Program Product

OS/VS2 MVS
Resource Measurement
Facility (RMF)
General Information Manual



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OS/VS2 MVS Resource Measurement Facility (RMF)

General Information Manual

Program Number 5740 - XXM

The Resource Measurement Facility (RMF) is a measurement collection tool that is designed to monitor selected areas of system activity and present the data collected in the form of SMF (System Management Facility) records and/or formatted reports.

This manual provides an overview and functional description of RMF.



First Edition (May, 1976)

This edition applies to the program product RMF (Resource Measurement Facility) which can be used with the latest level of OS/VS2 MVS as of the time RMF becomes available. The functions and capabilities described in this edition are subject to change before the availability of RMF, and such changes will be reported in subsequent revisions or technical newsletters.

Changes are continually made to the information herein. Before using this publication in connection with the operation of IBM systems, consult the latest IBM System/370 Bibliography, GC20-0001 for editions that are applicable and current.

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This publication contains overview information for RMF. It is intended for installation managers and system programmers who are responsible for tuning an OS/VS2 (MVS) system. Readers should have a background in OS/VS2 (MVS).

This publication is for planning purposes only. The functions and capabilities described here are subject to change before the availability of RMF.

RMF is a program product that allows an installation to monitor selected areas of system activity and to obtain feedback in the form of SMF (System Management Facility) records and/or formatted reports.

The major topics by section are:

- Chapter 1: Introduction highlights the categories of data collection, and the basic functions and system requirements of RMF.
- Chapter 2: Characteristics of RMF describes the purpose of RMF and defines its categories of data collection.
- Chapter 3: Processing briefly describes the input control options for RMF. the gathering techniques employed, and the processing considerations relevant to the INTERVAL, CYCLE, and STOP parameters.
- Appendix: RMF Reports show example of each report described in Chapter 2.

When RMF becomes available, additional publications will be provided that contain detailed information about RMF options, reports, messages and codes, planning and operating considerations, and installation information.

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The Resource Measurement Facility (RMF) is a measurement collection tool which an installation may use to monitor selected areas of system activity and obtain feedback in the form of SMF records and/or formatted reports.

Categories of Data Collection

RMF permits the gathering of information for the following classes of system activity:

- CPU activity
- Channel and channel-CPU overlap activity
- I/O device and contention activity for:
 - unit record devices
 - graphics devices
 - direct access storage devices
 - communication equipment
 - magnetic tape devices
 - character reader devices
- Paging activity
- Workload activity
- Page/swap data set activity
- ASM/RSM/SRM trace activity.

See Chapter 2 for a description of the information gathered for these areas.

Basic Functions

RMF controls the collection of measurement data which includes the tracing of ASM/RSM/SRM management variables, and the generation of reports for the system activities requested by the installation.

Resource Measurement

The OS/VS2 system maintains measurement data for the system's resources. RMF will collect the data relevant to the system activities requested. This may include such statistics as accumulated queue length, the number of cycles, busy samples, and number of Start I/Os for each monitored device.

Resource Reporting

Reports are produced for each requested system activity. The information appearing on the report may be 'directly derived data', that is, internal system measurements, or the information may be 'calculated data' such as standard deviation or sum. The data collected may be presented in the form of SMF records or formatted RMF reports. The reports may be made available for printing either at RMF termination or immediately after each measurement gathering interval, depending on the option specified by the installation. (See Chapter 3 for details on the control options which may be specified.)

Post Processing

To enable the installation to produce RMF reports during off-shift hours, RMF provides a post processor program (ERBMFPRT) that can be submitted as a batch job. Input to this program is either an SMF data set containing RMF records or any other data set with RMF records sorted on two fields: interval start date, and interval start time. The output is directed to the system printer and consists of the requested RMF reports and/or any messages denoting errors.

System Requirements

Software

RMF can be used with the latest level of OS/VS2 MVS as of the time RMF becomes available.

Hardware

There are no additional or special OS/VS2 MVS hardware requirements.

Storage Estimates

The approximate RMF auxiliary storage requirements for the system libraries are:

SYS1.LPALIB 12.7K SYS1.LINKLIB 121.7K

The fixed storage requirements depend on the set of system activities being monitored.

Installation

There are no additional or special OS/VS2 MVS installation requirements.

