



IBM Software Group

Benchmarking z/OS Development Tasks - Comparing Programmer Productivity using RDz and ISPF

Jon Sayles
RDz Technical Enablement
jsayles@us.ibm.com



Rational. software

Agenda and Disclaimer

- The Hypothesis
- Benchmark Methodology
 - ▶ Scenarios
- Benchmark Results
- Mitigating Factors

All performance data contained in this publication was obtained in the specific operating environment and under the conditions described in this white paper and is presented as an illustration only.

Performance obtained in other operating environments may vary and customers should conduct their own testing.

The Hypothesis

- For many decades it has been assumed that graphical development tools offer benefits over character-based technologies

- **Concerns:**
 - ▶ Relatively little in the way of fully-documented apples-to-apples comparison research
 - ▶ What exists is generally:
 - Well over a decade old
 - Research that is focused on:
 - Traditional Data Entry screens
 - SLOC (Source Lines of Code)
 - ▶ For z/OS Traditional Maintenance activities (COBOL, PL/I, HLASM, etc.)
 - SLOC is no longer **the** relevant productivity metric, as the primary usage model of these applications are:
 - Maintenance
 - Support

The IDE Efficiency Benchmarks

- In Q1 2010 IBM/Rational was asked to develop a series of Benchmarking Scenarios to measure IDE efficiency – for a standard z/OS Maintenance and Application Support work-load
- Specifically
 - ▶ Measure differences in task completion between
 - **IBM Product "A"** – ISPF 6.0 running on a z/10 processor
 - **IBM Product "B"** – Rational Developer for System z 7.6
- The entire set of Benchmark scenarios is a work-in-progress, however we have finished an "apples to apples" use case and finished measuring results with z/OS practitioners from varying backgrounds
 - ▶ Eighteen participants:
 - Average ISPF experience: **12.1 years**
 - Average RDz experience: **1.3 years**
- We are hoping to execute a full series of open-ended Benchmarks before the end of the year - which will factor in additional products:
 - ▶ SCLM
 - ▶ Static Analysis tools

Design of the Apples-to-Apples Scenario

- 100 separate ISPF-based typical z/OS maintenance and support programmer tasks (scripts available on request)
- Transcribed each ISPF task to the equivalent RDz development technique:
 - ▶ Note that the direction was: *Start from an existing ISPF set of tasks → convert to RDz-based workflow*
- As far as possible, attempts were made to remove "Human Factors":
 - ▶ Close-ended "click-for-click" instructions were created to minimize:
 - Differences in think/reaction time
 - "Press PF8 20 times" – "Press PgUp 20 times", etc.
 - Differences in Product experience
 - Differences in business application development experience
 - ▶ Detailed testing methodology instructions were sent to
 - ▶ Project participants were told that they were trying to find gaps between RDz and ISPF functionality
 - ▶ 50% of those that did both the RDz and ISPF scripts did the RDz scripts first – to mitigate "learning and retention" bias
- **Caveat:** This does not mean that the Benchmark results should be construed as Underwriter's Laboratories research.

Apples-to-Apples Benchmark Scripts

100 specific tasks documented in a detailed script, and broken into seven sub-categories:

1. ISPF Source navigation
 2. Program analysis (essentially, standard maintenance "Data Flow Analysis")
 3. ISPF Editing operations (basically, the core ISPF Edit (=2) functionality)
 4. COBOL statement coding
 5. Syntax check/Syntax removal
 6. Program compile & link
 7. DB2/SQL work (test data manipulation and SQL statement create/test)
- We refined and vetted all tasks and workflow proportions in the scripts:
 - ▶ With ISPF and business application programming experts in IBM
 - ▶ With external business partners
 - ▶ With several customers under NDA
 - We would be happy to eMail you the complete list of tasks and steps documented in the scripts:
 - ▶ If interested, please send a note to: Jon Sayles: jsayles@us.ibm.com

