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**HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server**

*using*

**HP-UX 11.0 64-bit**

*and*

**Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0**

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**TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C**  
**Full Disclosure Report**

**Second Edition**

**Submitted for Review**

**April 5, 2001**



**i n v e n t**



Second Edition - April 5, 2001

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All performance data contained in this report was obtained in a rigorously controlled environment. Results obtained in other operating environments may vary significantly. Hewlett-Packard Company does not warrant or represent that a user can or will achieve similar performance expressed in transactions per minute (tpmC<sup>®</sup>) or normalized price/performance (\$/tpmC<sup>®</sup>). No warranty of system performance or price/performance is expressed or implied in this report.

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## Abstract

### Overview

This report documents the methodology and results of the TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C test conducted on the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server in a client/server configuration, using Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 and the TUXEDO 6.4 transaction monitor. The operating system used for the benchmark was Hewlett-Packard's HP-UX 11.0 64-bit. The application was written in C and compiled using HP C/ANSI C/HP-UX.

### TPC Benchmark C Metrics

The standard TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C metrics, tpmC<sup>®</sup> (transactions per minute), price per tpmC<sup>®</sup> (five year capital cost per measured tpmC<sup>®</sup>), and the availability date are reported as required by the benchmark specification.

### Standard and Executive Summary Statements



Page *iii* contains the standard system summary and pages *iv-vi* contain the executive summary of the benchmark results for the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server.

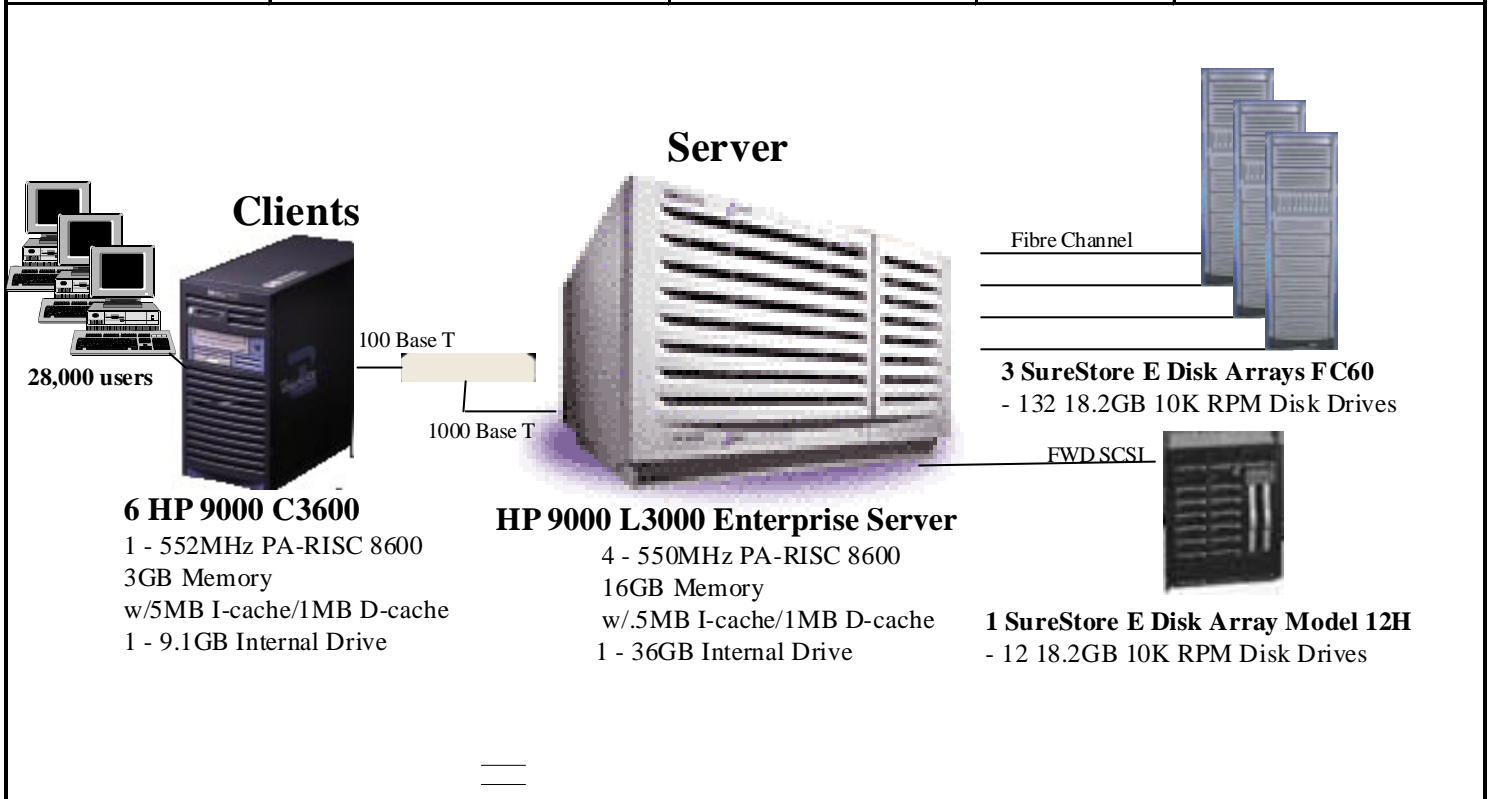
### Auditor

The benchmark configuration, environment and methodology used to produce and validate the test results, and the pricing model used to calculate the price/performance, were audited by Tom Sawyer for Performance Metrics, Inc. to verify compliance with the relevant TPC specifications.

## Standard System Summary

Company Name	System Name	Database Software	Operating System Software
Hewlett-Packard Company	HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server	Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0	HP-UX 11.0 64-bit Extension Pack 9911
HP H/W Availability Date - Now S/W Availability Date - Now			
Total System Cost	TPC-C <sup>®</sup> Throughput	Price/Performance	
Hardware Software 5-year maintenance	Sustained maximum throughput of System running TPC-C <sup>®</sup> expressed in transactions per minute	Total system cost/tpmC (\$716,135/34288.77)	
<b>\$716,135</b>	<b>34,288.77 tpmC</b>	<b>\$20.89 per tpmC</b>	

 invent 	<h1 style="text-align: center;">HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server</h1>			TPC-C Revision 3.5
				Report Date: April 5, 2001
Total System Cost	TPC Throughput	Price/Performance		Availability Date
<b>\$716,135</b>	<b>34,288.77 tpmC</b>	<b>\$20.89/tpmC</b>		<b>Now</b>
Processors	Database Manager	Operating System	Other Software	Number of Users
<b>4 PA-RISC 8600 550MHz</b>	<b>Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0</b>	<b>HP-UX 11.0 64-bit Extension Pack 9911</b>	<b>TUXEDO 6.4</b>	<b>28,000</b>



System Components	Server (HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server)		Each Client (6 C3600)	
	Qty	Type	Qty	Type
<b>Processors</b>	4	550MHz PA-RISC 8600	1	552MHz PA-RISC 8600
<b>Cache Memory</b>	each	0.5 MB I-cache, 1 MB D-cache	each	0.5 MB I-cache/1 MB D-cac
<b>Memory</b>	16	GB	1	3 GB
<b>Disk Controller</b>	6	HP-PCI Fibre Channel	1	FWD SCSI-2
<b>Disk Drives</b>	1	36GB Internal Drive	1	9.1 GB disk
	3	SureStore Disk Array FC60 with 132 18.2 10K RPM drives		
	1	SureStore Disk Array Model 12H with 12 18.2 10K RPM drives		
<b>Total Storage</b>	2,455	GB		
<b>Tape Drives</b>	1	DVD ROM		
<b>Terminals</b>	1	Console Terminal		



# HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server

TPC-C Rev 3.5

Report Date: April 5, 2001

Description	Part Number	Brand	Price Key	Unit Price	Qty	Extended Price	5 Yr. Maint. Price
<b>Server Hardware</b>							
HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server	A6144A			13,043	1	13,043	11,219
Add'l 550 MHz PA-RISC 8600 CPUs	A6146A			10,041	4	40,164	12,081
Memory Carrier	A6155A			2,869	2	5,738	
2 GB Memory	A6115A			16,875	8	135,000	
Processor Support Module	A5796A			761	2	1,523	
Dual Port Ultra 2 SCSI	A5150 Opt. 0D1			1,260	1	1,260	
36 GB Internal Disk	A6110A			2,603	1	2,603	
Rack Installation Kit	A5170A, Opt. 0D1			308	1	308	
PCI Fibre Channel Adapter	A5158A, Opt. 0D1			1,646	6	9,878	
PCI 1000BT Lan Adapter	A4926A, Opt. 0D1			1,680	1	1,680	
HP Smart 2U Storage Enclosure	C4317A			338	1	338	
DVD-ROM	C4318SZ, Opt. 108			487	1	487	
.5m 68pin SCSI Terminator	C4318SZ, Opt. 001			74	1	74	
WSE 68pin SCSI Terminator	C4318SZ, Opt. 835			34	1	34	
HP-UX 11.0 Sys Media, CD-ROM	B3920EA, Opt. AAF			390	1	390	
5.5 kVA HP UPS Rackmount	A3589B, Opt. 0D1			7,500	3	22,500	4,382
1.25m Field Integrated Cabinet	A4900A			1,583	1	1,583	
SureStore E Disk Array Model 12H	A3700A			4,665	1	4,665	7,746
Two 96 MB controllers with Auto Raid	Opt. 203			14,070	1	14,070	
18.2 GB disk modules, 10K RPM (10% spare)	A3714A			1,500	14	21,000	
SureStore E Disk Array FC60	A5277A			3,870	3	11,610	4,770
HP Rack System/E33 Inc. Rear & Foot	A4901A			1,680	3	5,040	
Dual Controllers	A5277A, Opt 204			24,060	3	72,180	
SureStore E Disk System SC10	A5294A			4,800	17	81,600	
16m Fibre Channel Cable	A5277A, Opt AFY			120	6	720	
18.2GB 10K RPM Disk Drive (10% spare)	A5282A			1,500	146	219,000	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>666,484</b>	<b>40,198</b>
<b>Server Software</b>							
Sybase Enterprise Adaptive Server 12.0	Runtime			2	1	34,995	28,000
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>34,995</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>Client Hardware</b>							
Hewlett Packard Model C3600 Workstation	A5992			6,900	6	41,400	31,050
512 MB Memory Module	A4995A, Opt. OD1			1,725	6	10,350	
1GB Memory Module	A6016A, Opt. OD1			2,250	12	27,000	
700/96 Console	C1064GX			413	1	413	
100BaseT PCI Lan Adapter	B5509AA			205	6	1,229	
9.1GB LVD 10K RPM Disk	A4997A, Opt. 0D1			619	6	3,713	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>84,104</b>	<b>31,050</b>
<b>Client Software</b>							
HP C/ANSI C Compiler	B3901BA, Option AH0			1,200	1	1,200	1,757
BEA Tuxedo 6.4		Bea Sys.		3,000	6	18,000	14,400
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>19,200</b>	<b>16,157</b>
<b>User Connectivity</b>							
(17+1) port 10Mbps Ethernet Hub, + spares	CT1017D1	I-Market		33	1,941	64,053	
HP ProCurve Switch 1600M	J4120A			1,199	1	1,199	588
HP ProCurve Switch Gigabit-SX Module	J4113A			1,124	1	1,124	
HP ProCurve Switch 1408	J4097A			149	8	1,194	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>67,571</b>	<b>588</b>
Large Configuration and Prepayment Support						(251,768)	(20,443)
<b>Total</b>						<b>620,585</b>	<b>95,550</b>

Notes: 1=SolarCom, 2=Sybase  
3=BEA Systems, 4=I-Market

Audited by Tom Sawyer, Performance Metrics, Inc.

**Five Year Cost of Ownership:** \$716,135  
**tpmC Rating:** 34,288.77  
**\$/tpmC:** \$20.89

Prices used in TPC benchmarks reflect actual prices a customer would pay for a one-time purchase of the stated components. Individually negotiated discounts are not permitted. Special prices based on assumptions about past or future purchases are not permitted. All discounts reflect standard pricing policies for the listed components. For complete details, see the pricing sections of the TPC benchmark specifications. If you find that the stated prices are not available according to these terms, please inform the TPC at pricing@tpc.org. Thank you.

# Numerical Quantities Summary for HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server

**MQTH, Computed Maximum Qualified Throughput**

**34,288.77 tpmC**

**Response Times (in seconds)**

	90th %-ile	Maximum	Average
New-Order	1.48s	5.73s	0.93s
Payment	1.42s	5.59s	0.87s
Order-Status	1.47s	4.37s	0.91s
Delivery (interactive portion)	0.08s	0.17s	0.08s
Delivery (deferred portion)	1.81s	5.60s	1.25s
Stock-Level	1.76s	5.65s	1.01s
Menu	0.10s	0.54s	0.002s

**Transaction Mix, in percent of total transactions**

New-Order	44.80%
Payment	43.03%
Order-Status	4.07%
Delivery	4.06%
Stock-Level	4.04%

**Keying/Think Times**

	Keying Time			Think Time		
	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
New-Order	18.02s	18.03s	18.08s	0.01s	12.12s	158.51s
Payment	3.01s	3.02s	3.07s	0.01s	12.07s	160.33s
Order-Status	2.01s	2.02s	2.03s	0.01s	10.2s	131.59s
Delivery (interactive)	2.01s	2.02s	2.05s	0.01s	5.05s	65.88s
Stock-Level	2.01s	2.02s	2.07s	0.01s	5.08s	76.21s

**Test Duration**

Ramp up time	32 minutes
Measurement interval	30 minutes
Transactions during measurement interval	2,296,275
Ramp down time	4.34 minutes

**Checkpointing**

Number of checkpoints in measurement interval	2
Checkpoint Interval	30 minutes

**Reproducibility Run**

Throughput	33,666.83 tpmC
Relative to MQTH	-1.81%

## Preface

### TPC Benchmark C Overview

This is the full disclosure report for a benchmark test of the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server using Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0. It meets the requirements of the TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C Standard Specification, Revision 3.5 dated October 25, 1999.

TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C was developed by the Transaction Processing Performance Council (TPC). It is the intent of this group to develop a suite of benchmarks to measure the performance of computer systems executing a wide range of applications. Hewlett-Packard Company Sybase Inc. are active participants in the TPC.

*TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C is an On Line Transaction Processing (OLTP) workload. It is a mixture of read-only and update intensive transactions that simulate the activities found in complex OLTP application environments. It does so by exercising a breadth of system components associated with such environments, which are characterized by:*

- The simultaneous execution of multiple transaction types that span a breadth of complexity
- On-line and deferred transaction execution modes
- Multiple on-line terminal sessions
- Moderate system and application execution time
- Significant disk input/output
- Transaction integrity (ACID properties)
- Non-uniform distribution of data access through primary and secondary keys
- Databases consisting of many tables with a wide variety of sizes, attributes, and relationships
- Contention of data access and update

*The performance metric reported by TPC-C<sup>®</sup> is a "business throughput" measuring the number of orders processed per minute. Multiple transactions are used to simulate the business activity of processing an order, and each transaction is subject to a response time constraint. The performance metric for this benchmark is expressed in transactions-per-minute-C<sup>®</sup> (tpmC<sup>®</sup>). To be compliant with the TPC-C<sup>®</sup> standard, all references to tpmC<sup>®</sup> results must include the tpmC<sup>®</sup> rate, the associated price-per-tpmC<sup>®</sup>, and the availability date of the priced configuration.*

*Despite the fact that this benchmark offers a rich environment that emulates many OLTP applications, this benchmark does not reflect the entire range of OLTP requirements. In addition, the extent to which a customer can achieve the results reported by a vendor is highly dependent on how closely TPC-C<sup>®</sup> approximates the customer application. The relative performance of systems derived from this benchmark does not necessarily hold for other workloads or environments. Extrapolations to other environments are not recommended.*

Hewlett-Packard Company does not warrant or represent that a user can or will achieve performance similar to the benchmark results contained in this report. No warranty of system performance or price/performance is expressed or implied by this report.

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# 1 General Items

## 1.1 Application Code and Definition Statements

*The application program (as defined in clause 2.1.7) must be disclosed. This includes, but is not limited to, the code implementing the five transactions and the terminal input output functions.*

Appendix A contains the HP C/ANSI C/HP-UX application code used in this TPC-C® test.

## 1.2 Test Sponsor

*A statement identifying the benchmark sponsor(s) and other participating companies must be provided.*

The High Performance Systems Division of Hewlett-Packard Company and Sybase Inc. are the test sponsors of this TPC Benchmark® C.

## 1.3 Parameter Settings

*Settings must be provided for all customer-tunable parameters and options which have been changed from the defaults found in actual products, including but not limited to:*

- Database options
- Recover/commit options
- Consistency/locking options
- Operating system and application configuration parameters
- Compilation and linkage options and run-time optimizations used to create/install applications, OS, and/or databases

*This requirement can be satisfied by providing a full list of all parameters and options.*

*The intent of the above clause is that anyone attempting to recreate the benchmark environment has sufficient information to compile, link, optimize, and execute all software used to produce the disclosed benchmark result.*

Appendix A contains the application "make" files. Appendix C contains the HP-UX operating system parameters used to generate the kernel for the configuration used in this benchmark. Also included are all of the Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 database parameters and the TUXEDO 6.4 transaction monitor parameters used.

## 1.4 Configuration Diagrams

*Diagrams of both measured and priced configurations must be provided, accompanied by a description of the differences. This includes, but is not limited to:*

- Number and type of processors
- Size of allocated memory, and any specific mapping/partitioning of memory unique to the test
- Number and type of disk units (and controllers, if applicable)
- Number of channels or bus connections to disk units, including the protocol type
- Number of LAN (e.g. Ethernet) connections, including routers, work stations, terminals, etc, that were physically used in the test or are incorporated into the pricing structure (See Clause 8.1.8)
- Type and run-time execution location of software components (e.g. DBMS, client processes, transaction monitors, software drivers, etc)

The server System Under Test, an HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server depicted in Figure 1.1, consisted of:

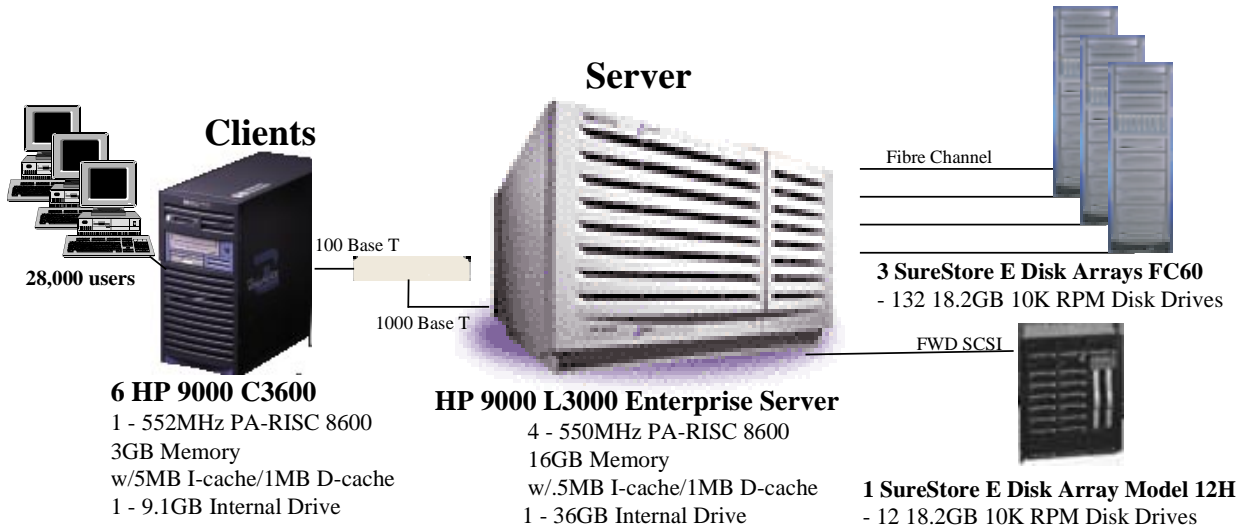
- 4 550MHz PA-RISC 8600 System Processors

- 16 GB of memory
- 6 HP-PCI Fibre Channel Adapters
- 1 SureStore Disk Array Model 12H (with 12 18.2 GB 10K disks).
- 3 SureStore Disk Array FC60 (with 132 18.2GB 10K RPM disks).
- One LAN interfaces

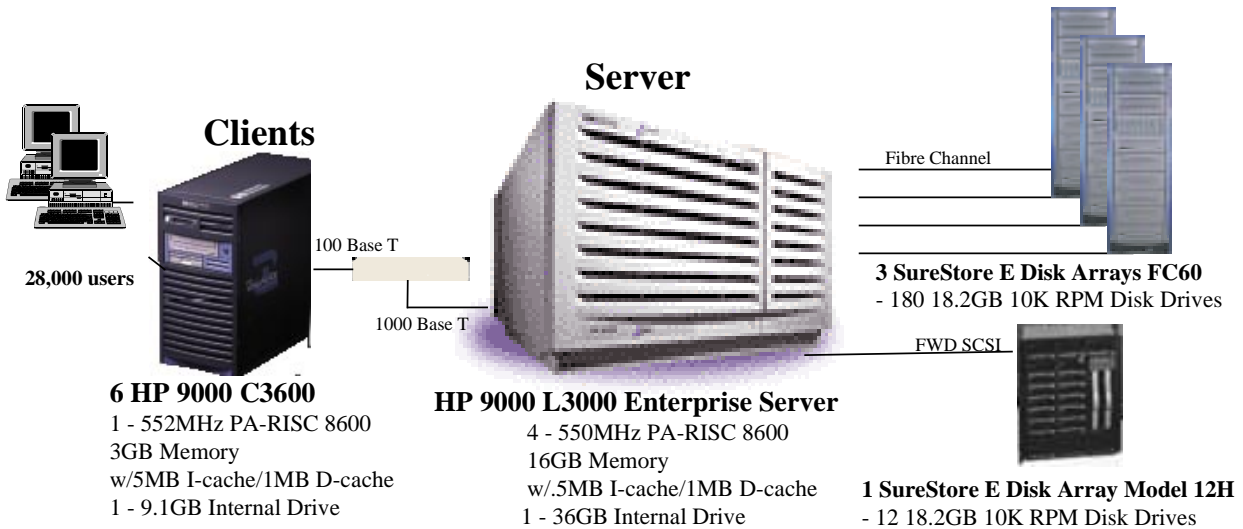
As indicated in Figure 1.1, this benchmark configuration used Remote Terminal Emulator (RTE) programs that executed on 3 L2000 Enterprise Server drivers to emulate TPC-C user sessions. The emulated users on the driver systems were connected through the same switch that connected the client systems to the system under test. Connections to the driver systems used 100 Base-T local area network (LAN) and communicated using TCP/IP. The clients were connected to the SUT via one HP ProCurve Switch 1600M switch.

The priced configuration for the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server is shown in Figure 1.2. In the priced configuration, the RTE shown in the benchmark configuration is replaced by the appropriate number of workstations (emulating ANSI terminals) connected to hubs.

**Figure 1.1: HP 9000 SuperDome Enterprise Server Benchmark Configuration**



**Figure 1.2: HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server Priced Configuration**



## **2 Clause 1 Related Items**

### **2.1 Table Definitions**

*Listing must be provided for all table definition statements and all other statements used to set up the database.*

Appendix B describes the programs that define, create, and populate the Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 database for TPC-C<sup>®</sup> testing.

### **2.2 Physical Organization of Database**

*The physical organization of tables and indices, within the database, must be disclosed.*

Space was allocated to Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 according to the data in section 5.2. The size of the database table space on each disk drive was calculated to provide even distribution of load across the disk drives.

### **2.3 Insert and Delete Operations**

*It must be ascertained that insert and/or delete operations to any of the tables can occur concurrently with the TPC-C<sup>®</sup> transaction mix. Furthermore, any restrictions in the SUT database implementation that precludes inserts beyond the limits defined in Clause 1.4.11 must be disclosed. This includes the maximum number of rows that can be inserted and the maximum key value for these new rows.*

There were no restrictions on insert and delete operations to any tables.

### **2.4 Partitioning**

*While there are a few restrictions placed upon horizontal or vertical partitioning of tables and rows in the TPC-C<sup>®</sup> benchmark, any such partitioning must be disclosed. Replication of tables, if used, must be disclosed. Additional and/or duplicated attributes in any table must be disclosed along with a statement on the impact on performance.*

Partitioning, replication, and additional or duplicated attributes were not used in this implementation.

## **3 Clause 2 Related Items**

### **3.1 Random Number Generation**

*The method of verification for the random number generation must be disclosed.*

The library routine SRAND48 (3C) was used to seed the library routine DRAND48 (3C) which generated pseudo-random numbers using the well-known linear congruential algorithm and 48-bit integer arithmetic. Further information on SRAND48 (3C) and DRAND48 (3C) can be found in the HP-UX Reference Manual Vol. 3.

### **3.2 Input/Output Screen Layout**

*The actual layout of the terminal input/output screens must be disclosed.*

The screen layouts corresponded exactly to those in Clauses 2.4.3, 2.5.3, 2.6.3, 2.7.3, and 2.8.3 of the TPC-C® Standard Specification.

### **3.3 Priced Terminal Feature Verification**

*The method used to verify that the emulated terminals provide all the features described in Clause 2.2.2.4 must be explained. Although not specifically priced, the type and model of the terminals used for the demonstration in 8.1.3.3 must be disclosed and commercially available (including supporting software and maintenance).*

The terminal features were verified by manually exercising each specification on an HP 712/80 workstation running an ANSI terminal emulator.

### **3.4 Presentation Manager or Intelligent Terminal**

*Any usage of presentation managers or intelligent terminals must be explained.*

Application code running on the client implemented the TPC-C user interface. A listing of this code is included in Appendix A. Used capabilities of the terminal beyond basic ASCII entry and display were restricted to cursor positioning.

A presentation manager was not used.

**Table 3.1: Transaction Statistics**

Type	Item	Value
New Order	Home warehouse items	99.00%
	Remote warehouse items	1.00%
	Rolled back transactions	1.02%
	Average items per order	10.00
Payment	Home warehouse	84.99%
	Remote warehouse	15.01%
	Non primary key access	59.96%
Order Status	Non primary key access	60.05%
Delivery	Skipped transactions	0
Transaction Mix	New Order	44.80%
	Payment	43.03%
	Order Status	4.07%
	Delivery	4.06%
	Stock Level	4.04%

### 3.5 Transaction Statistics

Table 3.1 lists the numerical quantities that Clauses 8.1.3.5 to 8.1.3.11 require.

### 3.6 Queuing Mechanism

*The queuing mechanism used to defer the execution of the Delivery transaction must be disclosed.*

Delivery transactions were submitted to servers using the same TUXEDO mechanism that other transactions used. The only difference was that the call was asynchronous, i.e., control would return to the client process immediately and the deferred delivery part would complete asynchronously.



## 4 Clause 3 Related Items

### 4.1 Transaction System Properties (ACID)

*The results of the ACID tests must be disclosed along with a description of how the ACID requirements were met. This includes disclosing which case was followed for the execution of Isolation Test 7.*

The TPC Benchmark® C Standard Specification defines a set of transaction processing system properties that a system under test (SUT) must support during the execution of the benchmark. Those properties are Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability (ACID). This section quotes the specification definition of each of these properties and describes the tests done as specified and monitored by the auditor to demonstrate compliance.

### 4.2 Atomicity

*The system under test must guarantee that transactions are atomic; the system will either perform all individual operations on the data, or will assure that no partially-completed operations leave any effects on the data.*

#### 4.2.1 Completed Transaction

*Perform the Payment transaction for a randomly selected warehouse, district, and customer (by customer number as specified in Clause 2.5.1.2) and verify that the records in the CUSTOMER, WAREHOUSE, and DISTRICT tables have been changed appropriately.*

The values of w\_ytd, d\_ytd, c\_balance, c\_ytd\_payment, and c\_payment\_cnt of a randomly selected warehouse, district, and customer were retrieved. The Payment transaction was executed on the same warehouse, district, and customer. The transaction was committed. The values w\_ytd, d\_ytd, c\_balance, c\_ytd\_payment, and c\_payment\_cnt were retrieved again. It was verified that all values had been changed appropriately.

#### 4.2.2 Aborted Transaction

*Perform the Payment transaction for a randomly selected warehouse, district, and customer (by customer number as specified in Clause 2.5.1.2) and substitute a ROLLBACK of the transaction for the COMMIT of the transaction. Verify that the records in the CUSTOMER, WAREHOUSE, and DISTRICT tables have NOT been changed*

The values of w\_ytd, d\_ytd, c\_balance, c\_ytd\_payment and c\_payment\_cnt of a randomly selected warehouse, district, and customer were retrieved. The Payment transaction was executed on the same warehouse, district, and customer. The transaction was rolled back. The values of w\_ytd, d\_ytd, c\_balance, c\_ytd\_payment, c\_payment\_cnt were retrieved again. It was verified that none of the values had changed.

### 4.3 Consistency

*Consistency is the property of the application that requires any execution of a database transaction to take the database from one consistent state to another assuming the database is initially in a consistent state.*

The TPC Benchmark C standard requires the System Under Test to meet the following 12 consistency conditions (c.f. TPC Standard Specification, Clauses 3.3.2.1 to 3.3.2.12):

1. the sum of the district balances in a warehouse is equal to the warehouse balance;
2. for each district, the next order-id minus one is equal to maximum order-id in the ORDER table and equal to the maximum new-order-id in the NEW-ORDER table;
3. for each district, the maximum order-id minus minimum order-id in the ORDER table plus one equals the number of rows in the NEW-ORDER table for that district;

4. for each district, the sum of the order-line counts equals the number of rows in the ORDER-LINE table for that district;
5. for each row in the ORDER table, the carrier-id is set to a null value only if there is a corresponding row in the NEW-ORDER table;
6. for each row in the ORDER table, the order-line count must equal the number of rows in the ORDER-LINE table for that order;
7. for any row in the ORDER-LINE table, the delivery date/time is set to a null value only if the corresponding row in the ORDER table has the carrier-id set to a null value;
8. for each warehouse, the year-to-date amount must equal the sum of the amounts in the HISTORY table for that warehouse;
9. for each district, the year-to-date amount must equal the sum of the amounts in the HISTORY table for that district;
10. for each customer, the balance must equal the sum of the order-line amount minus the sum of the history amount for that customer;
11. for each district, the total orders minus the total new-orders must equal the sum of the customer delivery count;
12. for any randomly selected customer, the balance plus the year-to-date payment must equal the sum of the order-line amount.

The TPC Benchmark C Standard Specification requires explicit demonstration that the conditions are satisfied for the first four conditions only.

To demonstrate that consistency is maintained, conditions 1-4 were verified for a sample of warehouses before and after the durability tests.

## 4.4 Isolation

*Operations of concurrent transactions must yield results which are indistinguishable from the results which would be obtained by forcing each transaction to be serially executed to completion in some order.*

*This property is commonly called **serializability**. Sufficient conditions must be enabled at either the system or application level to ensure serializability of transactions under any arbitrary mix of TPC-C transactions, unless otherwise specified by the transaction profile. The system or application must have full serializability enabled (i.e., repeated reads of the same rows within any committed transaction must return identical data when run concurrently with any arbitrary mix of TPC-C transactions), except in the case of Stock-Level transaction. For the Stock-Level transaction, the isolation requirement is relaxed to simply require that the transaction see only committed data.*

The TPC Benchmark C Standard (Revision 3) defines nine required tests to be performed to demonstrate that the required levels of transaction isolation are met.

*For conventional locking schemes, isolation should be tested as described below. Systems that implement other isolation schemes may require different validation techniques. It is the responsibility of the test sponsor to disclose those techniques and the tests for them. If isolation schemes other than conventional locking are used, it is permissible to implement these tests differently provided full details are disclosed. (Examples of different validation techniques are shown in Isolation Test 7, Clause 3.4.2.7).*

### 4.4.1 Isolation Test 1

*This test demonstrates isolation for read-write conflicts of Order-Status and New-Order transactions.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. An Order-Status transaction T0 was executed for a randomly selected customer, and the order returned was noted. T0 was committed
2. A New-Order transaction T1 was started for the same customer used in T0. T1 was stopped prior to COMMIT.
3. An Order-Status transaction T2 was started for the same customer used in T1. T2 completed and was committed without being blocked by T1. T2 returned the same order that T0 had returned.
4. T1 was allowed to complete and was committed.
5. An Order-Status transaction T3 was started for the same customer used in T1. T3 returned the order inserted by T1.

This outcome demonstrates serialization of T2 before T1. It has equivalent validity to the outcome specified in the Standard which supposes T1 to be serialized before T2.

#### **4.4.2 Isolation Test 2**

*This test demonstrates isolation for read-write conflicts of Order-Status and New-Order transactions when the New-Order transaction is ROLLED BACK.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. An Order-Status transaction T0 was executed for a randomly selected customer and the order returned was noted. T0 was committed.
2. A New-Order transaction T1 with an invalid item number, was started for the same customer used in T0. T1 was stopped immediately prior to ROLLBACK.
3. An Order-Status transaction T2 was started for the same customer used in T1. T2 completed and was committed without being blocked by T1. T2 returned the same order that T0 had returned.
4. T1 was allowed to ROLLBACK.
5. An Order-Status transaction T3 was started for the same customer used in T1. T3 returned the same order that T0 had returned.