Purpose

With RMF, an installation can monitor the utilization of individual CPUs, channels, devices, real storage, external page storage, and page and swap data sets. It can also monitor the service being provided to different classes or users, as well as monitoring fields from certain ASM/RSM/SRM control blocks. The data obtained aids the installation in:

- identifying system components whose overall utilization is exceptional
- identifying periods of system activity during which the utilization of particular resources is exceptional
- relating the service being provided to different classes of users to the specifications provided in the IPS (Installation Performance Specification)
- identifying bottlenecks of contention for resources.

Categories

The uses to which RMF can be applied are dependent upon the needs and goals of the individual installation. In Chapter 1 seven categories of data collection were listed that could be monitored by RMF. These seven areas are described in more detail below.

CPU Activity

The report produced when monitoring CPU activity provides the total wait time each CPU experienced during an RMF reporting interval and what percentage that is of the reporting interval. See Appendix for an example of this report.

Channel Activity

The report produced when monitoring channel activity provides the number of successful Start I/Os issued to each channel during the report interval and the percentage of time during the report interval each channel was busy, while simultaneously, the CPU was in the wait state. (The second value is used to measure I/O boundedness.) See Appendix for an example of this report.

I/O Device Activity

The report produced when monitoring I/O device activity provides the number of successful Start I/Os issued during the report interval to each device in each device class selected. It contains the percentage of time during the report interval in which each device was busy as well as the average number of requests which are enqueued and waiting to be serviced on each device at any given time. See Appendix for an example of this report.

Paging Activity

The report produced when monitoring paging activity provides detailed information about the demands made on the system paging facilities and the utilization of real storage and external page storage during the reporting interval. It also provides swapping statistics.

The paging rates monitored by RMF are:

- page reclaim rates
- non-swap page-in rates
- swap page-in rates
- total page-in rates
- non-swap page-out rates
- swap page-out rates
- total page-out rates.

These paging rates appear for one or more of the following:

- pageable system areas used for non-VIO data
- memory pages used for VIO data
- memory pages used for non-VIO data.

The page counts monitored include:

- pageable main storage page frames categorized by LPA/CSA, private area, unused, and total
- fixed main storage frames categorized by: SQA, LPA/CSA, private area, and total
- nucleus frames
- total online system frames
- total user pool auxiliary page slots
- auxiliary slots used for data set pages
- auxiliary slots used for virtual memory pages
- unused auxiliary slots
- bad auxiliary slots (unavailable).

All of the above page counts are sampled and reported with minimum, maximum, and average values for the interval (except for nucleus and total online frames which are snapshots at the end of the interval).

The swap information includes a count of swap sequences and a swap sequence rate calculated for the user. The following swap-out reasons are itemized and totaled in the report:

- input terminal wait
- output terminal wait
- long wait
- · detected wait
- unilateral
- exchange on recommendation value
- ENQ exchange
- requested
- auxiliary storage shortage
- real pageable storage shortage

See Appendix for an example of this report.

Workload Activity

The report produced when monitoring workload activity provides information on the utilization of each performance group period (PGP) specified in the Installation Performance Specification (IPS) and can be reported at one of three levels. The most detailed level is known as the performance group period, the next is the performance group (PG) level, and the level with the least detail is the system summary. The data provided at the PGP level includes:

- performance group number
- performance group period number
- performance objective number
- domain number
- IOC service in the interval
- CPU service in the interval
- MSO service in the interval
- total service in the interval
- total service per second in the interval
- average absorption rate
- average transaction service rate
- workload level
- average transactions
- ended transactions
- average time of ended transactions
- number of swaps.

See Appendix for an example of this report.

Page/Swap Data Set Activity

The report produced when monitoring page/swap data set activity provides statistics on individual data set usage. These values are reported as the minimum, maximum, and average slot usage for the interval. See Appendix for an example of this report.

