

## Index Rebuild for Growth

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May, 2016

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Here is a description of how to rebuild an index for growth to avoid causing index problem if not properly sized. We learned our lesson from a previous event.

### Previous Problem

The index area PRD.FPES003X-AREA was expanded using unload/reload on March 14th 2016 which took 6 hours to rebuild the index SYS-DBMGVC-ID. All orphan records were removed. By 12.30pm March 15th the orphan records have gone from zero to 287488.

User program such as DCAU394 started to experience performance problem on the index. It would normally take 5 minutes to complete but is now taking 3 hours and had to be cancelled.

### The underlying problem

SR8 size 8072 is greater than 7040 (30% of page size).

The solution is to either decrease the INDEX BLOCK CONTAINS value or increase the area page size.

We decided to increase the page size from 23476 to 27996. The XPAGE (Expand File) job took 2 minutes  
Now the SR8 size of 8072 is smaller than 30% of 27996=8398

### With the page size change

In the morning:	Processing 2000 transactions took 3 hours, 3000 Calls to IDMS, and 1 million Page Read
After the page size change:	Processing 6000 transactions took 6 minutes, 30,000 Calls to IDMS and 2000 Page Read

An orphaned indexed record is a record whose index pointer does not point back to the index record (SR8) that contains the record's index entry. Orphans occur as the result of splitting an existing SR8 into two records to accommodate a new entry. When an SR8 contains the maximum number of entries and a new member targets to that SR8, it must split.

As part of the split, some of the entries are moved to a new SR8, but the index pointer in their associated records are not adjusted to reflect the change, resulting in "orphaned" records.

The high "orphan counts" which are the result of SR8 splits in rapidly growing system-owned linked indexes cause increasing performance problem during erase, disconnect, and purge.

The database is updated with a large number of new index members on a daily basis by DCAU394. It typically add, erase or disconnect members.

The "Rebuilding for growth" technique below will delay splitting many SR8s in the index thus reducing the performance problem when disconnecting or erasing members from the index.

### Rebuilding for Growth

Rebuilding for Growth uses a combination of Page Reserve and a smaller Block Contains value than the one used for normal processing. This results in SR8s that are able to handle a certain number of new members without splitting.

The Page Reserve is space that can be used for the SR8s to expand but will prevent the storing of new SR8s.

When the MAINTAIN INDEX utility rebuilds an index it will create SR8 records that contain the maximum number of entries as specified by the Index Block Count (IBC). As a result, the first time a new record is added to the index its target SR8 must be split.

Since the page size of most index areas is selected to hold a specific number of full-size SR8 records the new SR8 created during the split will also be overflowed to some other page within the area. This means that the first insertion has created a situation that will impact on the performance of that index.

To avoid index's performance problem is to avoid splitting the SR8 records. The index is rebuilt using an IBC that is smaller than the desired maximum and assign a Page Reserve to the index area. For example, assume the required regular IBC is 80 and the page size is 11476 for the index area that will hold 3 SR8 records. First define the IBC is set to 70.

The difference 400 bytes between the required space for an IBC of 80 (SR8 Size 3199) and an IBC of 70 (SR8 size 2809) should be assigned as the Page Reserve for the area in a DMCL.

Since the runtime environment specifies the IBC to be 80, each SR8 record can have 10 new records inserted before the need to split the SR8 arises. The runtime environment would not use the Page Reserve so as the SR8 records grow there will be enough space per page for each SR8 to grow to its maximum IBC.

From the print index report:

SR8 size 3199 is less than 3442 (30% of page size 11476).

The INDEX BLOCK CONTAINS 80 is good

### What happens when SR8 Greater than 30% of Page Size

This is what happens if SR8 size is greater than 30% of page size .

Each SMP has a two-byte Space Management Entry for each page it controls. That two byte-entry contains (11476 - 32) until the page in question encounters a STORE Failure and is over 70% full. At this time the Space Management Entry is changed from (11476 - 32) to the actual Space available on the page.

When a record being STORE cannot fit on its target page we read the corresponding SMP and look for the Next page in the area that indicates it has sufficient space for the record being stored.

If the index area violates the recommendation about record lengths such that pages get to a point where we cannot fit any more record occurrences on the page, BUT the page is NOT over 70% full.

Each page fits a number of SR8 and leave some bytes free. If it is not enough to hold another SR8, problem will arise if the page can never get over 70% full.

For such pages the corresponding Space Management Entry on an SMP will never reflect the actual Space available on that page. It will continue to contain (11476 - 32) and appear as if there is space available for storing new records.

### What happens when an SR8 Will Not Fit the Target Page

We have a new SR8 to be STORE but will not fit on its target page.

We read the SMP and see that the next page in the area has enough space available to fit the new SR8 (because it shows 11476-32).

We read that page, BUT find that it actually cannot fit the record.

We go back to the SMP and see that the subsequent page can fit the record...  
BUT that won't fit it either...

This can go on and on if you get to a point where many pages cannot fit the new record but are not over 70% full.

Are we surprised to find over 1 million page reads and counting?

