Through a workload performance policy, you can define goals that the Unified Resource Manager uses to manage virtual servers.
- For virtual servers that run z/OS, you can apply these performance goals to the work requests that z/OS and its subsystems process.
- When the z/OS environment includes properly configured guest platform management programs and instrumented IBM middleware products, you can map workload performance goals to z/OS workload manager (WLM) service classes, thus achieving end-to-end goal-based performance management for multitier applications.

**Classification of work requests in a non-z/Enterprise environment**

For example, suppose that you use a composite application to manage Internet sales. This application consists of web-services-enabled vendor products and IBM middleware in a three-tier structure shown in figure 1 below-right. These vendor products and middleware are installed on operating systems that run on a z196, that is not an ensemble member.

1. An instance of IBM HTTP Server (tier 1) receives the incoming work request and routes it to an instance of WebSphere® Application Server (tier 2). The instances of HTTP Server and WebSphere Application Server run on z/VM Linux guests.
2. WebSphere Application Server routes the work request to an instance of DB2 running on a z/OS partition (tier 3).
3. On z/OS, the incoming work request is classified as a DB2 transaction and z/OS WLM manages it according to the service class for that type of work request.

- In a non-z/Enterprise environment, your company has to use a collection of separate products or components such as z/OS WLM to manage work requests within each tier.
- Each product or component has no knowledge of the performance goals that the other products or components are using to manage the work segments.
- When work enters z/OS, WLM compares information about each work request to classification rules that z/OS WLM administrators has defined.
- Classification rules are filters that you define to categorize work into service classes, and optionally report classes, based on work qualifiers. A work qualifier is information that identifies a work request to the system. For example, the z/OS WLM administrator has defined two service classes for DB2 work requests: DB2TRANS for most incoming and DB2BANK for those transactions with the name CREDIT. These two service classes have different response time goals set for managing the work requests.

**Classification of work requests in a z/Enterprise ensemble**

- Because the virtual servers that support this multitier application are assigned to the same workload, the work request is associated with the ensemble workload policy that the Unified Resource Manager uses to manage these virtual servers.
- Figure 3 shows that the virtual servers belong to the Product Sales workload.
- The active performance policy is Peak, which has a WebSales service class to which the virtual servers are defined through classification rules based on the virtual server name (hostname).

For example, the classification rule Hostname=Sales* identifies the two z/OS virtual servers and two of the Linux guests running on z/VM. For the work that these virtual servers support, the WebSales service class sets the business importance as high and the velocity goal as fast.

- To apply the Unified Resource Manager workload performance policy to work segments in the z/OS tier, z/OS WLM administrators can define new WLM service classes and classification rules specifically for work requests that the z/OS virtual servers support.

**Figure 1**

- The active performance policy is Peak, which has a WebSales service class to which the virtual servers are defined through classification rules based on the virtual server name (hostname).

- For example, the classification rule Hostname=Sales* identifies the two z/OS virtual servers and two of the Linux guests running on z/VM. For the work that these virtual servers support, the WebSales service class sets the business importance as high and the velocity goal as fast.

- To apply the Unified Resource Manager workload performance policy to work segments in the z/OS tier, z/OS WLM administrators can define new WLM service classes and classification rules specifically for work requests that the z/OS virtual servers support.

**Figure 2**

- The active performance policy is Peak, which has a WebSales service class to which the virtual servers are defined through classification rules based on the virtual server name (hostname).

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- To apply the Unified Resource Manager workload performance policy to work segments in the z/OS tier, z/OS WLM administrators can define new WLM service classes and classification rules specifically for work requests that the z/OS virtual servers support.

**Figure 3**

- The active performance policy is Peak, which has a WebSales service class to which the virtual servers are defined through classification rules based on the virtual server name (hostname).

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- To apply the Unified Resource Manager workload performance policy to work segments in the z/OS tier, z/OS WLM administrators can define new WLM service classes and classification rules specifically for work requests that the z/OS virtual servers support.

**Figure 4**

- The active performance policy is Peak, which has a WebSales service class to which the virtual servers are defined through classification rules based on the virtual server name (hostname).

- For example, the classification rule Hostname=Sales* identifies the two z/OS virtual servers and two of the Linux guests running on z/VM. For the work that these virtual servers support, the WebSales service class sets the business importance as high and the velocity goal as fast.

- To apply the Unified Resource Manager workload performance policy to work segments in the z/OS tier, z/OS WLM administrators can define new WLM service classes and classification rules specifically for work requests that the z/OS virtual servers support.