Apples-to-Apples Test Scripts

- The scripts were detailed to the PF-Key pressed, and mouse-click

A	B	C	D
439	Mixed find/change editing		
440	64 From the command line:	1	Change a single line of source
441	Type: C 900-READ-TRMTDATA 900-READ-TREATMENT		
442	Press <Enter>		
443	Type: C 900-READ-TREATMENT 900-READ-TRMTDATA		
444	Press <Enter>		
445	Type RES - Press <Enter>		
446	65 From the command line:	1	
447	Type: Top Press <Enter>		
448	Type: C ERROR-FOUND-SW ERR-FOUND-SWITCH		
449	Press <Enter>		
450	Press: F5 then F6 eight times		
451	66 From the command line:	3	
452	Type M		
453	Press PF7		
454	Type: F 'COPY BNCHMSTR'		
455	Press PF2		
456	From ISPF (split screen) open the file in Edit (=2):		
457	<HLQ>.BNCHMRK3.COPYLIB(BNCHMSTR)		
458	Re-split the screen in the middle of the view		
459	67 From ISPF =2, Edit the copybook: BNCHMSTR	1	
460	From the command line, type the following:		
461	C PATIENT-ID PATIENT-NBR		
462	From the command line, type: SAVE <Press Enter>		
463	68 Return to the split-screen edit session on the SANDBOX program - but	1	
464	do not close the split screen in edit on BNCHMSTR		
465	From the command line, type the following:		
466	C PATIENT-ID PATIENT-NBR ALL		
467	Type: RES Hit <Enter>		
468	69 From the command line:	1	
469	Type: C DIAGNOSTIC-CODE-PRIMARY DIAG-CODE-PRIMARY ALL		
470	Press <Enter>		
471	Type: C DIAGNOSTIC-CODE-SECONDARY DIAG-CODE-SEC ALL		
472	Press <Enter>		
473	70 Edit the copybook: BNCHMSTR (should still be in split-screen):	1	
474	Type: C DIAGNOSTIC-CODE-PRIMARY DIAG-CODE-PRIMARY		
475	Press <Enter>		
476	From the command line, type the following:		
477	C DIAGNOSTIC-CODE-SECONDARY DIAG-CODE-SEC Press <Enter>		
478	71 Return to the split-screen Edit session on the SANDBOX program	1	
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RDz Script

