SOAP Message Size Performance Considerations

DanskeBank ATM application performance

A look at SOAP message size performance

Example of the use of WebSphere Developer for zSeries

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Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page v.
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Preface

This IBM® Redpaper publication examines performance when using different SOAP message sizes in CICS® Web Services.

We used a preexisting basic Web Services environment with no message handlers or header handlers. Using WebSphere® Studio Workload Simulator (WSWS), we ran a number of simulations using predefined scripts. For more information about WSWS, refer to WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator User’s Guide, SC31-6307. We then processed the CICS SMF data using CICS Performance Analyzer (CICS PA) and collated the statistics. For more information about CICSPA, see CICS Performance Analyzer User’s Guide, SC34-6307.

This paper also reviews a customer scenario, DanskeBank. We provide an overview of the bank’s ATM system, and briefly discuss the IFX framework. We detail our use of WebSphere Developer for zSeries® (WD/z) to simulate request messages from an ATM, present a performance comparison between optimized and non-optimized schema versions, and cover schema versus container definitions, large fields, and schema complexity. Finally, we provide an example of the impact of mapping levels.

The team that wrote this paper

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Acknowledgments

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Mike Connolly
International Technical Support Organization, Poughkeepsie Center

John Burgess, Performance Software Development Engineer
Phil Hanson, CICS Product Manager
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Steven Webb, CICS Level 2 Support
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The team that wrote the IBM Redbooks® publication Implementing CICS Web Services, SG24-7206: Nigel Williams, Grant Ward Able, Paolo Chieregatti, Robert Herman, Tommy Joergensen, Luis Aused Lopez, and Steve Wall.

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Chapter 1. SOAP message size performance considerations

This chapter discusses how SOAP message size and complexity affect performance.
1.1 Environment

For these performance tests we used a pre-existing basic Web Services environment with no message handlers or header handlers.

Using WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator (WSWS), we ran a number of simulations, using predefined scripts (see “CICS Web Services assistant” on page 6). For more information about WSWS, refer to WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator User’s Guide, SC31-6307.

We then processed the CICS SMF data using CICS Performance Analyzer (CICS PA) and collated the statistics (see “Processing the results” on page 10). For more information about CICSPA, see CICS Performance Analyzer User’s Guide, SC34-6307.

Finally, we presented the statistics in report and graphical format. We discuss the findings in “The results” on page 19.

1.2 Preparing our tests

We ran 13 tests, each with a different SOAP message size and complexity. We followed these steps to set up our test runs:

1. Generate the WSBIND and WSDL files.
   a. Create HFS directories in which to store the generated files. We used /ciws/sc32/wsbind and /ciws/sc32/shelf.

   Figure 1-1 shows a listing of our HFS directory.

   ```
   Type Filename
   _ Dir   .
   _ Dir   ..
   _ Dir   config
   _ File  run01
   _ File  run03
   _ File  run04
   _ File  run06
   _ File  run08
   _ File  run09
   _ File  run11
   _ File  run30
   _ File  run31
   _ File  run32
   _ File  run33
   _ File  run34
   _ File  run35
   _ Dir   shelf
   _ Dir   wsbind
   ```

   Figure 1-1  HFS directory list

   b. Create a TCPIPSERVICE resource definition.

   Figure 1-2 shows our RDO definition parameters.
2. Create a PIPELINE resource definition.
   
a. Create a service provider pipeline configuration file.

   A pipeline configuration file is an XML file that describes, among other things, the message handler programs and the SOAP header processing programs that CICS will invoke when it processes the pipeline.

   Figure 1-4 shows our RDO definition parameters.
b. Create an HFS directory in which to store installable WSBIND and WSDL files.
   This is the *pickup* directory, because CICS will pick up the WSBIND and WSDL files from this directory and store them on a *shelf* directory.

c. Create an HFS directory for CICS to store installed WSBIND files.
   This is the shelf directory.

d. Create a PIPELINE resource definition to handle the Web Service request.
   - Specify the CONFIGFILE attribute to point to the file created in step 2a.
   - Specify the WSDIR attribute to point to the directory created in step 2b.
   - Specify the SHELF attribute to point to the directory created in step 2c.

3. Install the TCPIPSERVICE and PIPELINE resource definitions.

   After the PIPELINE definition is installed, CICS scans the pickup directory for WSBIND files. When CICS finds the WSBIND file created in step 1, CICS dynamically creates and installs a WEBSERVICE resource definition for it.

   CICS derives the name of the WEBSERVICE definition from the name of the WSBIND file. The WEBSERVICE definition identifies the name of the associated PIPELINE definition and points to the location of the WSBIND file in the HFS.
During the installation of the WEBSERVICE resource, the following occurs:

- CICS dynamically creates and installs a URIMAP resource definition. CICS bases the definition on the URI specified in the input to DFHLS2WS in step 1, and stored by DFHLS2WS in the WSBIND file.
- CICS uses the WSBIND file to create main storage control blocks to map the inbound service request (XML) to a COMMAREA or a container, and to map to XML the outbound COMMAREA or container that contains the response data.