ASM/RSM/SRM Trace Activity

The report produced when monitoring trace activity provides sampled ASM/RSM/SRM values over the interval. The traceable fields and the system areas in which they exist are:

Paging Vector Table (PVT) Control Block

Field	Meaning
PVTAFC	available frame count
PVTPOOL	number of real storage frames available
PVTSQDC	SQA deficient count
PVTDFRS	number of times frame allocation request deferred
PVTNPIN	number paged in
PVTNPOUT	number paged out
PVTVAMI	number of VIO page-ins
PVTVAMO	number of VIO page-outs
PVTVAMR	number of VIO reclaims
PVTSPIN	number of pages swapped in
PVTSPOUT	number of pages swapped out
PVTNPREC	number of pages reclaimed
PVTNSWPS	number of successful swap-ins
PVTCAIN	number of non-VIO page-ins
PVTCAOUT	number of common area non-VIO page-outs
PVTCAREC	number of reclaims in common area non-VIO pages
PVTCFMCT	number of frames currently assigned to pageable common areas
PVTSPFR	number of frames freed by swap-out without output I/O
PVTCNTFX	global fixed frame count
PVTSQAFX	fixed SQA frame count
PVTCOMFX	fixed LPA/CSA frame count

Auxiliary Storage Manager Vector Table (ASMVT) Control Block

Field	Meaning
ASMBKSLT	count of unreserved local slots
ASMSLOTS	total local slots in open local page data sets
ASMVSC	total local slots allocated for VIO paging areas
ASMNVSC	total local slots allocated to non-VIO paging areas
ASMERRS	bad slots on local data sets
ASMIORQR	count I/O requests received by I/O control
ASMIOCNT	count of Start I/O requests made to IOS that have not completed
ASMIORQC	count of I/O requests completed and returned to RSM

System Resource Management (SRM) Data Area

Field	Meaning
RMCAUSSC	unilateral swap-out count
RMCANQSC	CPU enqueue exchange swap count
RMCATOSC	terminal output swap count
RMCAEXSC	exchange on recommendation value swap count
RMCARSSC	real storage shortage swap count
RMCATISC	terminal input swap count
RMCALWSC	long wait swap count
RMCAXSSC	auxiliary storage shortage swap count
RMCADWSC	detected wait swap count
RMCARQSC	requested swap count
CCVRBSWT	recent base system wait time
CCVRBSTD	recent base time of day
CCVEJST	low priority user job step time
CCVIMBBT	time of last CPU imbalance
CCVUTILP	system CPU utilization
CCVLGUTL	long term CPU utilization x 256
CCVENQCT	number of users non-swappable for enqueue reasons
CCVCPUCT	number of online CPUs
ICVIMBBT	time of last I/O imbalance
MCVSTCRI	highest system UIC
MCVFRCNT	number of pages needed to be stolen by force steal routine
RCVUICA	UIC average
RCVCPUA	CPU usage average
RCVAVQC	AVQ low count
RCVASMQA	ASM queue length average
RCVPTR	paging rate
RCVTOTDF	average logical channel utilization of all active logical channels

SRM Domain Tables

Field	Meaning
DMDTMPLT	current multiprogramming level target
DMDTCMPL	current multiprogramming level
DMDTINCU	users per domain in storage
DMDTOUTU	users per domain out of storage
DMDTRUA	average number of ready users

See Appendix for an example of this report.

The operation of RMF is controlled by a set of parameters that may be contained in the parm field of the START command that was issued to start RMF processing, in the PARM field of the EXEC statement in the RMF cataloged procedure, or in the RMF partitioned data set member.

Control Options

The options that control RMF execution are taken from the input source in the following priority order:

- START command parm value
- EXEC statement PARM field
- RMF partitioned data set member.

An option explicitly specified in the START command will take priority over any conflicting specifications of that parameter in the EXEC statement or the RMF partitioned data set member. An option explicitly specified in the EXEC statement will take priority over a conflicting specification in the RMF partitioned data set member. If there are parameters for which no values are specified in the START command, the EXEC statement, or the RMF partitioned data set member, the program default value (underlined in the explanations below) will be used.

CPU/NOCPU

Specifies whether or not system CPU activity is to be monitored by RMF.

CHAN/NOCHAN

Specifies whether or not system channel activity is to be monitored by RMF.

DEVICE(list)/NODEVICE

Specifies whether or not system device activity is to be monitored by RMF. If DEVICE is specified, a device list must indicate the classes of devices to be monitored as follows:

CHRDR/NOCHRDR

- Character reader devices.

COMM/NOCOMM

- Communications equipment.

DASD/NODASD

- Direct access storage devices.

GRAPH/NOGRAPH

- Graphics devices.

TAPE/NOTAPE

- Magnetic tape devices.

UNITR/NOUNITR

- Unit record devices.