#### **4.4.3 Isolation Test 3**

*This test demonstrates isolation for write-write conflicts of two New-Order transactions.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID of a randomly selected district was retrieved.
2. A New-Order transaction T1 was started for a randomly selected customer within the district used in step 1. T1 was stopped immediately prior to COMMIT.
3. Another New-Order transaction T2 was started for the same customer used in T1. T2 waited.
4. T1 was allowed to complete. T2 completed and was committed.
5. The order number returned by T1 was the same as the D\_NEXT\_O\_ID retrieved in step 1. The order number returned by T2 was one greater than the order number returned by T1.

6. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID of the same district was retrieved again. It had been incremented by two (i.e. it was one greater than the order number returned by T2).

#### **4.4.4 Isolation Test 4**

*This test demonstrates isolation for write-write conflicts of two New-Order transactions when one transaction is ROLLED BACK.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID of a randomly selected district was retrieved.
2. A New-Order transaction T1, with an invalid item number, was started for a randomly selected customer within the district used in step 1. T1 was stopped immediately prior to ROLLBACK.
3. Another New-Order transaction T2 was started for the same customer used in T1. T2 waited.
4. T1 was allowed to roll back, and T2 completed and was committed.
5. The order number returned by T2 was the same as the D\_NEXT\_O\_ID retrieved in step 1.
6. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID of the same district was retrieved again. It had been incremented by one (i.e. one greater than the order number returned by T2).

#### **4.4.5 Isolation Test 5**

*This test demonstrates isolation for write-write conflicts of Payment and Delivery transactions.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. A query was executed to find out the customer who would be updated by the next delivery transaction for a randomly selected warehouse and district.
2. The C\_BALANCE of the customer found in step 1 was retrieved.
3. A Delivery business transaction T1 was started for the same warehouse used in step 1. T1 was stopped immediately prior to the COMMIT of the database transaction corresponding to the district used in step 1.
4. A Payment transaction T2 was started for the same customer found in step 1. T2 waited.
5. T1 was allowed to complete. T2 completed and was committed.
6. The C\_BALANCE of the customer found in step 1 was retrieved again. The C\_BALANCE reflected the results of both T1 and T2.

#### **4.4.6 Isolation Test 6**

*This test demonstrates isolation for write-write conflicts of Payment and Delivery transactions when the Delivery transaction is ROLLED BACK.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. A query was executed to find out the customer who would be updated by the next delivery transaction for a randomly selected warehouse and district.
2. The C\_BALANCE of the customer found in step 1 was retrieved.

3. A Delivery business transaction T1 was started for the same warehouse used in step 1. T1 was stopped immediately prior to the ROLLBACK of the database transaction corresponding to the district used in step 1.
4. A Payment transaction T2 was started for the same customer found in step 1. T2 waited.
5. T1 was allowed to ROLLBACK. T2 completed and was committed.

The C\_BALANCE of the customer found in step 1 was retrieved again. The C\_BALANCE reflected the results of only T2.

#### **4.4.7 Isolation Test 7**

*This test demonstrates repeatable reads for the New-Order transaction while an interactive transaction updates the price of an item.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. The I\_PRICE of two randomly selected items X and Y were retrieved.
  2. A New-Order transaction T2 with a group of items including items X and Y was started. T2 was stopped immediately after retrieving the prices of all items. The prices of items X and Y retrieved matched those retrieved in step 1.
  3. A transaction T3 was started to increase the price of items X and Y by 10%.
  4. T3 did not stall and no transaction was rolled back. T3 was committed.
  5. T2 was resumed, and the prices of all items were retrieved again within T2. The prices of items X and Y matched those retrieved in step 1.
  6. T2 was committed.
  7. The prices of items X and Y were retrieved again. The values matched the values set by T3.
- Execution followed *Case D* of *Clause 3.4.2.7*.

#### **4.4.8 Isolation Test 8**

*This test demonstrates isolation for phantom protection between New-Order and Order-Status transactions.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. An Order-Status transaction T1 was started for a randomly selected customer.
2. T1 was stopped immediately after reading the order table for the selected customer. The most recent order for that customer was found.
3. A New-Order transaction T2 was started for the same customer. T2 completed and was committed without being blocked by T1.
4. T1 was resumed and the ORDER table was read again to determine the most recent order for the same customer. The order found was the same as the one found in step 2.
5. T1 completed and was committed.

#### 4.4.9 Isolation Test 9

*This test demonstrates isolation for phantom protection between New-Order and Delivery transactions.*

The execution of the above test proceeded as follows:

1. The NO\_D\_ID of all new\_ORDER rows for a randomly selected warehouse and district was changed to 11. The changes were committed.
2. A Delivery transaction T1 was started for the selected warehouse.
3. T1 was stopped immediately after reading the new\_ORDER table for the selected warehouse and district. No qualifying row was found.
4. A New-Order transaction T2 was started for the same warehouse and district. T2 completed and was committed without being blocked by T1.
5. T1 was resumed and the new\_ORDER table was read again. No qualifying row was found.
6. T1 completed and was committed.
7. The NO\_D\_ID of all new\_ORDER rows for the selected warehouse and district was restored to the original value. The changes were committed.

#### 4.5 Durability

*The tested system must guarantee durability: the ability to preserve the effects of committed transaction and insure database consistency after recovery from any one of the failures listed in Clause 3.5.3.*

*List of single failures:*

- *Permanent irrecoverable failure of any single durable medium containing TPC-C database tables or recovery log data.*
- *Instantaneous interruption (system crash / system hang) in processing which requires system reboot to recover.*
- *Failure of all or part of memory (loss of contents)...*

Specified durability tests were executed to demonstrate satisfaction of the durability requirements for this implementation of TPC Benchmark C. One durability test, described below, covering the following failure situations was performed:

- *Permanent irrecoverable failure of any single durable medium containing TPC-C database tables or recovery log data (Clause 3.5.3.1).*

This test was performed under a load of 28360 users on the full-scale database built for 30,000 users. Another durability test, described below, combining the following failure situations was performed:

- *instantaneous interruption which requires system reboot [of processors] to recover. (Clause 3.5.3.2)*
- *failure of all or part of memory. (Clause 3.5.3.3).*

This test was performed under the full performance-measurement load of 30,000 users.

### 4.5.1 Loss of Data Disk or Log Disk

Because the log and data-storage devices are Redundant Disk Arrays which each function independently of the rest of the system in ensuring data integrity under loss and/or replacement of any individual disk drive (and other failures as well), integrity under such failure and replacement does not entail any interruption in processing. The test below validates the durability by demonstrating persistence of the results of transactions processed both before and during these failures, validating the durability upon database recovery (in this instance, forced) of transactions which completed before the failure and the non-effect of transactions which did not complete.

1. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID fields for all rows in the DISTRICT table were summed up to determine the initial count of the total number of orders (count1).
2. A test was initiated with 100 terminals. On the driver system, completed/rolled-back transactions (including New-Orders) were recorded in a "success" file.
3. After 10 minutes, one of the individual disks containing Sybase system tablespace and one containing recovery log were each unplugged from its array. On the system console messages appeared indicating that the data from the missing disk was being rebuilt on other disks, using the redundancy features of the array. However, system processing continued normally.
4. The test finished normally.
5. Step 1 was repeated to determine the total number of orders (count2). Count2-count1 was the same as the number of records for successful New Orders in the RTE "success" file.
6. Consistency checks 1-4 were run before and after the benchmark run and the results were verified.

### 4.5.2 Instantaneous Interruption and Loss of Memory

Instantaneous interruption and loss of memory tests were combined because the loss of power erases the contents of memory. This failure was induced while the benchmark was running by turning off the power supplies to the server.

1. The D\_NEXT\_O\_ID fields for all rows in district table were summed up to determine the initial count of the total number of orders (count1).
2. Transactions were started at full load. On the driver system, completed/rolled-back transactions (including New-Orders) were recorded in a "success" file.
3. After ten minutes the server systems were de-powered.
4. The test was aborted on the driver.
5. The server system was restarted.
6. The database was restarted and a recovery performed using the transaction log.
7. The contents of the "success" file on the driver and the ORDERS table were spot-compared to verify that records in the "success" file for completed New-Order transactions had corresponding records in the ORDERS table.
8. Step 1 was repeated to determine the current total number of orders (count2). Count2-count1 (= 509,729) was 4 more than the number of records for successful New Orders in the RTE "success" file (= 514,824 – 5,099 rolled-back =509,725). *This difference would be due only to transactions which were committed on the system under test but for which the output data was not displayed on the [emulated] input/output screen before the failure.*
9. Consistency checks 1-4 were run before and after the benchmark run and the results were verified.

## 5 Clause 4 Related Items

### 5.1 Initial Cardinality of Tables

*The cardinality (e.g. number of rows) of each table, as it existed at the start of the benchmark run, must be disclosed. If the database was overscaled and inactive rows of the WAREHOUSE table were deleted the cardinality of the WAREHOUSE table as initially configured and the number of rows deleted must be disclosed.*

The TPC-C database for this test was configured with 2,800 warehouses.

Table	Occurrences
Warehouse	2,800
District	28,000
Customer	84,000,000
History	84,000,000
Orders	84,000,000
New Orders	25,200,000
Order Line	840,003,360
Item	100,000
Stock	2,800,000,000

### 5.2 Database and Growth Layout

*The distribution of tables and logs across all media must be explicitly depicted for tested and priced systems.*

Table 5.2 indicates the distribution of the database tables over the disks of the tested and priced systems.



Table 5.2: Disk Usage in Tested System							
System OS/Swap/Sybase			c1t0d0	32GB			
Rack# 1	# of Disks	RAID Level	LUN Size	Cntrl	I/O HW Path	LVM group	vgtpcc
Lun 0	8	RAID 5	59.1GB	A	c14t0d0	Backup 1	c_index1
Lun 2	4	RAID 0	33.8GB	A	c14t0d2	vgtpcc1	order_line1
Lun 3	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t0d3	vgtpcc1	order_line2
Lun 4	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t0d4	vgtpcc1	order_line3
Lun 5	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t0d5	vgtpcc1	order_line4
Lun 6	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t0d6	vgtpcc	order_line5
Lun 7	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t0d7	vgtpcc2	order_line6
Lun 8	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c14t1d0	vgtpcc2	order_line7
							order_line8
Lun 1	8	RAID 5	59.1Gb	B	c10t0d1	Backup 2	order_line9
Lun 9	4	RAID 0	33.8Gb	B	c10t1d1	vgtpcc1	
Lun 10	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d2	vgtpcc1	
Lun 11	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d3	vgtpcc1	vgtpcc1
Lun 12	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d4	vgtpcc2	stock1
Lun 13	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d5	vgtpcc	stock2
Lun 14	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d6	vgtpcc	stock3
Lun 15	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c10t1d7	vgtpcc2	stock4
							stock5
Rack# 2	# of Disks	RAID Level	LUN Size	Cntrl	I/O HW Path	LVM group	vgtpcc
Lun 0	8	RAID 5	59.1GB	A	c12t0d0	Backup 3	stock6
Lun 2	4	RAID 0	33.8GB	A	c12t0d2	vgtpcc1	stock7
Lun 3	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t0d3	vgtpcc1	stock8
Lun 4	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t0d4	vgtpcc1	stock9
Lun 5	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t0d5	vgtpcc2	stock10
Lun 6	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t0d6	vgtpcc2	stock11
Lun 7	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t0d7	vgtpcc	stock13
Lun 8	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c12t1d0	vgtpcc	stock14
							stock15
Lun 1	8	RAID 5	59.1Gb	B	c6t0d1	Backup 4	stock16
Lun 9	4	RAID 0	33.8Gb	B	c6t1d1	vgtpcc1	stock17
Lun 10	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d2	vgtpcc1	stock18
Lun 11	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d3	vgtpcc1	stock19
Lun 12	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d4	vgtpcc	stock20
Lun 13	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d5	vgtpcc2	vgtpcc2
Lun 14	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d6	vgtpcc	customer1
Lun 15	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c6t1d7	vgtpcc	customer2
							customer3
Rack#3	# of Disks	RAID Level	LUN Size	Cntrl	I/O HW Path	LVM group	vgtpcc
Lun 0	8	RAID 5	59.1GB	A	c4t0d0	Backup 5	customer4
Lun 1	4	RAID 0	33.8GB	A	c4t0d1	vgtpcc1	customer5
Lun 2	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c4t0d2	vgtpcc1	customer6
Lun 3	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c4t0d3	vgtpcc1	customer7
Lun 4	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c4t0d4	vgtpcc2	customer8
Lun 5	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	A	c4t0d5	vgtpcc2	customer9
Lun 7	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb		c4t0d7	vgtpcc	customer10
Lun 8	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb		c4t1d0	vgtpcc	/dev/rdsk/c17t3d5
							tempdb1
							/dev/rdsk/c17t3d0
Lun 6	8	RAID 5	59.1Gb	B	c8t0d6	Backup 6	log1
Lun 9	4	RAID 0	33.8Gb	B	c8t1d1	vgtpcc1	
Lun 10	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d2	vgtpcc	/dev/rdsk/c17t3d1
Lun 11	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d3	vgtpcc1	log2
Lun 12	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d4	vgtpcc1	
Lun 13	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d5	vgtpcc1	/dev/rdsk/c17t3d2
Lun 14	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d6	vgtpcc	log3
Lun 15	3	RAID 0	50.8Gb	B	c8t1d7	vgtpcc2	

The distribution of the database tables over disk arrays of the priced system is an extension of the distribution described in Table 5.2; some ancillary details are mentioned in Appendix E. 180-day storage growth requirements are met with the unused space of this configuration. Figure 1.2 shows the configuration of the priced-system disks.

### 5.3 Data Model & Interfaces

A statement must be provided that describes:

1. *The data model implemented by the DBMS used (e.g. relational, network, hierarchical)*
2. *The database interface used (e.g. embedded, call-level) and access language (e.g. SQL, DL/I, COBOL, read/write) used to implement the TPC-C transactions. If more than one interface/access language is used to implement TPC-C, each interface/access language must be described and a list of which interface/access language is used with which transaction type must be disclosed.*

Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 is a relational DBMS. SQL stored procedures were used, invoked through the Sybase Open Client DB-Library; the application code appears in Appendix A.

#### **5.4 Partitions/Replications**

*The mapping of database partitions/replications must be explicitly described.*

No partitioning or replication was used.

#### **5.5 Growth Requirements**

*Details of the 180 day space computations along with proof that the database is configured to sustain 8 hours for the dynamic tables (Order, Order-Line, and History) must be disclosed.*

See Appendix E.

## 6 Clause 5 Related Items

### 6.1 Throughput

Measured tpmC must be reported.

**Table 6.1: Measured tpmC**

tpmC®	34,288.77
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### 6.2 Response Time

Ninetieth percentile, maximum and average response times must be reported for all transaction types as well as for the menu response time.

**Table 6.2: Response Times**

Response Times	Average	90th %-ile	Maximum
New-Order	0.93s	1.48s	5.73s
Payment	0.87s	1.42s	5.59s
Order-Status	0.91s	1.47s	4.37s
Delivery (interactive portion)	0.08s	0.08s	0.17s
Delivery (deferred portion)	1.25s	1.81s	5.60s
Stock-Level	1.01s	1.76s	5.65s
Menu	0.002s	0.10s	0.54s

### 6.3 Keying and Think Times

The minimum, the average, and the maximum keying and think times must be reported for each transaction type.

**Table 6.3: Keying Times**

Keying Times	Minimum	Average	Maximum
New Order	18.02s	18.03s	18.08s
Payment	3.01s	3.02s	3.07s
Order Status	2.01s	2.02s	2.03s
Interactive Delivery	2.01s	2.02s	2.05s
Stock Level	2.01s	2.02s	2.07s

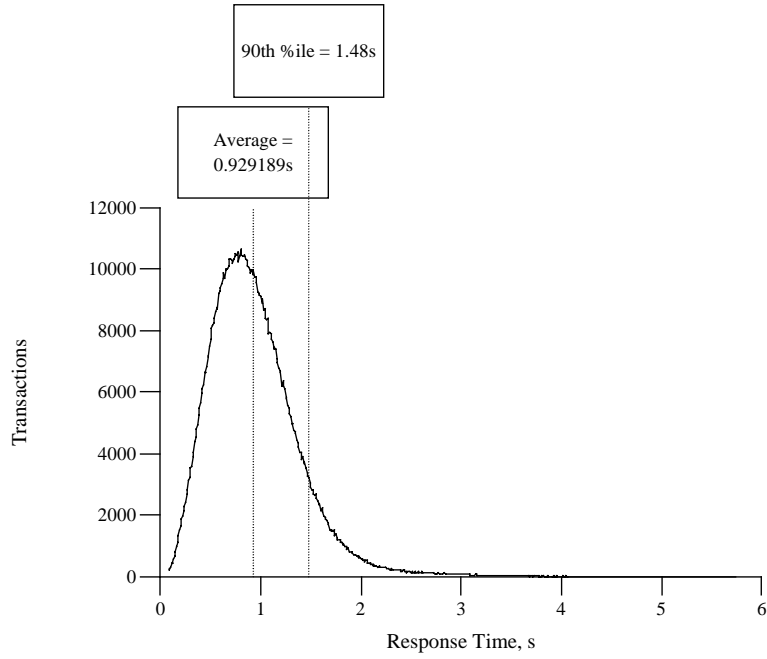
**Table 6.4: Think Times**

Think Times	Minimum	Average	Maximum
New Order	0.01s	12.12s	158.51s
Payment	0.01s	12.07s	160.33s
Order Status	0.01s	10.2s	131.59s
Interactive Delivery	0.01s	5.05s	65.88s
Stock Level	0.01s	5.08s	76.21s

## **6.4 Response Time Frequency Distribution Curves and Other Graphs**

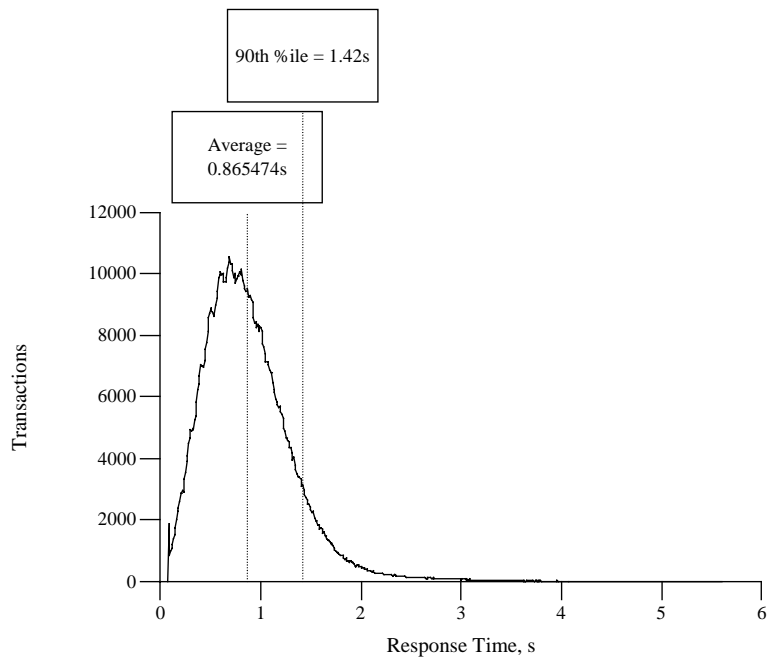
*Response Time frequency distribution curves (see Clause 5.6.1) must be reported for each transaction type. The performance curve for response times versus throughput (see Clause 5.6.2) must be reported for the New-Order transaction. The Think Time frequency distribution curve (see Clause 5.6.3) must be reported for the New-Order transaction. A graph of throughput versus elapsed time (see Clause 5.6.5) must be reported for the New-Order transaction, and the measurement interval indicated.*

**Figure 6.1: New Order Response Time Distribution**



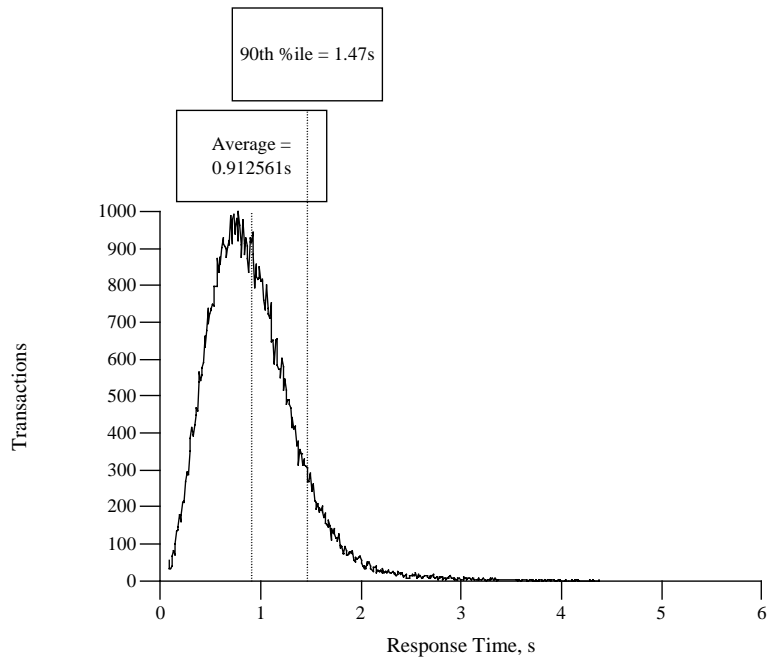
Response time frequency distribution for New Order transaction

**Figure 6.2: Payment Response Time Distribution**



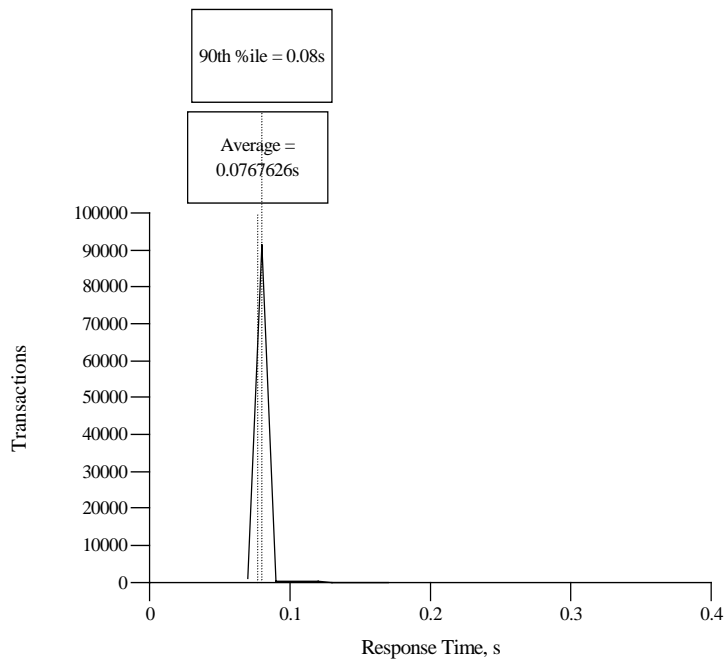
Response time frequency distribution for Payment transaction

**Figure 6.3: Order Status Response Time Distribution**



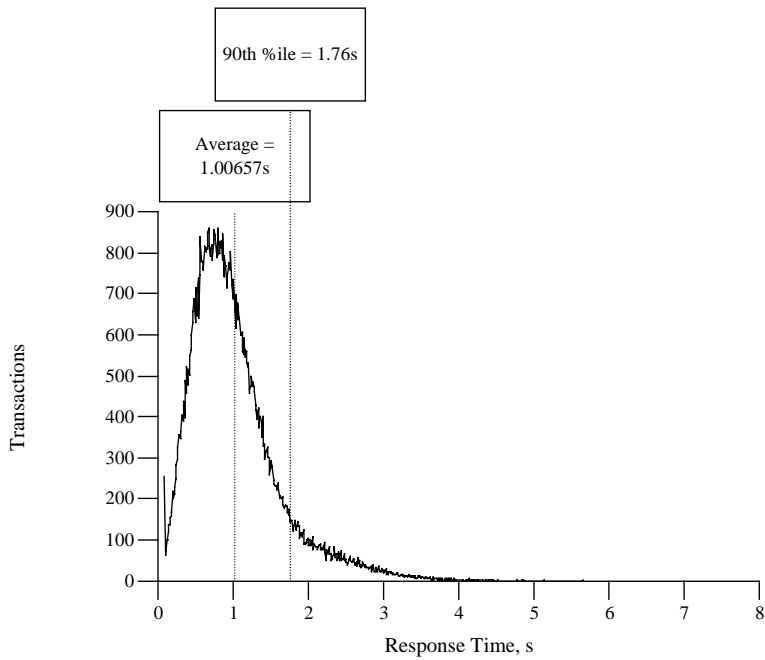
Response time frequency distribution for Order Status transaction

**Figure 6.4: (Interactive) Delivery Response Time Distribution**



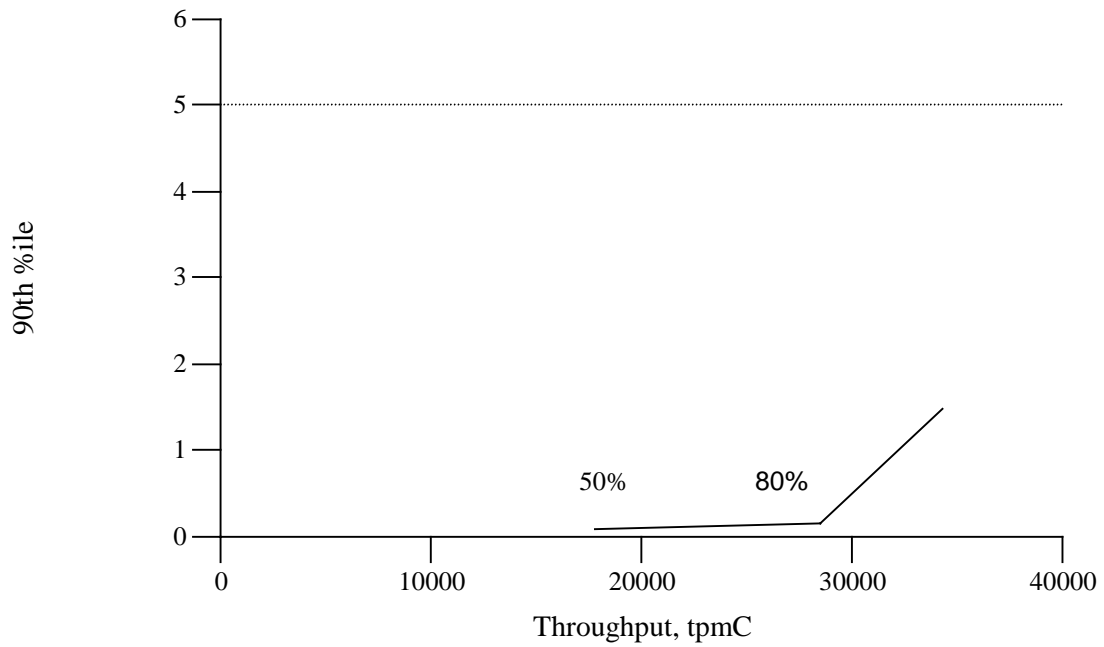
Response time frequency distribution for Delivery transaction

**Figure 6.5: Stock Level Response Time Distribution**



Response time frequency distribution for Stock Level transaction

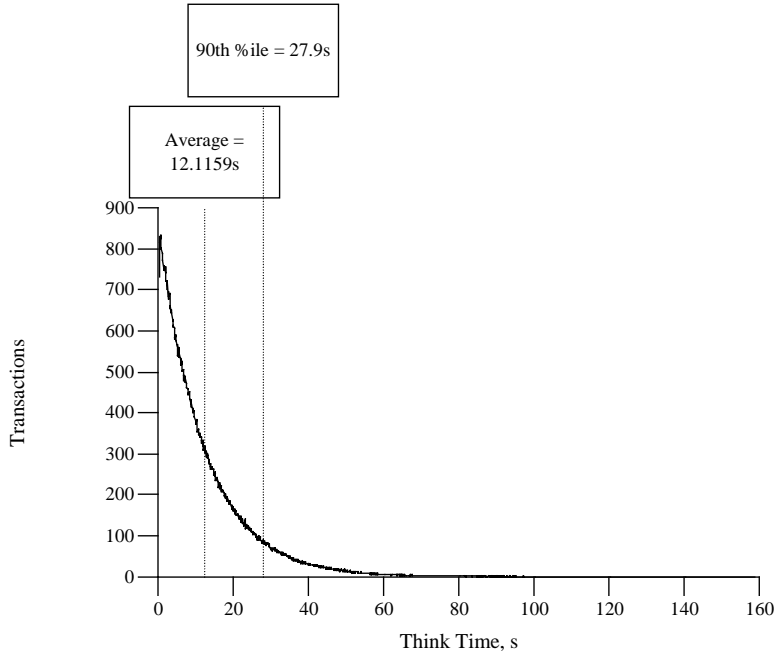
**Figure 6.6: Response Time Versus Throughput**



New Order response time versus Throughput

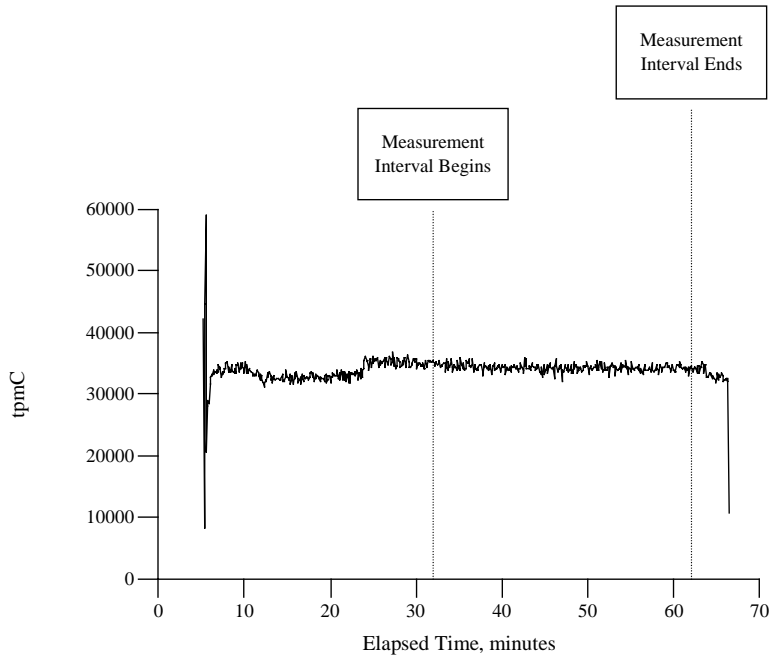


**Figure 6.7: New Order Think Time Distribution**



Think time frequency distribution for New Order transaction

**Figure 6.8: Throughput Versus Time**



Throughput of the New-Order transaction versus elapsed time

## 6.5 Steady State Determination

*The method used to determine that the SUT had reached a steady state prior to commencing the measurement interval must be disclosed.*

The transaction throughput rate (tpmC) and response time were relatively constant after the initial ‘ramp up’ period. The throughput and response time behavior were determined by examining data reported for each interval over the duration of the benchmark.

## 6.6 Work Performed During Steady State

*A description of how the work normally performed during a sustained test (for example checkpointing, writing redo/undo log records, etc.), actually occurred during the measurement interval must be reported.*

### 6.6.1 Checkpoint

A Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise checkpoint forces all “dirty” pages (pages that have been updated since they were last written) to be written to the durable database devices. Checkpoints are marked by a special record written into the logs at the completion of the foregoing process.

### 6.6.2 Checkpoint Conditions

Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 performs a checkpoint for the following conditions:

1. Automatically, at an interval calculated by Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise on the basis of system activity and the recovery interval value in the system table *syscurconfigs*. The recovery interval determines checkpoint frequency by specifying the amount of time it should take the system to recover.
2. Upon an explicit **checkpoint** request in Transact-SQL.

### 6.6.3 Checkpoint Implementation

For each benchmark measurement after all users are active, the script checkpoints issues a checkpoint and starts a background process, which sleeps and performs another checkpoint every 30 minutes. The recovery interval is configured large enough that no other checkpoints occur during the measurement.

## 6.7 Reproducibility

*A description of the method used to determine the reproducibility of the measurement results.*

A second measurement achieved a qualified throughput of 33666.83 tpmC over a 30-minute, steady-state interval.

## 6.8 Measurement Period Duration

*A statement of the duration of the measurement interval for the reported Maximum Qualified Throughput (tpmC<sub>®</sub>) must be included.*

The measurement interval was 30 minutes.

## 6.9 Regulation of Transaction Mix

*The method of regulation of the transaction mix (e.g., card decks or weighted random distribution) must be described. If weighted distribution is used and the RTE adjusts the weights associated with each transaction type, the maximum adjustments to the weight from the initial value must be disclosed.*

The weighted selection method of *Clause 5.2.4.1* was used. The weights were not adjusted during the run.