In our test scenarios CICS is a service provider, and the following processing flow occurs:

1. The CICS-supplied sockets listener transaction (CSOL) monitors the port specified in the TCPIPSERVICE resource definition for incoming HTTP requests. When the SOAP message arrives, CSOL attaches the CICS-supplied Web attach transaction CWXN.

2. CWXN finds the URI in the HTTP request and then scans the URIMAP resource definitions for a URIMAP that has its USAGE attribute set to PIPELINE and its PATH attribute set to the URI found in the HTTP request. If CWXN finds such a URIMAP, its uses the PIPELINE and WEBSERVICE attributes of the URIMAP definition to get the name of the PIPELINE and WEBSERVICE definitions that it will use to process the incoming request.

   CWXN also uses the TRANSACTION attribute of the URIMAP definition to determine the name of the transaction that it should attach to process the pipeline; normally, this will be the CPIH transaction.

3. CPIH starts the pipeline processing. It uses the PIPELINE definition to find the name of the pipeline configuration file. CPIH uses the pipeline configuration file to determine which message handler programs and SOAP header processing programs to invoke.

4. A message handler in the pipeline (typically, a CICS-supplied SOAP message handler) removes the SOAP envelope from the inbound request and passes the SOAP body to the data mapper function.

5. CICS uses the DFHWS-WEBSERVICE container to pass the name of the required WEBSERVICE definition to the data mapper. The data mapper uses the WEBSERVICE definition to locate the main storage control blocks that it needs to map the inbound service request (XML) to a COMMAREA or a container.

6. The data mapper links to the target service provider application program, providing input in the format that it expects. The application program is not aware that it is being executed as a Web Service. The program performs its normal processing, then returns an output COMMAREA or container to the data mapper.

   Note that the output data from the CICS application program cannot just be sent back to the pipeline code. The data mapper must first convert the output from the COMMAREA or container format into a SOAP body.

### 1.2.1 Back-end program

A back-end program was used as an application provider. It simply placed a dummy value (all 9s) in the COMMAREA and returned control to CICS.

Example 1-1 shows the source for BUSLOG02.

#### Example 1-1 The BUSLOG02 program

```assembly
ID DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID. BUSLOG02.
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
DATA DIVISION.
WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
```
1.2.2 CICS Web Services assistant

Prior to each test, we ran the CICS Web Services assistant utility program DFHLS2WS to create the wsbind file.

**DFHLS2WS**

The CICS Web Services assistant is a set of batch utilities that can help you to transform existing CICS applications into Web Services, and enable CICS applications to use Web Services provided by external providers.

The Web Services assistant helps you to deploy an application with the least amount of programming effort. For example, if you want to expose an existing application as a Web Service, you can start with a high level language data structure and use DFHLS2WS to generate the Web Services description.

Alternatively, if you want to communicate with an existing Web Service, you can start with its Web Service description as defined in its WSDL file and use DFHWS2LS to generate a high level language structure that you can use in your program.

Both DFHLS2WS and DFHWS2LS generate a file called wsbind. When your application runs, CICS uses the wsbind file to transform your application data into a SOAP message on output, and to transform the SOAP message to application data on input.

In this chapter we use DFHLS2WS to generate our wsbind file for each test run.

Figure 1-6 shows an example of the DFHLS2WS job we used.
Figure 1-6 DFHLS2WS job

The main input parameters are as follows:

- **PDSLIB**
  This specifies the name of the partitioned data set that contains the high level language data structures to be processed.

- **LANG**
  This specifies the language of the language structure to be created.

- **PGMNAME**
  This specifies the name of the target CICS application program that is being exposed as a Web Service. In our tests this is the BUSLOG02 dummy back-end program; refer to “Back-end program” on page 5 for more information about this topic.

- **REQMEM**
  This specifies the name of the partitioned data set member that contains the high level language structure for the Web Service request.
  - For a service provider, the Web Service request is the input to the application program.
  - For a service requester, the Web Service request is the output from the application program.

  Refer to Table 1-2 on page 9 for a list of the input data and output data for each test run.

- **RESPMEM**
  This specifies the name of the partitioned data set member that contains the high level language structure for the Web Service response:
  - For a service provider, the Web Service response is the output from the application program.
  - For a service requester, the Web Service response is the input to the application program.
Refer to Table 1-2 on page 9 for a list of the input data and output data for each test run.

- **URI**
  In a service provider, this parameter specifies the relative URI that a client will use to access the Web Service. CICS uses the value specified when it generates a URIMAP resource from the Web Service binding file created by DFHLS2WS. The parameter specifies the path component of the URI to which the URIMAP definition applies.

- **PGMINT**
  For a service provider, this parameter specifies how CICS passes data to the target application program (using a COMMAREA or a channel).

- **WSBIND**
  This specifies the HFS name of the Web Service binding file.

- **WSDL**
  This specifies the HFS name of the Web Service description file.


### 1.2.3 The test scripts

As mentioned, Table 1-1 on page 8 shows the input and output data for each test run.