PAGING/NOPAGING

Specifies whether or not the system paging activity is to be monitored by RMF.

$$\frac{\text{WKLD}}{\text{WKLD}} \left\{ \frac{\text{(PERIOD)}}{\text{(GROUP)}} \right\} / \text{NOWKLD}$$
(SYSTEM)

Specifies whether or not system workload activity is to be monitored by RMF. If WKLD is specified, the level of detail of the report to be produced must be indicated by one of the options in parentheses. PERIOD requests the most detailed workload activity reporting, GROUP requests an intermediate level of detail, and SYSTEM requests the least detail.

PAGESP/NOPAGESP

Specifies whether or not page/swap data set activity is to be monitored by RMF.

TRACE(field,opt list)/NOTRACE

Specifies whether or not certain fields of the Paging Vector Table (PVT), the Auxiliary Storage Manager Vector Table (ASMVT), the System Resource Management Data Areas, or SRM Domain Tables are to be monitored by RMF where field is a valid field name in the PVT, ASMVT, SRM domain table, or an SRM data area, and opt list indicates one or more of the following:

MIN - the minimum sampled value of the field over the period of the sampling.

MAX - the maximum sampled value of the field over the period of the sampling.

AVG - the average of the field's sampled values.

STDDEV – the standard deviation from the values sampled.

END a snapshot of the last sampled value in the sampling period.

ALL the default option or all of the options listed above.

A complete list of the traceable SRM data areas, the PVT, ASMVT and SRM domain table fields can be found in Chapter 2 under the heading "ASM/RSM/SRM Trace Activity".

CYCLE(value)

Specifies the frequency at which sampling observations are made. The range is from 50 to 9999 milliseconds. The default value is 250 milliseconds.

INTERVAL value [M]

Specifies the interval at which all data will be gathered for report formatting and/or SMF record writing. The range is from 1 to 60 minutes. The default is fifteen minutes (15M).

MEMBER (nn)

Specifies the value to be appended to ERBRMF to form the name of the partitioned data set member that contains the RMF options. The default is 00, indicating member ERBRMF00 in the partitioned data set named on the IEFRDER DD statement in the RMF cataloged procedure (normally SYS1.PARMLIB). This parameter may be specified in the parm field of the START command or EXEC statement PARM field, but should not be specified within a partitioned data set member.

OPTIONS/NOOPTIONS

Specifies whether or not a list of the keyword options to be used will be printed at the operator's console at RMF initialization. If the list is printed (OPTIONS specified) the operator will be able to respond with any desired changes to the option list.

Notes:

- OPTIONS may be abbreviated OPTN on the operator command.
- NOOPTIONS may be abbreviated NOOPTN on the operator command.
- If you do not plan to specify any options at RMF start time, you can avoid unnecessary console output and delay in activating RMF by specifying NOOPTIONS (or NOOPTN) in the RMF partitioned data set member. If any syntax errors are detected by RMF, OPTIONS will be forced.

RECORD/NORECORD

Specifies whether or not monitored data is to be written to the SMF data set. The complimentary SMF enabling procedures must precede RMF attempts to write SMF records for RECORD to take effect.

$$\frac{\text{REPORT}(\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{REALTIME} \\ \text{DEFER} \end{array}\right\})/\text{NOREPORT}$$

Specifies whether or not printed reports of the monitored data are to be produced. If the reports are to be produced (REPORT specified) the REALTIME and DEFER options indicate whether the reports are to be printed when formatted at the conclusion of a data gathering interval (REALTIME) or printed after RMF processing terminates (DEFER).

$$\underline{STOP} \ value \quad \begin{bmatrix} M \\ H \end{bmatrix} / NOSTOP$$

Specifies the desired time duration for RMF activity in minutes (M) or hours (H). The range is from 1 minute to 1 week (168 hours or 10,080 minutes). The default value is 15 minutes. If neither M nor H is specified, minutes (M) is assumed. NOSTOP means RMF may only be terminated by a STOP command.

Note: The operator STOP command will terminate execution at any time regardless of the value specified for this parameter.

SYSOUT(class)

Specifies the SYSOUT class to which the formatted reports are directed. Class A is the default.

Gathering Techniques

Each class of system activity that can be monitored has a set of measurement gathering routines defined for it. When considering the validity of the data given in the reports and SMF records it is necessary to separate them into two categories: those obtained by exact count techniques and those obtained by sampling techniques.