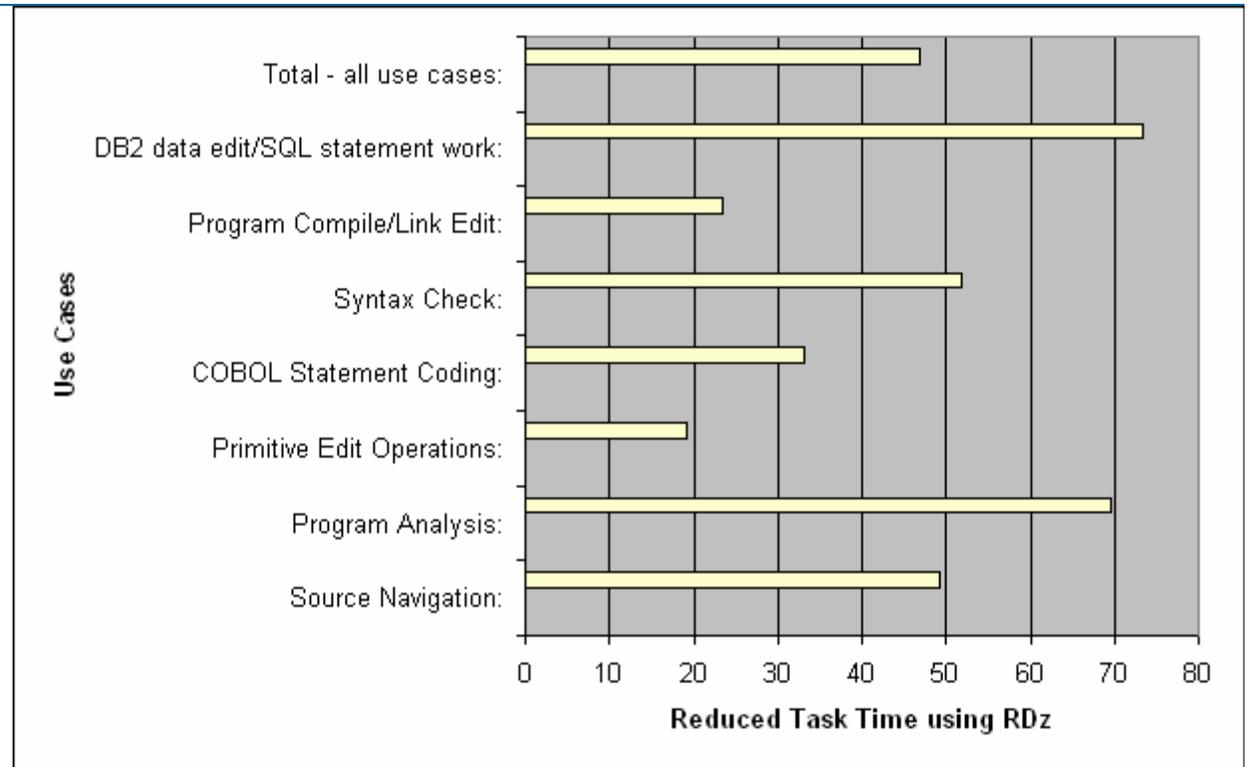
ISPF Script

Task Summary Results – All Participant Subset

All participants →

- ▶ ISPF veterans
- ▶ "New to ISPF" developers

Note that 0 represents the ISPF baseline



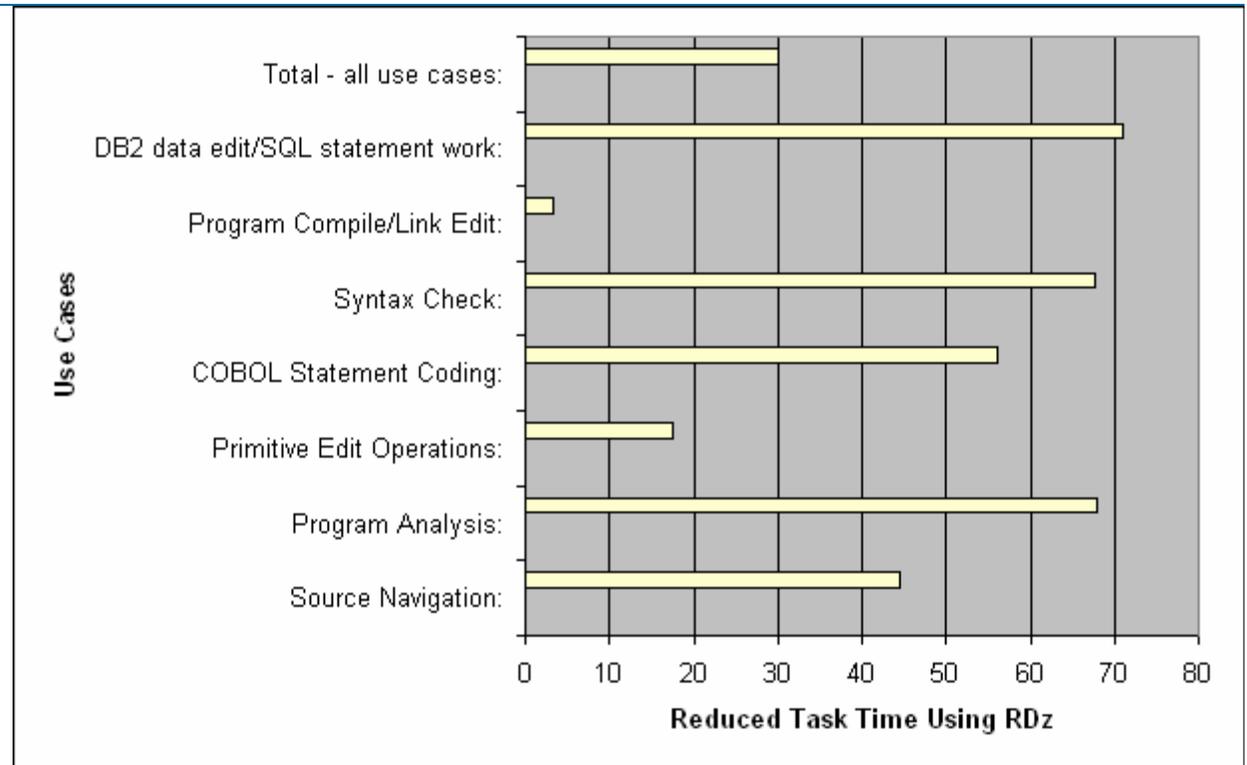
Use Case	% Less time to complete tasks with RDz			
Source Navigation:	49.26			
Program Analysis:	69.67			
Primitive Edit Operations:	19.22			
COBOL Statement Coding:	33.11			
Syntax Check:	51.89			
Program Compile/Link Edit:	23.38			
DB2 data edit/SQL statement work:	73.41			
Total - all use cases:	46.88			