## 6.10 Transaction Mix

*The percentage of the total mix for each transaction type must be disclosed.*

**Table 6.5: Transaction Mix**

Type	Percentage
New Order	44.80%
Payment	43.03%
Order Status	4.07%
Delivery	4.06%
Stock Level	4.04%

## 6.11 Transaction Statistics

*The percentage of New-Order transactions rolled back as a result of invalid item number must be disclosed. The average number of order-lines entered per New-Order transaction must be disclosed. The percentage of remote order-lines entered per New-Order transaction must be disclosed. The percentage of remote Payment transactions must be disclosed. The percentage of customer selections by customer last name in the Payment and Order-Status transactions must be disclosed. The percentage of Delivery transactions skipped due to there being fewer than necessary orders in the New-Order table must be disclosed.*

See Table 3.1

## 6.12 Checkpoint Count and Location

*The number of checkpoints in the measurement interval, the time in seconds from the start of the measurement interval to the first checkpoint, and the Checkpoint Interval must be disclosed.*

The number of checkpoints in the measurement interval was 2. The time in seconds from the start of the measurement interval to the first checkpoint was 605 seconds. The Checkpoint Interval is 30 minutes.

## 7 Clause 6 Related Items

### 7.1 RTE Description

*If the RTE is commercially available, then its inputs must be specified. Otherwise, a description must be supplied of what inputs (e.g., scripts) to the RTE had been used. The RTE input parameters, code fragments, functions, et cetera used to generate each transaction input field must be disclosed. Comment: The intent is to demonstrate the RTE was configured to generate transaction input data as specified in Clause 2.*

The RTE (Remote Terminal Emulator) on the driver system was developed at Hewlett-Packard and is not commercially available. Appendix D lists RTE input parameters and code fragments used to generate each transaction input field.

For this instance of the TPC-C benchmark, 3 drivers and 6 clients were used. The drivers emulated 28,000 users logged in to the clients. An overview of the benchmark software on the drivers, clients and server is shown in Figure 7.1.

The benchmark is started with the **run** command on the driver system. **Run** controls the overall execution of the benchmark. After reading a configuration file, **run** starts TUXEDO on the client, collects pre-benchmark audit information and inserts a timestamp into a database audit table. When all the initial steps are completed, **run** invokes another program, **driver**, to start the benchmark. As the benchmark completes, **run** shuts down TUXEDO and collects the benchmark results into a single location.

**Driver** is the heart of the benchmark software. It simulates users as they log in, execute transactions and view results. **Driver** collects response times for each transaction and saves them in a file for future analysis.

**Qualify** is the post-processing analysis program. It produces the numerical summaries and histograms needed for the disclosure report.

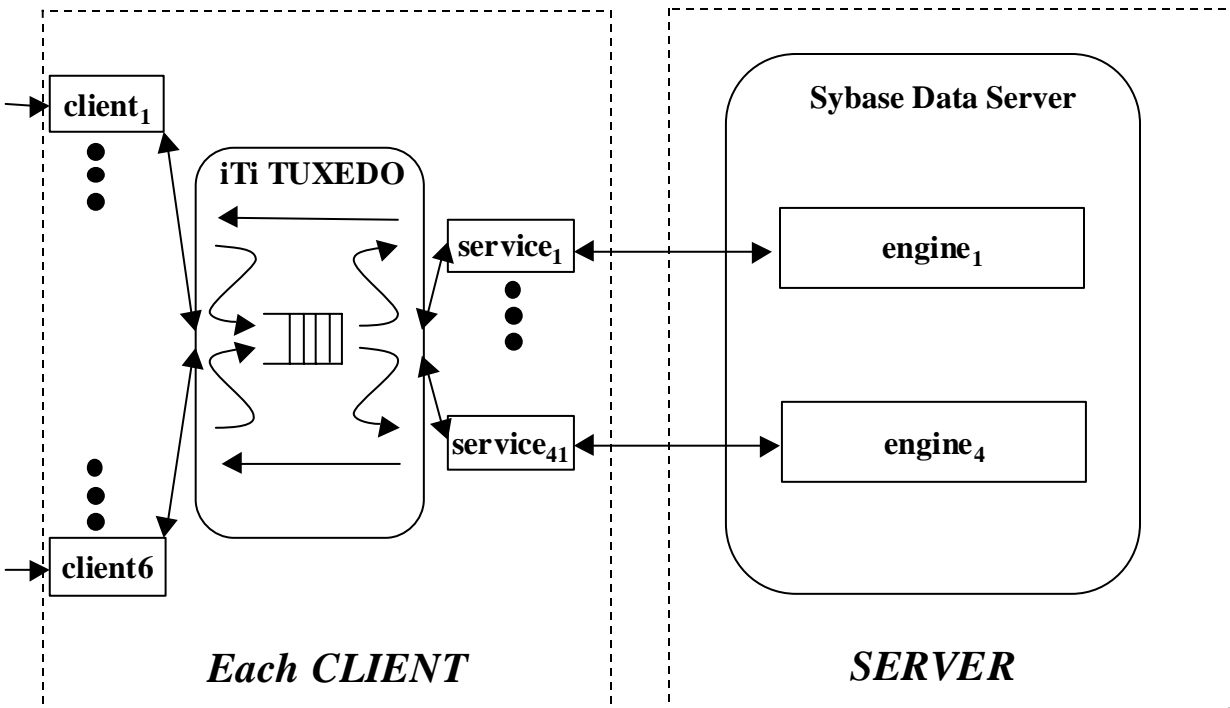
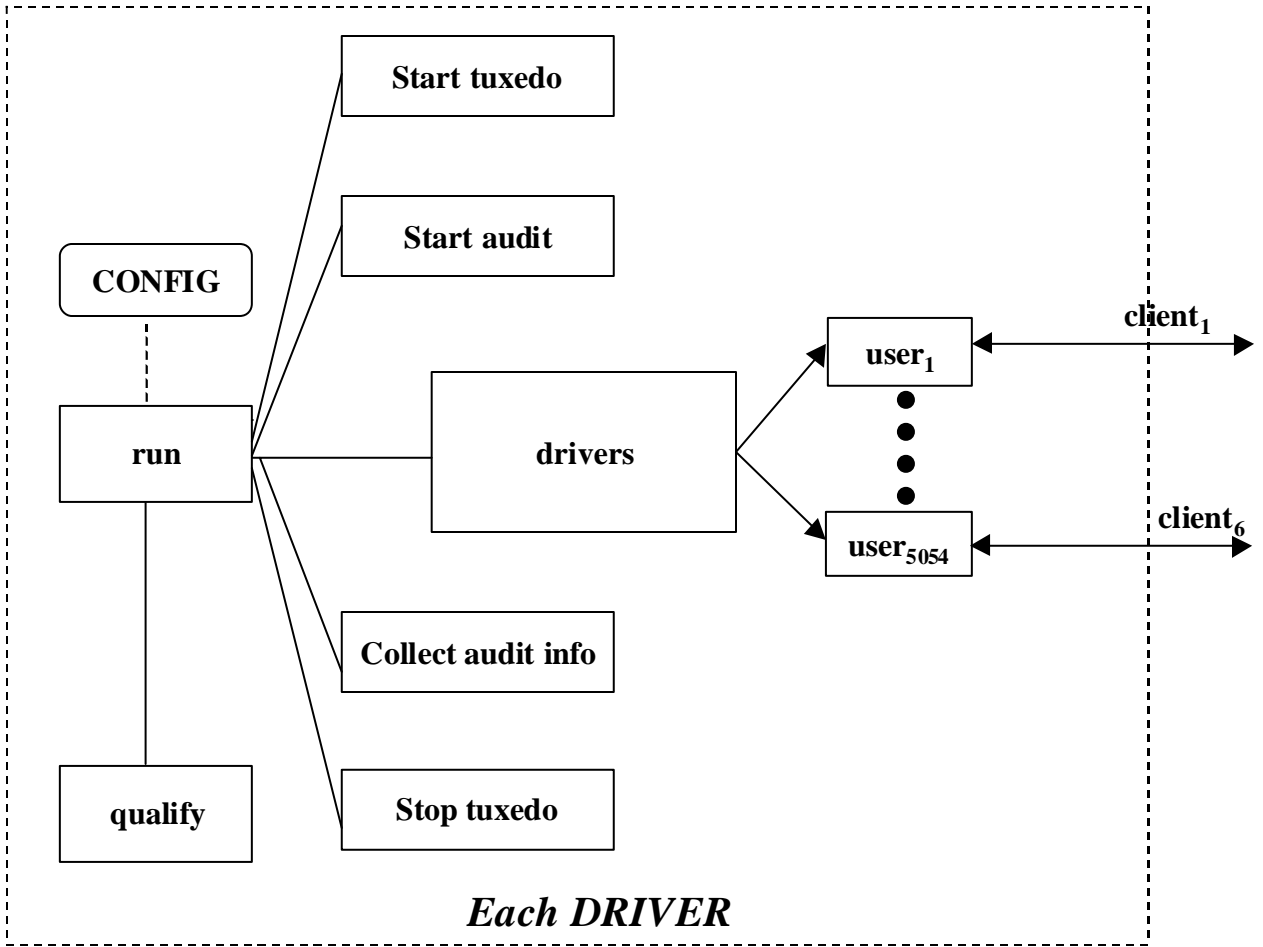


Figure 7.1: Benchmark Software

## 7.2 Emulated Components

*It must be demonstrated that the functionality and performance of the components being emulated in the Driver System are equivalent to the priced system.*

In the priced configuration, workstations are connected to the clients via LANs. On the tested system, 6 LAN segments carried all the traffic between the 28,000 simulated users in the RTE system and the 6 client systems. In the priced configuration, this traffic has been divided among 6+NDACs separate LAN segments for each of the 6 clients, for a total of 36 LAN segments.

We used 100BaseT links between the driver systems and the clients but had priced 10BaseT hubs. This was done purely as a matter of simplifying the very large tested configuration, not to gain a performance advantage.

In the priced configuration, the 2,800 users assigned to each client were attached via 3 100BaseT lan segments (the priced --and tested-- network cards on the clients are self-sensing 10BaseT/100BaseT cards). However, in the measured configuration, the load for two clients (5,000 users) was generated by one driver connected to the switch via a single 100BaseT lan. This simplification was made to reduce the physical amount of cabling and the number of network cards on the driver systems, it was not intended to enhance performance.

To prove that this substitution was performance-neutral, we referenced section 6.2 of the V2500/Oracle TPC-C FDR. This section describes an experiment that showed no performance advantage from the substitution mentioned above.

## 7.3 Functional Diagrams

*A complete functional diagram of both the benchmark and the configuration of the proposed (target) system must be disclosed. A detailed list of all hardware and software functionality being performed on the Driver System and its interface to the SUT must be disclosed.*

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 (in Chapter 1) show functional diagrams of the benchmark and configured systems. A description of the RTE and benchmark software is provided above.

## 7.4 Networks

*The network configuration of both the tested and proposed services which are being represented and a thorough explanation of exactly which parts are being replaced with the Driver System must be disclosed.*

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 (in Chapter 1) diagram the network configurations of the benchmark and configured systems, and represent the Driver connected via LAN replacing the workstations and HUBs connected via LANs. The clients are connected via 100 Base-T to a ProCurve Switch 1600M which in turn is connected via 1000 Base-T Ethernet to the SUT.

*The bandwidth of the networks used in the tested/priced configurations must be disclosed.*

Ethernet and 100 Base-T local area networks (LAN) with a bandwidth of 100 megabits per second are used in the tested/priced configurations. The 1000BT used has a bandwidth of 1000 megabits per second.

## 8 Clause 7 Related Items

### 8.1 System Pricing

*A detailed list of hardware and software used in the priced system must be reported. Each item must have vendor part number, description, and release/revision level, and either general availability status or committed delivery data. If package-pricing is used contents of the package must be disclosed. Pricing source(s) and effective date(s) of price(s) must also be reported.*

*The total 5-year price of the entire configuration must be reported including: hardware, software, and maintenance charges. Separate component pricing is recommended. The basis of all discounts used must be disclosed.*

Each priced configuration consists of an integrated system package, additional options, and components. Prices for all Hewlett-Packard products that are not provided by a third party quote are HP's US list prices. A one (1) year warranty is standard with all Hewlett-Packard products.

### 8.2 Support Pricing

The five year support pricing for Hewlett-Packard products is based on forty-eight (48) months of monthly support costs; sixty (60) months minus the twelve month warranty period. The Sybase Inc. support pricing is based on sixty (60) months of monthly support costs. The following support products were priced in the benchmark:

- HP four-hour on-site repair hardware support,
- HP telephone support for software and updates
- Sybase Inc. Standard Technical Support and,
- BEA TUXEDO Standard Technical Support

#### 8.2.1 HP Hardware Support

HP four-hour maximum response, on-site support for hardware provides service from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. Service requests made as late as 5:00 P.M. will receive a response the same day.

#### 8.2.2 HP Software Support

HP Software Support provides the following:

- Access to the HP Response Centers for fault isolation and problem solving assistance,
- Guaranteed two (2) hour call return, immediate response for critical calls,
- Electronic access to product and support information,
- Electronic access to software patches,
- Right-to-use and copy software updates.

#### 8.2.3 Hubs

An additional 10% of the needed hubs were included in the priced configuration to provide the required four hour repair for hardware components. The return-for-replacement support would be used to restock spares.

### 8.3 Sybase Inc. Standard Technical Support

Sybase Inc. Standard Technical Support includes:

Product updates,

- A regular technical publication,
- Three annual training credits,
- Unlimited, toll-free telephone service to assist in product installation, syntax, and usage that is available from 7:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. PST Monday through Friday.

## 8.4 Discounts

The following generally available discounts were applied to the priced configurations:

- A Sybase 5% dollar volume discount.

## 8.5 Availability

*The committed delivery date for general availability (availability date) of products used in the price calculation must be reported. When the priced system includes products with different availability dates, the reported availability date for the priced system must be the date at which all components are committed to be available.*

see below

## 8.6 Priced System Configuration

The hardware, software, and support/maintenance products priced in this benchmark are detailed on page v.

## 8.7 Throughput, Price/Performance, and Availability Date

*A statement of the measured tpmC<sub>®</sub> as well as the respective calculations for the 5-year pricing, price/performance (price/tpmC<sub>®</sub>).*

For Throughput and Price/Performance, please see page iv and v. The Price/Performance calculation spreadsheet appears on page v.

All hardware components in this test of the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server system will be available on Now. HP-UX 11.0 64-bit incorporating Extension Pack 9911 is available Now. Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 is available Now.



## 9 Clause 9 Related Items

### 9.1 Auditor's Report

*If the benchmark has been independently audited, then the auditor's name, address, phone number, and a brief audit summary report indicating compliance must be included in the Full Disclosure Report. A statement should be included, specifying when the complete audit report will become available and who to contact in order to obtain a copy.*

*If audited, the auditor's attestation letter must be made readily available to the public as part of the Full Disclosure Report, but a detailed report from the auditor is not required.*

This implementation of the TPC Benchmark<sup>®</sup> C on the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server was audited by Tom Sawyer for Performance Metrics, Inc..

Tom Sawyer  
Performance Metrics, Inc.  
2229 Benita Drive, Suite 101  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670  
U.S.A.  
Phone: 916 635-2822  
Fax: 916 858-0109

The attestation letter is shown on the following pages.

October 25, 2000

Mr. Andreas Hotea  
Business Critical Computing Unit  
Hewlett-Packard Company  
19111 Pruneridge Avenue  
Cupertino, CA 95014

I have verified the TPC Benchmark™ C client/server for the following configuration:

**Platform:** Hewlett-Packard 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server  
**Database Manager:** Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 EBF 8338  
**Operating System:** HP-UX 11.00 64-bit Extension Pack 9911  
**Transaction Manager:** Tuxedo version 6.4

Server: Hewlett-Packard 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server				
CPU's	Memory	Disks	90% Response	tpmC
4 PA-8600 @ 550 MHz	Main: 16 GB iCache: 512KB each dCache: 1MB each	132 18GB (data) 12-disk array (log) 1 36GB	1.48 sec.	34,288.77

6 Clients: Hewlett-Packard Models C3600		
CPU	Memory	Disks
PA-8600@ 552 MHz	Main: 3.0 GB iCache: 512KB dCache: 1MB	1 @ 9GB

In my opinion, these performance results were produced in compliance with the TPC requirements for the benchmark. The following attributes of the benchmark were given special attention:

- The transactions were correctly implemented.
- The database files were properly sized and populated.

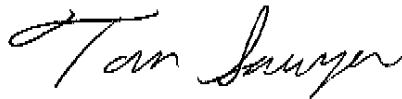
- The database was properly scaled with 3,00 warehouses of which 2,800 were active during the measurement. I verified that the unused warehouse rows were deleted.
- There were 28,000 emulated users present for the measurement
- The ACID properties were met.
- The ACID tests were performed on the measured database.
- Input data was generated according to the specified percentages.
- Eight hours of durable log space was present on the tested system.
- Space for eight hours of growth in dynamic tables was present on the tested system.
- The data for the 180-day space calculation was verified.
- The steady state portion of the test was 30 minutes.
- There was one checkpoint taken prior to the measurement interval.
- There was one checkpoint taken during the measurement interval.
- The system pricing was checked for major components and maintenance.

**Auditor Notes:**

SAR data demonstrated that additional drives present were not used.

The connection between the RTE machines and the clients used 100bT LAN segments, each with approximately 5,000 users on each segment. An earlier experiment had demonstrated that no performance benefit was gained by the higher speed LAN.

Sincerely,



**Tom Sawyer**  
**Auditor**

## 10 Report Availability

Requests for this TPC Benchmark C Full Disclosure Report should be sent to:

Transaction Processing  
Performance Council  
c/o Shanley Public Relations  
777 North First Street  
Suite 600  
San Jose, CA 95112-6311

or your local Hewlett-Packard sales office.

# Appendix A Client/Server Source

This appendix contains the source and makefiles for all client and server programs. All of the programs ran on the client machine.

## A.1 Client Front-End

### client/Makefile

```
#####
#(##) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/03/17 16:59:11 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#####

#
# Makefile for compiling the client, batch-tpcc, and service code
#

OH      = ${ORACLE_HOME}
P       = ${WORK_DIR}/src
I       = ${P}/lib
L       = ${P}/lib
D       = ${P}/driver
Q       = ${P}/que
S       = ${P}/client

OPT      = -Wl,-a,archive_shared +O4 +Ofastaccess +Onolimit +Oentrysched +ESlit
LDOPTS  = -ldld -a archive_shared +Oprocelim +Ofastaccess +ESlit
TUXEDO  = -D_HPUX_SOURCE ${ROOTDIR}/include ${OPT}

# ORA_LOAD = -L${OH}/lib ${OH}/lib/osntab.o -lbench -locic -lsqlnet -lnetv2 -
lnetwork -lora -lsqlnet -lora -lnlsrt13 -lnlsrtl -lc3v6 -lcore3 -lcore -lm -lnlsrt13
-lnlsrtl -lmsg -lpls -lcore3 -lnlsrt13 -lnlsrtl -lstublm -lc -lm

ORA_LOAD = -L${OH}/lib -lbench -lsqlnet -lclient -lserver -lcommon -lgeneric
-lsqlnet -lclient -lserver -lcommon -lgeneric -lnlsrt13 -lc3v6 -lcore3 -lnlsrt13 -
lcore3 /oracle/v7/lib/epcni.o -lcl -lm

LDFLAGS_SYB= ${OPT} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -L${SYBASE}/lib -lsybdb -lm
LDFLAGS_ORA= ${OPT} ${L}/tpc_lib.a ${ORA_LOAD}
LDFLAGS_SQL= ${OPT} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -L/opt/odbc/lib -lodbc -lm

ORA_INCLUDE= -I${OH}/rdbms/demo
SYB_INCLUDE= -I${SYBASE}/include
VIS_INCLUDE= -I ${VISIGENIC}/include
TUX_INCLUDE= -I${ROOTDIR}/include
INCLUDE     = -I${S}/oracle -I. -I$L

CFLAGS     = ${OPT} ${INCLUDE} ${TUX_INCLUDE}
CFLAGS_SYB = ${OPT} ${INCLUDE} ${TUX_INCLUDE} ${SYB_INCLUDE}
CFLAGS_ORA = -Aa -D_HPUX_SOURCE ${OPT} ${INCLUDE} ${ORA_INCLUDE} ${TUX_INCLUDE}
CFLAGS_SQL = -Aa -Dunix -D_HPUX_SOURCE -DVG_UNIX ${OPT} ${INCLUDE} ${TUX_INCLUDE}
${SQL_INCLUDE} ${VIS_INCLUDE}

PROGRAMS   = client service startup client_batch msg_server raw

tpcc_client: client
mv client ${WORK_DIR}/bin/
others_sybase: raw startup client_batch_syb msg_server_syb
mv raw startup client_batch msg_server ${WORK_DIR}/bin
others_oracle: raw startup client_batch_ora msg_server_ora
mv raw startup client_batch msg_server ${WORK_DIR}/bin
others_sqlserver: raw startup client_batch_sql msg_server_sql
mv raw startup client_batch msg_server ${WORK_DIR}/bin
service_oracle: service_ora
```

```
mv service ${WORK_DIR}/bin/
service_sybase: service_syb
mv service ${WORK_DIR}/bin/
service_sqlserver: service_sql
mv service ${WORK_DIR}/bin/

${S}/sybase/transaction.o: ${S}/sybase/transaction.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_SYB} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/sybase/transaction.c;
${S}/sqlserver/transaction.o: ${S}/sqlserver/transactionb.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_SQL} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/sqlserver/transactionb.c;

ORA_OBJS=plnew.o plord.o plpay.o pldel.o plsto.o tpccpl.o

transaction.o: ${S}/oracle/transaction.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/transaction.c;
plnew.o: ${S}/oracle/plnew.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/plnew.c;
plord.o: ${S}/oracle/plord.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/plord.c;
plpay.o: ${S}/oracle/plpay.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/plpay.c;
pldel.o: ${S}/oracle/pldel.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/pldel.c;
plsto.o: ${S}/oracle/plsto.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/plsto.c;
tpccpl.o: ${S}/oracle/tpccpl.c
${CC} ${CFLAGS_ORA} ${L}/tpc_lib.a -c ${S}/oracle/tpccpl.c;

raw: raw.o
cc ${CFLAGS} raw.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a -o raw

startup: startup.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a
cc ${CFLAGS} startup.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a -o startup
chmod a+rw startup

client: client.o tux_transaction.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a
${ROOTDIR}/bin/buildclient -v -f \
"client.o tux_transaction.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a -lm" -o client

service_syb: service.o ${S}/sybase/transaction.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a
${ROOTDIR}/bin/buildserver -v -b shm \
-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC \
-o service \
-f "service.o transaction.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a \
${SYBASE}/lib/libsybdb.a -lm";

service_ora: service.o transaction.o ${ORA_OBJS} ${L}/tpc_lib.a
${ROOTDIR}/bin/buildserver -v -b shm \
-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC \
-o service \
-f 'service.o transaction.o ${ORA_OBJS} ${L}/tpc_lib.a \
${LDFLAGS_ORA}

service_sql: service.o ${S}/sqlserver/transactionb.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a
${ROOTDIR}/bin/buildserver -v -b shm \
-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC \
-o service \
-f "service.o transactionb.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a \
/vsbuild/v1.10/build/com/obj/inst/libodbc.sl"

client_batch_ora: ${D}/driver.o ${D}/generate.o transaction.o ${ORA_OBJS}
${Q}/dummy_que.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a \
${L}/server_default.o
${CC} ${D}/driver.o ${D}/generate.o transaction.o ${ORA_OBJS}
${Q}/dummy_que.o ${L}/server_default.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a ${LDFLAGS_ORA} -o
client_batch;

client_batch_syb: ${D}/driver.o ${D}/generate.o transaction.o ${Q}/dummy_que.o
${L}/tpc_lib.a \
${L}/server_default.o
${CC} ${D}/driver.o ${D}/generate.o transaction.o ${Q}/dummy_que.o
${L}/server_default.o ${L}/tpc_lib.a ${LDFLAGS_SYB} -o client_batch;

client_batch_sql: ${D}/driver.o ${D}/generate.o transactionb.o ${Q}/dummy_que.o
${L}/tpc_lib.a \
${L}/server_default.o
```

```

$(CC) $(D)/driver.o $(D)/generate.o transactionb.o
$(Q)/dummy_que.o $(L)/server_default.o $(L)/tpc_lib.a ${LDFLAGS_SQL} -o
client_batch;

msg_server_ora: $(Q)/msg_server.o transaction.o $(ORA_OBJS) $(L)/tpc_lib.a
$(CC) $(Q)/msg_server.o transaction.o $(ORA_OBJS) ${LDFLAGS_ORA} -o
msg_server;
msg_server_syb: $(Q)/msg_server.o transaction.o $(L)/tpc_lib.a
$(CC) $(Q)/msg_server.o transaction.o ${LDFLAGS_SYB} -o msg_server;

msg_server_sql: $(Q)/msg_server.o transactionb.o $(L)/tpc_lib.a
$(CC) $(Q)/msg_server.o transactionb.o ${LDFLAGS_SQL} -o msg_server;

clean:
rm -f *.o

clobber: clean
rm -f ${PROGRAMS}

```

## client/make\_pbo

```

#!/usr/bin/csh

setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0 +P +df pbo_data/client.flow.data +pgm client"
make -f Makefile tpcc_client

if (${DATABASE} == "sybase") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0 +P +df pbo_data/syb_service.flow.data +pgm service"
make -f Makefile service_sybase
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0"
make -f Makefile others_sybase
else if (${DATABASE} == "oracle") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0 +P +df pbo_data/ora_service.flow.data +pgm service"
make -f Makefile service_oracle
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0"
make -f Makefile others_oracle
else if (${DATABASE} == "sqlserver") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0 +P +df pbo_data/sql_service.flow.data +pgm service"
make -f Makefile service_sqlserver
setenv CCOPTS "+DA2.0 +DS2.0"
make -f Makefile others_sqlserver
endif

```

## client/make\_inst

```

#!/usr/bin/csh

setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c +I"
make -f Makefile tpcc_client

if (${DATABASE} == "sybase") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c +I"
make -f Makefile service_sybase
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c"
make -f Makefile others_sybase
else if (${DATABASE} == "oracle") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c +I"
make -f Makefile service_oracle
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c"
make -f Makefile others_oracle
else if (${DATABASE} == "sqlserver") then
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c +I"
make -f Makefile service_sqlserver
setenv CCOPTS "+DA1.1 +DS1.1c"
make -f Makefile others_sqlserver
endif

```

## client/client.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:53:26 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
History
941101 JVM Fixed login screen to detect broken connection (used to loop)
941013 JVM Added audit strings to the login form
941013 VM modified the getfield procedure to add digit and char check
according to the field type.
941014 VM added the status_msg routine to display transaction results.
941015 VM added zip routine to format zip codes and phone routine
to format phone numbers.
*****/

#include "iobuf.h"
#include "tpcc.h"
#include <signal.h>

#define until(c) while(!(c))

/* a generic transaction variable. */
generic_trans generic_transaction;
generic_trans *trans=&generic_transaction;

/* global variables set up during initialization */
int user;
ID warehouse;
ID district;

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char **argv;
{
int key;

/* setup the transactions */
key = setup(argc, argv);

/* repeat until done */
while (key != '9' && key != EOF)
{
/* get the menu choice */
key = menu_read();

/* process according to the choice */
switch(key)
{
case '1': key = neworder(&trans->neworder); break;
case '2': key = payment(&trans->payment); break;
case '3': key = ordstat(&trans->ordstat); break;
case '4': key = delivery(&trans->delivery); break;
case '5': key = stocklev(&trans->stocklev); break;
case EOF: break;
case '9': break;
default: msgline("Please enter a valid menu choice");
}
}

/* done */
cleanup();
}

/*****
Neworder form processing
*****/

```

```

*****
define_iobuf(neworder_form, 900);

int neworder(trans)
neworder_trans *trans;
{
    int key;
    display(neworder_form);
    key = neworder_read(trans);
    if (key != ENTER) return key;
    neworder_transaction(trans);
    neworder_write(trans);
    return key;
}

int neworder_read(trans)
neworder_trans *trans;
{
    int i;
    int field;
    int key;
    int ol;

    /* Our warehouse number is fixed */
    trans->W_ID = warehouse;
    trans->D_ID = EMPTY_NUM;

    /* assume nothing set yet */
    trans->C_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
    for (i=0; i<15; i++)
    {
        trans->item[i].OL_I_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
        trans->item[i].OL_QUANTITY = EMPTY_NUM;
        trans->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
    }

    /* Process fields until done */
    for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 47))
        retry: switch (field)
        {
            case 1: key = read_number(4, 29, &trans->D_ID, 2);
                    break;

            case 2: key = read_number(5, 12, &trans->C_ID, 4);
                    break;

            case 3: case 6: case 9: case 12: case 15:
            case 18: case 21: case 24: case 27: case 30:
            case 33: case 36: case 39: case 42: case 45:
                ol = (field - 3) / 3;
                key = read_number(9+ol, 3, &trans->item[ol].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID,4);
                break;

            case 4: case 7: case 10: case 13: case 16:
            case 19: case 22: case 25: case 28: case 31:
            case 34: case 37: case 40: case 43: case 46:
                ol = (field - 3) / 3;
                key = read_number(9+ol,10, &trans->item[ol].OL_I_ID, 6);
                break;

            case 5: case 8: case 11: case 14: case 17:
            case 20: case 23: case 26: case 29: case 32:
            case 35: case 38: case 41: case 44: case 47:
                ol = (field - 3) / 3;
                key = read_number(9+ol, 45, &trans->item[ol].OL_QUANTITY, 2);
                break;
        }

    /* abort the screen if requested */
    if (key != ENTER)
        return key;

    /* calculate how many items were entered */
    for (i=15; i>0; i--)
        if ((trans->item[i-1].OL_I_ID != EMPTY_NUM) ||
            (trans->item[i-1].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID != EMPTY_NUM) ||

            (trans->item[i-1].OL_QUANTITY != EMPTY_NUM)) break;
    trans->O_OL_CNT = i;

    /* make sure all necessary fields are filled in */
    if (trans->D_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
        {field=1; msgline("Please specify district"); goto retry;}
    if (trans->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
        {field=2; msgline("Please specify customer id"); goto retry;}
    if (trans->O_OL_CNT == 0)
        {field=3; msgline("Please enter at least one orderline"); goto retry;}
    for (i=0; i<trans->O_OL_CNT; i++)
    {
        if (trans->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
            {field=i*3+3; msgline("Please enter supply warehouse"); goto retry;}
        if (trans->item[i].OL_I_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
            {field=i*3+4; msgline("Please enter Item id"); goto retry;}
        if (trans->item[i].OL_QUANTITY == EMPTY_NUM
            || trans->item[i].OL_QUANTITY <= 0)
            {field=i*3+5; msgline("Please enter quantity > 0"); goto retry;}
    }

    /* decide if they were all local */
    for (i=0; i<trans->O_OL_CNT; i++)
        if (trans->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID != trans->W_ID) break;
    trans->all_local = (i == trans->O_OL_CNT);

    /* display number of order lines */
    number(6, 42, trans->O_OL_CNT, 2);

    msgline("");
    flush();
    return key;
}

neworder_write(t)
neworder_trans *t;
{
    int i;
    MONEY amount, total_amount, cost;

    /* Rev. 3.3 error checking: both of the following branches are
    * skipped. We'll go to status and print an error message.
    */

    /* CASE: invalid item, display only these values */
    if (t->status == E_INVALID_ITEM)
    {
        text(5, 25, t->C_LAST);
        text(5,52, t->C_CREDIT);
        number(6, 15, t->O_ID, 8);
    }

    /* CASE: everything OK, display everything */
    else if (t->status == OK)
    {
        text(5, 25, t->C_LAST);
        text(5,52, t->C_CREDIT);
        number(6, 15, t->O_ID, 8);
        date(4, 61, t->O_ENTRY_D);
        real(5, 64, t->C_DISCOUNT * 100, 5, 2);
        real(6, 59, t->W_TAX*100, 5, 2);
        real(6, 74, t->D_TAX*100, 5, 2);

        total_amount = 0;
        for (i=0; i < t->O_OL_CNT; i++)
        {
            /* keep track of amount of each line and total */
            amount = t->item[i].I_PRICE * t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY;
            total_amount += amount;

            /* display the item line */
            text(9+i, 19, t->item[i].I_NAME);
            number(9+i, 51, t->item[i].S_QUANTITY, 3);
            position(9+i, 58); pushc(t->item[i].brand_generic);
            money(9+i, 62, t->item[i].I_PRICE, 7);
            money(9+i, 71, amount, 8);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    /* Clear the screen of any empty input fields */
    clear_screen();

    /* display the total cost */
    text(24, 63, "Total:");
    cost = total_amount * (1 - t->C_DISCOUNT) * (1 + t->W_TAX + t->D_TAX);
    money(24, 71, cost, 9);
}

/* display the status message */
status(24, 1, t->status);
}

neworder_setup()
{
    int item;
    iobuf *old;

    /* start with an empty form */
    reset(neworder_form);

