

## Distributed Activity Server (Short Report)

This topic shows detailed information about “Accounting - Distributed Activity Server (Short Report)”.

This block is part of the Accounting Short Report.

**Note:** For information on how to calculate total values for multiple lines refer to “Distributed Activity Requester (Short Report)” on page 5-18.

### Accounting - Distributed Activity Server (Short Report)

The field labels shown in the following sample layout of “Accounting - Distributed Activity Server (Short Report)” are described in the following section.

```

...
-----
SERVER      PRODUCT VERSION  #DDFS  #ROLLBK  SQLSENT  CONVI  ELAPSED REQ  SERVER CPU
PRODUCT ID  METH            TRANS  #COMMIT  ROWRECV  CONVS  ELAPSED SER
-----
...

```

#### SERVER

The name of the remote location with which this information is associated. If the local location is the requester, this field is a server location. If the local location is a server location, this field is the requester location. An allied thread is created at a DB2 requester, and a database access thread is created at a DB2 server. An accounting record is for either a requester or a server, but not for both.

This field is invalid if summary rollup data is present. In Accounting this field is set to \*ROLSUM\*.

**Field Name:** QLACLOCN

This is an *exception* field.

#### PRODUCT VERSION

The original DB2 field specifies the information in the following field names of the remote requester or server location:

#### PRODUCT ID

It consists of 3 characters and can have the following values:

Original ID from DB2	Shown as
DSN	DB2
ARI	SQL/DS
QSQ	DB2/400
SQL	COMMON SERV
JCC	JDBC DRIVER
N/P	
Other	Original ID from DB2

#### Note:

- If the record was written at the application requester location, or if summary rollup data is available, N/P is shown in Accounting TRACE and REPORT.

- In Accounting FILE and SAVE DDF tables, BLANK is shown.

#### **PRODUCT VERSION (PROD VERSION)**

It consists of 5 digits and is shown as *VvvRrrMm* , where:

<i>vv</i>	Version level
<i>rr</i>	Release level
<i>m</i>	Modification level

**Note:** For DDF/RRSAF rollup records, the product ID and product version contain a value derived from the last thread to rollup. For query parallelism rollup threads, the value is being derived from the parent record.

**Field Name:** QLACPRID

#### **#DDFS**

The number of occurrences of the remote location and method pair.

**Field Name:** ASDDF

#### **#ROLLBK**

The total number of rollbacks (single phase and two-phase) sent.

**Field Name:** ADROL12S

#### **SQLSENT**

The number of SQL statements sent to the server location. This value is maintained at the requesting location.

**Field Name:** QLACSQLS

#### **CONVI**

The number of conversations (both successful and unsuccessful) initiated by the requester location to be executed at the server location. This number is maintained at the requester.

**Field Name:** QLACCNVS

#### **ELAPSED REQ**

The elapsed time at the requester. It includes the total of DB2 and network time.

**Field Name:** ADDSELRQ

#### **SERVER CPU**

The database access agent CPU time spent at the server location. This value is updated at the requester location, is intended for problem determination only, and should not be used for charge back.

*Special Considerations:*

1. This value is reported only for DB2 private protocol. If only DRDA protocol is used, *N/C* is shown.
2. If both DB2 private protocol and DRDA protocol are used, then only the CPU time associated with the DB2 private protocol is reported, and this can be misleading.
3. This value is calculated by accumulating the amount of CPU time spent by the database access thread at the DB2 server location each time a request message is processed.

4. Certain programming techniques can cause this value to not be received at the requester location (and therefore not included in this field), even though the CPU time was spent at the server location and was properly measured and sent to the requester location.

**Field Name:** ADDSSRSR

This is an *exception* field.

**PRODUCT ID**

The original DB2 field specifies the information in the following field names of the remote requester or server location:

**PRODUCT ID**

It consists of 3 characters and can have the following values:

Original ID from DB2	Shown as
DSN	DB2
ARI	SQL/DS
QSQ	DB2/400
SQL	COMMON SERV
JCC	JDBC DRIVER
N/P	
Other	Original ID from DB2

**Note:**

- If the record was written at the application requester location, or if summary rollup data is available, N/P is shown in Accounting TRACE and REPORT.
- In Accounting FILE and SAVE DDF tables, BLANK is shown.

**PRODUCT VERSION (PROD VERSION)**

It consists of 5 digits and is shown as *VvvRrrMm* , where:

- vv*      Version level
- rr*      Release level
- m*        Modification level

**Note:** For DDF/RRSAF rollup records, the product ID and product version contain a value derived from the last thread to rollup. For query parallelism rollup threads, the value is being derived from the parent record.

**Field Name:** QLACPRID

**METH**

The method of access: DB2 private protocol, DRDA protocol, or both.

This field is invalid if unique or summary rollup data is present. It can have the following value in:

- Accounting Trace and Report: N/P
- The Accounting FILE and SAVE PROGRAM table: blank

**Field Name:** ADPROTOC

## #COMMIT

The total number of single-phase and two-phase commit requests sent.

**Field Name:** ADCOM12S

## ROWRECV

The number of rows of data retrieved from the server location. This value is maintained at the requester location.

*Special Considerations:*

1. The number of rows received from the server location does not include either the SQLDA or SQLCA.
2. Block fetch can significantly affect the number of rows sent across the network. When used with non-UPDATE cursors, block fetch puts as many rows as possible into the message buffer, and transmits the buffer across the network without requiring a VTAM<sup>®</sup> message. Consequently, more rows of data might be sent from the server location than are received by the reporting (requester) location. This is especially true when DB2 private protocol is used because multiple blocks can be transmitted from the server with no intervening messages sent by the requester.

**Field Name:** QLACROWR

This is an *exception* field.

## ELAPSED SER

The elapsed database access agent time at the server location. This value is updated at the requester location.

*Special Considerations:*

- This value is reported only for DB2 private protocol. If only DRDA protocol, *N/C* is shown.
- If both DB2 private protocol and DRDA protocol are used, then only the elapsed time associated with the DB2 private protocol is reported, and this can be misleading.
- This value is calculated by accumulating the difference between the store clock values obtained after receiving a request message and before sending the associated reply message.
- When block fetch is used, this time can be longer than the time for ADDSELRQ (ELAPSED REQ).
- Compare this value with the accounting class 2 time (allied agent time in DB2) to see if the distributed-allied thread using the database access agent spends too much time in remote processing.

**Field Name:** ADDSELSR

This is an *exception* field.