Task Summary Results – TSO "Top Gun" Participant Subset

Only participants with:

- ▶ Over 15 years of ISPF experience
- ▶ Recent ISPF work

Note that **0** represents the ISPF baseline

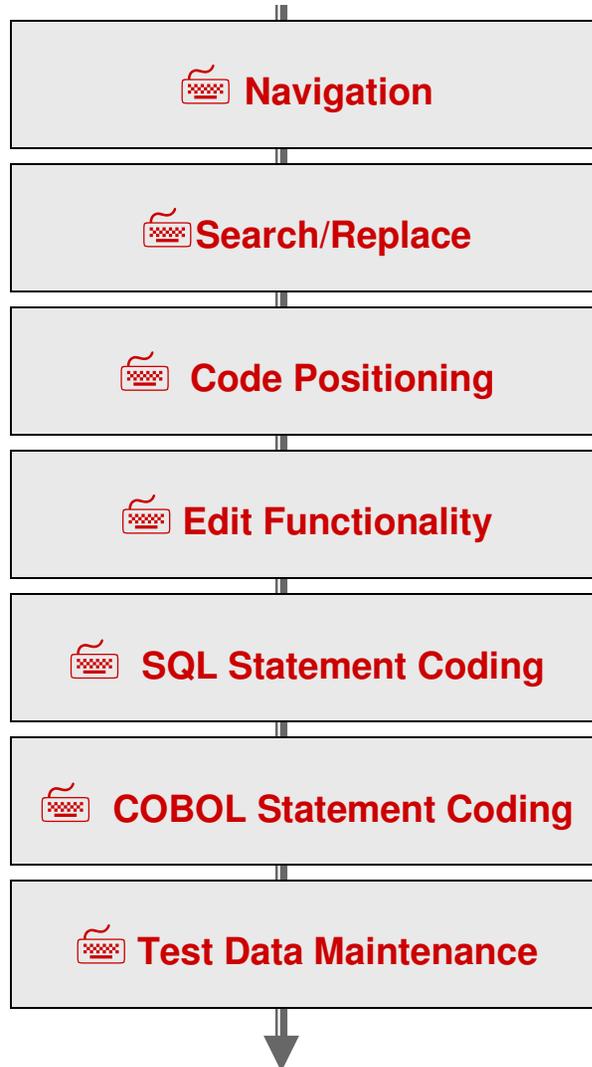


Use Case	% Less time to complete tasks with RDz			
Source Navigation:	44.53			
Program Analysis:	67.99			
Primitive Edit Operations:	17.45			
COBOL Statement Coding:	55.98			
Syntax Check:	67.58			
Program Compile/Link Edit:	3.37			
DB2 data edit/SQL statement work:	70.92			
Total - all use cases:	30.03			

Analysis – and Feedback From Participants

- Four sources of productivity: **1. (Significantly) less typing with RDz**

Using ISPF – Typing for:



Using RDz

Declarative Development
Tools, Views, and Wizards



Analysis – and Feedback From Participants

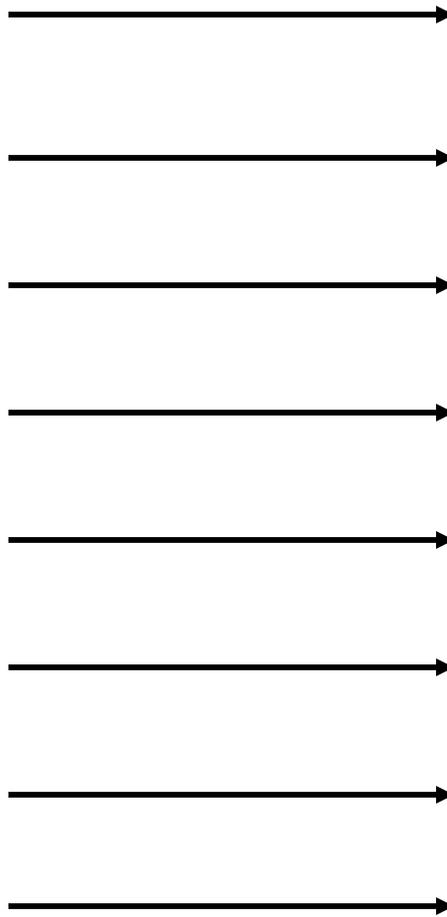
- Four sources of productivity: **2. RDz Advanced Tooling**

Using ISPF

Manual Panel Navigation
Manual Search/Replace
Manual Paging and Code Positioning
Manual Compile Link Process
Sequential Development
Manual COBOL and SQL Development
Manual DB2 Table Maintenance
Manual Compilation Job Submission

Using RDz

Hyperlinks And Views for Navigation
Wizards and Hyperlinks for Search/Replace
Views for Code Positioning
Menus For RDz Functionality
Concurrent Development
Intelli-sense For COBOL and SQL Coding
Full-Screen DB2 Table Editor
Menu- Driven Compile/Link



Analysis – and Feedback From Participants - 3. Better use of Screen Real Estate

The image displays three windows of COBOL source code, illustrating the use of screen real estate. The windows are titled HOSPCALC.CBL, HOSPEDIT.CBL, and HOSP5RCH.CBL. The HOSPEDIT.CBL window has a context menu open over the word 'PATIENT', showing options like Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, Select, etc. Below the code windows is a terminal window showing the output of the HOSPEDIT program, including identification information and a command menu. A large text overlay at the bottom reads: "Five times as much source code – at a glance – in Browse or Edit mode – with tooling".

```
File Edit Edit_Settings Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help
EDIT DDS0001.TEST.COBOL(HOSPEDIT) - 27.26 Columns 00001 00072
***** ***** Top of Data *****
000001 *****
000002 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000003 PROGRAM-ID. HOSPEDIT.
000004 AUTHOR. JON SAYLES.
000005 INSTALLATION. COBOL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.
000006 DATE-WRITTEN. 01/01/08.
000007 DATE-COMPILED. 01/01/08.
000008 SECURITY. NON-CONFIDENTIAL.
000009
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE
F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F5=Rfind F6=Rchange F7=Up
F8=Down F9=Swap F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
File Edit Edit_Settings Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help
VIEW DDS0001.TEST.COBOL(HOSPEDIT) - 27.26 Columns 00001 00072
***** ***** Top of Data *****
000001 *****
000002 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000003 PROGRAM-ID. HOSPEDIT.
000004 AUTHOR. JON SAYLES.
000005 INSTALLATION. COBOL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.
000006
000007
000008
000009
Command ==>
F1=
F8=
```