    /* redirect the data to a special menu buffer */
    old = out_buf; out_buf = neworder_form;

    /* clear the iobuf below the menu */
    position(3,1);
    clear_screen();

    /* set up all the field labels */
    text(3, 36, "New Order");
    text(4, 1, "Warehouse:");
    number(4, 12, warehouse, 4);
    text(4, 19, "District:");
    empty(4, 29, 2);
    text(4, 55, "Date:");
    text(5, 1, "Customer:");
    empty(5, 12, 4);
    text(5, 19, "Name:");
    text(5, 44, "Credit:");
    text(5, 57, "Disc.:");
    text(6, 1, "Order Number:");
    text(6, 25, "Number of Lines:");
    text(6, 52, "W_Tax:");
    text(6, 67, "D_Tax:");
    text(8, 2, "Supp_W Item_Num Item_Name");
    text(8, 45, "Qty Stock B/G Price Amount");

    /* display blank fields for each item */
    for (item = 1; item <= 15; item++)
    {
        empty(8+item, 3, 4);
        empty(8+item, 10, 6);
        empty(8+item, 45, 2);
    }

    trigger();

    /* restore to the previous I/O buffer */
    out_buf = old;
}

/*****
*****
Payment form processing
*****
*****/

define_iobuf(payment_form, 400);

```

```

int payment(trans)
{
    payment_trans *trans;
    {
        int key;
        display(payment_form);
        key = payment_read(trans);
        if (key != ENTER) return key;
        payment_transaction(trans);
        payment_write(trans);
        return key;
    }
}

payment_setup()
{
    int item;
    iobuf *old;

    /* start with an empty form */
    reset(payment_form);

    /* redirect the data to a special menu buffer */
    old = out_buf; out_buf = payment_form;

    /* clear the iobuf below the menu */
    position(3,1);
    clear_screen();

    /* set up all the field labels */
    text(3, 38, "Payment");
    text(4, 1, "Date:");
    text(6, 1, "Warehouse:");
    number(6, 12, warehouse, 4);
    text(6, 42, "District:");
    empty(6, 52, 2);
    text(11, 1, "Customer:");
    empty(11, 11, 4);
    text(11, 17, "Cust-Warehouse:");
    empty(11, 33, 4);
    text(11, 39, "Cust-District:");
    empty(11, 54, 2);
    text(12, 1, "Name:");
    empty(12, 29, 16);
    text(12, 50, "Since:");
    text(13, 50, "Credit:");
    text(14, 50, "%Disc:");
    text(15, 50, "Phone:");
    text(17, 1, "Amount Paid:");
    empty(17, 23, 8);
    text(17, 37, "New Cust-Balance:");
    text(18, 1, "Credit Limit:");
    text(20, 1, "Cust-Data:");
    trigger();

    out_buf = old;
}

int payment_read(t)
{
    payment_trans *t;
    {
        int i;
        int field;
        int key;

        /* Our warehouse number is fixed */
        t->W_ID = warehouse;
        t->C_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
        t->D_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
        t->C_W_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
        t->C_D_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
        t->H_AMOUNT = EMPTY_FLT;
        t->C_LAST[0] = '\0';

        /* Process fields until done */
        for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 6))
            retry: switch (field)
            {

```



```

case 1: key = read_number(6, 52, &t->D_ID, 2);
       break;

case 2:
/* if last name specified, skip this field */
if (t->C_LAST[0] != '\0')
    break;

/* read in the customer id */
key = read_number(11, 11, &t->C_ID, 4);

/* if specified, don't allow last name to be entered */
if (t->C_ID != EMPTY_NUM)
{
    blanks(12, 29, 16);
    t->C_LAST[0] = '\0';
}

/* refresh the C_LAST underlines, if possibly needed */
else if (t->C_LAST[0] == '\0')
    empty(12, 29, 16);
break;

case 3: key = read_number(11, 33, &t->C_W_ID, 4);
       break;

case 4: key = read_number(11, 54, &t->C_D_ID, 2);
       break;

case 5:
/* skip this field if C_ID was already specified */
if (t->C_ID != EMPTY_NUM)
    break;

/* read in the customer last name */
key = read_text(12, 29, t->C_LAST, 16);

/* if specified, don't allow c_id to be entered */
if (t->C_LAST[0] != '\0')
{
    blanks(11, 11, 4);
    t->C_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
}

/* refresh the C_ID underlines, if possibly needed */
else if (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
    empty(11, 11, 4);
break;

case 6: key = read_money(17, 23, &t->H_AMOUNT, 8);
       break;
}

/* if Aborted, then done */
if (key != ENTER)
    return key;

/* Make sure all the fields were entered */
if (t->D_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
    {field=1; msgline("Please enter district id"); goto retry;}
if (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM && t->C_LAST[0] == '\0')
    {field=2; msgline("C_ID or C_LAST must be entered"); goto retry;}
if (t->C_W_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
    {field=3; msgline("Please enter customer's warehouse"); goto retry;}
if (t->C_D_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
    {field=4; msgline("please enter customer's district"); goto retry;}
if (t->H_AMOUNT == EMPTY_FLT)
    {field=6; msgline("Please enter payment amount"); goto retry;}
if (t->H_AMOUNT <= 0)
    {field=6; msgline("Please enter a positive payment"); goto retry;}

t->byname = (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM);
msgline("");
flush();
return key;
}

```

```

payment_write(t)
payment_trans *t;
{
/* if errors, display a message and quit */
if (t->status != OK)
{
    status(24, 1, t->status);
    return;
}

/* display the screen */
date(4, 7, t->H_DATE);
text(7, 1, t->W_STREET_1);
text(7, 42, t->D_STREET_1);
text(8, 1, t->W_STREET_2);
text(8, 42, t->D_STREET_2);
text(9, 1, t->W_CITY);
text(9, 22, t->W_STATE);
zip(9, 25, t->W_ZIP);
text(9, 42, t->D_CITY);
text(9, 63, t->D_STATE);
zip(9, 66, t->D_ZIP);
number(11, 11, t->C_ID, 4);
text(12, 9, t->C_FIRST);
text(12, 26, t->C_MIDDLE);
text(12, 29, t->C_LAST);
date_only(12, 58, t->C_SINCE);
text(13, 9, t->C_STREET_1);
text(13, 58, t->C_CREDIT);
text(14, 9, t->C_STREET_2);
real(14, 58, t->C_DISCOUNT*100, 5, 2); /* percentage or fraction? */
text(15, 9, t->C_CITY);
text(15, 30, t->C_STATE);
zip(15, 33, t->C_ZIP);
phone(15, 58, t->C_PHONE);
money(17, 17, t->H_AMOUNT, 14);
money(17, 55, t->C_BALANCE, 15);
money(18, 17, t->C_CREDIT_LIM, 14);

/* Display cust data if bad credit. */
if (t->C_CREDIT[0] == 'B' && t->C_CREDIT[1] == 'C')
    long_text(20, 12, t->C_DATA, 50);
}

/*****
*****
ORDSTAT form processing
*****
*****/

define_iobuf(ordstat_form, 300);

int ordstat(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    int key;
    display(ordstat_form);
    key = ordstat_read(trans);
    if (key != ENTER) return key;
    ordstat_transaction(trans);
    ordstat_write(trans);
    return key;
}

ordstat_setup()
{
    int item;
}

```

```

iobuf *old;

/* start with an empty form */
reset(ordstat_form);

/* redirect the data to a special menu buffer */
old = out_buf; out_buf = ordstat_form;

/* clear the iobuf below the menu */
position(3,1);
clear_screen();

/* set up all the field labels */
text(3, 35, "Order-Status");
text(4, 1, "Warehouse:");
number(4, 12, warehouse, 4);
text(4, 19, "District:");
empty(4, 29, 2);
text(5, 1, "Customer:");
empty(5, 11, 4);
text(5, 18, "Name:");
empty(5, 44, 16);
text(6, 1, "Cust-Balance:");
text(8, 1, "Order-Number");
text(8, 26, "Entry-Date:");
text(8, 60, "Carrier-Number:");
text(9, 1, "Supply-W");
text(9, 14, "Item-Num");
text(9, 25, "Qty");
text(9, 33, "Amount");
text(9, 45, "Delivery-Date");

trigger();

/* done */
out_buf = old;
}

int ordstat_read(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    int i;
    int field;
    int key;

    /* Our warehouse number is fixed */
    t->W_ID = warehouse;
    t->C_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
    t->D_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
    t->C_LAST[0] = '\0';

    /* Process fields until done */
    for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 3))
        retry: switch (field)
        {
            case 1: key = read_number(4, 29, &t->D_ID, 2);
                    break;

            case 2:
                /* if last name specified, skip this field */
                if (t->C_LAST[0] != '\0')
                    break;

                /* read in the customer id */
                key = read_number(5, 11, &t->C_ID, 4);

                /* if specified, don't allow last name to be entered */
                if (t->C_ID != EMPTY_NUM)
                {
                    blanks(5, 44, 16);
                    t->C_LAST[0] = '\0';
                }

                /* refresh the C_LAST underlines, if possibly needed */
                else if (t->C_LAST[0] == '\0')
                    empty(5, 44, 16);
                    break;

            case 3:
                /* skip this field if C_ID was already specified */
                if (t->C_ID != EMPTY_NUM)
                    break;

                /* read in the customer last name */
                key = read_text(5, 44, t->C_LAST, 16);

                /* if specified, don't allow c_id to be entered */
                if (t->C_LAST[0] != '\0')
                {
                    blanks(5, 11, 4);
                    t->C_ID = EMPTY_NUM;
                }

                /* refresh the C_ID underlines, if possibly needed */
                else if (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
                    empty(5, 11, 4);
                    break;
        }

    /* if Aborted, then done */
    if (key != ENTER)
        return key;

    /* ensure all the necessary fields were entered */
    if (t->D_ID == EMPTY_NUM)
        {field=1; msgline("Please enter district id"); goto retry;}
    if (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM && t->C_LAST[0] == '\0')
        {field=2; msgline("C_ID or C_LAST must be entered"); goto retry;}

    t->byname = (t->C_ID == EMPTY_NUM);
    msgline("");
    flush();
    return key;
}

ordstat_write(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    int i;

    /* if errors, display a status message and quit */
    if (t->status != OK)
    {
        status(24, 1, t->status);
        return;
    }

    /* display the results */
    number(5, 11, t->C_ID, 4);
    text(5, 24, t->C_FIRST);
    text(5, 41, t->C_MIDDLE);
    text(5, 44, t->C_LAST);
    money(6, 15, t->C_BALANCE, 10);
    number(8, 15, t->O_ID, 8);
    date(8, 38, t->O_ENTRY_DATE);
    if (t->O_CARRIER_ID > 0)
        number(8, 76, t->O_CARRIER_ID, 2);

    for (i=0; i< t->ol_cnt; i++)
    {
        number(i+10, 3, t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID, 4);
        number(i+10, 14, t->item[i].OL_I_ID, 6);
        number(i+10, 25, t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY, 2);
        money(i+10, 32, t->item[i].OL_AMOUNT, 9);
        date_only(i+10, 47, t->item[i].OL_DELIVERY_DATE);
    }
}

```

```

return key;

/* Must enter the carrier id */
if ((t->O_CARRIER_ID == EMPTY_NUM) ||
    (t->O_CARRIER_ID < 1) ||
    (t->O_CARRIER_ID > 10))
    {field=1; msgline("Please enter a Carrier Number within 1 and 10"); goto
retry; }

/* clear the message line */
msgline("");
flush();
return key;
}

delivery_write(t)
delivery_trans *t;
{
if (t->status == OK)
    text(8, 1, "Execution Status: Delivery has been queued");
else
    status(8, 1, t->status);
}

/*****
*****
stocklev form processing
*****
*****
define_iobuf(stocklev_form, 300);

int stocklev(t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
int key;
display(stocklev_form);
key = stocklev_read(trans);
if (key != ENTER) return key;
stocklev_transaction(trans);
stocklev_write(trans);
return key;
}

stocklev_setup()
{
int item;
iobuf *old;

/* start with an empty form */
reset(stocklev_form);

/* redirect the data to a special menu buffer */
old = out_buf; out_buf = stocklev_form;

/* clear the iobuf below the menu */
position(3,1);
clear_screen();

/* set up all the field labels */
text(3, 35, "Stock-Level");
text(4, 1, "Warehouse:");
number(4, 12, warehouse, 4);
text(4, 19, "District:");
number(4, 29, district, 2);
text(6, 1, "Stock Level Threshold:");
empty(6, 24, 2);
text(8, 1, "low stock");

trigger();
}

int delivery_read(t)
delivery_trans *t;
{
int i;
int field;
int key;

/* Our warehouse number is fixed */
t->W_ID = warehouse;
t->O_CARRIER_ID = EMPTY_NUM;

/* Process fields until done */
for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 1))
    retry: switch (field)
        {
        case 1: key = read_number(6, 17, &t->O_CARRIER_ID, 2);
            break;
        }

/* if Aborted, then done */
if (key != ENTER)

```

```

/* done */
out_buf = old;
}

int stocklev_read(t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
int field;
int key;

t->W_ID = warehouse;
t->D_ID = district;
t->threshold = EMPTY_NUM;

/* Process fields until done */
for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 1))
  retry: switch (field)
    {
    case 1: key = read_number(6, 24, &t->threshold, 2);
           break;
    }

/* if Aborted, then done */
if (key != ENTER)
  return key;

/* make sure the necessary fields were entered */
if ((t->threshold == EMPTY_NUM) ||
    (t->threshold < 10) ||
    (t->threshold > 20))
  {field=1; msgline("Please enter a threshold within 10 and 20"); goto retry;}

/* clear the message line */
msgline("");
flush();
return key;
}

stocklev_write(t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
if (t->status == OK)
  number(8, 12, t->low_stock, 3);
else
  status(10, 1, t->status);
}

/*****
*****
login form processing
*****
*****/

int login()
{
int field;
int key;
char auditstr[21];
int w_id, d_id;

/* assume the default values */
w_id = warehouse;
d_id = district;
auditstr[0] = '\0';

/* display the login menu */
position(1,1); clear_screen();

```

```

text(3, 30, "Please login.");
text(5,5,"Warehouse:");
number(5, 16, w_id, 4);
text(5, 24, "District:");
number(5, 34, d_id, 2);
text(15, 5, "Audit String:");
text(15, 19, CLIENT_AUDIT_STRING);
empty(16, 19, 20);
trigger();

/* Get values until done */
for (field = 1; field > 0; field = next_field(field, key, 3))
  retry: switch (field)
    {
    case 1:
      key = read_number(5, 16, &w_id, 4, Num);
      break;

    case 2:
      key = read_number(5, 34, &d_id, 2, Num);
      break;

    case 3:
      key = read_text(16, 19, auditstr, 20);
      break;
    }

if (key != ENTER)
  return EOF;

if (w_id == EMPTY_NUM && warehouse == EMPTY_NUM)
  {
  msgline("You must enter a warehouse id");
  field = 1;
  goto retry;
  }

if (d_id == EMPTY_NUM && district == EMPTY_NUM)
  {
  msgline("You must enter a district id");
  field = 2;
  goto retry;
  }

if (w_id != EMPTY_NUM)
  warehouse = w_id;
if (d_id != EMPTY_NUM)
  district = d_id;

/* done */
flush();
return key;
}

/*****
*****
menu form processing
*****
*****/

menu_setup()
{
/* display the menu on the iobuf -- never erased */
position(1, 1);
clear_screen();
string("(1)New-Order (2)Payment (3)Order-Status ");
string("(4)Delivery (5)StockLevel (9)Exit");
}

int menu_read()
{

```

```

position(1, 1);
trigger();
return getkey();
}

int next_field(current, key, max)
int current;
int key;
int max;
{
if (key == BACKTAB)
    if (current == 1)    return max;
    else                return current-1;
else if (key == TAB)
    if (current == max) return 1;
    else                return current+1;
else
    return 0;
}

msgline(str)
char *str;
{
position(24, 1);
clear_screen();
string(str);
flush(); /* Needed? */
}

int setup(argc, argv)
int argc;
char **argv;
{
int key;

/* Ignore SIGPIPE, since they occur normally */
signal(SIGPIPE, SIG_IGN);

/* get the user, warehouse and district numbers */
warehouse = EMPTY_NUM;
district = EMPTY_NUM;
key = login();
user = warehouse*DIST_PER_WARE + district + 1;

/* set up the forms */
menu_setup();
neworder_setup();
payment_setup();
ordstat_setup();
delivery_setup();
stocklev_setup();

/* connect to the delivery queue */
delivery_init(user);

/* connect to the transaction processor */
transaction_begin(user);

return key;
}

cleanup()
{
/* detach from transaction engine */

```

```

transaction_done();

/* detach from the delivery queue */
delivery_done();

/* clear the screen */
position(1, 1);
clear_screen();
flush();
}

/*****
*****
Screen Output Routines
*****
*****/

number(row, col, n, width)
int row;
int col;
int n;
int width;
{
char str[81];
fmt_num(str, n, width);
text(row, col, str);
}

real(row, col, x, width, dec)
int row;
int col;
double x;
int width;
int dec;
{
char str[81];
fmtflt(str, x, width, dec);
text(row, col, str);
}

date(row, col, date_str)
int row;
int col;
char *date_str;
{
text(row, col, date_str);
}

date_only(row, col, date_str)
int row;
int col;
char *date_str;
{
date_str[10] = '\0';
text(row, col, date_str);
}

money(row, col, x, width)
int row;
int col;
double x;
int width;
{
char str[81];
fmt_money(str, x, width);
text(row, col, str);
}

long_text(row, col, str, width)
int row, col, width;
char *str;

```

```

{
int pos;

/* repeat until the entire string is written out */
for (pos = width; *str != '\0'; str++, pos++)
{
    /* if at end of line, position the cursor to next line */
    if (pos >= width)
    {
        position(row, col);
        pos = 0;
        row++;
    }

    /* output the next character */
    pushc(*str);
}

text(row, col, str)
int row;
int col;
char str[];
{
    position(row, col);
    string(str);
}

phone(row, col, str)
int row;
int col;
char *str;
{
    char temp[30];

    fmt_phone(temp, str);
    text(row, col, temp);
}

zip(row, col, str)
int row;
int col;
char *str;
{
    char temp[30];

    fmt_zip(temp, str);
    text(row, col, temp);
}

empty(row, col, len)
int row;
int col;
int len;
{
    position(row, col);
    while (len-- > 0)
        pushc('_');
}

blanks(row, col, len)
int row, col, len;
{
    position(row, col);
    while (len-- > 0)
        pushc(' ');
}

status(row, col, status)
/******
status displays the transaction status

```

```

Note: must correspond to 'get_status' in driver/keystroke.c
*****
int row, col;
int status;
{
    text(row, col, "Execution Status: ");

    if (status == OK)
        string("Transaction Committed");
    else if (status == E_INVALID_ITEM)
        string("Item number is not valid");
    /* Do the rev. 3.3 error checking here. */
    else if (status == E_INVALID_INPUT)
        string("Invalid input, transaction not executed");
    else
    {
        string("Rollback -- ");
        number(row, col+30, status, 5);
    }
}

/******
ASCII terminal control
*****

trigger()
/******
trigger sends a turnaround sequence to let the driver know to send input
*****
{
    pushc(TRIGGER);
}

position(row, col)
/******
position positions the cursor at the given row and column
*****
int row;
int col;
{
    pushc(ESCAPE);
    pushc('[');
    if (row >= 10)
        pushc('0' + row/10);
    pushc('0' + row%10);
    pushc(';');
    if (col >= 10)
        pushc('0' + col/10);
    pushc('0' + col%10);
    pushc('H');
}

clear_screen()
/******
clear_screen clears the iobuf from cursor position to end of iobuf
*****
{
    pushc(ESCAPE);
    pushc('[');
    pushc('J');
}

/******
Screen Input Routines
*****

```

```

#define funny(key) (key != ENTER && key != TAB && key != BACKTAB)

read_number(row, col, n, width)
/*****
read_number reads an integer field
*****/
int row;
int col;
int *n;
int width;
{
char temp[81];
int key;
int err;
debug("read_number: row=%d col=%d width=%d n=%d \n",row, col,width,*n);

/* generate the current characters */
fmt_num(temp, *n, width);
err = NO;

/* repeat until a valid number or a funny key is pressed */
for (;;)
{
/* Let the user edit the field */
key = getfield(row, col, temp, width, Num);
if (funny(key)) return key;

/* convert the field to a number */
*n = cvt_num(temp);
if (*n != INVALID_NUM) break;

msgline("Invalid digit entered");
pushc(BELL);
err = YES;
}

/* display the new number */
number(row, col, *n, width);
if (err) msgline("");
debug("read_number: n=%d key=%d\n", *n, key);
return key;
}

int read_money(row, col, m, width)
int row;
int col;
double *m;
int width;
{
char temp[81];
int key;
int err;

err = NO;
fmt_money(temp, *m, width);

/* repeat until a valid number or a funny key is pressed */
for (;;)
{
key = getfield(row, col, temp, width, Money);
if (funny(key)) return key;

*m = cvt_money(temp);
if (*m != INVALID_FLT) break;

msgline("Please enter amount $99999.99");
pushc(BELL);
err = YES;
}

money(row, col, *m, width);
if (err) msgline("");
return key;
}

int read_real(row, col, x, width, dec)
int row, col, width;
double *x;
{
char temp[81];
int key;
int err;

/* generate the current characters */
fmtflt(temp, *x, width, dec);
err = NO;

/* repeat until a valid number or a funny key is pressed */
for (;;)
{
key = getfield(row, col, temp, width);
if (funny(key)) return key;

/* convert the field to a number */
*x = cvtflt(temp);
if (*x != INVALID_FLT) break;

msgline("Please enter a valid floating pt number");
pushc(BELL);
err = YES;
}

/* display the new number */
real(row, col, *x, width, dec);
if (err) msgline("");

return key;
}

int read_text(row, col, s, width)
int row, col, width;
char *s;
{
char temp[81];
int key;
int i;

/* generate the current characters */
fmt_text(temp, s, width);

/* let the user edit the field */
key = getfield(row, col, temp, width, Text);
if (funny(key)) return key;

/* Strip off leading and trailing space characters */
cvt_text(temp, s);

/* redisplay the current text */
fmt_text(temp, s, width);
text(row, col, temp);

return key;
}

int getfield(row, col, buf, width,ftype)
int row, col, width;
char buf[];
FIELD_TYPE ftype;
{
int pos, key;

debug("getfield: width=%d buf=%s\n", width, width, buf);

/* go to the beginning of the field */
position(row, col);
pos = 0;

/* repeat until a special control character is pressed */
for (;;)

```

```

{
/* get the next character */
key = getkey();

/* CASE: Add to buf if it fits and is it a valid character ? */
if (pos < width && valid_char(key, ftype))
{
buf[pos] = key;
pos++;
pushc(key);
}

/* CASE: char is BACKSPACE. Erase last character. */
else if (key == BACKSPACE && pos > 0)
{
pos--;
buf[pos] = '_';
pushc(BACKSPACE);
pushc('_');
pushc(BACKSPACE);
}

/* CASE: enter, tab, backtab, ^c. Exit loop */
else if (key==ENTER || key==TAB || key==BACKTAB || key==CNTRLC
|| key == EOF)
break;

else if (key=='\031') /* for debugging, let ^X == ENTER */
{key=ENTER; break;}

/* Otherwise, ignore the character and beep */
else
pushc(BELL);
}

debug("getfield: final key: %d buf=%s\n", key, width, buf);
return key;
}

int valid_char(key, ftype)
/*****
valid_char is true if the key is valid for this type of field
*****/
int key;
FIELD_TYPE ftype;
{
int valid;
switch(ftype)
{
case Num : valid = (isdigit(key) || key == '-' || key == '.');
break;

case Text : valid = (isprint(key) || key == ' ');
break;

case Money : valid = (isdigit(key) || key == '-' || key == '.'
|| key == '$' || key == ',');
break;

default : valid = NO;
break;
}
return valid;
}

```

## A.2 Tpc\_lib Source

### lib/tpcc.h

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 14:01:49 $
(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#ifndef TPCC_INCLUDED
#define TPCC_INCLUDED
#include <values.h>

/* The auditor can define these 20 char strings to be anything */
#define DRIVER_AUDIT_STRING "driver audit string"
#define CLIENT_AUDIT_STRING "client audit string"

#ifdef DEBUG
#define debug printf
#else
#define debug (void)
#endif

#include <stdio.h>

typedef int ID; /* All id's */
typedef double MONEY; /* Large integer number of cents */
typedef char TEXT; /* Add an extra byte for null terminator */
typedef double TIME; /* Elapsed seconds from start of run (float?) */
typedef int COUNT; /* integer numbers of things */
typedef double REAL; /* real numbers */
typedef int LOGICAL; /* YES or NO */
typedef struct {
int day; /* days and seconds since Jan 1, 1900 */
int sec; /* NULL represented by negative day */
} DATE;

/* Macro to convert time of day to TIME */
#include <time.h>
extern struct timeval start_time;
#define elapsed_time(t) ( ((t)->tv_sec - start_time.tv_sec) + \
((t)->tv_usec - start_time.tv_usec) / 1000000.0 )

typedef enum {Num,Money,Text,Time,Real,Date} FIELD_TYPE; /* screen field types */

/* Various TPCC constants */
#define W_ID_LEN 4
#define D_ID_LEN 2
#define C_ID_LEN 4
#define I_ID_LEN 6
#define OL_QTY_LEN 2
#define PMT_LEN 7
#define C_ID_LEN 4
#define C_LAST_LEN 16
#define CARRIER_LEN 2
#define THRESHOLD_LEN 2
#define DIST_PER_WARE 10
#define CUST_PER_DIST 3000
#define ORD_PER_DIST 3000
#define MAXITEMS 100000
#define MAX_DIGITS 3 /* # of digits of the NURand number selected
to generate the customer last name */
#define MAXWAREHOUSE 2000 /* maximum # of warehouses - scaling factor */
#define LOADSEED 42 /* # of digits of the NURand number selected

*****/
/* database identifiers and populations */
/*****
int no_warehouse; /* scaling factor */
int no_item; /* 100000 */
int no_dist_pw; /* 10 */
int no_cust_pd; /* 3000 */
int no_ord_pd; /* 3000 */

```



```

int no_new_pd;          /* 900 */
int tpcc_load_seed;    /* 900 */

/* fields to add to each transaction for acid testing */
#define ACID_STUFF \
char acid_txn[2]; \
int acid_timing; \
int acid_action; \
FILE *acid_res

typedef struct {
ID OL_SUPPLY_W_ID;
ID OL_I_ID;
TEXT I_NAME[24+1];
COUNT OL_QUANTITY;
COUNT S_QUANTITY;
MONEY I_PRICE;
char brand_generic;
} neworder_item;

typedef struct {
int status;
LOGICAL all_local;
ID W_ID;
ID D_ID;
ID C_ID;
TEXT C_LAST[C_LAST_LEN+1];
TEXT C_CREDIT[2+1];
REAL C_DISCOUNT;
COUNT O_OL_CNT;
ID O_ID;
TEXT O_ENTRY_D[20]; /* dates as text fields */
REAL W_TAX;
REAL D_TAX;
neworder_item item[15];
ACID_STUFF;
} neworder_trans;

typedef struct {
int status;
LOGICAL byname;
ID W_ID;
ID D_ID;
ID C_ID;
ID C_D_ID;
ID C_W_ID;
MONEY H_AMOUNT;
TEXT H_DATE[20]; /* date as text field */
TEXT W_STREET_1[20+1];
TEXT W_STREET_2[20+1];
TEXT W_CITY[20+1];
TEXT W_STATE[2+1];
TEXT W_ZIP[9+1];
TEXT D_STREET_1[20+1];
TEXT D_STREET_2[20+1];
TEXT D_CITY[20+1];
TEXT D_STATE[2+1];
TEXT D_ZIP[9+1];
TEXT C_FIRST[16+1];
TEXT C_MIDDLE[2+1];
TEXT C_LAST[16+1];
TEXT C_STREET_1[20+1];
TEXT C_STREET_2[20+1];
TEXT C_CITY[20+1];
TEXT C_STATE[2+1];
TEXT C_ZIP[9+1];
TEXT C_PHONE[16+1];
TEXT C_SINCE[20]; /* date as text field */
TEXT C_CREDIT[2+1];
MONEY C_CREDIT_LIM;
REAL C_DISCOUNT;
REAL C_BALANCE;
TEXT C_DATA[200+1];
ACID_STUFF;
} payment_trans;

```

```

typedef struct {
int status;
LOGICAL byname;
ID W_ID;
ID D_ID;
ID C_ID;
TEXT C_FIRST[16+1];
TEXT C_MIDDLE[2+1];
TEXT C_LAST[16+1];
MONEY C_BALANCE;
ID O_ID;
TEXT O_ENTRY_DATE[20]; /* date as text field */
ID O_CARRIER_ID;
COUNT ol_cnt;
struct {
ID OL_SUPPLY_W_ID;
ID OL_I_ID;
COUNT OL_QUANTITY;
MONEY OL_AMOUNT;
TEXT OL_DELIVERY_DATE[20]; /* date as text field */
} item[15];
ACID_STUFF;
} ordstat_trans;

typedef struct {
int status;
ID W_ID;
ID D_ID;
COUNT threshold;
COUNT low_stock;
ACID_STUFF;
} stocklev_trans;

typedef struct {
int status;
ID W_ID;
ID O_CARRIER_ID;
struct {
ID O_ID;
int status;
} order[10];
struct timeval enqueue[1];
struct timeval deque[1];
struct timeval complete[1];
ACID_STUFF;
} delivery_trans;

typedef union {
neworder_trans neworder;
payment_trans payment;
ordstat_trans ordstat;
delivery_trans delivery;
stocklev_trans stocklev;
int status;
} generic_trans;

/*****
Record formats for results
*****/

#ifndef NOTYET
typedef struct
{
float t1, t2, t3, t4, t5;
int status :8;
unsigned int type :3;
unsigned int ol_cnt :4;
unsigned int remote_ol_cnt :4;
unsigned int byname :1;
unsigned int remote :1;
unsigned int skipped :4;
} success_t;
#endif

typedef struct
{

```

```

TIME t1, t2, t3, t4, t5;
int status;
unsigned int type :3;
unsigned int ol_cnt :4;
unsigned int remote_ol_cnt :4;
unsigned int byname :1;
unsigned int remote :1;
unsigned int skipped :4;
} success_t;

typedef struct
{
    struct timeval start_time;
} success_header_t;

/*****
Record formats for loading routines. (DB's have own internal formats
*****/
typedef struct
{
    ID W_ID;
    TEXT W_NAME[10+1];
    TEXT W_STREET_1[20+1];
    TEXT W_STREET_2[20+1];
    TEXT W_CITY[20+1];
    TEXT W_STATE[2+1];
    TEXT W_ZIP[9+1];
    REAL W_TAX;
    MONEY W_YTD;
} warehouse_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID D_ID;
    ID D_W_ID;
    TEXT D_NAME[10+1];
    TEXT D_STREET_1[20+1];
    TEXT D_STREET_2[20+1];
    TEXT D_CITY[20+1];
    TEXT D_STATE[2+1];
    TEXT D_ZIP[9+1];
    REAL D_TAX;
    MONEY D_YTD;
    ID D_NEXT_O_ID;
} district_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID C_ID;
    ID C_D_ID;
    ID C_W_ID;
    TEXT C_FIRST[16+1];
    TEXT C_MIDDLE[2+1];
    TEXT C_LAST[16+1];
    TEXT C_STREET_1[20+1];
    TEXT C_STREET_2[20+1];
    TEXT C_CITY[20+1];
    TEXT C_STATE[2+1];
    TEXT C_ZIP[9+1];
    TEXT C_PHONE[16+1];
    DATE C_SINCE;
    TEXT C_CREDIT[2+1];
    MONEY C_CREDIT_LIM;
    REAL C_DISCOUNT;
    MONEY C_BALANCE;
    MONEY C_YTD_PAYMENT;
    COUNT C_PAYMENT_CNT;
    COUNT C_DELIVERY_CNT;
    TEXT C_DATA[500+1];
} customer_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID H_C_ID;
    ID H_C_D_ID;
    ID H_C_W_ID;
    ID H_D_ID;
    ID H_W_ID;
    DATE H_DATE;
    MONEY H_AMOUNT;
    TEXT H_DATA[24+1];
} history_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID NO_O_ID;
    ID NO_D_ID;
    ID NO_W_ID;
} neworder_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID O_ID;
    ID O_D_ID;
    ID O_W_ID;
    ID O_C_ID;
    DATE O_ENTRY_D;
    ID O_CARRIER_ID;
    COUNT O_OL_CNT;
    LOGICAL O_ALL_LOCAL;
} order_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID OL_O_ID;
    ID OL_D_ID;
    ID OL_W_ID;
    ID OL_NUMBER;
    ID OL_I_ID;
    ID OL_SUPPLY_W_ID;
    DATE OL_DELIVERY_D;
    COUNT OL_QUANTITY;
    MONEY OL_AMOUNT;
    TEXT OL_DIST_INFO[24+1];
} orderline_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID I_ID;
    ID I_IM_ID;
    TEXT I_NAME[24+1];
    MONEY I_PRICE;
    TEXT I_DATA[50+1];
} item_row;

typedef struct
{
    ID S_I_ID;
    ID S_W_ID;
    COUNT S_QUANTITY;
    TEXT S_DIST_01[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_02[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_03[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_04[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_05[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_06[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_07[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_08[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_09[24+1];
    TEXT S_DIST_10[24+1];
    COUNT S_YTD;
    COUNT S_ORDER_CNT;
    COUNT S_REMOTE_CNT;
    TEXT S_DATA[50+1];
} stock_row;

/* Empty field values */
#define EMPTY_NUM (MAXINT-1)
#define INVALID_NUM (MAXINT)
#define EMPTY_FLT (MAXDOUBLE)
#define INVALID_FLT (MINDOUBLE)

/* Status conditions */
#define OK 0
#define E 1