Exact Count Technique

Certain system events such as the number of Start I/Os to a device, or the number of swap sequences which occur in a given time can be accurately counted by the system as they occur. RMF collects this data from the appropriate system counters at the beginning of the reporting interval, and again at the end of the interval. Since the counters are incremented continually as the events take place, RMF can determine an exact count for an event by calculating the difference between the counter at the start of the interval and its contents at the end of the interval

Sampling Technique

Some data counts will fluctuate over an interval of time, such as the number of main storage frames occupied by SQA pages or user pool auxiliary storage slots, because of system requirements. Such data is acquired by sampling the counts at various times during the report interval and calculating the minimum value of the samples taken, the maximum value of the samples taken and the average value of the samples taken.

Statistical Accuracy

The reports produced from sampling techniques are statistically accurate for certain measureable quantities such as queue length averages and amounts of data set usage; however, since the data gathered are estimates of real values, the law of statistical sampling applies. The accuracy of these values is dependent on the number of samples taken during a measurement interval which is controlled by the operator START command at RMF initialization.

Processing Considerations

The frequency with which certain data is gathered and reported can have a great deal to do with its validity. Therefore, care should be taken when specifying certain RMF parameter values such as INTERVAL, CYCLE, and STOP.

INTERVAL and CYCLE Values

The CYCLE parameter specifies the frequency with which sampling observations are made for some of the paging, page/swap data set, ASM/RSM/SRM trace, channel, and device data. The INTERVAL parameter specifies the frequency with which unique sets of measurements are gathered. These values should be chosen carefully so that a statistically significant sample size will be generated in each reporting interval.

Since statistical theory states the accuracy of sampled data increases with the number of samples taken of random events, an installation should expect more precise results with:

- a decreased CYCLE time (for a fixed INTERVAL value) or
- an increased INTERVAL length (for a fixed CYCLE value).

STOP Value

The STOP parameter specifies the desired time duration for RMF activity. If the STOP value specified is very large (the largest specifiable value is 168 hours), the INTERVAL value specified is small (minimum is 1 minute) and REPORT (DEFER) is also specified, the result may be the filling up of SYSOUT spool space.

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CPU Act	ivity f	cepori

		CPU	ACTIVITY		PAGE	1
	S/VS2 ELEASE 03.7	SYSTEM ID ASM4 RPT VERSION 02	DATE 2/06/76 TIME 18.58.57	INTERVAL 10.01.176	FAGE	
CPU NUMBER	WAIT TIME HH-MM-SS-TTT	WAIT TIME PERCENTAGE	CPU SERIAL NUMBER			
0	00.04.19.758	43.20	023013			
1	00.04.12.249	41.95	023014			
AVERAGE		42.57				_

	OS/VS2 RELEASE 03.7		C H A N SYSTEM ID ASM4 RPT VERSION 02	N E L A C T I V I T Y DATE 2/06/76 TIME 18.58.57	INTERVAL 10.01.176 CYCLE 0.250 SECONDS	PAGE	1
CPU	CHANNEL NUMBER AND TYPE	CHANNEL ACTIVITY COUNT	PERCENT CHANNEL BUSY	PERCENT CHAN BUSY & CPU WAIT			
С	O BYTE MPX 1 ELOCK MPX 2 SLUCK MPX 3 BLOCK MPX	3,762 6,613 11,326	0.00 16.22 14.35	0.00 7.98 8.57			
ATOT	4 BLOCK MPX 5 BLOCK MPX	0 21,721	0.00 3.60	0.00			
1	O BYTE MPX 1 BLOCK MPX 2 BLOCK MPX 3 BLOCK MPX	33 0 6,917 11,188	0.00 16.38 15.34	0.00 9.27 9.19			
	4 BLOCK MPX 5 BLOCK MPX	0	0-00 0-00	0.00 0.00			
TOTA	NL.	18,138					_