*Table 1-1  Inbound and outbound data size for test runs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Inbound data</th>
<th>Outbound data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Run01</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run02</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 4 K bytes data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run03</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 8 K bytes data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run04</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 32 K bytes data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run05</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 4 K byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run06</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 8 K byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run07</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 32 K bytes data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run08</td>
<td>1000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run09</td>
<td>2000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-2 shows the partitioned data set member that contains the high level language structure for the Web Service request, specified on the RESPMEM and REQMEM parameters of the DFHLS2WS job.

Table 1-2   Input to DFHLS2WS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Name</th>
<th>Inbound data</th>
<th>Outbound data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Run10</td>
<td>3000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run11</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>1000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run12</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>2000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run13</td>
<td>1 byte field name with 1 byte data element</td>
<td>3000 x 3 byte field names each with 1 byte data element</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-2   Input to DFHLS2WS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Name</th>
<th>Data contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATA01</td>
<td>02 X PIC X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA4K</td>
<td>02 X PIC X(4096)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA8K</td>
<td>02 X PIC X(8192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA325</td>
<td>02 X PIC X(32500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA1K</td>
<td>1000 iterations of 02 nnn PIC X(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA2K</td>
<td>2000 iterations of 02 nnn PIC X(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA3K</td>
<td>3000 iterations of 02 nnn PIC X(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-7 shows an example of the SOAP message data we pass in test run 02.
1.2.4 Processing the results

To process the SMF data, we used CICS PA. The transactions we are interested in are CPIH and CWXN. Example 1-2 shows the JCL.

**Example 1-2 CICS PA JCL**

```
//CICSR54A JOB MSGCLASS=H,NOTIFY=CICSR54
//RUN001 EXEC PGM=CPAMAIN,REGION=4M,PARM=NOSTAE
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CPA.V1R4.SCPALINK,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* 
//SMFIN01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CICSR54.RUNXX.SMF281
//CPAXW01 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE),UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(200,50)),
//          VOL=(,30)
//CPAWK01 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE),UNIT=VIO,SPACE=(CYL,(90,50))
//CPAWK02 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE),UNIT=VIO,SPACE=(CYL,(90,50))
//CPAWK03 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE),UNIT=VIO,SPACE=(CYL,(90,50))
//CPAWK04 DD DISP=(NEW,DELETE),UNIT=VIO,SPACE=(CYL,(90,50))
```

Figure 1-7 SOAP data passed in Run02
1.3 Running the tests

We ran 13 separate tests, running 100 tasks through WSWS with zero think time.

Run01
Figure 1-8 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run01.

```plaintext
PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA01
URI=cicsws/soap11/run01
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run01.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsd1/run01.wsd1
```

Figure 1-8  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run01

Figure 1-9 shows the CICS PA results for Run01.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg Stop</th>
<th>Avg Tran</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td></td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:25:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0009</td>
<td>.0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:25:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0003</td>
<td>.0039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:25:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0006</td>
<td>.0026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-9  CICS PA results for Run01

Run02
Figure 1-10 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run02.
Figure 1-10  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run02

Figure 1-11 shows the CICS PA results for Run02.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stop Interval</th>
<th>CPIH</th>
<th>CWXN</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:28:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:28:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:28:00</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-11  CICS PA results for Run02

Run03

Figure 1-12 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run03.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stop Interval</th>
<th>CPIH</th>
<th>CWXN</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:31:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:31:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:31:00</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-12  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run03

Figure 1-13 shows the CICS PA results for Run03.

Figure 1-13  CICS PA results for Run03
Run04

Figure 1-14 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run04.

```
PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA325
RESPMEM=DATA01
URI=cicsws/soap11/run04
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run04.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsd1/run04.wsd1
```

Figure 1-14  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run04

Figure 1-15 shows the CICS PA results for Run04.

```
Avg Stop  Avg Tran #Tasks User CPU Response
Interval Time Time
11:33:00 CPIH 100 .0019 .0024
11:33:00 CWXN 100 .0007 .0075
11:33:00       200 .0013 .0049
```

Figure 1-15  CICS PA results for Run04

Run05

Figure 1-16 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run05.

```
PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA4K
URI=cicsws/soap11/run05
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run05.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsd1/run05.wsd1
```

Figure 1-16  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run05

Figure 1-17 shows the CICS PA results for Run05.

```
Avg Avg Stop Tran #Tasks User CPU Response
Interval Time Time
11:35:00 CPIH 100 .0007 .0011
11:35:00 CWXN 100 .0002 .0040
11:35:00       200 .0003 .0025
```

Figure 1-17  CICS PA results for Run05
Run06
Figure 1-18 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run06.

```
PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA8K
URI=cicsws/soap11/run06
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run06.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdl/run06.wsdl
```

*Figure 1-18  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run06*

Figure 1-19 shows the CICS PA results for Run06.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg Stop</th>
<th>Avg Tran</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:37:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0009</td>
<td>.0012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:37:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0001</td>
<td>.0040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:37:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0005</td>
<td>.0026</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*Figure 1-19  CICS PA results for Run06*

Run07
Figure 1-20 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run07.

```
PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA325
URI=cicsws/soap11/run07
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run07.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdl/run07.wsdl
```