```

```

#define E_INVALID_ITEM 2
#define E_NOT_ENOUGH_ORDERS 3
#define E_DB_ERROR 4
#define E_INVALID_INPUT 5

/* Error message strings */
static char *e_mesg[]={"Transaction complete.", "Error", "Invalid item number.",
                      "Not enough orders.", "Database ERROR !!!!"};

#define YES 1
#define NO 0

double cvt_flt();
double cvt_money();
TIME getclock();
TIME getlocalclock();

#define TPC_MSG_QUE 150

/*****
Transaction specific stuff
*****/

/* types of transactions */
#define NEWORDER 1
#define PAYMENT 2
#define ORDSTAT 3
#define DELIVERY 4
#define STOCKLEV 5
#define DEFERRED 6 /* deferred portion of delivery */

/* the name of each transaction */
static char *transaction_name[] =
    {"", "New_Order", "Payment", "Order-Status",
     "Delivery", "Stock-Level", "Deferred-Delivery"};

/* size of each transaction record */
static int transaction_size[] = {0,
    sizeof(neworder_trans),
    sizeof(payment_trans),
    sizeof(ordstat_trans),
    sizeof(delivery_trans),
    sizeof(stocklev_trans),
    sizeof(delivery_trans),
    0};

/* valid response time for each transaction */
static TIME valid_response[] = {0, 5, 5, 5, 5, 20};

#endif /* TPCC_INCLUDED */

```

## lib/date.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:56:52 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include "tpcc.h"
#include <time.h>

/* macro to get starting day of a particular year (1901 thru 2100) */
#define YEAR(yr) ( (yr-1900)*365 + (yr-1900-1)/4 )

CurrentDate(date)
/*****
CurrentDate fetches the current date and time
*****/
DATE *date;

```

```

{
struct timeval time;
struct timezone tz;

/* get the current time of day */
if (gettimeofday(&time, &tz) < 0)
    syslog("Can't get time of day\n");

/* adjust the time of day by the timezone */
time.tv_sec -= tz.tz_minuteswest * 60;

/* convert seconds and days since EPOCH (Jan 1, 1970) */
date->day = time.tv_sec / (24*60*60);
date->sec = time.tv_sec - date->day * (24*60*60);

/* convert to days since Jan 1, 1900 */
date->day += YEAR(1970);
}

EmptyDate(date)
/*****
Get a NULL date and time
*****/
DATE *date;
{
date->day = 0; /* Use EMPTYNUM instead */
date->sec = 0;
}

int IsEmptyDate(date)
DATE *date;
{
return (date->day == 0 & date->sec == 0);
}

#define Feb29 (31+29-1)

fmt_date(str, date)
/*****
fmt_date formats the DATE into a string MM-DD-YY HH-MM-SS
*****/
char str[20];
DATE *date;
{
/* Note: should probably do date and time separately */

int quad, year, month, day;
int hour, minute, sec;

static int dur[] = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
static int first = YES;

day = date->day;
sec = date->sec;

/* if NULL date, then return empty string */
if (day == EMPTY_NUM || sec == EMPTY_NUM)
    {str[0] = '\0'; return;}

/* 2100, 1900 are NOT leap years. If we are Feb 29 or later, add a day */
if (day >= Feb29 + YEAR(2100)) day++;
if (day >= Feb29) day++;

/* figure out which quad and day within quad we are in */
quad = day / (4*365+1);
day = day - quad * (4*365+1);

/* get our year within quad and day within the year */
if (day < 1*365+1) {year = 0;}
else if (day < 2*365+1) {year = 1; day -= 1*365+1;}
else if (day < 3*365+1) {year = 2; day -= 2*365+1;}
else {year = 3; day -= 3*365+1;}

/* if this is a leap year, february has 29 days */
if (year == 0) dur[1] = 29;
else dur[1] = 28;

```

```

/* decide which day and month we are */
for (month = 0; day >= dur[month]; month++)
    day -= dur[month];

/* decide what time of day it is */
minute = sec / 60;
sec = sec - minute * 60;
hour = minute / 60;
minute = minute - hour * 60;

/* format the date and time */
fmtint(str+0, day+1, 2, ' ');
str[2]='-';
fmtint(str+3, month+1, 2, '0');
str[5]='-';
fmtint(str+6, 1900+quad*4+year, 4, '0');
str[10] = ' ';
fmtint(str+11, hour, 2, ' ');
str[13] = ':';
fmtint(str+14, minute, 2, '0');
str[16] = ':';
fmtint(str+17, sec, 2, '0');
str[19] = '\0';
}

```

## lib/errlog.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:56:52 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <varargs.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

int userid;

static msg_buf();

error(format, va_alist)
/*****
error formats a message and outputs it to a standard location (stderr for now)
*****/
{
    char *format;
    va_dcl
    {
        va_list argptr;

        msg_buf("error \n", strlen("error \n"));

        /* point to the list of arguments */
        va_start(argptr);

        /* format and print to stderr */
        vmessage(format, argptr);

        /* done */
        va_end(argptr);

        /* take an error exit */
        exit(1);
    }

syserror( format, va_alist )
/*****
syserror logs a message with the system error code
*****/
{
    char *format;
    va_dcl
    {
        va_list argptr;

```

```

int save_errno = errno;

msg_buf("syserror \n", strlen("syserror \n"));
/* point to the list of arguments */
va_start(argptr);

/* format and print to stderr */
vmessage(format, argptr);

/* done */
va_end(argptr);

/* display the system error message */
message("    System error message: %d %s\n", save_errno, strerror(save_errno));

/* take an error exit */
exit(1);
}

```

```

message(format, va_alist)
/*****
message formats a message and outputs it to a standard location (stderr for now)
*****/
{
    char *format;
    va_dcl
    {
        va_list argptr;

        msg_buf("message \n", strlen("message \n"));
        /* point to the list of arguments */
        va_start(argptr);

        /* format and print to stderr */
        vmessage(format, argptr);

        /* done */
        va_end(argptr);
    }
}

```

```

vmessage(format, argptr)
/*****
*****/
{
    char *format;
    va_list argptr;

    {
        char buf[3*1024];

        /* format a message id */
        sprintf(buf, "Host %-8s User %-6d Pid %-6d ", getenv("HOST_NAME"), userid,
        getpid());

        /* format the string and print it */
        vsprintf(buf+strlen(buf), format, argptr);
        if (getenv("NO_ERROR_LOG") == NULL)
            msg_buf(buf, strlen(buf));
        if (getenv("NO_STDERR") == NULL)
            write(2, buf, strlen(buf));
    }
}

```

```

static msg_buf(buf, size)
char *buf;
int size;
{
    int fd;
    char *fname;
    time_t tepoch = time(NULL);
    char timestamp[16];
    int ltimestamp;
}

```

```

timestamp = strftime(timestamp, sizeof(timestamp), "%m/%d %T ",
localtime(&tepoch));

/* get the file name to use */
fname = getenv("ERROR_LOG");
if (fname == NULL)
    fname = "/tmp/ERROR_LOG";

/* get exclusive access to the error log file */
fd= open(fname, O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, 0666);
if (fd < 0)
    console_error("Can't open tpc error log file 'ERROR_LOG'\n");
lockf(fd, F_LOCK, 0);

/* write the new text at the end of the file */
lseek(fd, 0, SEEK_END);
write(fd, timestamp, ltimestamp);
write(fd, buf, size);

/* release the file */
/* fsync(fd); */
lockf(fd, F_ULOCK, 0);
close(fd);
}

```

```

console_error(str)
char *str;
{
    int fd = open("/dev/tty", O_WRONLY);
    write(fd, str, strlen(str));
    close(fd);
    exit(1);
}

```

## lib/fmt.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:56:52 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include "tpcc.h"
#include "iobuf.h"
#include <math.h> /* needed for ceil (VM) */
#include <strings.h>

/* formatting routines. */

/* Note: Currently use integer routines to format and convert. Need to
modify the code for cases when integers don't work. */

fmt_money(str, m, width)
char *str;
MONEY m;
int width;
{
    if (m == EMPTY_FLT)
    {
        memset(str, '_', width);
        str[width] = '\0';
        return;
    }

    /* format it as a number with a leading blank */
    *str = ' ';
    fmtflt(str+1, m/100, width-1, 2);

    /* fill in a leading dollar */
    while (*(str+1) == ' ')
        str++;
    *str = '$';
}

```

```

double cvt_money(str)
char *str;
{
    char temp[81], *t, *s;
    double cvtflt(), f;

    /* skip leading and trailing blanks */
    cvt_text(str, temp);

    /* remove leading $ */
    if (*temp == '$') t = temp + 1;
    else t = temp;

    /* start scan at current character */
    s = t;

    /* allow leading minus sign */
    if (*s == '-')
        s++;

    /* allow leading digits */
    while (isdigit(*s))
        s++;

    /* allow decimal pt and two decimal digits */
    if (*s == '.') s++;
    if (isdigit(*s)) s++;
    if (isdigit(*s)) s++;

    /* There should be no more characters */
    if (*s != '\0') return INVALID_FLT;

    /* convert the floating pt number */
    f = cvtflt(t);
    if (f == EMPTY_FLT) return EMPTY_FLT;
    else if (f == INVALID_FLT) return INVALID_FLT;
    else return rint(f*100);
}

```

```

fmt_num(str, n, width)
char str[];
int n;
int width;
{
    /* mark the end of the string */
    str[width] = '\0';

    /* if empty number, return the empty field */
    if (n == EMPTY_NUM)
        memset(str, '_', width);

    /* otherwise, convert the integer */
    else
        fmtint(str, n, width, ' ');

    debug("fmt_num: n=%d str=%s\n", n, str);
}

```

```

cvt_num(str)
char str[];
{
    char text[81];
    cvt_text(str, text);
    if (*text == '\0')
        return EMPTY_NUM;
    else
        return cvtint(text);
}

```

```

fmtflt(str, x, width, dec)
/*****
fmtflt converts a floating pt number to a string "999999.9999"

```

```

*****/
char *str;
double x;
int width;
int dec;
{
int negative;
int integer, fract;
double absolute;

static double pow10[] =
{1., 10., 100., 1000., 10000., 100000., 1000000., 10000000., 100000000.};

/* mark the end of string */
str[width] = '\0';

/* if empty value, make it be an empty field */
if (x == EMPTY_FLT)
{
memset(str, '_', width);
return;
}

absolute = (x < 0)? -x: x;

/* separate into integer and fractional parts */
integer = (int) absolute;
fract = (absolute - integer) * pow10[dec] + .5;

/* let the integer portion contain the sign */
if (x < 0) integer = -integer;

/* Format integer and fraction separately */
fmtint(str, integer, width-dec-1, ' ');
str[width-dec-1] = '.';
fmtint(str+width-dec, fract, dec, '0');
}

```

```

double cvt_flt(str)
char str[];
{
char text[81];
char *t;
double value;
int div;
int fract;
int negative;
int i;

/* normalize the text */
cvt_text(str, text);
if (*text == '\0')
return EMPTY_FLT;

negative = NO;
fract = NO;
value = 0;
div = 1.0;

negative = (text[0] == '-');
if (negative) t = text+1;
else t = text;

for (; *t != '\0' ; t++)
{
if (*t == '.')
if (fract) return INVALID_FLT;
else fract = YES;

else if (isdigit(*t))
{
value = value*10 + (int)*t - (int)'0';
if (fract) div *= 10;
}
}

```

```

else
return INVALID_FLT;
}

if (fract)
value /= div;

if (negative)
value = -value;

return value;
}

fmt_text(s, text, width)
char *s, *text;
int width;
{
/* if an empty string, then all underscores */
if (*text == '\0')
for (; width > 0; width--)
*s++ = '_';

/* otherwise, blank fill it */
else
{
/* copy the text into the new buffer */
for (; *text != '\0'; width--)
*s++ = *text++;

/* fill in the rest with blanks */
for (; width > 0; width--)
*s++ = ' ';
}

/* and finally, terminate the string */
*s = '\0';
}

cvt_text(s, text)
char *s;
char *text;
{
char *lastnb;

/* skip leading blanks and underscores */
for (; *s == ' ' || *s == '_'; s++)
;

/* copy the characters, keeping track of last blank or underscore */
lastnb = text-1;
for (; *s != '\0'; *text++ = *s++)
if (*s != ' ' && *s != '_')
lastnb = text;

/* truncate the text string to last nonblank character */
*(lastnb+1) = '\0';
}

fmtint(field, value, size, fill)
/*****
fmtint formats an integer value into a character field to make the integer
right-justified within the character field, padded with leading fill
characters (e.g. leading blanks if a blank is passed in for the fill argument
*****/
int value;
char *field;
int size;
char fill;
{
int negative;

```

```

int dividend;
int remainder;
char *p;

/* create characters from right to left */
p = field + size - 1;

/* make note if this is a negative number */
negative = value < 0;
if (negative)
    value = -value;

/* Case: Null field. Can't do anything */
if (p < field)
    ;

/* Case: value is zero. Print a leading '0' */
else if (value == 0)
    *p-- = '0';

/* Otherwise, convert each digit in turn */
else do
    {
        dividend = value / 10;
        remainder = value - dividend * 10;
        value = dividend;

        *p-- = (char) ( (int)'0' + remainder );

    } while (p >= field && value > 0);

/* insert a minus sign if appropriate */
if (negative && p >= field)
    *p-- = '-';

/* fill in leading characters */
while (p >= field)
    *p-- = fill;
}

```

```

int cvtint(str)
/*****
getint extracts an integer value from the given character field
(ex: turns the string "123" into the integer 123)
*****/
char *str;
{
int value;
char c;
int negative;
debug("cvtint: str=%s\n", str);

negative = (*str == '-');
if (negative) str++;

/* convert the integer */
for (value = 0; isdigit(*str); str++)
    value = value*10 + (int)(*str) - (int)'0';

/* if any non-digit characters, error */
if (*str != '\0')
    return INVALID_NUM;

/* make negative if there was a minus sign */
if (negative)
    value = -value;

debug("cvtint: value=%d\n", value);
return value;
}

```

```

fmt_phone(str, phone)
char str[20];
char *phone;

```

```

{
/* copy phone number and insert dashes 999999-999-999-9999 */
str[0] = phone[0]; str[1] = phone[1]; str[2] = phone[2];
str[3] = phone[3]; str[4] = phone[4]; str[5] = phone[5];
str[6] = '-';
str[7] = phone[6]; str[8] = phone[7]; str[9] = phone[8];
str[10] = '-';
str[11] = phone[9]; str[12] = phone[10]; str[13] = phone[11];
str[14] = '-';
str[15] = phone[12]; str[16] = phone[13]; str[17] = phone[14];
str[18] = phone[15];
str[19] = '\0';
}

fmt_zip(str, zip)
char str[20];
char *zip;
{
/* copy zip code and insert dashes 99999-9999 */
str[0] = zip[0]; str[1] = zip[1]; str[2] = zip[2];
str[3] = zip[3]; str[4] = zip[4];
str[5] = '-';
str[6] = zip[5]; str[7] = zip[6]; str[8] = zip[7]; str[9] = zip[8];
str[10] = '\0';
}

```

## lib/iobuf.h

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:56:52 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/

/*****
History
941220 LAN Added definition and initialization of the line_col[] array.
This was needed for modifications made of client program to do
block I/O using a WYSE terminal.
*****/

/* structure for screen emulation */
typedef struct
{
int row;
int col;
char buf[25][81];
} screen_t;

typedef struct {
char *beg; /* for output buffers */
char *end;
char *max;
char *cur; /* for input buffers */
} iobuf;

/* Macro do define an I/O buffer of x characters, initialized to empty */
#define define_iobuf(name, size) \
char name##_data[size]; \
iobuf name[1] = {{name##_data, name##_data, \
name##_data+size, name##_data}}

#define reset(buf) if (1) { \
(buf)->cur = (buf)->end = (buf)->beg; \
*(buf)->beg = '\0'; \
} else (void)0

#define flush() if(1) { \
display(out_buf); \
reset(out_buf); \
} else (void)0

/* Standard I/O to and from in_buf and out_buf */

```

```

#ifdef DECLARE_IO_BUFFERS
define_iobuf(output_stuff, 4*1024);
define_iobuf(input_stuff, 1024);
iobuf *in_buf = input_stuff;
iobuf *out_buf = output_stuff;
#else
iobuf *in_buf;
iobuf *out_buf;
#endif

#define pushc(c) if (1) { \
    if (out_buf->end >= out_buf->max) \
        error("out_buf overflow: beg=0x%x end=%d max=%d\n", \
            out_buf->beg, out_buf->end-out_buf->beg, out_buf->max-out_buf->beg); \
    *(out_buf->end++) = (c); \
    *(out_buf->end) = '\0'; /* debug */ \
} else (void)0

#define popc() \
    (*in_buf->cur++)

/* Standard characters used for screen control */
#define ENTER '\015'
#define TAB '\t'
#define BACKTAB '\02' /* ^B */
#define CNTRLC '\03'
#define BACKSPACE '\010'
#define BELL '\07'
#define BLANK ' '
#define UNDERLINE '_'
#define ESCAPE '\033'
/*#define EOF ((char)-1) */
#define TRIGGER '\021' /* dcl */

```

## lib/iobuf.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:56:52 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#define DECLARE_IO_BUFFERS
#include "iobuf.h"
#undef DECLARE_IO_BUFFERS
#include "tpcc.h"
#include <errno.h>

string(str)
char str[];
{
    for (; *str != '\0'; str++)
        pushc(*str);
}

push(str, len)
char *str;
int len;
{
    for (; len > 0; len --)
        pushc(*str++);
}

display(scr)
iobuf *scr;
{
/* Note: if problems doing output, let the input routine detect it */
char *p;
int len;
for (p = scr->beg; p < scr->end; p+=len)

```

```

{
    len = write(1, p, scr->end - p);
    if (len <= 0) break;
}
}

input(scr)
iobuf *scr;
{
    int len;

/* read in as many characters as are available */
len = read(0, scr->end, scr->max - scr->end);

/* if end of input, then pretend we read an END character */
if (len == 0 || (len == -1 && errno == ECONNRESET))
    {
        *scr->end = EOF;
        len = 1;
    }

/* Check for errors */
else if (len == -1)
    syserror("input(scr): unable to read stdin\n");

/* update the pointers to reflect the new data */
scr->end += len;
*scr->end = '\0'; /* for debugging */
}

getkey()
{
    if (in_buf->cur == in_buf->end)
    {
        flush();
        reset(in_buf);
        input(in_buf);
    }

    return popc();
}

```

## lib/random.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 14:01:59 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include "tpcc.h"
#include "string.h"
#include "random.h"

double drand48();

char lastNames[1000][16];
char customerData1[10][301];
char customerData2[10][201];
char stockData1[10][27];
char stockData2[10][25];
char historyData1[10][13];
char historyData2[10][13];
char citystreetData1[10][11];
char citystreetData2[10][11];
char firstNameData1[10][9];
char firstNameData2[10][9];
char StockDistrict[10][25];
char phoneData[10][17];

static long RandySeedIter = 7;

```



```

void GenerateLastNames()
{
    int i;
    char *name;
    static char *n[] = {"BAR", "OUGHT", "ABLE", "PRI", "PRES",
                       "ESE", "ANTI", "CALLY", "ATION", "EING"};

    for(i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
        name = lastNames[i];
        strcpy(name, n[(i/100)%10]);
        strcat(name, n[(i/10)%10]);
        strcat(name, n[(i/1)%10]);
    }
}

int MakeNumberString(min, max, num)
int min;
int max;
TEXT num[];
{
    static char digit[]="0123456789";
    int length;
    int i;

    length = RandomNumber(min, max);

    for (i=0; i<length; i++)
        num[i] = digit[RandomNumber(0,9)];
    num[length] = '\0';

    return length;
}

ID RandomWarehouse(local, scale, percent)
ID local;
ID scale;
int percent; /* percent of remote transactions */
{
    ID w_id;

    /* For the given percent of the time, pick the local warehouse */
    if (RandomNumber(1, 100) > percent || scale == 1)
        w_id = local;

    /* Otherwise, pick a non-local warehouse */
    else
    {
        w_id = RandomNumber(2, scale);
        if (w_id == local)
            w_id = 1;
    }
    return w_id;
}

/* Initialize a table of Random strings for the stock-district
field in the stock table. We can use a table of 10 elements
and select randomly from this table via rule 4.3.2.2 in
the TPC-C spec */
void InitRandomStrings()
{
    int i;

    for (i=0; i < 10; i++) {
        MakeAlphaString(24,24,&StockDistrict[i]);

        MakeAlphaString(300,300,&customerData1[i]);
        MakeAlphaString(0,200,&customerData2[i]);

        MakeAlphaString(26,26,&stockData1[i]);
        MakeAlphaString(0,24,&stockData2[i]);

        MakeAlphaString(12,12,&historyData1[i]);
        MakeAlphaString(0,12, &historyData2[i]);

        MakeAlphaString(10,10,&citystreetData1[i]);
        MakeAlphaString(0 ,10,&citystreetData2[i]);

        MakeAlphaString(8,8,&firstNameData1[i]);
        MakeAlphaString(0,8,&firstNameData2[i]);

        MakeNumberString(16,16,&phoneData[i]);

        GenerateLastNames();
    }
}

int MakeAlphaString(min, max, str)
int min;
int max;
TEXT str[];
{
    static char character[] = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
    int length;
    int i;

    length = RandomNumber(min, max);

    for (i=0; i<length; i++) {
        /* NOTE: we use sizeof(character)-2 because of the following:
        subtract 1 because we are numbering from 0 instead of 1 and
        subtract 1 because the sizeof(character) is 1 greater than
        the data in character because of the invisible C string
        terminator at the end. */
        str[i] = character[RandomNumber(0, sizeof(character)-2)];
    }
    str[length] = '\0';

    return length;
}

void RandomPermutation(perm, n)
int perm[];
int n;
{
    int i, r, t;

    /* generate the identity permutation to start with */
    for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
        perm[i] = i;

    /* randomly shuffle the permutation */
    for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        r = RandomNumber(i, n);
        t = perm[i]; perm[i] = perm[r]; perm[r] = t;
    }
}

void RandomDelay(mean, adjust)
/******
random_sleep sleeps according to the TPC specification
*****/
double mean;
double adjust;
{
    double secs;
    double exponential();

    secs = exponential(mean);

    delay(secs+adjust);
}

double exponential(mean)
/******
exponential generates a reverse exponential distribution
*****/
double mean;
{
    double x;
    double log();

#ifdef USE_DRAND48
    x = -log(1.0-drand48()) * mean;
#else
    x = -log(1.0-randy()) * mean;
#endif
}

```

```

    return x;
}

void SetRandomSeed(val)
long val;
{
#ifdef USE_DRAND48
    srand48(val);
#else
    RandySeedIter = val;
#endif
}

void Randomize()
{
    SetRandomSeed(time(0)+getpid());
}

/* Random number generator from Proceeding of the ACM */
#define RANDY_A_VAL 16807
/* 2^31 - 1 */
#define RANDY_M_VAL 2147483647
/* m / a */
#define RANDY_Q_VAL 127773
/* m % a */
#define RANDY_R_VAL 2836

double randy()
{
    long    hi, lo, test;

    hi = RandySeedIter / RANDY_Q_VAL;
    lo = RandySeedIter % RANDY_Q_VAL;

    test = (RANDY_A_VAL * lo) - (RANDY_R_VAL * hi);
    RandySeedIter = (test > 0) ? test : test + RANDY_M_VAL;

    return( (double)RandySeedIter / (double)RANDY_M_VAL );
} /* end of fn randy */

```

## lib/random.h

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 14:02:00 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#ifdef TPCC_RANDOM
#define TPCC_RANDOM

#ifdef USE_DRAND48
double drand48();
#else
double randy();
#endif

extern int    MakeNumberString();
extern ID    RandomWarehouse();
extern int    MakeAlphaString();
extern void   RandomPermutation();
extern void   RandomDelay();
extern double exponential();
extern void   Randomize();
extern void   SetRandomSeed();

extern char lastNames[1000][16];
extern char customerData1[10][301];
extern char customerData2[10][201];
extern char stockData1[10][27];
extern char stockData2[10][25];
extern char historyData1[10][13];
extern char historyData2[10][13];
extern char citystreetData1[10][11];
extern char citystreetData2[10][11];
extern char firstNameData1[10][9];

```

```

extern char firstNameData2[10][9];
extern char StockDistrict[10][25];
extern char phoneData[10][17];

/*****
RandomNumber selects a uniform random number from min to max inclusive
*****/
#ifdef USE_DRAND48
#define RandomNumber(min,max) \
    ((int)(drand48() * ((int)(max) - (int)(min) + 1)) + (int)(min))
#else
#define RandomNumber(min,max) \
    ((int)(randy() * ((int)(max) - (int)(min) + 1)) + (int)(min))
#endif

/*****
NURandomNumber selects a non-uniform random number
*****/
#define NURandomNumber(a, min, max, c) \
    ((RandomNumber(0, a) | RandomNumber(min, max)) + (c)) % \
    ((max) - (min) + 1) + (min)

#define SelectCityStreetData(data) \
{ \
    strcpy(data,citystreetData1[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
    strcat(data,citystreetData2[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
}

#define SelectFirstName(data) \
{ \
    strcpy(data,firstNameData1[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
    strcat(data,firstNameData2[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
}

#define SelectHistoryData(data) \
{ \
    strcpy(data,historyData1[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
    strcat(data,historyData2[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
}

#define SelectStockData(data) \
{ \
    strcpy(data,stockData1[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
    strcat(data,stockData2[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
}

#define SelectClientData(data) \
{ \
    strcpy(data,customerData1[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
    strcat(data,customerData2[RandomNumber(0,9)]); \
}

#define SelectPhoneData(data) strcpy(data,phoneData[RandomNumber(0,9)])
#define SelectStockDistrict(data) strcpy(data,StockDistrict[RandomNumber(0,9)])

#define MakeZip(zip) \
{ \
    MakeNumberString(4, 4, zip); \
    zip[4] = '1'; \
    zip[5] = '1'; \
    zip[6] = '1'; \
    zip[7] = '1'; \
    zip[8] = '1'; \
    zip[9] = '\0'; \
}

#define MakeAddress(str1, str2, city, state, zip) \
{ \
    SelectCityStreetData(str1); \
    SelectCityStreetData(str2); \
    SelectCityStreetData(city); \
    MakeAlphaString(2,2,state); \
    MakeZip(zip); \
}

#define LastName(num, name) strcpy(name, lastNames[num])

#define Original(str) \

```

```

{ \
  int len = strlen(str); \
  if (len >= 8) { \
    int pos = RandomNumber(0,(len-8)); \
    str[pos+0] = 'O'; \
    str[pos+1] = 'R'; \
    str[pos+2] = 'I'; \
    str[pos+3] = 'G'; \
    str[pos+4] = 'I'; \
    str[pos+5] = 'N'; \
    str[pos+6] = 'A'; \
    str[pos+7] = 'L'; \
  } \
}

```

```
#endif
```

## lib/results\_file.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 14:02:01 $
(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "tpcc.h"

static FILE *rfile;

results_open(id)
{
  int id;
  {
    char fullname[128];
    char *basename;

    /* get the base file name for the deferred results */
    /*
    * Make it a directory under /tmp so at least we can set it to a
    * symbolic link in case /tmp doesn't have enough room.
    */
    basename = getenv("TPCC_RESULTS_FILE");
    if (basename == NULL)
      basename = "/tmp/TPCC_RESULTS_FILE";

    /* create the full file name */
    sprintf(fullname, "%s.%d", basename, id);

    /* open the file */
    unlink(fullname);
    rfile = fopen(fullname, "wb");
    if (rfile == NULL)
      syserror("Delivery server %d can't open file %s\n", id, fullname);

    /* allocate a larger buffer */
  }
}

results(t)
{
  delivery_trans *t;
  {
    if (fwrite(t, sizeof(*t), 1, rfile) != 1)
      syserror("Delivery server: Can't post results\n");
  }
}

results_close()
{
  if (fclose(rfile) < 0)

```

```

} syserror("Delivery server can't close file\n");
}

```

## lib/Makefile

```

*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/02/14 12:31:40 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****

debug = +O2 +Ofastaccess +Oentrysched
#debug = -g

CFLAGS= ${debug} -Wl,-a,archive -I. +ESlit

utils=iobuf.o delay.o errlog.o fmt.o random.o tas.o null_key.o null_select.o
results_file.o date.o prepare_socket.o shm.o spinlock.o

all: tpc_lib.a server_default.o

tpc_lib.a: ${utils}
        rm -f tpc_lib.a
        ar -r tpc_lib.a ${utils}

clean:
        rm -f *.o
        rm -f *.a

clobber: clean

.s.o:
        cc -c $*.s

```

Transaction Source

## client/sybase/transaction.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 98/02/03 08:14:29 $
(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/
#include <sybfront.h>
#include <sybdb.h>
#include "tpcc.h"

#define MaxTries 10

int user;
LOGINREC *login;
DBPROCESS *dbproc;

#define from_sybase_date(sybdate, date) { \
  date.day = sybdate.dtdays; \
  date.sec = sybdate.dtime / 300; \
}

transaction_begin(u)
{
  int u;
  {
    char *packet;
    int message_handler(), error_handler();

    user = u;

    /* initialize dlib */
    if (dbinit() != SUCCEED)
      error("Can't initialize the DB library\n");

    /* install a message handler */
    (void)dbmsghandle(message_handler);
  }
}

```

```

(void)dberrhandle(error_handler);

/* set up Sybase structures */
login = dblogin();
DBSETLUSER(login, "sa");
DBSETLPACKET(login,4096);

/* Open the connection to the server. */
if ((dbproc = dbopen(login, (char *)NULL)) == NULL)
    error("Could not open connection\n");

/* Use the TPCC database */
dbuse(dbproc, "tpcc");
}

transaction_done()
{
    /* put detach from database here */
    dbexit();
}

#define INT2(p) ((short *) (p)+1)
#define INT1(p) ((char *) (p)+3)

void neworder_transaction(t)
{
    neworder_trans *t;
    int try;

    /* repeat until we give up trying */
    for (try=0; try<MaxTries; try++)
    {
        /* if the transaction succeeds, then done */
        if (neworder_body(t))
            break;

        /* clean up and try again */
        dbcancel(dbproc);
        sleep_before_retry();

        /* don't retry if caused by operator error */
        if (t->status == E_INVALID_INPUT) break;
    }

    /* if we finally gave up, then display a message */
    if (try >= MaxTries)
        t->status = E_DB_ERROR;
}

int neworder_body (t)
{
    neworder_trans *t;
    {
        int i;
        DBDATETIME o_entry_d;
        DATE o_entry_d_DATE;
        REAL tax_n_discount;

        debug("Neworder: w_id=%d d_id=%d c_id=%d\n", t->W_ID, t->D_ID, t->C_ID);

        /* assume everthing fine unless otherwise */
        t->status = OK;

        /* see if our items are all local */
        for (i=0; i<t->O_OL_CNT; i++)
            if (t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID != t->W_ID) break;
        t->all_local = (i >= t->O_OL_CNT);

        /* prepare the parameters for the "neworder" transaction. */
        if (t->all_local) dbrpcinit(dbproc, "neworder_local", 0);
        else dbrpcinit(dbproc, "neworder_remote", 0);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
    }
}

```

```

dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT4, -1, -1, &t->C_ID);
dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT4, -1, -1, &t->O_OL_CNT);

/* Send the orderlines (up to 15) */
for (i = 0; i < t->O_OL_CNT; i++)
{
    debug(" i=%d i_id=%d w_id=%d qty=%d\n", i, t->item[i].OL_I_ID,
        t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID, t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY);
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT4, -1, -1, &t->item[i].OL_I_ID);
    if (!t->all_local)
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1,
            INT2(&t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY));
}

/* execute the neworder transaction */
if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
if (dbsqllok(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

/* get results from order lines */
for (i = 0; i < t->O_OL_CNT; i++)
    if (!order_line_result(dbproc, &t->item[i], &t->status))
        break;

/* get the results of the overall neworder transaction */
if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
dbbind(dbproc, 1, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->W_TAX);
dbbind(dbproc, 2, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->D_TAX);
dbbind(dbproc, 3, INTBIND, 0, &t->O_ID);
dbbind(dbproc, 4, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_LAST), t->C_LAST);
dbbind(dbproc, 5, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->C_DISCOUNT);
dbbind(dbproc, 6, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_CREDIT), t->C_CREDIT);
dbbind(dbproc, 7, DATETIMEBIND, 0, &o_entry_d);
if (dbnextrow(dbproc) != REG_ROW) return NO;
if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