			P	AGING	ACTI	VITY		PAGE			
OS/V: RELEA	S2 ASE 03.7		SYSTEM ID AS RPT VERSION		ĐA TI	TE 2/06/76 ME 18.58.57	•	S			
			MAIN STO	RAGE PAGI	NG RATES	PER SECOND					
	PAGE	RECLAIMS		PAGE IN					E OUT		
CATEGORY	RATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL SUM	SWAP	NON SWAP	TOTAL RATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL SUM	SWAP	NON Swap	TOTAL RATE	PERCENT OF TOTAL SUM	
PAGEABLE SYSTEM AREAS (NON VIO)	0.00	o		0.09	0.09	0		0.04	0.04	o	
ADDRESS SPACES VIO	0.31	14		0.43	0.43	2		0.33	0.33	2	
NON VIO	1.87	86	22.81	3.82	26.63	98	17.76	0.04	17.80	98	
SUM	2.19	100	22.81	4.25	27.06	190	17.76	0.37	18.13	160	
TOTAL SYSTEM VIO	0.31	14		0.43	0.43	2		0.33	0.33	2	
NON VIO	1.87	86	22.81	3.91	26.72	98	17.76	0.08	17.84	98	
SUM	2.19	100	22.81	4.34	27-15	100	17.76	0.41	18.17	1^0	

Main Storage Frame and Local Page Data Set Slot Counts from a Paging Activity Report

				2,405				
	MIN	MAX	AVG			MIN	XAM	A V C
AGEABLE FRAMES					AVAILABLE SLOTS	67,703	67,794	67,740
LPA/CSA PRIVATE AREA	380 49	419 315	399 145 212		VIO SLOTS	276	293	283
UNUSED	7	346	212		NON-VID SLOTS	1,878	1,968	1.924
TOTAL PAGEABLE	706	785	757		BAD SLOTS	0	c	O
FIXED FRAMES	87	87	87		TOTAL SLOTS	69.948	69,948	69,948
LPA/CSA Private area	6 34	113 112	60		101112 32013	4,7,13		
TOTAL FIXED	127	206	154					
NUCLEUS FRAMES AT E	ND OF INTE	RVAL	112					

OS/VS2 RELEASE 03.7		M ID ASM4 ERSION 02		DATE 2/06/76 TIME 18.58.57	INTERVAL CYCLE 6	PAGE		
SWAP OUT	COUNTS				SWAP SEQUENCE	COUNTS		
SWAP OUT Category	SWAP OUT COUNT	RATE PER SECOND	PERCENT OF TOTAL		TOTAL SWAPS	801		
INPUT TERMINAL WAIT	7 55	1.26	94		SWAPS PER SECOND	1.33		
OUTPUT TERMINAL WAIT	43	0.07	5		AVERAGE_			
LONG WAIT	1	0.00	0		PAGES PER SWAP OUT	13		
DETECTED WAIT	1	0.00	0		AMERACE			
UNILATERAL	0	0.00	o		AVERAGE PAGES PER	17		
EXCHANGE ON RECOMMENDATION VALUE	3	0.00	O		SWAP IN	17		
ENQ EXCHANGE	o	0.00	0					
REQUESTED	0	0.00	0					
AUXILIARY STORAGE SHORTAGE	0	0.00	o					
REAL PAGEABLE STORAGE SHORTAGE	0	0.00	0					
TOTAL	803	1.34	160					

		/VS2 _EASE 03	.7	-	WOR SYSTEM ID AS RPT VERSION		DATE	V I T Y 2/06/76 18.58.57		INTERVAL IPS = IE	10.01.17 AIPSCI	PAGE 1
	SYSTE'	TUNING	PARAMET U = 0.0	ERS =	500 R E	PORT BY PER PE	FORMANCE G				DEFFICIEN 0 MSD =	
**** PE GROUP NUMBER	RFORMANO GROUP PERIOD	08J	DOMAIN NUMBER	ITOTAL.	L SERVICE BY TYPE R SECOND)	AVERAGE ABSORPTION RATE	AVFRAGE TRANS SERV RATE	NORMALIZED WORKLOAD LEVEL	NUMBER OF Swaps	AVERAGE TRANS— ACTIONS	ENDED TRANS- ACTIONS	AVE TIME OF ENDED TRANS HHK.MM.SS.TT
001	1	01	003	IOC= CPU= MSO= TOT= PEK SEC	370 16,877 17,247 28	9	9	49 • 4 4	0	2.97	1	000.11.04.738
001	2	01	00.3	ZERUS								
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OS/VS2 RELEASE 03.7			SYSTEM ID ASM4 RPT VERSION 02				Đ	ATE 2/03/76 IME 16.39.22	INTERVAL 02-01-175 CYCLE 0-250 SECONDS	PAGE		
							SWAP DA	TA SET U	SAGE			
PAGE SPACE TYPE	VOLUME SERIAL	DEV ADDR	DEVICE TYPE	SWAP SETS ALLOC	MIN SETS USED	MAX SETS USED	AVG SETS USED	BAD SWAP SETS	DATA SET NAME			
SWAP	333333	352	3330	12	1	1	1	0	SYS1.SWAP01			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	1	0	0	SWP201			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP2 02			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP203			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	THIS.BE.A.FORTY.F	OUR .CHAR .LONG .DATA .SET.NA	ME	
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP206			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP207			
SWAP	333111	452	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP208			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP301			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP302			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP303			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP306			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	o ·	0	0	X222			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	THIS.BE.A.FORTY.F	DUR.CHRS.LONG.DATA.SET.NA	ME	
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP307			
SWAP	333222	152	3330	4	0	0	0	0	SWP308			
SWAP	333000	252	3330	4	0	0	0	0	* SWAPO6			

