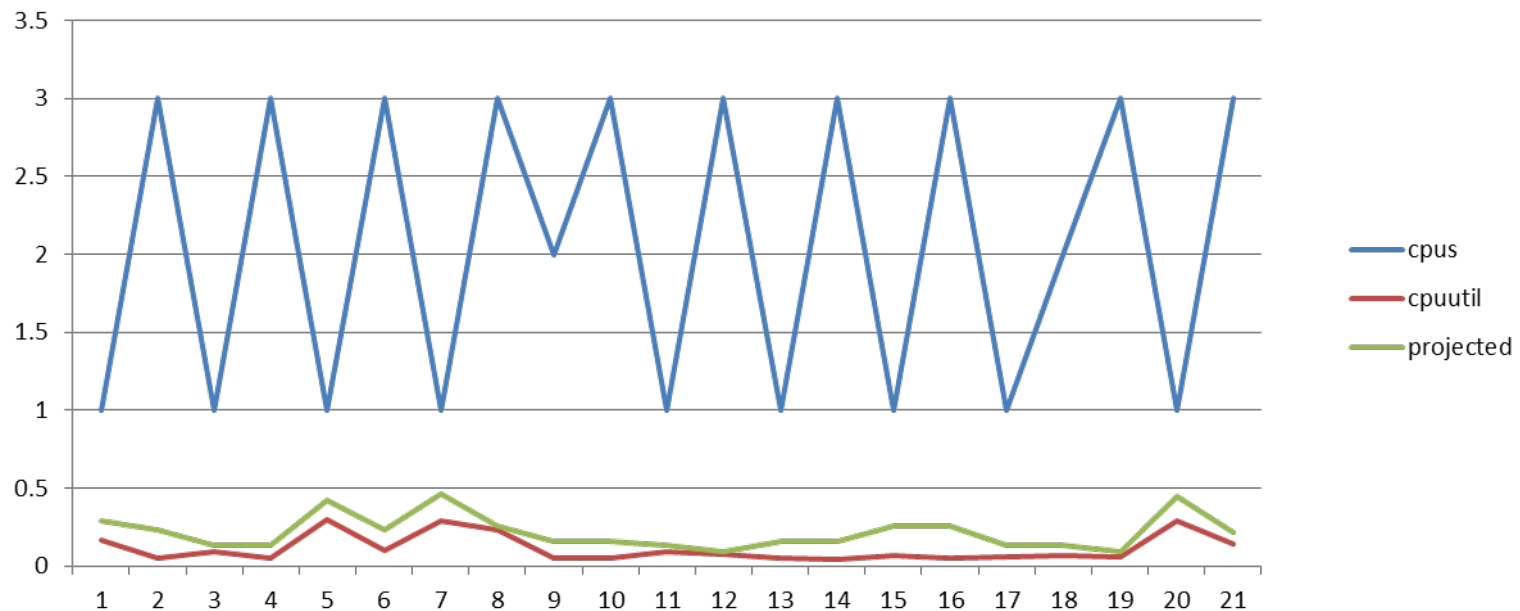
- z/VM 5.4, 1 IFL: 123.16 cpu seconds
- z/VM 5.4, 2 IFL: 123.14 CPU seconds
- z/VM 6.3, 2 IFL: 123.71 CPU seconds (ran twice)

Conclusion: 6.3 Affinity not helping with horizontal
- Note: CPI consistently lower with 6.4

Objectives of “vertical” scheduling

Localize work to cache

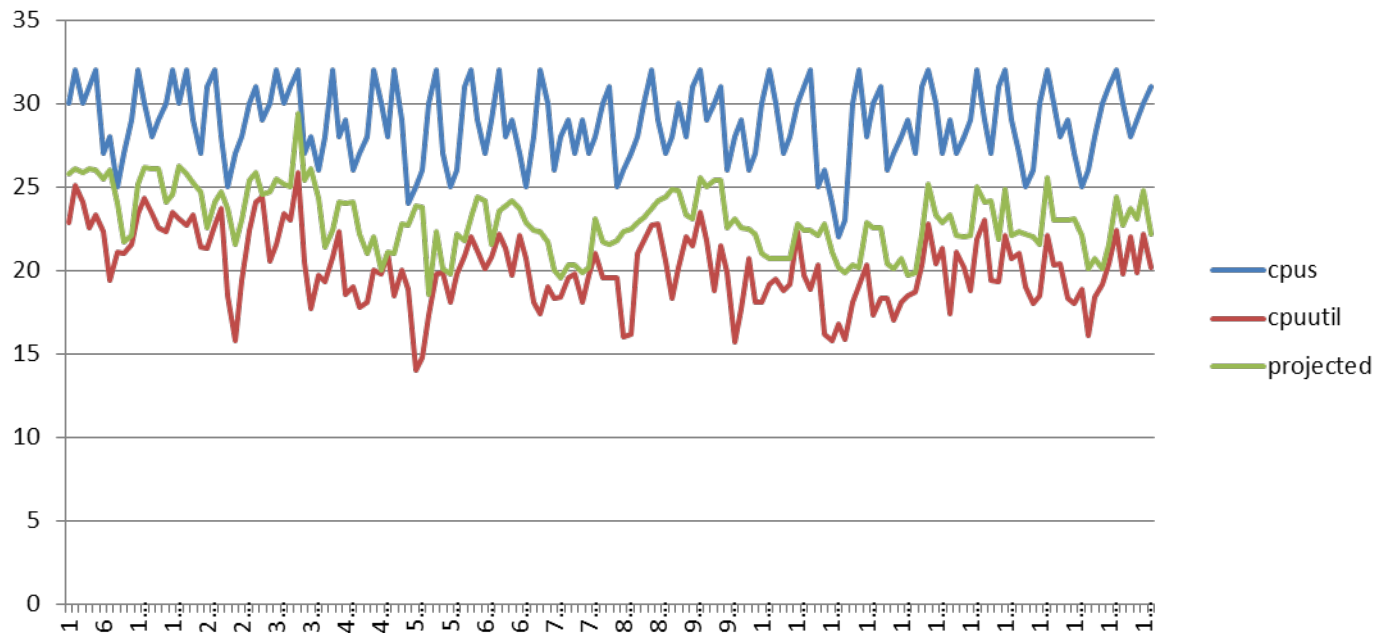
Monitor “event” – see parked cpus every 2 seconds



Objectives of “vertical”

Localize work to cache

Can we validate this has value?



Cycles per Instruction matters

Reducing cycles per instruction improves performance

Use of cache (all levels) has positive impact

- Need to dispatch fewer times on more processors
- Need further understanding **NEED z13 DATA!**

To answer your real question: Is the z13 faster than EC12?

Report: ESAMFCA MainFrame Cache Hit Analysis
Monitor initialized: 06/29/15 at 08:59:00 on 296

```
-----  
                <CPU Busy> <-----Processor----->  
                <percent>  Speed/<-Rate/Sec-> CPI  
Time           CPU Totl User  Hertz Cycles Instr Ratio  
-----  
System:                288  283  5000M  12.8G  9158M  1.496  
System:                934  871  5000M  43.6G  16.2G  2.692  
System:                427  294  5000M  19.9G  8393M  2.542
```

Thank You

Please Send data for z13