*Figure 1-20  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run07*

Figure 1-21 shows the CICS PA results for Run07.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg Stop</th>
<th>Avg Tran</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:39:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0016</td>
<td>.0064</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:39:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0002</td>
<td>.0040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:39:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0009</td>
<td>.0052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*Figure 1-21  CICS PA results for Run07*
Run08
Figure 1-22 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run08.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA1K
RESPMEM=DATA01
URI=cicsws/soap11/run08
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run08.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdl/run08.wsdl

Figure 1-22  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run08

Figure 1-23 shows the CICS PA results for Run08.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg Stop</th>
<th>Avg Tran</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:41:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0031</td>
<td>.0037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:41:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0005</td>
<td>.0021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:41:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0018</td>
<td>.0029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-23  CICS PA results for Run08

Run09
Figure 1-24 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run09.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA2K
RESPMEM=DATA01
URI=cicsws/soap11/run09
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run09.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdl/run09.wsdl

Figure 1-24  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run09

Figure 1-25 shows the CICS PA results for Run09.
Run10
Figure 1-26 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run10.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA3K
RESPMEM=DATA01
URI=cicsws/soap11/run10
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run10.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsd1/run10.wsdl

Figure 1-26 DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run10

Run11
Figure 1-28 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run11.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA1K
LOGFILE=/CIWS/S3C2/run11
URI=cicsws/soap11/run11
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run11.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsd1/run11.wsdl

Figure 1-28 DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run11
Figure 1-29 shows the CICS PA results for Run11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Tran</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:49:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0018</td>
<td>.0016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:49:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0002</td>
<td>.0042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:49:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0010</td>
<td>.0029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Run12**
Figure 1-30 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run12.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA2K
URI=cicsws/soap11/run12
PGMITN=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run12.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdI/run12.wsdI

Figure 1-30  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run12

Figure 1-31 shows the CICS PA results for Run12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Tran</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:52:00</td>
<td>CPIH</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0027</td>
<td>.0049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:52:00</td>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0002</td>
<td>.0040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:52:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>.0014</td>
<td>.0045</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Run13**
Figure 1-32 shows our DFHLS2WS input parameters for Run13.

PDSLIB=//CIWS.CICS.SOURCE
LANG=COBOL
PGMNAME=BUSLOG02
REQMEM=DATA01
RESPMEM=DATA3K
URI=cicsws/soap11/run13
PGMINT=COMMAREA
MAPPING-LEVEL=1.2
WSBIND=/CIWS/S3C2/wsbind/run13.wsbind
WSDL=/CIWS/S3C2/wsdI/run13.wsdI

Figure 1-32  DFHLS2WS input parameters - Run13
Figure 1-33 shows the CICS PA results for Run13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stop Time</th>
<th>CPIH</th>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Avg Stop</th>
<th>Avg Tran</th>
<th>#Tasks</th>
<th>User CPU Time</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:54:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>.0036</td>
<td>.0085</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:54:00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>.0002</td>
<td>.0042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:54:00</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td>.0019</td>
<td>.0064</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-33  CICS PA results for Run13
1.4 The results

The CPU usage per Web Service (CWXN+CPIH) can be plotted against inbound and outbound message sizes, as shown in Figure 1-34.

![Figure 1-34 Results for message size](image)

The CPU usage per Web Service (CWXN+CPIH) can also be plotted against the number of inbound and outbound XML elements, as shown in Figure 1-35.

![Figure 1-35 Results for number of elements](image)
1.5 Summary

The CPU consumed by the parsing process is affected by both the overall size of the message, and also by the number of XML elements within the message.

Although only a few measurements were taken, it is possible from the graphs above to:
1. Estimate the CPU overhead for every 1K of inbound message data as 0.05 milliseconds
2. Estimate the CPU overhead for every 1K of outbound message data as 0.04 milliseconds
3. Estimate the CPU overhead for every 100 inbound XML elements as 0.24 milliseconds
4. Estimate the CPU overhead for every 100 outbound XML elements as 0.08 milliseconds
DanskeBank ATM application

DanskeBank is upgrading and modernizing its current system for automated teller machines (ATMs). The ATM machines are being upgraded from IBM OS/2® to Windows® XP. The communication between the ATMs and the host is changed from SNA to IP, and the communication protocol is changed to be based on the Interactive Financial eXchange™ specification (IFX) and Web Services/SOAP.

We use the new system as an example of Web Services from the “real” world. The system was not yet in production at the time of writing, but the recommendations made here are planned to be implemented before large scale production.

For the purpose of this book, the DanskeBank application is simplified, as described in this chapter, to highlight the use of Web Services. We also provide here an overview of the bank's ATM system, and briefly discuss the IFX framework. We detail our use of WebSphere Developer for zSeries (WD/z) to simulate request messages from an ATM. Next, we present a performance analysis between optimized and non-optimized schema versions, and cover schema versus container definitions, large fields, and schema complexity. Finally, we provide an example of the impact of mapping levels.
2.1 Overview of the DanskeBank ATM system

The DanskeBank ATM application runs under Windows and is to be implemented on a large number of teller machines throughout the countries where DanskeBank is located. The Windows application controls the different drivers in the teller machine, printer, dispenser, and card reader. The application also communicates with the host system when authenticating card and pin codes, and when running requests such as withdrawals or account listings.