/* convert the date */
from_sybase_date(o_entry_d, o_entry_d_DATE);
fmt_date(&t->O_ENTRY_D, &o_entry_d_DATE);

/* Check for invalid input (what is -6 anyway?) */
if (dbretstatus(dbproc) == -6)
{
    t->status = E_INVALID_INPUT;
    return NO;
}
/* done */
return YES;
}

int order_line_result(dbproc, item, status)
{
    DBPROCESS *dbproc;
    neworder_item *item;
    int *status;
    {
        /* Each order line is a separate query. Fetch the data */
        if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
        dbbind(dbproc, 1, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(item->I_NAME), item->I_NAME);
        dbbind(dbproc, 2, FLT8BIND, 0, &item->I_PRICE);
        dbbind(dbproc, 3, INTBIND, 0, &item->S_QUANTITY);
        dbbind(dbproc, 4, CHARBIND, 1, &item->brand_generic);
        if (dbnextrow(dbproc) != REG_ROW) return NO;
        if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
        if (dbhasretstat(dbproc) && dbretstatus(dbproc) != 0) return NO;

        /* Note: items that weren't found will have empty I_NAME */
        if (item->I_NAME[0] == '\0')
            *status = E_INVALID_ITEM;
        return YES;
    }
}

void payment_transaction(t)
{
    payment_trans *t;
    {

```

```

int try;

/* repeat until we give up trying */
for (try=0; try<MaxTries; try++)
{
    /* if the transaction succeeds, then done */
    if (payment_body(t))
        break;

    /* clean up and try again */
    dbcancel(dbproc);
    sleep_before_retry();

    /* don't retry if caused by operator error */
    if (t->status == E_INVALID_INPUT) break;
}

/* if we finally gave up, then display a message */
if (try >= MaxTries)
    t->status = E_DB_ERROR;
}

int payment_body(t)
payment_trans *t;
{
    DBDATETIME H_DATE;
    DATE H_DATE_DATE;
    DBDATETIME C_SINCE;
    DATE C_SINCE_DATE;

    if (t->byname)
    {
        dbrpcinit(dbproc, "payment_byname", 0);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->C_W_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBFLT8, -1, -1, &t->H_AMOUNT);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->C_D_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBCHAR, -1, strlen(t->C_LAST), t->C_LAST);
    }
    else
    {
        dbrpcinit(dbproc, "payment_byid", 0);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->C_W_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBFLT8, -1, -1, &t->H_AMOUNT);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->C_D_ID));
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT4, -1, -1, &t->C_ID);
    }

    if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
    if (dbsqlok(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
    if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

    dbbind(dbproc, 1, INTBIND, 0, &t->C_ID);
    dbbind(dbproc, 2, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_LAST), t->C_LAST);
    dbbind(dbproc, 3, DATETIMEBIND, 0, &H_DATE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 4, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->W_STREET_1), t->W_STREET_1);
    dbbind(dbproc, 5, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->W_STREET_2), t->W_STREET_2);
    dbbind(dbproc, 6, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->W_CITY), t->W_CITY);
    dbbind(dbproc, 7, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->W_STATE), t->W_STATE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 8, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->W_ZIP), t->W_ZIP);

    dbbind(dbproc, 9, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->D_STREET_1), t->D_STREET_1);
    dbbind(dbproc, 10, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->D_STREET_2), t->D_STREET_2);
    dbbind(dbproc, 11, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->D_CITY), t->D_CITY);
    dbbind(dbproc, 12, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->D_STATE), t->D_STATE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 13, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->D_ZIP), t->D_ZIP);

    dbbind(dbproc, 14, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_FIRST), t->C_FIRST);
    dbbind(dbproc, 15, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_MIDDLE), t->C_MIDDLE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 16, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_STREET_1), t->C_STREET_1);
    dbbind(dbproc, 17, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_STREET_2), t->C_STREET_2);
    dbbind(dbproc, 18, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_CITY), t->C_CITY);
    dbbind(dbproc, 19, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_STATE), t->C_STATE);

    dbbind(dbproc, 20, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_ZIP), t->C_ZIP);
    dbbind(dbproc, 21, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_PHONE), t->C_PHONE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 22, DATETIMEBIND, 0, &C_SINCE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 23, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_CREDIT), t->C_CREDIT);
    dbbind(dbproc, 24, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->C_CREDIT_LIM);
    dbbind(dbproc, 25, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->C_DISCOUNT);
    dbbind(dbproc, 26, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->C_BALANCE);
    dbbind(dbproc, 27, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_DATA), t->C_DATA);

    if (dbnextrow(dbproc) != REG_ROW) return NO;
    if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

    t->status = OK;
    /* need to be in string format */

    from_sybase_date(C_SINCE, C_SINCE_DATE);
    from_sybase_date(H_DATE, H_DATE_DATE);
    fmt_date(t->H_DATE, &H_DATE_DATE);
    fmt_date(t->C_SINCE, &C_SINCE_DATE);

    /* Check for invalid input */
    if (dbretstatus(dbproc) == -6) {
        t->status = E_INVALID_INPUT;
        return NO;
    }

    return YES;
}

void ordstat_transaction(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    int try;

    /* repeat until we give up trying */
    for (try=0; try<MaxTries; try++)
    {
        /* if the transaction succeeds, then done */
        if (ordstat_body(t))
            break;

        /* clean up and try again */
        dbcancel(dbproc);
        sleep_before_retry();

        /* don't retry if caused by operator error */
        if (t->status == E_INVALID_INPUT) break;
    }

    /* if we finally gave up, then display a message */
    if (try >= MaxTries)
        t->status = E_DB_ERROR;
}

int ordstat_body(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    ID ol_supply_w_id;
    ID ol_i_id;
    COUNT ol_quantity;
    MONEY ol_amount;
    DBDATETIME ol_delivery_d;
    DBDATETIME o_entry_d;
    DATE ol_delivery_d_DATE;
    DATE o_entry_d_DATE;

    int i, code;

    /* if this is by name, then invoke the byname procedure */
    if (t->byname)
    {
        dbrpcinit(dbproc, "order_status_byname", 0);
        dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));

```

```

    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBCHAR, -1, strlen(t->C_LAST), t->C_LAST);
}

/* otherwise, invoke the by id procedure */
else
{
    dbrpcinit(dbproc, "order_status_byid", 0);
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT4, -1, -1, &t->C_ID);
}

/* make the rpc call and check for errors */
if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
if (dbsqlok(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

/* Code for TPC-C rev. 3.3 error checking. */
if (dbrows(dbproc) != SUCCEED ) {
    t->status = E_INVALID_INPUT;
}
/* prepare to fetch the results */
dbbind(dbproc, 1, INTBIND, 0, &ol_supply_w_id);
dbbind(dbproc, 2, INTBIND, 0, &ol_i_id);
dbbind(dbproc, 3, INTBIND, 0, &ol_quantity);
dbbind(dbproc, 4, FLT8BIND, 0, &ol_amount);
dbbind(dbproc, 5, DATETIMEBIND, 0, &ol_delivery_d);

/* do for each row */
for (i=0; (code = dbnextrow(dbproc)) == REG_ROW && i<15; i++) {

    /* move the information into the structure */
    t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID = ol_supply_w_id;
    t->item[i].OL_I_ID = ol_i_id;
    t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY = ol_quantity;
    t->item[i].OL_AMOUNT = ol_amount;
    from_sybase_date(ol_delivery_d, ol_delivery_d_DATE);
    if (IsEmptyDate(&ol_delivery_d_DATE)) {
        t->item[i].OL_DELIVERY_DATE[0] = '\0';
    } else {
        fmt_date(t->item[i].OL_DELIVERY_DATE, &ol_delivery_d_DATE);
    }
}

if (code != NO_MORE_ROWS) return NO;

/* remember how many rows we found */
t->ol_cnt = i;

if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

/* Code for TPC-C rev. 3.3 error checking. */
if (dbrows(dbproc) != SUCCEED ) {
    t->status = E_INVALID_INPUT;
}

/* fetch the remaining information */
dbbind(dbproc, 1, INTBIND, 0, &t->C_ID);
dbbind(dbproc, 2, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_LAST), t->C_LAST);
dbbind(dbproc, 3, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_FIRST), t->C_FIRST);
dbbind(dbproc, 4, NTBSTRINGBIND, sizeof(t->C_MIDDLE), t->C_MIDDLE);
dbbind(dbproc, 5, FLT8BIND, 0, &t->C_BALANCE);
dbbind(dbproc, 6, INTBIND, 0, &t->O_ID);
dbbind(dbproc, 7, DATETIMEBIND, 0, &o_entry_d);
dbbind(dbproc, 8, INTBIND, 0, &t->O_CARRIER_ID);
if (dbnextrow(dbproc) != REG_ROW) return NO;
if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

/* convert the date */
from_sybase_date(o_entry_d, o_entry_d_DATE);
fmt_date(t->O_ENTRY_DATE, &o_entry_d_DATE);

t->status = OK;
return YES;
}

```

```

delivery_transaction(t)
delivery_trans *t;
{
    ID d;

    int try;
    d = 1;

    /* repeat until we give up trying */
    for (try=0; try<MaxTries; try++)
    {
        /* if the transaction succeeds, then done */
        d = delivery_body(t, d);
        if (d > 10) break;

        /* clean up and try again */
        dbcancel(dbproc);
        sleep_before_retry();

        /* don't retry if caused by operator error */
        if (t->status == E_INVALID_INPUT) break;
    }

    /* any uncompleted districts have an error */
    for ( ; d <= 10; d++)
        t->order[d-1].status = E_DB_ERROR;
}

int delivery_body(t, d)
delivery_trans *t;
ID d;
{
    dbrpcinit(dbproc, "delivery", 0);
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->O_CARRIER_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&d));
    if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return d;
    if (dbsqlok(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return d;

    for ( ; d <= 10; d++)
    {
        /* Each order line is a separate query. Fetch the data */
        if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) break;
        dbbind(dbproc, 1, INTBIND, 0, &t->order[d-1].O_ID);
        if (dbnextrow(dbproc) != REG_ROW) break;
        if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) break;
        if (dbhasretstat(dbproc) && dbretstatus(dbproc) != 0) break;

        if (t->order[d-1].O_ID == 0) t->order[d-1].status=E_NOT_ENOUGH_ORDERS;
        else t->order[d-1].status = OK;
    }

    return d;
}

stocklev_transaction(t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
    int try;

    /* repeat until we give up trying */
    for (try=0; try<MaxTries; try++)
    {
        /* if the transaction succeeds, then done */
        if (stocklev_body(t))
            break;

        /* clean up and try again */
        dbcancel(dbproc);
    }
}

```

```

        sleep_before_retry();

        /* don't retry if caused by operator error */
        if (t->status == E_INVALID_INPUT) break;
    }

    /* if we finally gave up, then display a message */
    if (try >= MaxTries)
        t->status = E_DB_ERROR;
}

int stocklev_body (t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
    int iid, uniq[500];
    int i, j, count;
    int duplicate_found;

    dbrpcinit(dbproc, "stock_level", 0);
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->W_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT1, -1, -1, INT1(&t->D_ID));
    dbrpcparam(dbproc, NULL, 0, SYBINT2, -1, -1, INT2(&t->threshold));
    if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
    if (dbsqllok(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

    if (dbresults(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;
    dbbind(dbproc, 1, INTBIND, 0, &iid);
    count = 0;
    while (dbnextrow(dbproc) == REG_ROW) {
        duplicate_found = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < count; j++) {
            if (iid == uniq[j]) {
                duplicate_found = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
        /* if this was a duplicate of something already found, then
        don't count it and continue */
        if (duplicate_found) continue;

        if (count < 500) {
            uniq[count++] = iid;
        } else {
            return NO;
        }
    }
    if (dbcquery(dbproc) != SUCCEED) return NO;

    t->status = OK;
    t->low_stock = count;
    return YES;
}

int sleep_before_retry()
{
    delay(.1);
}

to_sybase_date(date, sybdate)
DATE *date;
DBDATEIME *sybdate;
{
    sybdate->dt days = date->day;
    sybdate->dt time = date->sec*300;
}

int deadlock = NO;

error_handler(dbproc, msgno, msgstate, severity, msgtext, srvname,
              procname, line)
/*****
error_handler deals with error messages
*****/
DBPROCESS *dbproc;
DBINT msgno;

```

```

int msgstate;
int severity;
char *msgtext;
char *procname;
DBUSMALLINT line;
{
    if (deadlock)
        message("Error: Deadlock detected from %s line %d\n", procname, line);
    else
        message("Error #%d from %s line %d\n%s\n",
              msgno, procname, line, msgtext);

    deadlock = NO;
    return INT_CANCEL;
}

message_handler(dbproc, msgno, msgstate, severity, msgtext, srvname,
               procname, line)
/*****
message_handler deals with informational messages
*****/
DBPROCESS *dbproc;
DBINT msgno;
int msgstate;
int severity;
char *msgtext;
char *procname;
DBUSMALLINT line;
{
    /* Ignore messages that will be passed to error handler anyway */
    if (msgno == SYBESMSG)
        return(SUCCEED);

    /* Force an error for Deadlocks */
    else if (msgno == 1205)
    {
        deadlock = YES;
        message("Message: Deadlock detected from %s line %d\n", procname, line);
        return(FAIL);
    }

    else if (msgno != 5701 && msgno != 5703 && msgno != 5704)
    {
        message("Message #%d from %s line %d\n%s\n",
              msgno, procname, line, msgtext);
        return(FAIL);
    }
}

```

## client/service.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:53:26 $
(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****/

#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include "tpcc.h"
#include "atmi.h"

extern int userid;
char *cmd = NULL;

int tpsvrinit(argc, argv)
int argc;
char **argv;
{

```

```

char c;
int ret;

/*
 * search for the options
 *   "-n" server number
 *   "-S" server program
 * purpose: to get svr_id & progname for DVRY_LOG files
 */
while ((c = getopt(argc, argv, "n:S:h:")) != EOF) {
    switch(c) {
        case 'n':
            userid = atoi(optarg);
            break;
        case 'S':
            cmd = optarg;
            break;
    }
}

ret = transaction_begin(userid);
results_open(userid);

return 0;
}

void NEWO_SVC(svcinfo)
TPSVCINFO *svcinfo;
{
    neworder_transaction((neworder_trans *)svcinfo->data);
    tpreturn(TPSUCCESS, 0, svcinfo->data, svcinfo->len, 0);
}

void PMT_SVC(svcinfo)
TPSVCINFO *svcinfo;
{
    payment_transaction((payment_trans *)svcinfo->data);
    tpreturn(TPSUCCESS, 0, svcinfo->data, svcinfo->len, 0);
}

void ORDS_SVC(svcinfo)
TPSVCINFO *svcinfo;
{
    ordstat_transaction((ordstat_trans *)svcinfo->data);
    tpreturn(TPSUCCESS, 0, svcinfo->data, svcinfo->len, 0);
}

void STKL_SVC(svcinfo)
TPSVCINFO *svcinfo;
{
    stocklev_transaction((stocklev_trans *)svcinfo->data);
    tpreturn(TPSUCCESS, 0, svcinfo->data, svcinfo->len, 0);
}

void DVRY_SVC(svcinfo)
TPSVCINFO *svcinfo;
{
    delivery_trans *t = (delivery_trans *)svcinfo->data;
    gettimeofday(t->deque, NULL);
    delivery_transaction(t);
    gettimeofday(t->complete, NULL);
    results(t);

    /* Why do we return things ? */
    tpreturn(TPSUCCESS, 0, svcinfo->data, svcinfo->len, 0);
}

/*****
 tpsvrdone cleans up after the TPC transaction service
 *****/
void tpsvrdone()
{
    transaction_done();
    results_close();
}

```

```

/* Log a message saying we are done */
message("TUXEDO service %s has shutdown\n", cmd);
}

```

## A.3 TPC-C Stored Procedures

### tpcc\_proc.sh

```

#!/usr/bin/sh -f
#*****
#(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 98/02/03 08:41:00 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

# Stored procedure for TPC-C 3.0 on SQL Server 11.0 and later
# Copyright Sybase 1995

isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD <<EOF
use tpcc
go
if exists ( SELECT name FROM sysobjects WHERE name = 'neworder_local' )
    DROP PROC neworder_local
go

CREATE PROC neworder_local (
    @w_id          smallint,
    @d_id          tinyint,
    @c_id          int,
    @o_ol_cnt int,

    @i_id          int = 0, @ol_qty          tinyint = 0,
    @i_id2         int = 0, @ol_qty2         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id3         int = 0, @ol_qty3         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id4         int = 0, @ol_qty4         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id5         int = 0, @ol_qty5         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id6         int = 0, @ol_qty6         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id7         int = 0, @ol_qty7         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id8         int = 0, @ol_qty8         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id9         int = 0, @ol_qty9         tinyint = 0,
    @i_id10        int = 0, @ol_qty10        tinyint = 0,
    @i_id11        int = 0, @ol_qty11        tinyint = 0,
    @i_id12        int = 0, @ol_qty12        tinyint = 0,
    @i_id13        int = 0, @ol_qty13        tinyint = 0,
    @i_id14        int = 0, @ol_qty14        tinyint = 0,
    @i_id15        int = 0, @ol_qty15        tinyint = 0
)
as

declare
    @w_tax          real,          @d_tax          real,
    @c_last        char(16), @c_credit char(2),
    @c_discount    real,          @commit_flag int,

    @i_price float,
    @i_name        char(24), @i_data          char(50),

    @s_quantity    smallint,
    @s_ytd         int,          @s_order_cnt int,
    @s_dist        char(24), @s_data        char(50),

    @ol_number     int,          @o_id          int,
    @ol_entry_d    datetime, @b_g          char(1),
    @B             char(1),      @G             char(1)

declare
    @ol_qty_smallint smallint, @minusonesmall smallint,
    @tiny1 tinyint, @smallone smallint,
    @small0 smallint, @small91 smallint, @small10 smallint,
    @d_id_int int, @original char(10)

```



```

declare c_no_wdc CURSOR FOR
SELECT      w_tax, d_tax, d_next_o_id,
            c_last, c_discount, c_credit, getdate()
FROM        district HOLDLOCK,
            warehouse HOLDLOCK,
            customer (index c_clu prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE       d_w_id   = @w_id
AND        d_id     = @d_id
AND        w_id     = d_w_id
AND        c_w_id   = w_id
AND        c_d_id   = d_id
AND        c_id     = @c_id
FOR UPDATE OF d_next_o_id

BEGIN TRANSACTION NO
select @tiny1 = 1, @smallone = 1, @minusonesmall = -1,
       @small0 = 0, @small91 = 91, @small10 = 10,
       @original = "%ORIGINAL%", @B = "B", @G = "G",
       @d_id_int = @d_id, @commit_flag = 1, @ol_number = 0

OPEN c_no_wdc
FETCH c_no_wdc INTO
       @w_tax, @d_tax, @o_id,
       @c_last, @c_discount, @c_credit,
       @o_entry_d
UPDATE  district
SET     d_next_o_id = @o_id + 1
WHERE  CURRENT OF c_no_wdc
CLOSE c_no_wdc

while (@ol_number < @o_ol_cnt) begin
    SELECT @ol_number = @ol_number + 1,
           @i_id = case @ol_number
                when 1 then @i_id2
                when 2 then @i_id3
                when 3 then @i_id4
                when 4 then @i_id5
                when 5 then @i_id6
                when 6 then @i_id7
                when 7 then @i_id8
                when 8 then @i_id9
                when 9 then @i_id10
                when 10 then @i_id11
                when 11 then @i_id12
                when 12 then @i_id13
                when 13 then @i_id14
                when 14 then @i_id15
                else @i_id
            end
    , @ol_qty = case @ol_number
                when 1 then @ol_qty2
                when 2 then @ol_qty3
                when 3 then @ol_qty4
                when 4 then @ol_qty5
                when 5 then @ol_qty6
                when 6 then @ol_qty7
                when 7 then @ol_qty8
                when 8 then @ol_qty9
                when 9 then @ol_qty10
                when 10 then @ol_qty11
                when 11 then @ol_qty12
                when 12 then @ol_qty13
                when 13 then @ol_qty14
                when 14 then @ol_qty15
                else @ol_qty
            end

    /* set i_id, ol_qty for this lineitem */
    /* this is replaced by case statement */

    /* convert c_no_is cursor to a simple select */
    /* get item data (no one update item) */

    select @i_price = i_price,
           @i_name = i_name,
           @i_data = i_data
    from item HOLDLOCK
    where i_id = @i_id

```

```

if (@@rowcount = 0)
begin
    select @commit_flag = 0
    select NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL
    continue
end
/*Otherwise if the item is found */

/* s_ytd == int, ol_qty == tiny, s_quantity == small,
91 = int, 0 = int */

update stock
set s_ytd = s_ytd + @ol_qty,
    @s_quantity = s_quantity - @ol_qty +
    case when (s_quantity - @ol_qty < @small10)
    then @small91 else @small0 end,
    s_quantity = s_quantity - @ol_qty +
    case when (s_quantity - @ol_qty < @small10)
    then @small91 else @small0 end,
    s_order_cnt = s_order_cnt + @smallone,
    @s_data = s_data,
    @s_dist = case @d_id_int
                when 1 then s_dist_01
                when 2 then s_dist_02
                when 3 then s_dist_03
                when 4 then s_dist_04
                when 5 then s_dist_05
                when 6 then s_dist_06
                when 7 then s_dist_07
                when 8 then s_dist_08
                when 9 then s_dist_09
                when 10 then s_dist_10
            end
    where s_w_id = @w_id and
          s_i_id = @i_id
if (@@rowcount = 0)
begin
    select @commit_flag = 0
    select NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL
    continue
end
/*Otherwise if the Stock is found */

select @ol_qty_smallint = @ol_qty
INSERT INTO order_line (
    ol_o_id, ol_d_id, ol_w_id, ol_number, ol_i_id,
    ol_supply_w_id, ol_delivery_d, ol_quantity,
    ol_amount, ol_dist_info)
VALUES (
    @o_id, @d_id, @w_id, @ol_number, @i_id,
    @w_id, "19000101", @ol_qty_smallint,
    @ol_qty * @i_price, @s_dist)
/* send line-item data to client */
select
    @i_name,
    @i_price,
    @s_quantity,
    b_g = case when ((patindex(@original, @i_data) > 0) and
                    (patindex(@original, @s_data) > 0))
            then @B else @G end
end /* while */

INSERT INTO orders (
    o_id, o_c_id, o_d_id, o_w_id,
    o_entry_d, o_carrier_id, o_ol_cnt, o_all_local)
VALUES (
    @o_id, @c_id, @d_id, @w_id,
    @o_entry_d, @minusonesmall, @o_ol_cnt, @tiny1)
INSERT INTO new_order (no_o_id, no_d_id, no_w_id)
VALUES (@o_id, @d_id, @w_id)

if (@commit_flag = 1)
    commit transaction NO
else
    rollback transaction NO

select
    /* Return to client */
    @w_tax, @d_tax, @o_id, @c_last,

```

```

go
    @c_discount, @c_credit, @o_entry_d
CLOSE c_no_wdc

if exists ( SELECT name FROM sysobjects WHERE name = 'neworder_remote' )
    DROP PROC neworder_remote
go
CREATE PROC neworder_remote (
    @w_id          smallint,
    @d_id          tinyint,
    @c_id          int,
    @o_ol_cnt int,

    @i_id int=0, @s_w_id smallint=0, @ol_qty tinyint=0,
    @i_id2 int=0, @s_w_id2 smallint=0, @ol_qty2 tinyint=0,
    @i_id3 int=0, @s_w_id3 smallint=0, @ol_qty3 tinyint=0,
    @i_id4 int=0, @s_w_id4 smallint=0, @ol_qty4 tinyint=0,
    @i_id5 int=0, @s_w_id5 smallint=0, @ol_qty5 tinyint=0,
    @i_id6 int=0, @s_w_id6 smallint=0, @ol_qty6 tinyint=0,
    @i_id7 int=0, @s_w_id7 smallint=0, @ol_qty7 tinyint=0,
    @i_id8 int=0, @s_w_id8 smallint=0, @ol_qty8 tinyint=0,
    @i_id9 int=0, @s_w_id9 smallint=0, @ol_qty9 tinyint=0,
    @i_id10 int=0, @s_w_id10 smallint=0, @ol_qty10 tinyint=0,
    @i_id11 int=0, @s_w_id11 smallint=0, @ol_qty11 tinyint=0,
    @i_id12 int=0, @s_w_id12 smallint=0, @ol_qty12 tinyint=0,
    @i_id13 int=0, @s_w_id13 smallint=0, @ol_qty13 tinyint=0,
    @i_id14 int=0, @s_w_id14 smallint=0, @ol_qty14 tinyint=0,
    @i_id15 int=0, @s_w_id15 smallint=0, @ol_qty15 tinyint=0
)
as
declare
    @w_tax          real,          @d_tax          real,
    @c_last        char(16), @c_credit char(2),
    @c_discount    real,          @commit_flag int,

    @i_price float,
    @i_name        char(24), @i_data          char(50),

    @s_quantity    smallint,
    @s_ytd         int,          @s_order_cnt int,
    @s_dist        char(24), @s_data          char(50),
    @s_remote_cnt  int,          @remote int,

    @ol_number     tinyint, @o_id          int,
    @o_entry_d     datetime, @b_g         char(1)

declare @ol_qty_smallint smallint, @minusonesmall smallint,
        @tiny0 tinyint, @smallone smallint,
        @small10 smallint, @small191 smallint, @small110 smallint,
        @B char(1), @G char(1),
        @d_id_int int, @original char(10)

declare c_no_wdc CURSOR FOR
    SELECT w_tax, d_tax, d_next_o_id,
           c_last, c_discount, c_credit, getdate()
    FROM district HOLDLOCK,
           warehouse HOLDLOCK,
           customer (index c_clu prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
    WHERE d_w_id = @w_id
    AND d_id = @d_id
    AND w_id = d_w_id
    AND c_w_id = w_id
    AND c_d_id = d_id
    AND c_id = @c_id
    FOR UPDATE OF d_next_o_id

BEGIN TRANSACTION NOREM
    select @tiny0 = 0, @smallone = 1, @minusonesmall = -1,
           @small10 = 0, @small191 = 91, @small110 = 10,
           @original = "%ORIGINAL%", @B = "B", @G = "G",
           @d_id_int = @d_id, @commit_flag = 1, @ol_number = 0

    OPEN c_no_wdc
    FETCH c_no_wdc INTO
        @w_tax, @d_tax, @o_id,
        @c_last, @c_discount, @c_credit, @o_entry_d
    UPDATE
        SET d_next_o_id = @o_id + 1
        WHERE CURRENT OF c_no_wdc

    while (@ol_number < @o_ol_cnt) begin
        SELECT @ol_number = @ol_number + 1,
        @i_id = case @ol_number
            when 1 then @i_id2
            when 2 then @i_id3
            when 3 then @i_id4
            when 4 then @i_id5
            when 5 then @i_id6
            when 6 then @i_id7
            when 7 then @i_id8
            when 8 then @i_id9
            when 9 then @i_id10
            when 10 then @i_id11
            when 11 then @i_id12
            when 12 then @i_id13
            when 13 then @i_id14
            when 14 then @i_id15
            else @i_id
            end
        , @ol_qty = case @ol_number
            when 1 then @ol_qty2
            when 2 then @ol_qty3
            when 3 then @ol_qty4
            when 4 then @ol_qty5
            when 5 then @ol_qty6
            when 6 then @ol_qty7
            when 7 then @ol_qty8
            when 8 then @ol_qty9
            when 9 then @ol_qty10
            when 10 then @ol_qty11
            when 11 then @ol_qty12
            when 12 then @ol_qty13
            when 13 then @ol_qty14
            when 14 then @ol_qty15
            else @ol_qty
            end
        , @s_w_id = case @ol_number
            when 1 then @s_w_id2
            when 2 then @s_w_id3
            when 3 then @s_w_id4
            when 4 then @s_w_id5
            when 5 then @s_w_id6
            when 6 then @s_w_id7
            when 7 then @s_w_id8
            when 8 then @s_w_id9
            when 9 then @s_w_id10
            when 10 then @s_w_id11
            when 11 then @s_w_id12
            when 12 then @s_w_id13
            when 13 then @s_w_id14
            when 14 then @s_w_id15
            else @s_w_id
            end
        /* convert c_no_is cursor to a simple select */
        /* get item data (no one update item) */
        select @i_price = i_price,
               @i_name = i_name,
               @i_data = i_data
        from item HOLDLOCK
        where i_id = @i_id

        if (@@rowcount = 0)
            begin
                select @commit_flag = 0
                select NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL
                continue
            end

        /* Otherwise if the item is found */
        update stock
        set s_ytd = s_ytd + @ol_qty,
            @s_quantity = s_quantity - @ol_qty +
                case when (s_quantity - @ol_qty < @small110)
                    then @small191 else @small10 end,
            s_quantity = s_quantity - @ol_qty +
                case when (s_quantity - @ol_qty < @small110)

```

```

        then @small91 else @small10 end,
        @s_data = s_data,
        @s_dist = case @d_id_int
        when 1 then s_dist_01
        when 2 then s_dist_02
        when 3 then s_dist_03
        when 4 then s_dist_04
        when 5 then s_dist_05
        when 6 then s_dist_06
        when 7 then s_dist_07
        when 8 then s_dist_08
        when 9 then s_dist_09
        when 10 then s_dist_10
        end,
        s_order_cnt = s_order_cnt + @smallone,
        s_remote_cnt = s_remote_cnt +
        case when (@s_w_id = @w_id)
        then 0 else 1 end
        where s_w_id = @w_id and
        s_i_id = @i_id

    if (@@rowcount = 0)
    begin
        select @commit_flag = 0
        select NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL
        continue
    end

    select @ol_qty_smallint = @ol_qty
    INSERT INTO order_line (
        ol_o_id, ol_d_id, ol_w_id, ol_number, ol_i_id,
        ol_supply_w_id, ol_delivery_d, ol_quantity,
        ol_amount, ol_dist_info)
    VALUES (
        @o_id, @d_id, @w_id, @ol_number, @i_id,
        @s_w_id, "19000101", @ol_qty_smallint,
        @ol_qty * @i_price, @s_dist)

    select                                /* Return to client */
        @i_name,
        @i_price,
        @s_quantity,
        b_g = case when ((patindex(@original, @i_data) > 0) and
        (patindex(@original, @s_data) > 0))
        then @B else @G end
    end

    INSERT INTO orders (
        o_id, o_c_id, o_d_id, o_w_id,
        o_entry_d, o_carrier_id, o_ol_cnt, o_all_local)
    VALUES (
        @o_id, @c_id, @d_id, @w_id,
        @o_entry_d, @minusonesmall, @o_ol_cnt, @tiny0)
    INSERT INTO new_order (no_o_id, no_d_id, no_w_id)
    VALUES (@o_id, @d_id, @w_id)

    if (@commit_flag = 1)
        commit transaction NOREM
    else
        rollback transaction NOREM

    select                                /* Return to client */
        @w_tax, @d_tax, @o_id, @c_last,
        @c_discount, @c_credit, @o_entry_d
go
if exists (select * from sysobjects where name = 'payment_byid')
DROP PROC payment_byid
go
/* NOTE: _numtoflt8 coming from converting output of "c_credit_lim"
to a float 8. We need to store c_credit_lim as a "float"
instead of a numeric(12), should also store c_discount as
a "float" */
CREATE PROC payment_byid
    @w_id          smallint, @c_w_id          smallint,
    @h_amount      float,
    @d_id          tinyint, @c_d_id          tinyint,
    @c_id          int
as
declare @c_last    char(16)