**ALWAYS be certain all pages in an area CAN get to be over 70% full when storing SR8 records to avoid the "SMP I/O thrashing"**

### Print Index After Expansion – Best Practice

It is good practice to run IDMSBCF print index following an expansion of an index area using Unload/Reload. This job must be run in Local Mode for performance reasons.

```
//SYSIPT DD *  
PRINT INDEX SYS-PEPN-ID SEGMENT PED USING SS0004 SUMMARY;  
/*
```

Check the end report for any Performance Hint such as below, for example:

Performance hint: SR8 size 8072 is greater than 7040 (30% of page size).  
Decrease the INDEX BLOCK CONTAINS value or increase the area page size.

### Page Reserve

Page reserve is the amount of space on a page that is used only for the expansion of existing records or rows. It is never used for storing new occurrences.

Specifying a page reserve as part of an area definition is useful if the area contains:

- Indexes
- Variable length records
- Compressed records or rows

The page reserve for an area can also be specified as an area override within a DMCL definition. Specifying it at the DMCL level allows tailoring the page reserve for particular types of processing, such as database loading or index building. By specifying a page reserve during these types of operations and then reducing or removing it altogether, you ensure that each page will contain free space for both new record occurrences or rows and the expansion of variable length objects.

### DMCL Definition for Rebuild

This is the DMCL definition used to rebuild SYS-PEPN-ID index in PED (pre-production):

```
CREATE  
  PHYSICAL AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA  
    PRIMARY SPACE 1000 PAGES FROM PAGE 2150001
```

```

MAXIMUM SPACE 1000 PAGES
PAGE SIZE 11476 CHARACTERS
PAGE RESERVE 400 CHARACTERS
INCLUDE SYMBOLIC INDEX SYS-PEPN-ID
BLOCK CONTAINS 70 KEYS
WITHIN FILE FFER011X
FROM 1 FOR ALL BLOCKS
;

```

```

//SYSIDMS DD *
ECHO=ON
DMCL=IDMSDMCN
LOCAL_DYNAMIC_ALLOCATION=OFF
//SYSIPT DD *
MAINTAIN INDEX IN SEGMENT PED USING SS0004
REBUILD SYS-PEPN-ID FROM ALLROWS ;

```

### Print Index after Rebuild

Print Index Report after the index rebuild

```

CONNECT TO PEDDICT;
Status = 0          SQLSTATE = 00000

PRINT INDEX "SYS-PEPN-ID" SEGMENT PED
USING SS0004
SUMMARY ;
Status = 0          SQLSTATE = 00000
-
SET Name: SYS-PEPN-ID
  IBC 70                      Displacement      0
  Sort option SORTED SYM ASC  Key length    31
  Duplicates LAST             Compression      No

OWNER: SR7
  AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA      Low page       2150001
  Page size 11476             High page       2151000

MEMBER: PEPN-TRIGGER          Set membership   Mandatory
Automatic
  Located VIA index No        Index is      Linked
  AREA PED.FFER002D-AREA      Low page       1806001
  Page size 6356              High page       1808497

OWNER X'20CF3D01' on page 2150205
Top level SR8 on page 2150228    utilization    7.1%

Intermediate Level
  Nr of SR8s                   6                6 Minimum
  Nr of pages with SR8s        6                2 Minimum
  Nr of displaced SR8s         0                0.0%
  Nr of entries in use         346             82.3%
  Nr of Orphans                0                0.0%
  Total size of all SR8s       16824

Bottom      Level

```

Nr of SR8s	341		341 Minimum
Nr of pages with SR8s	115		114 Minimum
Nr of displaced SR8s	0	0.0%	
Nr of entries in use	23870	100.0%	
Nr of Orphans	0	0.0%	
Total size of all SR8s	956104		
Index occurrence totals			
Nr of members	23870		
Nr of levels	3		3 Minimum
Size of largest SR8	2804		
Nr of SR8s	347		347 Minimum
Nr of pages with SR8s	115		116 Minimum
Nr of displaced SR8s	0	0.0%	
Nr of entries in use	24216	99.6%	
Nr of Orphans	0	0.0%	
Total size of all SR8s	972928		

Nr of Buffers versus Estimated IOs for Sequential Bottom Level access

-----	-----
1 - 20	115

## DMCL Definition for Growth

This is the DMCL definition used to maintain SYS-PEPN-ID index for growth in PED:

Notice that the Block Contains 70 keys is now changed to 80 keys and the Page Reserved is removed

```
ALTER
  PHYSICAL AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA
    PRIMARY SPACE 1000 PAGES FROM PAGE 2150001
    MAXIMUM SPACE 1000 PAGES
    PAGE SIZE 11476 CHARACTERS
  INCLUDE SYMBOLIC INDEX SYS-PEPN-ID
    BLOCK CONTAINS 80 KEYS
  WITHIN FILE FFER011X
    FROM 1 FOR ALL BLOCKS
;
```