The ATM application in its first version consisted of 25 request types, some of which were customer-related and others that were technical. Figure 2-1 provides an overview of the ATM system.

To make the application as flexible as possible, the communication between the ATM and host was based on a customized version of IFX, the transport layer was HTTP/SOAP, and the application was based on CICS Web Services on the host side.

To provide for availability 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the host application was cloned on two CICS regions running on two MVS™ systems in the production sysplex. Furthermore, the system was designed to switch to a similar availability sysplex under planned or unplanned system stops in the production sysplex.

Load balancing and switching between the production sysplex and the availability sysplex was controlled by a Cisco Content Switch. Thus, extra CICS regions could be added without any change in the application, if extra capacity is needed.

Data is replicated between the two sysplexes. Each request type is implemented as a Web Service and runs under its own transaction code. Data is delivered from the Web Services interface to the application programs using channels and containers. Figure 2-2 shows a more detailed view of the ATM system.
A Service Handler program is added to ensure that all request input and output is logged in an audit journal. DanskeBank chose to use a Service Handler for the journal activity for two reasons:

- To be able to log the request in XML form; that is, to log data as it is received from or send to the ATM
- To remove logging from the application program (and thereby from the application programmers)

The application handled customer requests and technical requests of the following types:

**Customer request**
- Card authentication
- Withdrawal
- Account listing
- International Card authentication

**Technical request**
- Open ATM
- Close ATM
- Print Status

For this investigation we used the Card authentication request and the Withdrawal request.

Example 2-1 illustrates the control structure in the application program for handling the Web Services containers.

**Example 2-1 Code for reading request containers**
** Check in mother container if child is present
*
* if child-name-num > 0 then
*   child-name-num children is present
* else
*   child container not available
*
** get size of input container
exec cics
   get container (name-from-mother-container)
   flength     (size)
   nodata
   nohandle
end-exec
*
** code for control of container size
*
** if size OK, get container
exec cics
   get container (name-from-mother-container)
   set         (pointer)
   flength     (length)
   nohandle
end-exec
*
Example 2-2 shows the code for the writing response container.

Example 2-2   Code for writing response container

* put child container
exec cics
   put container (child-name)
   flength     (size)
   from         (pointer)
   nohandle
end-exec
*
* move child-name to mother container
* add 1 to child-name-num in mother container

Example 2-3 on page 24 shows the JCL to generate a Web Service. We generate one Web Service for each request type in the application. In this way we are able to allocate separate transaction codes for each request type without coding a wrapper module or a handler.

We started by using mapping level 1.0 when generating the Web Services for this chapter, but later changed to mapping level 1.2. because the performance was considerably better and mapping level 1.2 offers better functionality.

Example 2-3   DFHWS2LS
The change from mapping level 1.0 to mapping level 1.2 is not just to regenerate the Web Services and recompile the application programs, so choose the correct mapping level from the beginning.

The main changes for the application programs are:

- Every text field is associated with a length variable that must be updated with the actual number of characters in the text string.
- The naming conventions are slightly different. Simple data types referenced in more than one complex type are no longer suffixed for uniqueness.

### 2.2 Interactive Financial eXchange

The Interactive Financial eXchange (IFX) framework is an open standard for financial transactions in a multiplatform environment. IFX Forum, a non-profit organization, governs the standard. IFX Forum is supported by a large number of leading financial organizations.

IFX is based on XML, and provides a solid base for developing systems that handle financial transactions in applications like branch systems, ATM systems, and business banking. The framework is designed to support multiple currencies and it is easy to customize for the individual organization.

IFX was accepted in 2006 by the ISO organization as a Liaison Member.

For more information about IFX, visit the following Web site:

http://www.ifxforum.org/home
2.3 Changes for this paper

As previously mentioned, for the purpose of this redbook the ATM application was simplified in the following ways:

- All DB2 requests were removed.
- All module calls or links to DanskeBank service components were removed.
- Windows applications were simulated by the use of WebSphere Developer for zSeries; see 2.3.1, “Using WebSphere Developer for zSeries” on page 26 for more information about this topic.

As a result, we have programs that reflect the Web Services handling in CICS and the original control structure of the application program. The setup is run without the Service Handler program.

Figure 2-3 reflects the modified ATM setup that was used.

---

2.3.1 Using WebSphere Developer for zSeries

To simulate request messages from an ATM machine, we used WebSphere Developer for zSeries (WD/z). Note that Rational® Application Developer or Rational Software Architect is needed in order to use WD/z.

The simulation starts with the creation of a project in WD/z, as illustrated in Figure 2-4 through Figure 2-8. Figure 2-4 shows the WD/z Start page.
As illustrated in Figure 2-5, we chose the Simple project, and then clicked Next.

We named the project and clicked Finish; see Figure 2-6.
We chose the project in the left menu, then right-clicked the project name and clicked Import; see Figure 2-7.

Next, we needed to import resources. As shown in Figure 2-8, we found the folder with the schema and WSDL definitions, and imported them.
Finally, as shown in Figure 2-9, we prepared to send a request message.
We used the Test with Web Service Explorer function, displayed in Figure 2-10, to send a request message to the host application, as follows:

- We right-clicked the project name in the left menu.
- We clicked Web Services.
- We clicked Test with Web Services Explorer.
We clicked the name of the requested operation (in this example, AtmOperation).