OS/VS2	_ SYSTEM		DATE 1/05/76	INTERVAL 01.57.6	
	.7 RPT VEF CYCLES/SAMPLE= 1		TIME 11-27-06 = 390 SAMPLES/SET=	CYCLE 0.250 SECO = 5 NUMBER OF	
TIME * RMCAXSSC* (MM.SS.TT * MINIMUM *	CCVRBSTD * PVTPOOL * MAXIMUM *STD. DEV. *	CCVEJST * END * MINIMUM	CCVIMBBT AVERAGE MAXIMUM	END STD. DEV. *	CCVAPGCT * MINIMUM *
28 · 09 · 75 * 0 * 28 · 11 · 070 * 0 * 0 * 28 · 11 · 070 * 0 * 0 * 28 · 12 · 070 * 0 * 0 * 28 · 13 · 575 * 0 * 28 · 14 · 75 * * 0 * 28 · 18 · 75 * * 0 * 28 · 18 · 75 * * 0 * 28 · 18 · 75 * * 0 * 28 · 12 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 21 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 22 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 22 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 22 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 22 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 23 · 070 * 0 * 28 · 24 · 0	2716986 *0.000E+00 * 2719063 *0.000E+00 * 2720528 *0.000E+00 * 27223490 *0.000E+00 * 2724932 *0.000E+00 * 2724932 *0.000E+00 * 27226388 *0.000E+00 * 2728644 *0.000E+00 * 2731034 *0.000E+00 * 2731036 *0.000E+00 * 273106 *0.000E+00 * 27	2940558 * 2717649 2940558 * 2718366 2940558 * 2718366 2940558 * 2718366 2986166 * 2721207 2986208 * 2722115 2986208 * 2727115 2986208 * 273339 2986208 * 273339 2986208 * 27333813 2986208 * 2733813 2986208 * 2735347 2986208 * 2737444 2986208 * 2737444 2986208 * 2737444 2986208 * 2742777 2986208 * 2742764 2986208 * 2742764 2986208 * 2752866 2986208 * 2752866	2717936 2718368 2719077 2719831 2720385 2721207 2721207 2721207 2721207 2725632 2726085 2726388 2728162 2728945 2729364 2729644 2730617 2731034 2731735 2732422 2733128 2733813 2733128 2733813 2734585 2735347 2735766 2736046 2737024 2737444 2738144 2738320 274370724 2737446 27374777 2742078 2744360 2744966 274479639 2744986 27447110 2744986 27449639 2750773 2750773 2751471 2749639 2750773 2751890 2753637 2753328 2755122	2718368 3.938E+02 * 2719831 5.176E+02 * 2721207 0.000E+00 * 2725632 1.770E+03 * 2726388 4.141E+02 * 2728945 6.581E+02 * 2731034 3.807E+02 * 27336134 3.807E+02 * 27336134 3.807E+02 * 27336046 3.829E+02 * 27336046 3.829E+02 * 27336347 5.424E+02 * 27336347 5.424E+02 * 2733646 3.829E+02 * 2737444 3.8829E+02 * 2737444 3.8829E+02 * 274376 4.953E+02 * 2744746 3.845E+02 * 27447944 5.858E+02 * 27447944 5.858E+02 * 27447944 5.858E+02 * 2745073 3.845E+02 * 2745073 3.845E+02 * 2745073 3.845E+02 * 2745073 3.845E+02 * 2753637 4.923E+02 * 2753637 4.923E+02 * 2755122 3.019E+02 * 2755122 3.019E+02 *	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

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