4. Responsive Desktop/Windows Environment

Same basic functionality since the ← late 1970's



```

Menu Functions Confirm Utilities Help

DSLIST          DDS0001.TEST.JCL          Row 00001 of 00008
-----
Name           Prompt           Size  Created      Changed      ID
-----
COMPLINK       35  2009/05/07  2009/05/09  10:32:00  DDS0001
DATAIN        5   2009/04/23  2009/04/23  10:27:26  DDS0001
DATAIN2       12  2009/04/23  2009/04/23  15:15:33  DDS0001
e             HOSPCALC       35  2009/05/09  2009/05/09  09:10:16  DDS0001
HOSPIN        14  2009/05/07  2009/05/07  13:31:17  DDS0001
MORTGAGE      25  2008/02/28  2008/04/03  10:52:04  DDS0069

Command ==>
F1=Help      F2=Split      F3=Exit
F10=Left     F11=Right     F12=Cancel

Menu RefList RefMode Utilities
Edit

ISPF Library:
Project . . . DDS0001
Group . . . TEST
Command ==>
F1=Help      F2=Split      F3=Exit
F10=Actions  F12=Cancel
MA a
    
```

The IDE interface includes several key components:

- Control flow diagram:** A graphical representation of the program's execution logic, showing nodes for input, processing, and output.
- Code editor:** Displays COBOL code for 'StartApp.cbl'. The current line is:


```
05 Input-name      Pic x(30).
   Move Spaces to Input-name
   Accept Input-name
   IF Input-name = Spaces
     Move "Q" to Input-name
   End-IF
   Move 1 to Char-count
   Inspect Input-name Tallying Char-count For Leading Spac
   Move Input-name(Char-count: 30 - Char-count) to Temp-na
   If function upper-case (Temp-name) = "Q"
     or Temp-name = Spaces
```
- Variables window:** Lists program variables and their values:

Name	Value
LOOP-DONE	0
PROGRAM-FLAGS	
PROGRAM-OTHER-FIELDS	
INPUT-NAME	"Bill Hudak"
CHAR-COUNT	00
PROGRAM-PASS-FIELDS	
SQLA-PROGRAM-ID	
- HEALTH_PLAN table:** A data table with columns PLAN_ID, GROUP_ID, and PROVIDER. The selected row is:

PLAN_ID [CHAR(20)]	GROUP_ID [CHAR(10)]	PROVIDER [CH...
GBINS-2FD-T00IX8I-00	GRP-000D-5	INS-0001
GBINS-2FD-T-0IX8I-A0	GRP-000D-I	INS-0002
FBINE-3D5-I-09323E32	GRP-000D05	INS-0004
FBINE-3D5-I-09323E3D	GRP-003-HU	INS-0005
GBINS-2WK-T00IX8I-00	GRP-00WK-1	INS-WK01
GBINS-2D5-T00IX8I-01	GRP-00WK-1	INS-0006
<new row>		
- Monitors window:** Shows the current state of variables:


```

CHAR-COUNT = 00
INPUT-NAME = "Bill Hudak"
TEMP-NAME = ""
PROGRAM-OTHER-FIELDS
INPUT-NAME = "Bill Hudak"
CHAR-COUNT = 00
            
```

An RDz session with concurrent access to:

- Program analysis views
- Debugging functionality
- Edit and Browse of:
 - DB2 tables
 - IMS Database
 - VSAM files
 - QSAM files

Mitigating Factors

The following must be noted about this study:

1. No use of custom ISPF Edit-Macros, etc.

- ▶ Many shops (and individual programmers within shops) have developed and use custom editing macros during their work.
 - ▶ These macros would in all likelihood improve the ISPF results.
 - ▶ To what degree is unknown...but possibly as much as: 5-10%

2. No use of custom RDz Macros, PF-Keys or RDz Snippets

- ▶ These would in all likelihood improve the RDz results as much as: 3 – 5%

3. Years of ISPF experience

- The ISPF development experience (10 years) of the participants is considerably more than their RDz experience
- However, there are many shops with a mature developer-base that has an AVERAGE of 20+ years of ISPF experience
- This discrepancy was mitigated as far as possible through the use of the detailed ISPF script (down to the PF-Key to be pressed)
- But it is possible that another 10 years of ISPF experience would net an improvement in the ISPF results



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