At the Action window, shown in Figure 2-11, we could fill in the appropriate values for the request message.
After filling in the message values, as shown in Figure 2-12, we clicked Source.

Next, as shown in Figure 2-13, we clicked Save As... to save a copy of the request values for later reuse.
Chapter 2. DanskeBank ATM application

Figure 2-13  Save a copy of request values for later reuse

On the Action window, shown in Figure 2-14, we clicked Go to send the message to the server.

Figure 2-14  Send the message to the server

When the response message arrived from the server, as shown in Figure 2-15, we double-clicked Status to enlarge the Status window and browsed the response message.
2.4 Performance analysis

Table 2-1 on page 34 lists the performance data from the original ATM application (without DB2 and module calls).

PA11 represents a Card authentication request and PA12 represents a Withdrawal request.

Notice that the Container request (Get Container, Put Container) total is more than twice the Container request total initiated in the application itself; the additional requests are made by the Web Services interface.

Table 2-1  Performance data from original ATM application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Average CPU time (in sec)</th>
<th>Average response time</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
<th>Average container request total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA11</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>0.0048</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA12</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>0.0046</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 input containers and 21 output containers may seem excessive for a relatively simple input request to authorize a credit card. The high number of containers, however, is a result of using IFX. The IFX schema is very flexible and built to support many types of applications in any financial business in the world. Because of that the IFX schema is generalized to a very high degree, and nearly all field definition is therefore marked as “optional”. In the conversion...
from XML to CICS channels and containers, this results in a CICS structure where many single fields are placed in their own containers.

To explore the performance impact of this use of optional fields and the resulting high number of containers used, we subsequently optimized the schema definition by marking nearly all fields “required” and reduced the complexity of the schema by reducing the number of nesting levels to a maximum of 3.

Table 2-2 on page 35 shows the performance data from the optimized version of the ATM application. PA13 is the optimized version of PA11, and PA14 is the optimized version of PA12. (Refer to 2.5, “Schema versus container definitions” on page 36, for a discussion of the connection between schema definition and the use of containers.)

Table 2-2  Performance data for optimized ATM application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Average CPU time</th>
<th>Average response time</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA13</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td>0.0034</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA14</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.0029</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Figure 2-16, the optimized version gives a CPU reduction between 0.0011 and 0.0015 seconds, and a similar response time improvement, due to a simpler control structure in the programs and a reduced number of container API calls.

The optimization performed in this example is extreme, and it may not be feasible to optimize to this degree in practice. Furthermore, the CPU savings, due to the effective container API code, is too small to justify redesigning this specific application.

We do, however, recommend that you customize the schema definitions and change the fields marked “optional” to “required” based on the 80-20 rule, as explained here:

- If the field is used in 80% or more of the requests, change the attribute to required.
If the field is used in 20% or less of the requests, leave the attribute as optional.

If the use of the field is in the middle area, change the definition if this will simplify development.

To control the use of a specific field that is changed from optional to required, and where the field is not required in all requests, implement one of these solutions:

- Define a null value
- Add an indicator field

The length field generated for text fields, when using mapping level 1.2, will in many situations be sufficient to determine whether a value is present.

### 2.5 Schema versus container definitions

Next, we provide examples showing how different constructs in the schema definition will impact the container setup in CICS Web Services.

#### 2.5.1 Optional fields

Example 2-4 shows the definition of an address. The example, from IFX, defines only two fields as required and the rest are marked optional, using the attribute minOccurs=0. Both minOccurs and MaxOccurs default to 1.

**Example 2-4   Optional fields - schema definition**

```xml
  <xsd:complexType name="PostAddr_Type">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element ref="Addr1"/>
      <xsd:element ref="Addr2" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="Addr3" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="Addr4" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="City" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="StateProv" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="PostalCode" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="Country"/>
      <xsd:element ref="AddrType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="StartDt" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="EndDt" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
```

The resulting data areas for the CICS program are shown in Example 2-5.

The two required fields, Addr1 and Country, are placed in the PostAddr container. The other fields are allocated in separate containers, and indicator fields -num and -cont, are placed in the PostAddr container.

**Example 2-5   Optional fields - container definitions**

```
01 ATRS0101-PostAddr.
  05 PostAddr.
    10 Addr1-length PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
```
10 Addr1                         PIC X(64).
10 Addr2-num                     PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 Addr2-cont                    PIC X(16).
10 Addr3-num                     PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 Addr3-cont                    PIC X(16).
10 Addr4-num                     PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 Addr4-cont                    PIC X(16).
10 City-num                      PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 City-cont                     PIC X(16).
10 StateProv-num                 PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 StateProv-cont                PIC X(16).
10 PostalCode-num                PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 PostalCode-cont               PIC X(16).
10 Country-length                PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
10 Country                       PIC X(3).
10 AddrType-num                  PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 AddrType-cont                 PIC X(16).
10 StartDt-num                   PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 StartDt-cont                  PIC X(16).
10 EndDt-num                     PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
10 EndDt-cont                    PIC X(16).
01 ATRS0101-Addr2.
   05 Addr2-length                 PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 Addr2                        PIC X(64).
01 ATRS0101-Addr3.
   05 Addr3-length                 PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 Addr3                        PIC X(64).
01 ATRS0101-Addr4.
   05 Addr4-length                 PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 Addr4                        PIC X(64).
01 ATRS0101-City.
   05 City-length                  PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 City                         PIC X(32).
01 ATRS0101-StateProv.
   05 StateProv-length             PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 StateProv                    PIC X(32).
01 ATRS0101-PostalCode.
   05 PostalCode-length            PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 PostalCode                   PIC X(11).
The data area definitions demonstrate that, because of the high degree of normalization in the schema definition, a simple address ends up in 10 separate containers. We recommend that your use optional fields with care.

