



IBM Software Group

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

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**Rational.** software

## Agenda and Disclaimer

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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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](mailto: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	<b>Mixed find/change editing</b>		
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

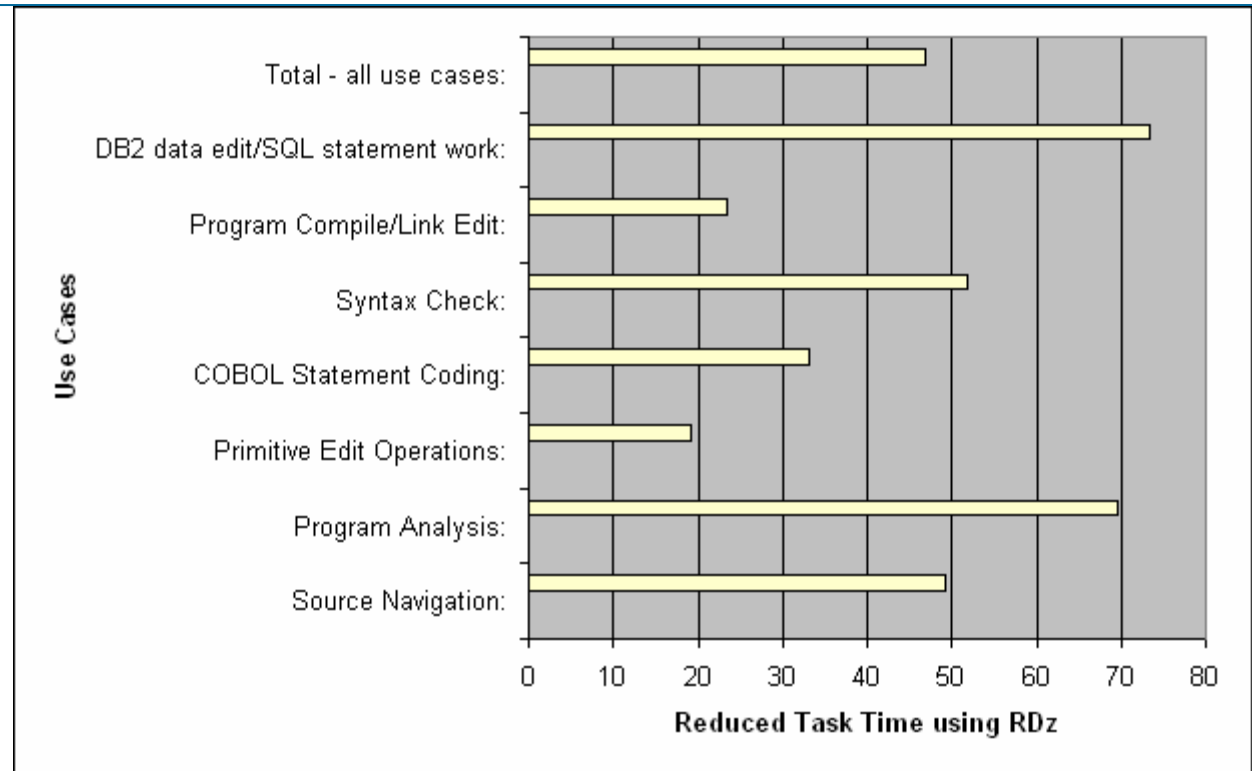
## ISPF Script

# 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			
<b>Total - all use cases:</b>	<b>46.88</b>			

