



## **WLM and Mobile Workload Pricing**

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### **1 Introduction**

On May 6th 2014 IBM announced Mobile Workload Pricing for z/OS (MWP): a new pricing model designed “to mitigate the impact of mobile workloads on sub-capacity license charges and provide a more cost-competitive software”.

After more than 2 years our impression is that MWP has not been very successful. This looks a bit strange in years when the “cut z/OS costs” mantra sounds everywhere.

Some of the reasons are related to contractual issues and some to the high level of discretion IBM has in accepting or not the process put in place by users, in order to identify mobile workloads.

However there are also technical issues to be addressed.

The most relevant of them is that mobile workload has to be processed by a Mobile Workload Pricing Defining Programs; they are: CICS, IMS, DB2, WebSphere and MQ. To distinguish between mobile and not mobile workloads detailed transaction data, which are normally a very big number of SMF and eventually IMS log records, have to be processed.

Another technical issue, in charge to users, is that CSV files aggregating the consumptions of mobile workloads have to be prepared, in the required format, and provided as input to SCRT/MWRT every month.

Both these technical issues can now be easily addressed by exploiting the new WLM support for mobile workloads. We will discuss it in this paper.

More general considerations about Mobile Workload Pricing and detailed information about the transaction data, which could be still used to identify mobile workloads, are provided in the “IBM Mobile Workload Pricing Opportunity or Problem?” white paper.