Example 2-6 illustrates a reasonable optimization of the PostAddr definition.

**Example 2-6  Optional fields - optimized schema definition**

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="PostAddr_Type">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element ref="Addr1"/>
    <xsd:element ref="Addr2"/>
    <xsd:element ref="Addr3"/>
    <xsd:element ref="Addr4"/>
    <xsd:element ref="City"/>
    <xsd:element ref="StateProv" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element ref="PostalCode" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element ref="Country"/>
    <xsd:element ref="AddrType"/>
    <xsd:element ref="StartDt" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xsd:element ref="EndDt" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```

With this optimization, the code used for sending a standard address is reduced from six Put Container API calls to one. If all fields are used, ten API calls are reduced to five.

Example 2-7 illustrates the simplification in the data area definitions for containers.

**Example 2-7  Optional fields - optimized container definition**

```sql
01 ATRS0701-PostAddr.
  05 Addr1-length PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
  05 Addr1 PIC X(64).
  05 Addr2-length PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
  05 Addr2 PIC X(64).
  05 Addr3-length PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
  05 Addr3 PIC X(64).
  05 Addr4-length PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
```
2.5.2 The choice compositor

The choice compositor is used to describe a choice between a number of possible elements or element groups. Example 2-8 illustrates the use of the choice compositor. The message can include AcctId or CardMagData, but not both.

Example 2-8  Choice compositor - schema definition

```xml
<xsd:complexType name="CardAcctId_Type">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:choice>
      <xsd:element ref="AcctId"/>
      <xsd:element ref="CardMagData"/>
    </xsd:choice>
    <xsd:element ref="AcctType"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```
The data area for CardAcctId contains indicators for the optional fields AcctId and CardMagData. AcctId and CardMagData is placed in separate containers.

A special case of the choice compositor is where the schema definition only indicates one choice. The result is an optional field, and will be the same as if the field were defined with minOccurs=0.

*Example 2-9  Choice compositor - container definition*

```
01 ATRQ0201-CardAcctId.
   05 AcctId-num                PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 AcctId-cont               PIC X(16).
   05 CardMagData1-num          PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 CardMagData1-cont         PIC X(16).
   05 AcctType-length           PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 AcctType                  PIC X(80).

01 ATRQ0201-AcctId.
   05 AcctId-length             PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 AcctId                    PIC X(32).

01 ATRQ0201-CardMagData1.
   05 MagData11-num             PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData11-cont            PIC X(16).
   05 MagData21-num             PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData21-cont            PIC X(16).
   05 MagData31-num             PIC S9(9) COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData31-cont            PIC X(16).

01 ATRQ0201-MagData11.
   05 MagData11-length          PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData1                  PIC X(79).

01 ATRQ0201-MagData21.
   05 MagData21-length          PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData2                  PIC X(40).

01 ATRQ0201-MagData31.
   05 MagData31-length          PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
   05 MagData3                  PIC X(107).
```
2.6 Large fields

The ATM system includes text fields for sending free form text to display on the ATM terminal. The free form text is for help, advertising, guidelines, and so on.

As illustrated in Example 2-10, the two text fields in transaction PA13 were filled with 5 to 10 characters and the length field was updated accordingly.

Example 2-10  Schema definition and corresponding COBOL definition

```
<xsd:simpleType name="edtText1_Type">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Advertising text to be displayed to the customer. May contain HTML tags</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:restriction base="NC">
    <xsd:minLength value="0"/>
    <xsd:maxLength value="4096"/>
    <xsd:whiteSpace value="preserve"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
<xsd:simpleType name="edtText2_Type">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Advertising text to be displayed to the customer. May contain HTML tags</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:restriction base="NC">
    <xsd:minLength value="0"/>
    <xsd:maxLength value="4096"/>
    <xsd:whiteSpace value="preserve"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