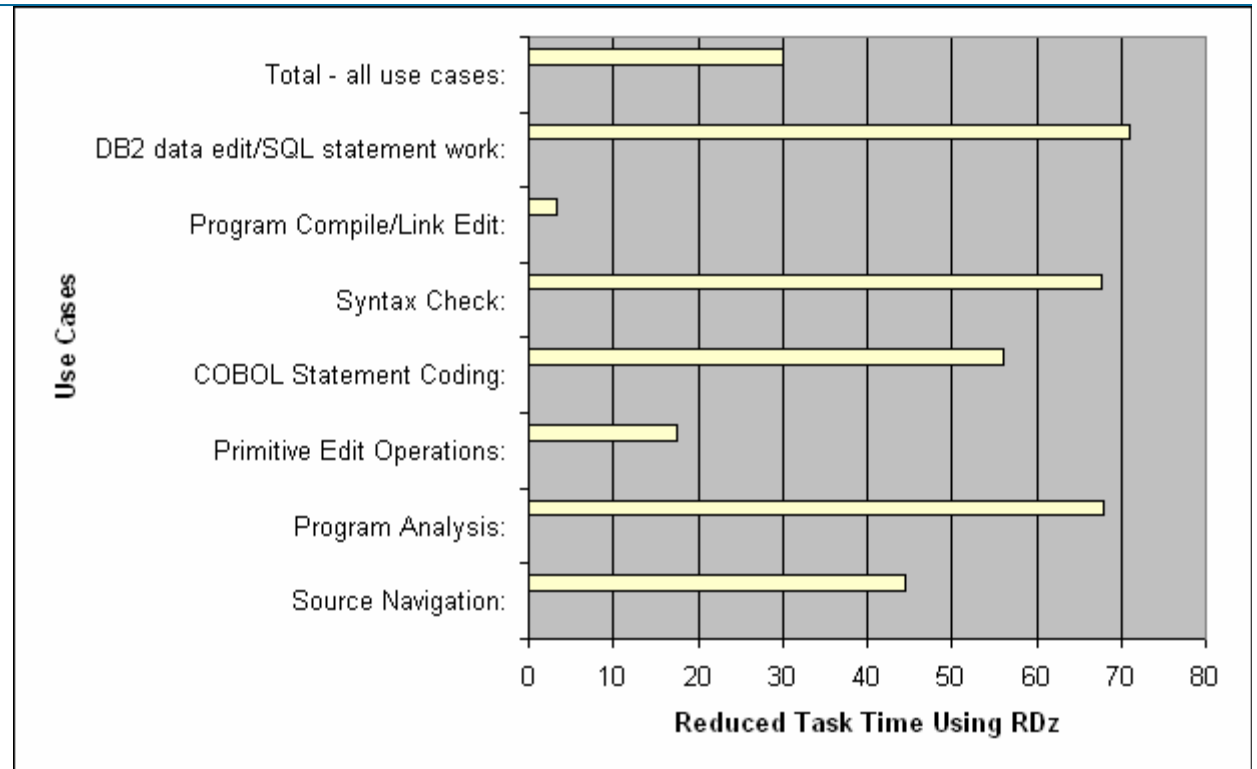


# Task Summary Results – TSO "Top Gun" Participant Subset

**Only participants with:**

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

Note that **0** represents the ISPF baseline

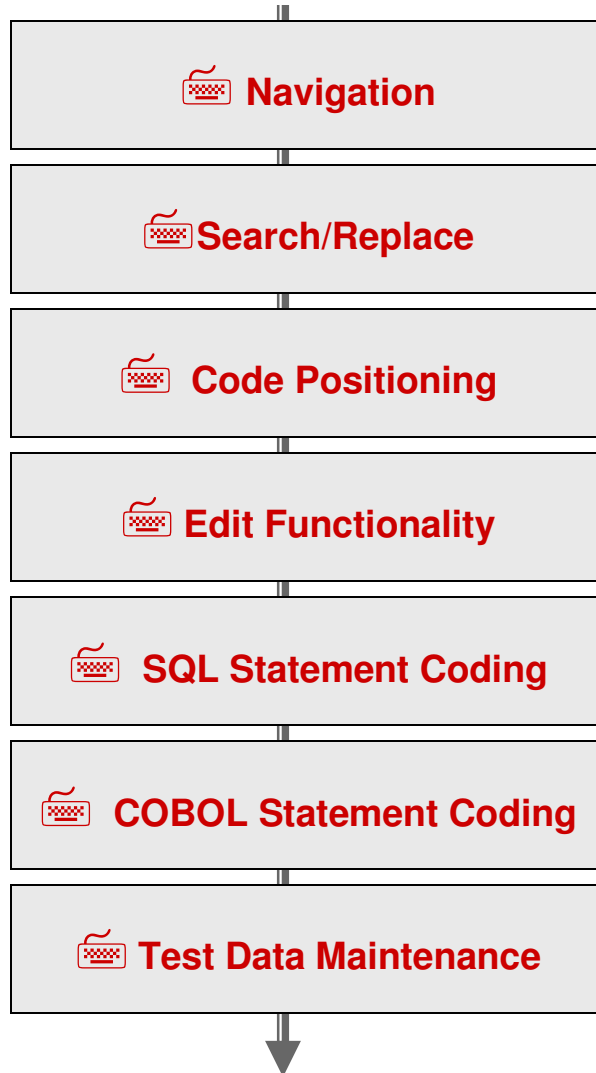


Use Case	% Less time to complete tasks with RDz			
Source Navigation:	44.53			
Program Analysis:	67.99			
Primitive Edit Operations:	17.45			
COBOL Statement Coding:	55.98			
Syntax Check:	67.58			
Program Compile/Link Edit:	3.37			
DB2 data edit/SQL statement work:	70.92			
<b>Total - all use cases: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