```

```

declare @w_street_1 char(20), @w_street_2 char(20),
        @w_city      char(20), @w_state char(2),
        @w_zip       char(9), @w_name   char(10),
        @w_ytd       float

declare @d_street_1 char(20), @d_street_2 char(20),
        @d_city      char(20), @d_state char(2),
        @d_zip       char(9), @d_name   char(10),
        @d_ytd       float

declare @c_first char(16), @c_middle char(2),
        @c_street_1 char(20), @c_street_2 char(20),
        @c_city      char(20), @c_state char(2),
        @c_zip       char(9), @c_phone char(16),
        @c_since datetime, @c_credit char(2),
        @c_credit_lim numeric(12,0), @c_balance float,
        @c_discount real,
        @l smallint,
        @data1 char(250), @data2 char(250),
        @c_data_1 char(250), @c_data_2 char(250)

declare @screen_data char(200), @today datetime

declare @w_id_new smallint, @small_one smallint, @BC char(2),
        @onehundred float, @space char(4)

declare c_pay_wd CURSOR FOR
SELECT w_id, w_street_1, w_street_2, w_city,
        w_state, w_zip, w_name, w_ytd,
        d_street_1, d_street_2, d_city,
        d_state, d_zip, d_name, d_ytd
FROM district HOLDLOCK,
        warehouse HOLDLOCK
WHERE d_w_id = @w_id
AND d_id = @d_id
AND w_id = d_w_id
FOR UPDATE OF w_ytd, d_ytd

BEGIN TRANSACTION PID
select @small_one = 1, @BC = "BC", @onehundred = 100.0, @space = " "

OPEN c_pay_wd
FETCH c_pay_wd INTO
        @w_id_new, @w_street_1, @w_street_2, @w_city,
        @w_state, @w_zip, @w_name, @w_ytd,
        @d_street_1, @d_street_2, @d_city,
        @d_state, @d_zip, @d_name, @d_ytd

UPDATE district
SET d_ytd = @d_ytd + @h_amount
WHERE CURRENT OF c_pay_wd

UPDATE warehouse
SET w_ytd = @w_ytd + @h_amount
WHERE CURRENT OF c_pay_wd

CLOSE c_pay_wd

/* Customer data */
UPDATE customer SET
        @c_first = c_first
        , @c_middle = c_middle
        , @c_last = c_last
        , @c_street_1 = c_street_1
        , @c_street_2 = c_street_2
        , @c_city = c_city
        , @c_state = c_state
        , @c_zip = c_zip
        , @c_phone = c_phone
        , @c_credit = c_credit
        , @c_credit_lim = c_credit_lim
        , @c_discount = c_discount
        , c_balance = c_balance - @h_amount
        , @c_balance = c_balance - @h_amount
        , c_ytd_payment = c_ytd_payment + @h_amount
        , c_payment_cnt = c_payment_cnt + @small_one
        , @c_since = c_since
        , @data1 = c_data1
        , @data2 = c_data2
        , @today = getdate()
where

```

```

c_id = @c_id
and c_w_id = @c_w_id
and c_d_id = @c_d_id

if (@c_credit = @BC)
begin
SELECT @c_data_2 =
  substring(@data1, 209, 42) +
  substring(@data2, 1, 208)
,@c_data_1 =
  convert(char(5), @c_id) +
  convert(char(4), @c_d_id) +
  convert(char(5), @c_w_id) +
  convert(char(4), @d_id) +
  convert(char(5), @w_id) +
  convert(char(19), @h_amount/@onehundred) + substring(@data1, 1, 208)

UPDATE customer SET
  c_data1 = @c_data_1
, c_data2 = @c_data_2
, @screen_data = substring(@c_data_1, 1, 200)
WHERE
  c_id = @c_id
  AND c_w_id = @c_w_id
  AND c_d_id = @c_d_id
end /* if */

/* Create the history record */
INSERT INTO history (
  h_c_id, h_c_d_id, h_c_w_id, h_d_id, h_w_id,
  h_date, h_amount, h_data)
VALUES (
  @c_id, @c_d_id, @c_w_id, @d_id, @w_id_new,
  @today, @h_amount, (@w_name + @space + @d_name))

COMMIT TRANSACTION PID

select          /* Return to client */
  @c_id,
  @c_last,
  @today,
  @w_street_1,
  @w_street_2,
  @w_city,
  @w_state,
  @w_zip,

  @d_street_1,
  @d_street_2,
  @d_city,
  @d_state,
  @d_zip,

  @c_first,
  @c_middle,
  @c_street_1,
  @c_street_2,
  @c_city,
  @c_state,
  @c_zip,
  @c_phone,
  @c_since,
  @c_credit,
  @c_credit_lim,
  @c_discount,
  @c_balance,
  @screen_data

go
if exists (select * from sysobjects where name = 'payment_byname')
  DROP PROC payment_byname
go
CREATE PROC payment_byname
  @w_id          smallint, @c_w_id          smallint,
  @h_amount      float,
  @d_id          tinyint,  @c_d_id          tinyint,
  @c_last        char(16)
as
declare @n      int,      @c_id      int

```

```

declare @w_street_1      char(20), @w_street_2      char(20),
        @w_city          char(20), @w_state         char(2),
        @w_zip           char(9),  @w_name          char(10),
        @w_ytd           float

declare @d_street_1      char(20), @d_street_2      char(20),
        @d_city          char(20), @d_state         char(2),
        @d_zip           char(9),  @d_name          char(10),
        @d_ytd           float

declare @c_first         char(16), @c_middle         char(2),
        @c_street_1     char(20), @c_street_2     char(20),
        @c_city          char(20), @c_state         char(2),
        @c_zip           char(9),  @c_phone         char(16),
        @c_since         datetime, @c_credit        char(2),
        @c_credit_lim    numeric(12,0), @c_balance    float,
        @c_discount      real,
        @l               smallint,
        @data1           char(250), @data2          char(250),
        @c_data_1        char(250), @c_data_2        char(250)

declare @screen_data     char(200), @today          datetime

declare @w_id_new        smallint, @small_one       smallint, @BC char(2),
        @onehundred      float, @space            char(4)

declare c_pay_wd CURSOR FOR
SELECT w_id, w_street_1, w_street_2, w_city,
  w_state, w_zip, w_name, w_ytd,
  d_street_1, d_street_2, d_city,
  d_state, d_zip, d_name, d_ytd
FROM district HOLDLOCK,
warehouse HOLDLOCK
WHERE d_w_id = @w_id
AND d_id = @d_id
AND w_id = d_w_id
FOR UPDATE OF w_ytd, d_ytd

declare c_find CURSOR FOR
SELECT c_id
FROM customer (index c_nonl prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE c_w_id = @c_w_id
AND c_d_id = @c_d_id
AND c_last = @c_last
ORDER BY c_w_id, c_d_id, c_last, c_first, c_id
FOR READ ONLY

BEGIN TRANSACTION PNM
select @small_one = 1, @BC = "BC", @onehundred = 100.0, @space = " "
SELECT @n = (count(*)+1)/2
FROM customer (index c_nonl prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE c_w_id = @c_w_id and
  c_d_id = @c_d_id and
  c_last = @c_last

OPEN c_find
while (@n>0) begin
  FETCH c_find INTO @c_id
  SELECT @n = @n-1
end
CLOSE c_find

OPEN c_pay_wd
FETCH c_pay_wd INTO
  @w_id_new, @w_street_1, @w_street_2, @w_city,
  @w_state, @w_zip, @w_name, @w_ytd,
  @d_street_1, @d_street_2, @d_city,
  @d_state, @d_zip, @d_name, @d_ytd

UPDATE district
  SET d_ytd = @d_ytd + @h_amount
  WHERE CURRENT OF c_pay_wd

UPDATE warehouse
  SET w_ytd = @w_ytd + @h_amount
  WHERE CURRENT OF c_pay_wd

CLOSE c_pay_wd

/* Customer data */
UPDATE customer SET
  @c_first = c_first
, @c_middle = c_middle

```

```

, @c_last = c_last
, @c_street_1 = c_street_1
, @c_street_2 = c_street_2
, @c_city = c_city
, @c_state = c_state
, @c_zip = c_zip
, @c_phone = c_phone
, @c_credit = c_credit
, @c_credit_lim = c_credit_lim
, @c_discount = c_discount
, c_balance = c_balance - @h_amount
, @c_balance = c_balance - @h_amount
, c_ytd_payment = c_ytd_payment + @h_amount
, c_payment_cnt = c_payment_cnt + @small_one
, @c_since = c_since
, @data1 = c_data1
, @data2 = c_data2
, @today = getdate()
where
  c_id = @c_id
  and c_w_id = @c_w_id
  and c_d_id = @c_d_id

SELECT @screen_data = NULL
if (@c_credit = @BC)
begin
  SELECT @c_data_2 =
    substring(@data1, 209, 42) +
    substring(@data2, 1, 208)
    , @c_data_1 =
    convert(char(5), @c_id) +
    convert(char(4), @c_d_id) +
    convert(char(5), @c_w_id) +
    convert(char(4), @d_id) +
    convert(char(5), @w_id) +
    convert(char(19), @h_amount/@onehundred) + substring(@data1, 1, 208)

  UPDATE customer SET
    c_data1 = @c_data_1
    , c_data2 = @c_data_2
    , @screen_data = substring(@c_data_1, 1, 200)
  WHERE
    c_id = @c_id
    AND c_w_id = @c_w_id
    AND c_d_id = @c_d_id
end /* if */

INSERT INTO history (
  h_c_id, h_c_d_id, h_c_w_id, h_d_id, h_w_id,
  h_date, h_amount, h_data)
VALUES (
  @c_id, @c_d_id, @c_w_id, @d_id, @w_id_new,
  @today, @h_amount, (@w_name + @space + @d_name))

COMMIT TRANSACTION PNM

select          /* Return to client */
  @c_id,
  @c_last,
  @today,
  @w_street_1,
  @w_street_2,
  @w_city,
  @w_state,
  @w_zip,

  @d_street_1,
  @d_street_2,
  @d_city,
  @d_state,
  @d_zip,

  @c_first,
  @c_middle,
  @c_street_1,
  @c_street_2,
  @c_city,
  @c_state,
  @c_zip,

```

```

@c_phone,
@c_since,
@c_credit,
@c_credit_lim,
@c_discount,
@c_balance,
@screen_data

go
if exists (select * from sysobjects where name = 'order_status_byid')
  DROP PROC order_status_byid
go
CREATE PROC order_status_byid
  @w_id          smallint,
  @d_id          tinyint,
  @c_id          int
as

DECLARE   @o_id          int,
          @o_entry_d     datetime,
          @o_carrier_id  smallint

BEGIN TRANSACTION OSID

/* Get the latest order made by the customer */
SELECT   @o_id = o_id, @o_carrier_id = o_carrier_id,
          @o_entry_d = o_entry_d
FROM     orders (index o_clu prefetch 16 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE    o_w_id = @w_id
AND      o_d_id = @d_id
AND      o_c_id = @c_id
/* ORDER BY o_w_id, o_d_id, o_id */

/* Select order lines for the current order */
select   /* Return multiple rows to client */
  ol_supply_w_id,
  ol_i_id,
  ol_quantity,
  ol_amount,
  ol_delivery_d
FROM     order_line HOLDLOCK
WHERE    ol_o_id = @o_id
AND      ol_d_id = @d_id
AND      ol_w_id = @w_id

select   /* Return single row to client */
  @c_id, c_last, c_first, c_middle, c_balance,
  @o_id,
  @o_entry_d,
  @o_carrier_id
FROM     customer (index c_clu prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE    c_id = @c_id
AND      c_d_id = @d_id
AND      c_w_id = @w_id

COMMIT TRANSACTION OSID

go
if exists (select * from sysobjects where name = 'order_status_byname')
  DROP PROC order_status_byname
go
CREATE PROC order_status_byname
  @w_id          smallint,
  @d_id          tinyint,
  @c_last        char(16)
as

DECLARE   @o_id          int,
          @o_entry_d     datetime,
          @o_carrier_id  smallint

declare  @n          int,          @c_id          int
declare  c_find CURSOR FOR
  SELECT c_id
FROM     customer (index c_nonl prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE    c_w_id = @w_id
AND      c_d_id = @d_id
AND      c_last = @c_last
ORDER BY c_w_id, c_d_id, c_last, c_first, c_id
FOR READ ONLY

```

```

BEGIN TRANSACTION OSNM
  SELECT @n = (count(*)+1)/2
  FROM customer (index c_non1 prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
  WHERE c_w_id = @w_id and
        c_d_id = @d_id and
        c_last = @c_last
  OPEN c_find
  while (@n>0) begin
    FETCH c_find INTO @c_id
    SELECT @n = @n-1
  end
  CLOSE c_find

/* Get the latest order made by the customer */
SELECT @o_id = o_id, @o_carrier_id = o_carrier_id,
       @o_entry_d = o_entry_d
FROM orders (index o_clu prefetch 16 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE o_w_id = @w_id
AND o_d_id = @d_id
AND o_c_id = @c_id
/* ORDER BY o_w_id, o_d_id, o_id */

/* Select order lines for the current order */
select /* Return multiple rows to client */
  ol_supply_w_id,
  ol_i_id,
  ol_quantity,
  ol_amount,
  ol_delivery_d
FROM order_line HOLDLOCK
WHERE ol_o_id = @o_id
AND ol_d_id = @d_id
AND ol_w_id = @w_id

select /* Return single row to client */
  @c_id, c_last, c_first, c_middle, c_balance,
  @o_id,
  @o_entry_d,
  @o_carrier_id
FROM customer (index c_clu prefetch 2 lru) HOLDLOCK
WHERE c_id = @c_id
AND c_d_id = @d_id
AND c_w_id = @w_id

COMMIT TRANSACTION OSNM
go
if exists (select * from sysobjects where name = 'delivery')
  drop proc delivery
go
CREATE PROC delivery
  @w_id smallint,
  @o_carrier_id smallint,
  @d_id tinyint
as
declare @no_o_id int, @o_c_id int,
        @ol_total float, @ten tinyint,
        @one_tiny tinyint, @one_small smallint

declare c_del_no CURSOR FOR
  SELECT no_o_id
  FROM new_order (index no_clu) HOLDLOCK
  WHERE no_d_id = @d_id
  AND no_w_id = @w_id
  FOR UPDATE
  /*
  ** The only purpose of the index hint in the above is to ensure
  ** that the clustered index is used. As it turns out, our optimizer
  ** chooses the clustered index anyway -- with or without the hint.
  */
begin
  select @ten = 10, @one_small = 1, @one_tiny = 1

  while (@d_id <= @ten) begin

    BEGIN TRANSACTION DEL
    OPEN c_del_no
    FETCH c_del_no INTO @no_o_id

    if (@@sqlstatus != 0)
      begin
        COMMIT TRANSACTION DEL
        select NULL
        CLOSE c_del_no
        select @d_id = @d_id + @one_tiny
        continue
      end

    DELETE FROM new_order
    WHERE CURRENT OF c_del_no
    CLOSE c_del_no

    /* Using the 'update' enhancement */

    UPDATE orders
    SET o_carrier_id = @o_carrier_id,
        @o_c_id = o_c_id,
        @ol_total = 0.0
    WHERE o_id = @no_o_id
    AND o_d_id = @d_id
    AND o_w_id = @w_id

    UPDATE order_line
    SET ol_delivery_d = getdate(),
        @ol_total = ol_amount + @ol_total
    WHERE ol_o_id = @no_o_id
    AND ol_d_id = @d_id
    AND ol_w_id = @w_id
    UPDATE customer
    SET c_balance = c_balance + @ol_total,
        c_delivery_cnt = c_delivery_cnt + @one_small
    WHERE c_id = @o_c_id
    AND c_d_id = @d_id
    AND c_w_id = @w_id

    COMMIT TRANSACTION DEL

    select /* Return to client */
      @no_o_id
    select @d_id = @d_id + @one_tiny
    end /* while @d_id... */
  end
go
if exists ( SELECT name FROM sysobjects WHERE name = 'stock_level')
  DROP PROC stock_level
go
CREATE PROC stock_level
  @w_id smallint,
  @d_id tinyint,
  @threshold smallint
as
  select s_i_id
  FROM district,
  order_line (index ol_clu prefetch 2 lru),
  stock (index s_clu prefetch 2 lru)
  WHERE d_w_id = @w_id
  AND d_id = @d_id
  AND ol_w_id = @w_id
  AND ol_d_id = @d_id
  AND ol_o_id between (d_next_o_id - 20) and (d_next_o_id - 1)
  AND s_w_id = ol_w_id
  AND s_i_id = ol_i_id
  AND s_quantity < @threshold
go
EOF

```

## Appendix B Database Design

The source code for the process to define, create and populate the Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 TPC-C database is included in this appendix.

### B.1 Main Shell Scripts

#### build

```
#!/usr/bin/csh
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:49:50 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

source ~tpcc/TESTENV
build.real
```

#### build.real

```
#!/usr/bin/ksh
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:49:50 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

remsh $SERVER -n create_devices
load_database
```

#### create\_devices

```
#!/usr/bin/sh -f
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:17:08 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

#
# Clean up some stuff first
#
rm -rf ~tpcc/logs/dev_create.OUT
rm -rf ~tpcc/logs/*.log

#
# Create the log file
#
exec > ~tpcc/logs/dev_create.OUT 2>&1

shutdown_server.sh
rm -f ~tpcc/dev/errorlog

#define SQL_RELEASE, MASTER_DEVICE etc
echo `date` "Started bld_system"
binary=$SQL_RELEASE/bin/buildmaster
```

```
# Build the device.
(cd ~tpcc/dev; `devcreate.sh buildmaster $binary < ~tpcc/load/devices`)

# Boot server, run installmaster, shutdown server

run_server - -T1608
isql -Usa -P < $SQL_RELEASE/scripts/installmaster > ~tpcc/logs/$$_im.log

# Reboot, build devices, database, and segments
echo `date` "Creating devices, databases and segments"
devcreate.sh sql System10 < ~tpcc/load/devices | isql -e -Usa -P
echo `date` " Finished building database"

# Create tables, some indexes, and administrative procs.
tpcc_tables.sh

# Truncate log, checkpoint, and shutdown
dumptran_server.sh master
dumptran_server.sh tpcc
shutdown_server.sh

# startup server without logging to prepare for build

run_server - -T699
```

#### load\_database

```
#!/usr/bin/ksh
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:11:36 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

rm -rf ~tpcc/logs/build.OUT
exec > ~tpcc/logs/build.OUT 2>&1

#
# Load the data; shutdown again.
#
echo `date` " Started loading data"

isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD << EOF
use master
go

sp_dboption tpcc,"select into/bulkcopy",true
go

sp_dboption tpcc,"trunc log on chkpt",true
go

use tpcc
go

checkpoint
go
EOF

# load small tables in serial
load_wdi
# load large tables in parallel
load_stock &
sleep 5
load_customer &
sleep 5
load_orderline &
sleep 5
load_orders &
sleep 5
load_history &
sleep 5
load_neworder &

wait
```

```

shutdown_server.sh

sleep 60

run_server

index_wdi
# load large tables in parallel
index_stock &
sleep 5
index_customer &

wait

tpcc_proc.sh

echo `date` -- Done building, get the table sizes
table_size.sh

shutdown_server.sh

echo `date` "Finished bld_system"

```

## devcreate.sh

```

#!/usr/bin/sh
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:16:43 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****
#@(#) devcreate.sh 1.1 6/7/95
#
#       scripts/devcreate.sh
#
#       Read a device file from stdin in the format given in format/devices
#       and output on stdout the SQL statements to create the devices,
#       databases and segments defined by the input device file.
#
#       The SQL is output in the following order
#
#       1) Disk inits and disk mirrors
#       2) Create databases
#       3) sp_addsegments and sp_extendsegments
#
if [ "$1" = "buildmaster" ]
then
    bm=y
    bmbinary=$2
elif [ "$1" = "sql" ]
then
    bm=n
    release=$2
else
    echo "Usage : $0 [builmaster buildmaster_binary |sql] < device_file" >&2
    echo "buildmaster - generate buildmaster command" >&2
    echo "sql [release] - generate SQL commands" >&2
    exit 1
fi

in_device=n
in_db=n

logical_name=
physical_name=
device_size=

vdevno=0

sql_file=/tmp/dvsql$$
db_file=/tmp/dvdb$$
db_s_file=/tmp/dvdb_s$$

```

```

seg_file=/tmp/dvseg$$
export sql_file db_file seg_file

grep -v '^#' | tr -s '\011 ' '\012\012' | while read token garbage
do
    case $token in
        DEVICE) # A new device
                # clear the fields for the next device
                logical_name=
                physical_name=
                device_size=
                vstart_offset=
                mirror=

                in_device=y
                in_db=n
                ;;

        db=*) # database name
              if [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
              then
                  # Store info about db
                  echo

                  fi

                  # Start the new database
                  db_name=`echo $token | sed 's/db=/'`
                  db_log=
                  db_size=0

                  in_db=y
                  ;;

        log) # This disk is the log disk for the current db
             if [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
             then
                 db_log="log on"

                 fi
                 ;;

        vstart=*)
                vstart_offset=`echo $token | sed 's/vstart=/'`
                ;;

        mirror=*)
                # store info about log-mirror
                mirror=`echo $token | sed 's/mirror=/'`
                ;;

        size=*) # the size of the current db on this disk
               if [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
               then
                   # Store info about size
                   db_size=`echo $token | sed 's/size=/'`

                   fi
                   ;;

        segment=*)
                if [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
                then
                    segment=`echo $token | sed 's/segment=/'`
                    echo "$db_name $segment $logical_name" >>
                    $seg_file

                    fi
                    ;;

        DEVICE_END) # Complete the device

                    # Save any database fragment information
                    if [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
                    then
                        echo "$db_name $logical_name $db_size

                        $db_log" >> $db_file

                        fi

                    if [ "$bm" = "y" -a "$in_device" = "y" -a
"$logical_name" = "master" ]
                    then

```



```

# Convert Mb to 2k pages.
page_size=`expr $device_size \* 512`
echo "$bmbinary -d$physical_name -
s$page_size"
fi
# The disk init SQL, but not for the master device
#
if [ "$bm" = "n" -a "$in_device" = "y" -a
"$logical_name" != "master" ]
then
# Convert Mb to 2k pages.
page_size=`expr $device_size \* 512`
# echo SQL to create the device
echo "disk init"
echo " name = '$logical_name',"
echo " physname = '$physical_name',"
echo " vdevno = $vdevno,"
echo " size = $page_size"
if [ "$vstart_offset" != "" ]
then
echo " , vstart = $vstart_offset"
fi
echo go
fi
# The disk mirror SQL (including master)
if [ "$mirror" = "" -o "$bm" = "y" ]
then
false;
else
# Echo SQL to create the disk mirror
echo "disk mirror"
echo " name = '$logical_name',"
echo " mirror = '$mirror',"
echo " writes = noserial"
echo go
fi
;;
*)
# could be one of several
if [ "$in_device" = "y" ]
then
if [ "$logical_name" = "" ]
then
logical_name=$token
if [ $logical_name != "master" ]
then
vdevno=`expr $vdevno +
1`
fi
elif [ "$physical_name" = "" ]
then
physical_name=$token
elif [ "$device_size" = "" ]
then
device_size=$token
else
echo
fi
else
echo
fi
fi
;;
esac
done
# If we are in buildmaster mode we can just stop here.
if [ "$bm" = "y" ]
then
rm $db_file $seg_file
exit 0
fi
#

```

```

# Now we have generated the disk init commands, create the
# create database commands.
#
# The file $db_file will have been created with the following format
#
# dbname device size [log on]
#
#sort $db_file > $db_s_file
cat $db_file > $db_s_file
rm $db_file
# Add a dummy line end to the database file
echo "__$$" >> $db_s_file
current_db=
in_db=n
logdbinfo=
export in_db current_db logdbinfo
cat $db_s_file | while read dbname device size log
do
if [ "$dbname" = "$current_db" ]
then
if [ -z "$log" ]
then
if [ -z "$dbinfo" ]
then
dbinfo="on $device = $size"
else
dbinfo="$dbinfo, $device = $size"
fi
if [ -z "$logdbinfo" ]
then
logdbinfo="$log $device = $size"
else
logdbinfo="$logdbinfo, $device = $size"
fi
fi
elif [ "$in_db" = "y" ]
then
echo "create database $current_db"
echo $dbinfo
if [ -n "$logdbinfo" ]
then
echo $logdbinfo
fi
echo go
logdbinfo=
current_db=$dbname
dbinfo="on $device = $size"
in_db=y
else
current_db=$dbname
if [ -z "$log" ]
then
dbinfo="on $device = $size"
else
logdbinfo="$log $device = $size"
fi
in_db=y
fi
done
#rm $db_s_file
#
# Now we have the create database commands, create the segment commands
#
# The file $seg_file will have been created with the following format
#
# dbname device segment
#
current_db=
current_seg=
seg_db=
export current_seg current_db seg_db
sort $seg_file | while read dbname segment device garbage

```

```

do
    if [ "$dbname" = "$current_db" ]
    then
        false
    else
        echo "use $dbname"
        echo go
        # In System 10 segment procs now takes db as 2nd arg
        if [ "$release" = "System10" ]
        then
            seg_db="$dbname ,"
        fi
    fi

    if [ "$segment" = "system" -o "$segment" = "default" ]
    then
        false # do nothing
    elif [ "$segment" = "$current_seg" ]
    then
        echo "sp_extendsegment $segment , $seg_db $device"
        echo go
    else
        echo "sp_addsegment $segment , $seg_db $device"
        echo go
    fi
    current_seg=$segment
    current_db=$dbname
done

# now sort the segment file in database, device order
# to enable us to drop the unwanted system and default segments

in_device=no
export in_device
sort +0 -1 +2 -3 $seg_file | while read dbname segment device garbage
do
    if [ "$device" = "$current_dev" ]
    then
        false
    else
        if [ "$in_device" = "yes" ]
        then
            if [ "$drop_segs" = "yes" ]
            then
                echo "sp_dropsegment 'default', $seg_db
$current_dev"
                echo go
                echo "sp_dropsegment 'system', $seg_db
$current_dev"
                echo go
            fi
        fi
        in_device=yes
        drop_segs=yes
    fi

    if [ "$dbname" = "$current_db" ]
    then
        false
    else
        echo "use $dbname"
        echo go
        # In System 10 segment procs now takes db as 2nd arg
        if [ "$release" = "System10" ]
        then
            seg_db="$dbname ,"
        fi
    fi

    if [ "$segment" = "system" -o "$segment" = "default" ]
    then
        drop_segs=no
    fi

    current_dev=$device
    current_db=$dbname
done

```

```

rm $seg_file

echo "use master"
echo go
echo "checkpoint"
echo go

```

## tpcc\_tables.sh

```

#!/usr/bin/sh -f
*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:16:06 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****

isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD << EOF
/* This script will create all the tables required for TPC-C benchmark */
/* It will also create some of the indexes. */
sp_dboption tpcc,"select into/bulkcopy",true
go
use tpcc
go
checkpoint
go

if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'history' )
alter table history unpartition
go
if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'history' )
drop table history
go

if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'orders' )
drop table orders
go
if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'new_order' )
drop table new_order
go
if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'item' )
drop table item
go
if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'district' )
drop table district
go
if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'warehouse' )
drop table warehouse
go

if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'order_line' )
drop table order_line
go

create table order_line (
    ol_o_id          int,
    ol_d_id          tinyint,
    ol_w_id          smallint,
    ol_number        tinyint,
    ol_i_id          int,
    ol_supply_w_id  smallint,
    ol_delivery_d    datetime, /*- Updated by D */
    ol_quantity      smallint,
    ol_amount        float,
    ol_dist_info     char(24)
) on Sorder_line
go

create unique clustered index ol_clu
on order_line(ol_w_id, ol_d_id, ol_o_id, ol_number)
on Sorder_line

go
dbcc tune(ascinserts, 1, order_line)
go

```

```

dbcc tune(oamtrips, 100, order_line)
go

create table warehouse (
    w_id          smallint,
    w_name        char(10),
    w_street_1    char(20),
    w_street_2    char(20),
    w_city        char(20),
    w_state       char(2),
    w_zip         char(9),
    w_tax         real,
    w_ytd         float
) with max_rows_per_page = 1 on Swarehouse
go

create table district (
    d_id          tinyint,
    d_w_id        smallint,
    d_name        char(10),
    d_street_1    char(20),
    d_street_2    char(20),
    d_city        char(20),
    d_state       char(2),
    d_zip         char(9),
    d_tax         real,
    d_ytd         float,
    d_next_o_id   int
) with max_rows_per_page = 10 on Sdistrict
go

create table item (
    i_id          int,
    i_im_id       int,
    i_name        char(24),
    i_price       float,
    i_data        char(50)
) on Sitem
go

if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'customer' )
drop table customer
go

create table customer (
    c_id          int,
    c_d_id        tinyint,
    c_w_id        smallint,
    c_first       char(16),
    c_middle      char(2),
    c_last        char(16),
    c_street_1    char(20),
    c_street_2    char(20),
    c_city        char(20),
    c_state       char(2),
    c_zip         char(9),
    c_phone       char(16),
    c_since       datetime,
    c_credit       char(2),
    c_credit_lim  numeric(12),
    c_discount    real,
    c_delivery_cnt smallint,
    c_payment_cnt smallint,
    c_balance     float,
    c_ytd_payment float,
    c_data1       char(250),
    c_data2       char(250)
) on Scustomer
go

create unique clustered index c_clu
on customer(c_w_id, c_id, c_d_id)
on Scustomer
go

create table history (
    h_c_id        int,
    h_c_d_id      tinyint,

```

```

    h_c_w_id     smallint,
    h_d_id       tinyint,
    h_w_id       smallint,
    h_date       datetime,
    h_amount     float,
    h_data       char(24)
) on Shistory
go
alter table history partition 512
go

create table new_order (
    no_o_id      int,
    no_d_id      tinyint,
    no_w_id      smallint,
) on Snew_order
go

create unique clustered index no_clu
on new_order(no_w_id, no_d_id, no_o_id)
on Snew_order
go
dbcc tune(ascinserts, 1, new_order)
go
dbcc tune(oamtrips, 100, new_order)
go

create table orders (
    o_id         int,
    o_c_id       int,
    o_d_id       tinyint,
    o_w_id       smallint,
    o_entry_d    datetime,
    o_carrier_id smallint,
    o_ol_cnt     tinyint,
    o_all_local  tinyint
) on Sorders
go

create unique clustered index o_clu
on orders(o_w_id, o_d_id, o_id)
on Sorders
go
dbcc tune(ascinserts, 1, orders)
go
dbcc tune(oamtrips, 100, orders)
go

if exists ( select name from sysobjects where name = 'stock' )
drop table stock
go

create table stock (
    s_i_id       int,
    s_w_id       smallint,
    s_quantity   smallint,
    s_ytd        int,
    s_order_cnt  smallint,
    s_remote_cnt smallint,
    s_dist_01    char(24),
    s_dist_02    char(24),
    s_dist_03    char(24),
    s_dist_04    char(24),
    s_dist_05    char(24),
    s_dist_06    char(24),
    s_dist_07    char(24),
    s_dist_08    char(24),
    s_dist_09    char(24),
    s_dist_10    char(24),
    s_data       char(50)
) on Sstock
go

create unique clustered index s_clu
on stock(s_i_id, s_w_id)
on Sstock
go
dbcc tune(indextrips, 10, stock)
go

```

```
checkpoint
go
EOF
```

## dumptran\_server.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/sh -f
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:17:58 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD << EOF
dbcc tune(maxwritedes, 50)
go
dump tran $1 with truncate_only
go
use $1
go
checkpoint
go
dbcc tune(maxwritedes, 5)
go
EOF
```

## tpcc\_load.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/sh
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:16:29 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

inc=99999 # Load all at once, no partial loads anymore
set -x

load_stuff()
{
cur=$1
end=$2
shift
shift
if [ "$*" = "" ]
then
tables="customer stock orders new_order history district warehouse"
else
tables=$*
fi
}

setup_server()

# load tables for each warehouse
echo "Before while, incr = $inc, cur = $cur, end = $end"
while [ `expr $cur + $inc` -lt $end ]
do
echo "In while, incr = $inc, cur = $cur, end = $end"
load_tables $cur `expr $cur + $inc - 1` $tables
cur=`expr $cur + $inc`
done

echo "Last step incr = $inc, cur = $cur, end = $end"
load_tables $cur $end $tables
}

load_tables()
{
first=$1; last=$2; shift;shift; tables=$*

```

```
# load items with first warehouse
if [ $first -eq 1 ]
then
load -t item &
sleep 5
fi

# load each specified table
echo "loading $tables for warehouse $first thru $last"
for table in $tables1
do
echo "loading table $table for warehouse $first thru $last"
load -t $table $first $last &
sleep 5
done
wait
}

setup_server()
{
isql -Usa -P << EOF
use tpcc
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "new_order", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "order_line", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "orders", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "stock", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "item", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "customer", 16)
go
dbcc iosize("tpcc", "history", 16)
go
EOF
}

load_stuff $*
```

## tpcc\_indexes.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/sh -f
#*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:49:58 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD << EOF
/* This script will create the TPC-C indexes that are best
created after the load. */
use tpcc
go

create unique clustered index w_clu
on warehouse(w_id)
with fillfactor = 100
on Swarehouse

go
dbcc tune(indextrips, 100, warehouse)
go

create unique clustered index d_clu
on district(d_w_id, d_id)
with fillfactor = 100
on Sdistrict

go
dbcc tune(indextrips, 100, district)
go

create unique clustered index i_clu
on item(i_id)
```

```

        with fillfactor = 100
        on Sitem
go
dbcc tune(indextrips, 10, item)
go

checkpoint
go

drop index customer.c_clu
go

checkpoint
go

create unique clustered index c_clu
    on customer(c_w_id, c_id, c_d_id)
    with sorted_data
    on Scustomer

go

checkpoint
go

create unique nonclustered index c_nonl
    on customer(c_w_id, c_d_id, c_last, c_first, c_id)
    with fillfactor = 100, consumers=8
    on Sc_index

go

checkpoint
go

drop index stock.s_clu
go

checkpoint
go

create unique clustered index s_clu
    on stock(s_i_id, s_w_id)
    with sorted_data
    on Sstock

go

checkpoint
go
EOF

```

## run\_server

```

#!/usr/bin/sh
#*****
#(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 96/04/15 13:12:00 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

#set -x
#
# The default dataserver is the one from the release bin.
#
dataserver=$SQL_RELEASE/bin/dataserver
server_options="-c${CONFIG_FILE}"