## Print Index

```
CONNECT TO PEDDICT;
Status = 0          SQLSTATE = 00000

PRINT INDEX "SYS-PEPN-ID" SEGMENT PED
  USING SS0004
  SUMMARY ;
Status = 0          SQLSTATE = 00000
-
SET Name: SYS-PEPN-ID
  IBC 80                      Displacement      0
  Sort option SORTED SYM ASC  Key length    31
  Duplicates LAST              Compression     No

OWNER: SR7
```

AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA	Low page	2150001	
Page size 11476	High page	2151000	
MEMBER: PEPN-TRIGGER	Set membership	Mandatory	
Automatic			
Located VIA index No	Index is	Linked	
AREA PED.FFER002D-AREA	Low page	1806001	
Page size 6356	High page	1808497	
OWNER X'20CF3D01' on page 2150205			
Top level SR8 on page 2150228	utilization	6.2%	
Intermediate Level			
Nr of SR8s	6		5 Minimum
Nr of pages with SR8s	6		2 Minimum
Nr of displaced SR8s	0	0.0%	
Nr of entries in use	346	72.0%	
Nr of Orphans	0	0.0%	
Total size of all SR8s	16824		
Bottom Level			
Nr of SR8s	341		299 Minimum
Nr of pages with SR8s	115		100 Minimum
Nr of displaced SR8s	0	0.0%	
Nr of entries in use	23870	87.5%	
Nr of Orphans	0	0.0%	
Total size of all SR8s	956104		
Index occurrence totals			
Nr of members	23870		
Nr of levels	3		3 Minimum
Size of largest SR8	2804		
Nr of SR8s	347		304 Minimum
Nr of pages with SR8s	115		101 Minimum
Nr of displaced SR8s	0	0.0%	
Nr of entries in use	24216	87.2%	
Nr of Orphans	0	0.0%	
Total size of all SR8s	972928		
Nr of Buffers versus Estimated IOs for Sequential Bottom Level access			
-----	-----		
1 - 20	115		

## Print Space

```

PRINT SPACE FOR AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA FULL;
                                AVAILABLE Space Distribution Report
                                AVAIL      NUMBER
                                SPACE      OF PAGES
AREA      PED.FFER011X-AREA
PAGE SIZE      11,476
PAGE RESERVE    400
PAGES          2,150,001 THRU      2,151,000
                                91-100%      884
                                81-90 %      0

```

71-80 %	0
61-70 %	0
51-60 %	0
41-50 %	0
31-40 %	0
21-30 %	113
11-20 %	0
00-10 %	2
SMPS	1
TOTAL	1,000

FILE PED.FFER011X  
BLOCKS 1 THRU 1,000

Total Space Allocated		11,476,000	
Total Space Available	(Percent)	10,456,812	(91.11%)
Total Reserved Space Available	(Percent)	399,192	( 3.47%)
Total Unreserved Space Available	(Percent)	10,057,620	(87.64%)
Total Space Used		1,019,188	
Logically Full Pages		0	
Total Space Unusable	(Percent)	0	( 0.00%)

AREA PED.FFER011X-AREA Distribution of USED Space Report  
Maximum Percent of

Record Type	Length	Occurrences	Total Space Used	Total Used
SR7	40	1	40	0.00
SR8	2,812	347	975,704	95.73
Space Inv.	11,444	1	11,444	1.12
Overhead	32	1,000	32,000	3.13

\*\*\* NO logically deleted records found \*\*\*



## Index Calculator

Use the Index Calculator below to work out INDEX BLOCK CONTAINS and PAGE RESERVE clause

**ALWAYS be certain all pages in an area CAN get to be over 70% full when storing SR8 records to avoid the "SMP I/O thrashing"**

Input:	
Index Name	<b>SYS-PEPN-ID</b>
# Index Entries	<b>22,315</b>
Key Length	<b>31</b>
# Index Levels	3
Page Size	11,476
Device Type	3390

Output	
# Entries/SR8	<b>80</b>
Size of SR8	3,199
# SR8 (Level 0)	279
# SR8 (Level 1)	4
# SR8 (Level 2)	1
# SR8 (Level 3)	-
# SR8 (Level 4)	-
# SR8 (Level 5)	-
# Bytes for Level 0 SR8	892,521
# Bytes for Non Level 0 SR8	908,516
Total Bytes	1,801,037
Page Size	<b>4</b>
# SR8 Displacement Pages	<b>3</b>
# Non Displaced SR8s	5
# Pages	96
# Tracks	<b>25</b>

Input:	
Index Name	<b>SYS-PEPN-ID</b>
# Index Entries	<b>22,315</b>
Key Length	<b>31</b>
# Index Levels	3
Page Size	11,476
Device Type	3390

Output	
# Entries/SR8	<b>70</b>
Size of SR8	2,809
# SR8 (Level 0)	319
# SR8 (Level 1)	5
# SR8 (Level 2)	1
# SR8 (Level 3)	-
# SR8 (Level 4)	-
# SR8 (Level 5)	-
# Bytes for Level 0 SR8	896,071
# Bytes for Non Level 0 SR8	912,925
Total Bytes	1,808,996
Page Size	<b>4</b>
# SR8 Displacement Pages	<b>3</b>
# Non Displaced SR8s	6
# Pages	83
# Tracks	<b>21</b>