## 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

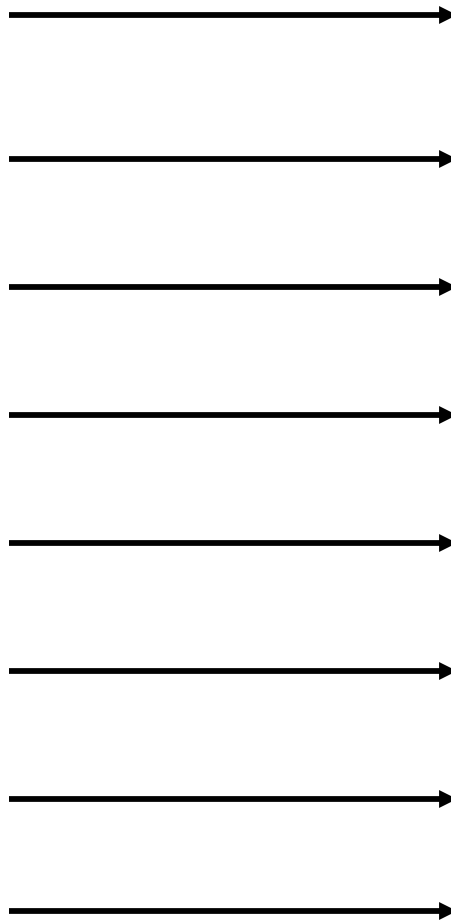
- Four sources of productivity: **2. RDz Advanced Tooling**

## 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 and a terminal window. The source code windows are HOSPCALC.CBL, HOSPEDIT.CBL, and HOSP5RCH.CBL. The terminal window shows the output of the HOSPEDIT program, including program identification and data fields.

**Terminal Output:**

```
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=
```

**Five times as much source code – at a glance  
– in Browse or Edit mode – with tooling**

# 4. Responsive Desktop/Windows Environment

Same basic functionality since the ← late 1970's



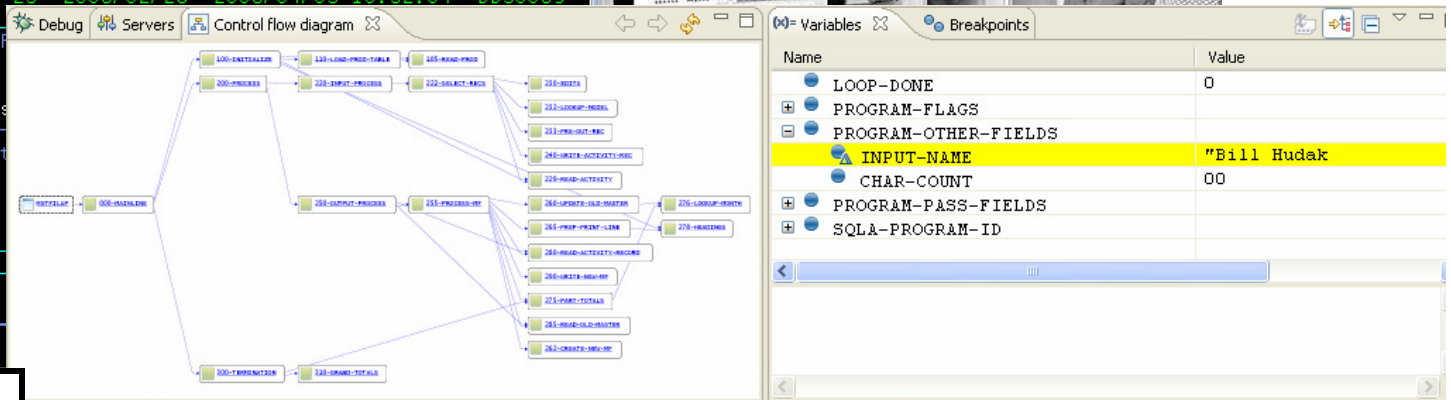
```
Menu Functions Confirm Utilities Help
DSLST          DDS0001.TEST.JCL          Row 00001 of 00008
-----
Name          Prompt          Size  Created          Changed          ID
-----
COMPLINK      35  2009/05/07      2009/05/09 10:32:00      DDS0001
DATAIN        5  2009/04/23      2009/04/23 10:27:26      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
```



Name	Value
LOOP-DONE	0
PROGRAM-FLAGS	
PROGRAM-OTHER-FIELDS	
<b>INPUT-NAME</b>	<b>"Bill Hudak"</b>
CHAR-COUNT	00
PROGRAM-PASS-FIELDS	
SQLA-PROGRAM-ID	

An RDz session with concurrent access to:

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

```
Line 58      Column 1      Insert      Browse
-----
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
```

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>		

Monitor	Value
CHAR-COUNT = 00	
<b>INPUT-NAME = "Bill Hudak"</b>	
TEMP-NAME = "	
PROGRAM-OTHER-FIELDS	
<b>INPUT-NAME = "Bill Hudak"</b>	
CHAR-COUNT = 00	

# Mitigating Factors

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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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