



**epv**

IT Cost  
Under Control

# EPV Technologies

## Newsletter

March 2026

### THIS MONTH HIGHLIGHTS

- **EPV Next Generation 2026**
- **An additional location for the Db2 IFCID flat file**

### EPV Next Generation 2026

The EPV product suite continues to evolve, introducing new products and technologies.

In this virtual conference, we will focus on the latest and greatest.

EPV Next Generation 2026 will be held on May 19 and will be repeated on May 21, 2026.

It is reserved for EPV customers, partners and invited guests.



Start	End	Description	Speaker
10:00	10:20	Welcome and introduction	Danilo Gipponi
10:20	10:40	EPV Real Time V18 enhancements	Matteo Bottazzi Enzo Rossi
10:40	11:00	MyEPV Dynamic V18 preview	Stefano Rotunno
11:00	11:10	MyEPV and EPV Real Time	Mark Cohen Austrowiek
11:10	11:40	Coffee break	
11:40	11:50	Exceptions in EPV V18	Massimo Orlando
11:50	12:10	AI and other enhancements in EPV Focal Point	Matteo Bottazzi
12:10	12:30	An introduction to Open Telemetry	Fabio Massimo Ottaviani Enzo Rossi

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## An additional location for the Db2 IFCID flat file

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You can now find DSNWMSGs in either of the following locations:

- The most current version of DSNWMSGs is available at <https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/node/657513>
  - An “older” version of DSNWMSGs is available in the *prefix.SDSNIVPD(DSNWMSGs)*.
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**Customer question**

We run z/OS 3.2 and we are planning to exploit the possibility to access SMF in memory.

We saw that the maximum size for each in-memory resource is 2GB. How can we check if it is enough for our workload?

**EPV Technical Support answer**

The simplest and best solution is using the new SMFR command provided in SDSF. In this example you can note that we have defined two resources of 128MB each:

- the first has been used to collect SMF 70:78 (**Types**) but at the moment there is no application connected (**ActConn**);
- the second has never been used; its goal is to collect SMF 1157:1161.

```

Display Filter View Print Options Search Help
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SDSF SMF REAL TIME RESOURCES SOW1      SOW1      LINE 1-2 (2)
COMMAND INPUT ==> SMFR                      SCROLL ==> PAGE
NP  NAME      Status  BufferInUse  BufMax  BufHWM  ActConn Types
IFASMF.MEMEPV ACTIVE  108101336  134217T  108181T  0 70-78
IFASMF.OTEL  ACTIVE    0 134217T    0      0 1157-1161
  
```

**BufferInUse** is the number of bytes currently in use.  
**BufMax** is what we set in the INMEM parameter when we have defined the in-memory resources (in thousands as indicated by the T at the end of the number).  
**BufHWM** is the HighWaterMark reached (in thousands as indicated by the T at the end of the number).

Other useful commands are: **DISPLAY SMF,M** and **DISPLAY SMF,O**.

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## Log task utilization due to I/O suspensions

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In general, you should use dual logging for production, to minimize the risk of losing data. Dual logging is activated by default (the `TWOACTV` parameter is set to `YES`).

Metrics, produced by the statistics trace class 1, allow you to analyze log 1 and log 2 activity in detail, also distinguishing between 1-page writes and multiple-page writes.

For each of the above four cases the following metrics are provided:

- `QJSTIOCOUNT`, number of writes
- `QJSTIOCI`, number of pages written
- `QJSTIOTOTIO`, total I/O write time
- `QJSTIOTOTSUS`, total I/O suspension time

They can be used to get the following derived metrics:

- page written per second ( $QJSTIOCI / interval$ )
- I/O writes per second ( $QJSTIOCOUNT / interval$ )
- pages per I/O write ( $QJSTIOCI / QJSTIOCOUNT$ )
- write I/O time ( $QJSTIOTOTIO / QJSTIOCOUNT$ )

You should expect measurement values to be the same for log 1 and log 2. If this is not the case, you should analyze the performance of the disk volume and I/O path where the log performing worse has been allocated.

The same analysis should be done if the write I/O time is excessive (also if it is the same for log 1 and log 2).

Finally, can estimate the average non-I/O time by using the following formula  
 $(QJSTIOTOTSUS - QJSTIOTOTIO) / QJSTIOCOUNT$

This value should be very small; a high value indicates that the logging process is delayed for some reason not related to I/O (e.g. CPU queue).

## Quotes



*"To reach a port, we must sail - sail, not tie at anchor - sail, not drift."*  
**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

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