10 edtText1-length          PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
10 edtText1                PIC X(4096).
10 edtText2-length         PIC S9999 COMP-5 SYNC.
10 edtText2                PIC X(4096).
```

For this test we changed the schema definitions of the two fields to the sizes listed in Table 2-3. The corresponding programs were changed to fill the fields with data, and to set the length field. (We used 32000 bytes as the maximum, because single fields larger than 32 K are placed in a separate container.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Field size</th>
<th>Data length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA15</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA16</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>31000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA17</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA18</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-4 on page 42 lists the performance impact of the various field sizes. The difference between the small sizes (96 and 4096) is insignificant, but changing to 32 K creates an overhead in both CPU time and elapsed time. Also note the extra container API calls.

In PA18, we only send 300 bytes but have a field size of 32000 bytes, and then see a result comparable to PA15 and PA17.

Table 2-4  Message size impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Average CPU time</th>
<th>Average response time</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
<th>Average container request total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA15</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td>0.0034</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA16</td>
<td>0.0052</td>
<td>0.0169</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA17</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA18</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
<td>0.0038</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For best performance, it is important to set the correct length (and not just the maximum value) when using text fields. The larger the field, the more important it is to set the correct length.

Figure 2-17 shows the field size comparison.
### 2.7 Schema complexity

The original schema for the ATM application was constructed of 163 simple types and 100 complex types. The nesting level was 9 in the schema definitions and 5 in the generated COBOL data definitions.

To see how the performance is impacted by the schema complexity, we created transaction PA19 to use a modified schema similar to that used by PA13, but changed it to have a nesting level of 25, giving a COBOL nesting level of 23.

PA19 uses the same programs as in PA13, and the data sent and received is the same. The only difference is in schema complexity; see Table 2-5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Average CPU time</th>
<th>Average response time</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
<th>Average container request total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA13</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td>0.0034</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA19</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Figure 2-18, there was an increase in both CPU time and response time, demonstrating that simplicity, as always, is preferred.

![Schema complexity comparison chart](image)

**Figure 2-18 Schema complexity comparison**

While generating the COBOL data structures from the complex schema definitions, we found an error in the Web Service Assistant. The COBOL structures were generated with level number 01, 05, 10. With 23 levels that gave us COBOL level numbers up to 115.
Because 49 is the highest legal level number in COBOL (except for special types), we had to manually renumber the COBOL structures to be able to compile the application programs. An APAR (PK35396) was created to correct this potential problem.

### 2.8 Mapping level 1.0

As previously mentioned, we found that using mapping level 1.2 gave better performance than mapping level 1.0.

We compared two sets of programs:
- PA19 and PA20 with Web Service generated under mapping level 1.2
- PA21 and PA22 with Web Service generated under Mapping-level 1.0

PA19 is identical to PA21, and PA20 is identical to PA22. We receive and send the same data, and the only programming changes were the required extra length variables used under mapping level 1.2.

Table 2-6 shows the impact of mapping level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran</th>
<th>Average CPU time</th>
<th>Average response time</th>
<th>Average container request in application</th>
<th>Average container request total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA19</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA20</td>
<td>0.0035</td>
<td>0.0042</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWXN</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA21</td>
<td>0.0054</td>
<td>0.0180</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA22</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>0.0046</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The performance improvement is larger between PA19 and PA21, than between PA20 and PA22. The difference is to be found in the schema definitions for the messages used. Notice the additional container API calls, made by the Web Service interface in PA21.

Figure 2-19 illustrates the mapping level comparison.
PA19 and PA21 send 9 fields with a size of 4096 bytes, but the actual text string in the fields is only 10 to 20 bytes in length.

The request and reply messages for PA20 and PA22 contain only small fields of up to 255 bytes.
Related publications

The publications listed in this section are considered particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics covered in this paper.

IBM Redbooks

For information about ordering these publications. Note that some of the documents referenced here may be available in softcopy only.

- Implementing CICS Web Services, SG24-7206.

Other publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- z/OS MVS System Management Facility, SA22-7630
- CICS Performance Analyzer for z/OS User’s Guide, SC34-6307
- CICS Performance Analyzer for z/OS Report Reference, SC34-6308
- CICS Web Services Guide, SC34-6458
- WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator User’s Guide, SC31-6307

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    input parameters Run11  16
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  input parameters 12
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  CICS PA results 13
  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 13
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  input parameters 13
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  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 14
Run07
  CICS PA results 14
  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 14
Run08
  CICS PA results 15
  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 15
Run09
  CICS PA results 16
  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 15
Run10
  CICS PA results 16
  DFHLS2WS
  input parameters 16
Run11
  CICS PA results 17
  DFHLS2WS
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  DFHLS2WS
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  CICS PA results 18
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SOAP Message Size Performance Considerations

This IBM Redpaper publication examines performance when using different SOAP message sizes in CICS Web Services. We used a preexisting basic Web Services environment with no message handlers or header handlers. Using WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator (WSWS), we ran a number of simulations using predefined scripts. For more information about WSWS, refer to WebSphere Studio Workload Simulator User’s Guide, SC31-6307. We then processed the CICS SMF data using CICS Performance Analyzer (CICS PA) and collated the statistics. For more information about CICSPA, see CICS Performance Analyzer User’s Guide, SC34-6307.

This paper also reviews a customer scenario, DanskeBank. We provide an overview of the bank’s ATM system, and briefly discuss the IFX framework. We detail our use of WebSphere Developer for zSeries (WD/z) to simulate request messages from an ATM, present a performance comparison between optimized and non-optimized schema versions, and cover schema versus container definitions, large fields, and schema complexity. Finally, we provide an example of the impact of mapping levels.

For more information: ibm.com/redbooks