# Do we override this ?
if [ $# != 0 ]
then
    if [ "$1" != "-" ]
    then
        dataserver=$1
    fi

    # Pick up the remaining arguments.
    shift

```

```

        server_options=$server_options" $*"
fi

(cd ~tpcc/dev; $dataserver -d$MASTER_DEVICE -T1130 -T1131 $server_options )&

touch ~tpcc/dev/errorlog; tail -f -c1 ~tpcc/dev/errorlog | grep -q 'Recovery
complete'

# Configure the server for TPC-C
#set_queue
tpcc_proc.sh
cache_bind.sh
init_server.fast.sh
set.processors2

```

## shutdown\_server.sh

```

#!/usr/bin/sh -f
#*****
#(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:49:57 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
#*****

# Now shut the server down
isql -Usa -P$PASSWORD <<EOF
shutdown
go
EOF

# The server may not be completely shutdown yet.
# Wait a bit longer just to be sure.
# (We really would like some guarantee)
sleep 20

```

## devices

```

#
# Config for 3000 warehouse setup
#
DEVICE master master 10900 db=tpcc size=10900 segment=default segment=system
segment=Swarehouse segment=Sdistrict segment=Sitem segment=Snew_order
segment=Shistory DEVICE_END

DEVICE log1 log1 20000 db=tpcc size=20000 log DEVICE_END

DEVICE orders1 orders1 4000 db=tpcc size=4000 segment=Sorders DEVICE_END

DEVICE order_line1 order_line1 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line2 order_line2 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line3 order_line3 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line4 order_line4 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line5 order_line5 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line6 order_line6 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line7 order_line7 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line8 order_line8 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END
DEVICE order_line9 order_line9 3280 db=tpcc size=3280 segment=Sorder_line DEVICE_END

DEVICE customer1 customer1 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer2 customer2 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer3 customer3 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer4 customer4 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer5 customer5 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer6 customer6 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer7 customer7 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer8 customer8 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer9 customer9 6000 db=tpcc size=6000 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END
DEVICE customer10 customer10 7800 db=tpcc size=7800 segment=Scustomer DEVICE_END

DEVICE c_index1 c_index1 8200 db=tpcc size=8200 segment=Sc_index DEVICE_END

```

```

DEVICE stock1 stock1 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock2 stock2 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock3 stock3 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock4 stock4 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock5 stock5 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock6 stock6 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock7 stock7 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock8 stock8 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock9 stock9 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock10 stock10 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock11 stock11 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock12 stock12 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock13 stock13 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock14 stock14 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock15 stock15 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock16 stock16 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock17 stock17 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock18 stock18 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock19 stock19 5275 db=tpcc size=5275 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END
DEVICE stock20 stock20 7200 db=tpcc size=7200 segment=Sstock DEVICE_END

```

```

orders o2 (index o_clu prefetch 2 lru),
new_order (index no_clu prefetch 2 lru),
order_line (index ol_clu prefetch 2 lru)
where
  o1.o_w_id = ware and o1.o_d_id = dist and o1.o_id = first
  and
  o2.o_w_id = ware and o2.o_d_id = dist and o2.o_id = next-1
  and
  no_w_id = ware and no_d_id = dist and no_o_id = next-1
  and
  ol_w_id = ware and ol_d_id = dist and ol_o_id = first
  and
  ol_number = 1
group by first
go

set forceplan on

declare @delta smallint
select @delta = max(w_id)/$y
      from warehouse (index warehouse prefetch 2 lru)

declare @ware int
declare @tail int

/* do for each warehouse */
select @ware = ($x-1)*@delta+1
while @ware <= $x*@delta
begin

  /* do for last N orders */
  select @tail = 3
  while @tail >= 1
  begin

    /* select orderlines and stock for the given warehouse */
    select count(*)
      from district,
           order_line (index ol_clu prefetch 2 lru),
           stock (index s_clu prefetch 2 lru)
      where d_w_id = @ware
            and d_w_id = ol_w_id
            and d_id = ol_d_id
            and ol_o_id = d_next_o_id - @tail
            and s_w_id = ol_w_id
            and s_i_id = ol_i_id

    /* end "do for last N orders */
    select @tail = @tail - 1
  end

  /* end "do for each warehouse */
  select @ware = @ware + 1
end
go
EOF

```

## tpcc\_warm.sh

```

#!/usr/bin/sh -f
*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 10:49:59 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****

# This script will warm up the TPC-C database.
# Single session:
#   tpcc_warm.sh
# 6 parallel sessions:
#   tpcc_warm.sh 1 6 &
#   tpcc_warm.sh 2 6 &
#   tpcc_warm.sh 3 6 &
#   tpcc_warm.sh 4 6 &
#   tpcc_warm.sh 5 6 &
#   tpcc_warm.sh 6 6 &

x=${1:-1}
y=${2:-1}

isql -e -Usa -P$PASSWORD << EOF
use tpcc
go

if ($x = 1)
  select count(*) from item (index item prefetch 2 lru)
  select count(*) from warehouse (index warehouse prefetch 2 lru)

go

set forceplan on

declare @delta smallint
select @delta = max(w_id)/$y
      from warehouse (index warehouse prefetch 2 lru)

select d_w_id ware, d_id dist,
       (select min(no_o_id) from new_order
        where no_w_id = d.d_w_id
              and no_d_id = d.d_id) first,
       d_next_o_id next
  into #spread
  from district d (index district prefetch 2 lru)
  where d_w_id between ($x-1)*@delta+1 and $x*@delta

go

set forceplan on
select first, count(*)
  from #spread,
       orders ol (index o_clu prefetch 2 lru),

```

## B.2 Code to Populate

### load.c

```

*****
#@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 14:06:16 $
#
#(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.
*****

/*
*****

To Do:
  o Need to add CLAST and CID constants and way to set them
*****
*****

```

```

#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "tpcc.h"
#include "random.h"

/* configurable parameters */
#define NURAND_C 123

typedef unsigned long BitVector;
#define WSZ (sizeof(BitVector)*8)
#define nthbit(map,n) map[(n)/WSZ] & (((BitVector)0x1)<< ((n)%WSZ))
#define setbit(map,n) map[(n)/WSZ] |= (((BitVector)0x1)<< ((n)%WSZ))

int load_item;
int load_warehouse;
int load_district;
int load_history;
int load_orders;
int load_orderline;
int load_neworder;
int load_customer;
int load_stock;

ID first;
ID last;

void LoadWarehouse();
void LoadDistrict();
void LoadItems();

int main(argv, argc)
int argc;
char **argv;
{
ID w_id;

configure(argv, argc);
begin_load();

/* NOTE: Orders and Orderline must have the same seed to work
properly */
if (load_item)
{ SetRandomSeed(100); InitRandomStrings(); LoadItems(); }
if (load_warehouse)
{ SetRandomSeed(101); InitRandomStrings(); LoadWarehouse(first, last); }
if (load_district)
{ SetRandomSeed(102); InitRandomStrings(); LoadDistrict(first, last); }
if (load_stock)
{ SetRandomSeed(103); InitRandomStrings(); LoadStock(first, last); }
if (load_customer)
{ SetRandomSeed(104); InitRandomStrings(); LoadCustomer(first, last); }
if (load_history)
{ SetRandomSeed(105); InitRandomStrings(); LoadHist(first, last); }
if (load_orders)
{ SetRandomSeed(106); InitRandomStrings(); LoadOrders(first, last); }
if (load_orderline)
{ SetRandomSeed(106); InitRandomStrings(); LoadOrderLine(first, last); }
if (load_neworder)
{ SetRandomSeed(107); InitRandomStrings(); LoadNeworder(first, last); }

end_load();

return 0;
}

/*****
*****/
Warehouse

*****/
void
LoadWarehouse(first, last)
ID first, last;
{

```

```

warehouse_row r[1];
ID w_id;

begin_warehouse_load();

printf("loading warehouses %d to %d\n",first,last);
r->W_YTD = 30000000;
for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++)
{
printf("loading warehouse %d\n",w_id);

r->W_ID = w_id;
MakeAlphaString(6, 10, r->W_NAME);
MakeAddress(r->W_STREET_1, r->W_STREET_2, r->W_CITY, r->W_STATE,
r->W_ZIP);
r->W_TAX = RandomNumber(0, 2000) / 10000.0;

warehouse_load(r);
}

end_warehouse_load();

/*****
*****/
District

*****/
void
LoadDistrict(first, last)
ID first, last;
{
ID d_id, d_did;
district_row r[1];

begin_district_load();

r->D_YTD = 3000000;
r->D_NEXT_O_ID = 3001;

for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++)
{
printf("loading districts for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
r->D_W_ID = w_id;

for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++)
{
r->D_ID = d_id;
MakeAlphaString(6, 10, r->D_NAME);
MakeAddress(r->D_STREET_1, r->D_STREET_2, r->D_CITY, r->D_STATE,
r->D_ZIP);
r->D_TAX = RandomNumber(0, 2000) / 10000.0;

district_load(r);
}
}

end_district_load();

/*****
*****/
Item

*****/
void
LoadItems()

```

```

{
item_row r[1];
int perm[MAXITEMS+1];
ID i_id;

begin_item_load();

/* select exactly 10% of items to be labeled "original" */
RandomPermutation(perm, MAXITEMS);

/* do for each item */
printf("loading item table\n");
for (i_id = 1; i_id <= MAXITEMS; i_id++)
{
/* Generate Item Data */
r->I_ID = i_id;
MakeAlphaString(14, 24, r->I_NAME);
r->I_PRICE = RandomNumber(100,10000);
MakeAlphaString(26, 50, r->I_DATA);
if (perm[r->I_ID] <= (MAXITEMS+9)/10)
Original(r->I_DATA);
r->I_IM_ID = RandomNumber(1, 10000);

item_load(r);
}

end_item_load();
}

/*****
*****
History

*****
*****

LoadHist(first, last)
ID first, last;
{
ID w_id, d_id, c_id;
static history_row r;

begin_history_load();

for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
printf("Loading history for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++) {
for (c_id = 1; c_id <= CUST_PER_DIST; c_id++) {
r.H_C_D_ID = r.H_D_ID = d_id;
r.H_C_W_ID = r.H_W_ID = w_id;
r.H_C_ID = c_id;
CurrentDate(&r.H_DATE);
r.H_AMOUNT = 1000;
SelectHistoryData(r.H_DATA);
history_load(&r);
}
}
}
end_history_load();
}

/*****
*****

Customer

*****
*****

LoadCustomer(first, last)
ID first, last;
{
ID w_id;

```

```

begin_customer_load();

for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
printf("Loading customer for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
Customer(w_id);
}

end_customer_load();
}

Customer(w_id)
/*****
*****
Load customers for the given warehouse and district
*****
*****
ID w_id;
{
int i;
ID id[CUST_PER_DIST+1];
ID c_id;
ID d_id;
customer_row r[1];
static int bad_credit_perm[DIST_PER_WARE+1][CUST_PER_DIST+1];

/* 10% of customers will have bad credit */
for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++)
RandomPermutation(bad_credit_perm[d_id], CUST_PER_DIST);

/* Order by customer id, then district */
r->C_W_ID = w_id;
r->C_CREDIT_LIM = 5000000;
r->C_BALANCE = -1000;
r->C_YTD_PAYMENT = 1000;
r->C_PAYMENT_CNT = 1;
r->C_DELIVERY_CNT = 0;
for (c_id=1; c_id <= CUST_PER_DIST; c_id++)
{
r->C_ID = c_id;
for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++)
{
r->C_D_ID = d_id;

if (c_id <= 1000)
LastName(c_id - 1, r->C_LAST);
else
LastName(NURandomNumber(255, 0, 999, NURAND_C), r->C_LAST);

strcpy(r->C_MIDDLE, "OE");
SelectFirstName(r->C_FIRST);
MakeAddress(r->C_STREET_1, r->C_STREET_2, r->C_CITY, r->C_STATE,
r->C_ZIP);
SelectPhoneData(r->C_PHONE);
CurrentDate(&r->C_SINCE);
if (bad_credit_perm[d_id][r->C_ID] <= ((CUST_PER_DIST + 9)/10))
strcpy(r->C_CREDIT, "BC");
else
strcpy(r->C_CREDIT, "GC");
r->C_DISCOUNT = RandomNumber(0, 5000) / 10000.0;
SelectClientData(r->C_DATA);

customer_load(r);
}
}
}

/*****
*****

Order, Order line, New order

*****
*****

LoadOrders(first, last)

```



```

ID first, last;
{
ID w_id, d_id;
begin_order_load();
for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
    printf("Loading Orders for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
    for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++) {
        Orders(w_id, d_id);
    }
}
end_order_load();
}

LoadOrderLine(first, last)
ID first, last;
{
ID w_id, d_id;

begin_orderline_load();

for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
    printf("Loading Orderline for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
    for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++) {
        OrderLine(w_id, d_id);
    }
}
end_orderline_load();
}

Orders(w_id, d_id)
ID w_id, d_id;
{
int cust[ORD_PER_DIST+1];
ID o_id, ol_number;
ID ol;
order_row r[1];
orderline_row olr[1];
int sum;

r->O_W_ID = w_id;
r->O_D_ID = d_id;

RandomPermutation(cust, ORD_PER_DIST);

r->O_ALL_LOCAL = 1;
olr->OL_QUANTITY = 5;
for (o_id = 1; o_id <= ORD_PER_DIST; o_id++) {
    r->O_ID = o_id;
    r->O_C_ID = cust[o_id];
    CurrentDate(&r->O_ENTRY_D);

    if (r->O_ID <= 2100) r->O_CARRIER_ID = RandomNumber(1,10);
    else r->O_CARRIER_ID = EMPTY_NUM;

    /* map the range 1..n onto 5..15 for orderline count */
    r->O_OL_CNT = RandomNumber(5,15);

    /* generate the order lines */
    olr->OL_O_ID = o_id;
    olr->OL_D_ID = d_id;
    olr->OL_W_ID = w_id;
    olr->OL_SUPPLY_W_ID = w_id;
    for (ol_number = 1; ol_number <= r->O_OL_CNT; ol_number++) {
        olr->OL_NUMBER = ol_number;
        olr->OL_I_ID = RandomNumber(1, MAXITEMS);

        /* Store null CurrentDate in the DB as "01/01/1800 12:00:00AM" */
        if (o_id <= 2100) {
            olr->OL_DELIVERY_D = *(&r->O_ENTRY_D);
            olr->OL_AMOUNT = 0;
        } else {
            EmptyDate(&olr->OL_DELIVERY_D);
            olr->OL_AMOUNT = RandomNumber(1, 999999);
        }

        SelectStockDistrict(olr->OL_DIST_INFO);

        orderline_load(olr);
    }
}

}

LoadNeworder(first, last)
ID first, last;
{
ID w_id, d_id;

begin_neworder_load();

for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
    printf("Loading NewOrder for warehouse %d\n",w_id);
    for (d_id = 1; d_id <= DIST_PER_WARE; d_id++) {
        neworder_row r[1];

        r->NO_D_ID = d_id;
        r->NO_W_ID = w_id;
        for (r->NO_O_ID=2101; r->NO_O_ID <= ORD_PER_DIST; r->NO_O_ID++) {
            neworder_load(r);
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

    }
    end_neworder_load();
}

#define ITEM_BITVEC_SIZE ((MAXITEMS/(8*sizeof(BitVector)))+1)*sizeof(BitVector)

LoadStock(first, last)
    ID first, last;
{
    BitVector **perm;
    stock_row r[1];
    ID w_id;
    ID i_id;
    unsigned long count = 0;
    unsigned long checkPointTime, checkPointChunk, totalRowsToLoad;
    int i;
    long j;

    begin_stock_load();

    perm = (BitVector **) malloc((last-first)*sizeof(BitVector *));
    if (perm == NULL) {
        perror("LoadStock: can't allocate memory for permutations\n");
    }
    /* select exactly 10% of items to be labeled "original" */
    for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++)
    {
        int index = w_id - first;
        perm[index] = (BitVector *)malloc(ITEM_BITVEC_SIZE);
        if (perm[index] == NULL) {
            perror("LoadStock: can't allocate memory\n");
        }
        (void) memset(perm[index], 0, ITEM_BITVEC_SIZE);
        /* Mark exactly 10% of items as "original" */
        for (i = 0; i < (MAXITEMS+9)/10; i++) {
            do {
                j = RandomNumber(0, MAXITEMS-1);
            } while (nthbit(perm[index], j));
            setbit(perm[index], j);
        }
    }

    /* do for each item and warehouse */
    printf("Loading stock items for warehouses %d to %d...\n", first, last);
    r->S_YTD = 0;
    r->S_ORDER_CNT = 0;
    r->S_REMOTE_CNT = 0;
    totalRowsToLoad = MAXITEMS*(last - first + 1);
    /* Every 5% loaded, print message 8 */
    checkPointTime = checkPointChunk = (totalRowsToLoad)/20;
    for (i_id = 1; i_id <= MAXITEMS; i_id++) {
        r->S_I_ID = i_id;
        if (checkPointTime < count) {
            printf("Loaded %4.1lf%% of stock\n", 100.0*((double)count/(double)totalRowsToLoad));
            checkPointTime += checkPointChunk;
        }
        for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
            /* Generate Stock Data */
            r->S_W_ID = w_id;
            r->S_QUANTITY = RandomNumber(10,100);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_01);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_02);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_03);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_04);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_05);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_06);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_07);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_08);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_09);
            SelectStockDistrict(r->S_DIST_10);
            SelectStockData(r->S_DATA);
            if (nthbit(perm[w_id - first], r->S_I_ID - 1)) {
                Original(r->S_DATA);
            }
            stock_load(r);
            count++;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    printf("finished loading stock items for warehouses %d to %d\n",
        first, last);

    for (w_id = first; w_id <= last; w_id++) {
        free(perm[w_id-first]);
    }

    free(perm);

    end_stock_load();
}

configure(argc, argv)
/******
configure configures the load stuff
By default, loads all the tables for a the specified warehouse.
When loading warehouse 1, also loads the item table.
*****
int argc;
char **argv;
{
    char ch;
    int any_except_item, any_at_all;

    /* use unbuffered I/O (for output to files) */
    setvbuf(stdout, 0, _IONBF, 0);
    setvbuf(stderr, 0, _IONBF, 0);

    /* define the defaults */
    load_item = load_warehouse = load_district = load_history =
        load_orders = load_orderline = load_neworder = load_customer = load_stock =
NO:

    /* do for each option */
    while ((ch = getopt (argc, argv, "t:")) != EOF)

        /* process according to options */
        switch ( ch )
        {
            /* check for TPC-A or TPC-B */
            case 't':
                if (strcmp(optarg, "warehouse") == 0) load_warehouse = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "district") == 0) load_district = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "stock") == 0) load_stock = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "item") == 0) load_item = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "history") == 0) load_history = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "orders") == 0) load_orders = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "orderline") == 0) load_orderline = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "new_order") == 0) load_neworder = YES;
                else if (strcmp(optarg, "customer") == 0) load_customer = YES;
                else
                    error("%s is not a valid table name\n", optarg);
                continue;

            default:
                error("Bad runstring argument.\n");
                break;
        }

    /* some common flags depending on tables asked for */
    any_except_item = load_warehouse || load_district || load_stock ||
        load_history || load_orders || load_orderline ||
        load_neworder || load_customer;
    any_at_all = any_except_item || load_item;

    /* if only asked for item, don't allow warehouse to be specified */
    if (!any_except_item && load_item)
    {
        if (optind != argc)
            error("Don't specify warehouse when loading items");
    }

    /* otherwise get the warehouse number */
}

```

```

else
{
  if (optind >= argc)
    error("Must specify warehouses to load\n");
  first = atoi(argv[optind++]);

  if (optind >= argc)
    last = first;
  else
    last = atoi(argv[optind++]);

  if (first > last)
    error("First warehouse is greater than last warehouse\n");

  if (first <= 0)
    error("Warehouse must be positive non-zero\n");
}

/* if no tables mentioned explicitly, then load them all */
if (!any_at_all)
{
  load_warehouse = load_district = load_history = load_orders =
  load_orderline = load_neworder = load_customer = load_stock = YES;
  load_item = (first == 1);
}
}

```

## Appendix C Tunable Parameters

The HP-UX operating system tunable parameters employed to generate the kernel for the HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server and the 6 C3600 clients are listed below. Included as well are the Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 and TUXEDO 6.4 parameters.

### C.1 HP-UX Configuration - Clients

#### Config//ostune.ver

\* Drivers and Subsystems

```
DlkmDrv
GSCToPCI
PCIToPCI
SCentIf
arp
asio0
asp
audio
autofsc
beep
btlan3
btlan6
c720
cb
cdfs
clone
core
diag1
diag2
dlkm
dlpi
dmem
echo
fc_arp
ffs
foreign
framebuf
hcd
hid
hpstreams
hub
inet
ip
ite
klog
lasi
lba
ldterm
lv
lvm
maclan
netdiag1
netqa
nfs_core
nfs_server
nms
nuls
pa_generic_psm
pa_psm
pat_psm
pci
pckt
```

```
pipedev
pipemod
ptem
ptm
pts
rawip
sad
sapid
sba
sc
sctl
sdisk
side
stcpmap
strlog
strpty_included
strtelnet_included
superio
tcp
telm
tels
timod
tirdwr
tlclts
tlcots
tlcotsod
tun
udp
ufs
uipc
usbd
vxbase
wsio
asyncdsk
```

\* Kernel Device info

dump lv01

\* Tunable parameters

```
STRMSGSZ      65535
bufpages      1024
create_fastlinks 1
dbc_max_pct   25
default_disk_ir 1
fs_async      1
maxdsiz       2063806464
maxfiles      2048
maxfiles_lim  2048
maxssiz       0X8000000
maxswapchunks 16384
maxtsiz       (1024*1024*1024)
maxuprc       (8*MAXUSERS)
maxusers      1000
msgmap        (MSGSEG)
msgmax        32768
msgmnb        (MSGMAX*2)
msgmni        (NPROC)
msgseg        (MSGMNI*2)
msgssz        512
msgtql        (NPROC)
nfile         36000
nflocks       6000
ninode        36000
nproc         (20+8*MAXUSERS)
npty          512
nstrpty       200
semgni        (NPROC)
*semnns       (SEMMNI)
semnns        (SEMMNI*2)
semnmu        (SEMMNS)
*semvmx       32768
semvmx        40960
shmmax        1073741824
shmmni        1024
shmseg        16
```

```

swapmem_on      0
timezone        480
unlockable_mem  1

```

## C.2 HP-UX Configuration – Server

### Config/ostune.ver

\* Drivers and Subsystems

```

GSctoPCI
PCItoPCI
asio0
asyncdsk
autofsc
btlan3
btlan6
c720
ccio
cdfs
clone
dev_config
dlpi
dmem
echo
fcgsc_lan
fc_arp
ffs
gelan
hpsstreams
inet
lba
ldterm
lv
lvml
maclan
nfs_core
nfsm
nms
onyxe
pckt
pipdev
pipemod
ptem
ptm
pts
sad
sapid
sba
sc
sctl
sdisk
stape
strlog
td
telm
tels
timod
tirdwr
tun
ufs
uipc
vxbase

* Kernel Device info

dump lvol

* Tunable parameters

STRMSGSZ      65535
maxdsiz       0x30000000
maxdsiz_64bit 0x30000000

```

```

maxfiles      2048
maxfiles_lim  2048
maxssiz       0x10000000
maxswapchunks 8094
maxuprc       256
maxusers      256
msgmni        360
msgssz        512
nbuf          4096
nfile         8092
nflocks       2048
ninode        7500
nproc         4096
npty          100
nstrpty       60
semmni        360
semmns        360
semmnu        360
semvmx        32768
shmmax        0x40000000
shmmni        1024
shmseg        1024
swapmem_on    0
unlockable_mem 1
num_tachyon_adapters 5
max_fcp_reqs  512
aio_max_ops   2048
aio_phymem_pct 15

```

## C.3 Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise 12.0 Parameters

### Config/Server/dbtune.ver

```

#####
#
# Configuration File for the Sybase SQL Server
#
# Please read the System Administration Guide (SAG)
# before changing any of the values in this file.
#
#####

[Configuration Options]

[General Information]

[Backup/Recovery]
recovery interval in minutes = 32767
print recovery information = DEFAULT
tape retention in days = DEFAULT

[Cache Manager]
number of oam trips = DEFAULT
number of index trips = DEFAULT
procedure cache percent = 1
memory alignment boundary = DEFAULT
global async prefetch limit = 90
global cache partition number = 16

[Named Cache:c_cust_index]
cache size = 320M
cache status = mixed cache
cache status = HK ignore cache
cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
local cache partition number = 8

[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
pool size = 320M
wash size = 32M

```

```

        local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_cust_non_index]
    cache size = 370M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache status = HK ignore cache
    cache replacement policy = DEFAULT
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 370M
    wash size = 32M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_customer]
    cache size = 4M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 4M
    wash size = 1M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_log]
    cache size = 10M
    cache status = log only
    cache replacement policy = DEFAULT
    local cache partition number = 1
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 3M
    wash size = 512 K
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[8K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 7M
    wash size = 768 K
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_no]
    cache size = 170M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 170M
    wash size = 17M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_no_order_index]
    cache size = 45M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache status = HK ignore cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 4
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 45M
    wash size = 4M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_ol]
    cache size = 640M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 640M
    wash size = 64M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_ol_index]
    cache size = 170M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache status = HK ignore cache
        cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
        local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 170M
    wash size = 17M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_orders]
    cache size = 940M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache replacement policy = DEFAULT
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 830M
    wash size = 83M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[16K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 110M
    wash size = 10M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_stock]
    cache size = 10200M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache replacement policy = DEFAULT
    local cache partition number = 16
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 10200M
    wash size = 512M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_stock_index]
    cache size = 470M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache status = HK ignore cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 470M
    wash size = 47M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:c_wid]
    cache size = 20M
    cache status = mixed cache
    cache status = HK ignore cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 8
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 20M
    wash size = 2M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Named Cache:default data cache]
    cache size = 20M
    cache status = default data cache
    cache replacement policy = relaxed LRU replacement
    local cache partition number = 4
[2K I/O Buffer Pool]
    pool size = 20M
    wash size = 2M
    local async prefetch limit = 0
[Meta-Data Caches]
    number of open databases = DEFAULT
    number of open objects = 100
    open object spinlock ratio = 2
    number of open indexes = 100
    open index hash spinlock ratio = 5
    open index spinlock ratio = 5
[Disk I/O]

```

```

disk i/o structures = 2048
page utilization percent = DEFAULT
number of devices = 50
disable disk mirroring = 1
disable character set conversions = DEFAULT
enable unicode conversions = DEFAULT
size of unilib cache = DEFAULT

[Network Communication]
default network packet size = DEFAULT
max network packet size = 4096
remote server pre-read packets = DEFAULT
number of remote connections = DEFAULT
number of remote logins = DEFAULT
number of remote sites = DEFAULT
max number network listeners = 1
tcp no delay = DEFAULT
allow sendmsg = DEFAULT
syb_sendmsg port number = DEFAULT

[O/S Resources]
max async i/os per engine = 2048
max async i/os per server = 2048

[Parallel Query]
number of worker processes = DEFAULT
memory per worker process = DEFAULT
max parallel degree = DEFAULT
max scan parallel degree = DEFAULT

[Physical Resources]

[Physical Memory]
total memory = 7700000
additional network memory = 4726784
shared memory starting address = DEFAULT
max SQL text monitored = DEFAULT

[Processors]
max online engines = 4
min online engines = DEFAULT

[SQL Server Administration]
default database size = DEFAULT
identity burning set factor = DEFAULT
allow nested triggers = DEFAULT
allow updates to system tables = 1
print deadlock information = DEFAULT
default fill factor percent = DEFAULT
default exp_row_size percent = DEFAULT
number of mailboxes = DEFAULT
number of messages = DEFAULT
number of alarms = DEFAULT
number of pre-allocated extents = DEFAULT
event buffers per engine = DEFAULT
cpu accounting flush interval = 2147483647
i/o accounting flush interval = 2147483647
sql server clock tick length = DEFAULT
runnable process search count = DEFAULT
i/o polling process count = DEFAULT
time slice = DEFAULT
deadlock retries = DEFAULT
cpu grace time = DEFAULT
number of sort buffers = DEFAULT
number of large i/o buffers = DEFAULT
size of auto identity column = DEFAULT
identity grab size = DEFAULT
page lock promotion HWM = DEFAULT
page lock promotion LWM = DEFAULT
page lock promotion PCT = DEFAULT
housekeeper free write percent = 0
enable housekeeper GC = 0
partition groups = DEFAULT
partition spinlock ratio = DEFAULT
allow resource limits = DEFAULT
number of aux scan descriptors = DEFAULT
SQL Perfmon Integration = DEFAULT
allow backward scans = DEFAULT
row lock promotion HWM = DEFAULT

row lock promotion LWM = DEFAULT
row lock promotion PCT = DEFAULT
license information = DEFAULT
text prefetch size = DEFAULT

[User Environment]
number of user connections = 320
stack size = DEFAULT
stack guard size = DEFAULT
permission cache entries = DEFAULT
user log cache size = 4096
user log cache spinlock ratio = DEFAULT
enable HA = DEFAULT
enable DTM = DEFAULT
allow remote access = DEFAULT
lock shared memory = 1
allow sql server async i/o = DEFAULT

[Lock Manager]
number of locks = 20000
deadlock checking period = 900
freelock transfer block size = DEFAULT
max engine freelocks = 50
lock spinlock ratio = 10
lock address spinlock ratio = 5
lock table spinlock ratio = 1
lock hashtable size = DEFAULT
lock scheme = DEFAULT
lock wait period = DEFAULT
read committed with lock = DEFAULT

[Security Related]
systemwide password expiration = DEFAULT
audit queue size = DEFAULT
curread change w/ open cursors = DEFAULT
allow procedure grouping = DEFAULT
select on syscomments.text = DEFAULT
auditing = DEFAULT
current audit table = DEFAULT
suspend audit when device full = DEFAULT
max roles enabled per user = DEFAULT
check password for digit = DEFAULT
minimum password length = DEFAULT
maximum failed logins = DEFAULT
unified login required = DEFAULT
use security services = DEFAULT
msg confidentiality reqd = DEFAULT
msg integrity reqd = DEFAULT
secure default login = DEFAULT

[Extended Stored Procedure]
esp unload dll = DEFAULT
esp execution priority = DEFAULT
esp execution stacksize = DEFAULT
xp_cmdshell context = DEFAULT
start mail session = DEFAULT

[Error Log]
event logging = DEFAULT
log audit logon success = DEFAULT
log audit logon failure = DEFAULT
event log computer name = DEFAULT

[Rep Agent Thread Administration]
enable rep agent threads = DEFAULT

[Component Integration Services]
enable cis = 0
cis connect timeout = DEFAULT
cis bulk insert batch size = DEFAULT
max cis remote connections = DEFAULT
max cis remote servers = DEFAULT
cis packet size = DEFAULT
cis cursor rows = DEFAULT
cis rpc handling = DEFAULT

[Java Services]
enable java = 0
size of process object heap = DEFAULT

```

```

size of shared class heap = DEFAULT
size of global fixed heap = DEFAULT

[DTM Administration]
enable xact coordination = 0
xact coordination interval = DEFAULT
number of dtx participants = DEFAULT
strict dtm enforcement = DEFAULT
txn to pss ratio = DEFAULT
dtm lock timeout period = DEFAULT

[Diagnositics]
dump on conditions = DEFAULT
maximum dump conditions = DEFAULT
number of ccbs = DEFAULT
caps per ccb = DEFAULT
average cap size = DEFAULT

[Monitoring]
Q diagnostics active = DEFAULT
sql text pipe active = DEFAULT
sql text pipe max messages = DEFAULT
plan text pipe active = DEFAULT
plan text pipe max messages = DEFAULT
statement pipe active = DEFAULT
statement pipe max messages = DEFAULT
errorlog pipe active = DEFAULT
errorlog pipe max messages = DEFAULT
deadlock pipe active = DEFAULT
deadlock pipe max messages = DEFAULT
wait event timing = DEFAULT
process wait events = DEFAULT
object lockwait timing = DEFAULT
SQL batch capture = DEFAULT
statement statistics active = DEFAULT

```

```

# * scan servers every 5 minutes (maximum allowed by TUXEDO);
# * wait 1 minute for sanity responses (maximum allowed by TUXEDO);
# * scan all the BBLs from DBBL every 30 minutes (want one scan in the
# audited results);
# * timeout a blocking call after 5 minutes (the maximum).
SCANUNIT 60
SANITYSCAN 5
DBBLWAIT 1
BBLQUERY 30
BLOCKTIME 5

# -----
# *MACHINES
# -----
DEFAULT:
TUXCONFIG="/project/iti/confs/TUXconfig.client4"
ROOTDIR="/project/iti"
APPPDIR="/project/tpcc/bin"
ULOGPPFX="/tmp/TUXEDO_LOG"

# for debugging, put both into the same log on the same machine
# ULOGPPFX="/home/iti/confs/tpcc/ULOG"
# but for a big run, need some space, and want them local to the
# machine rather than across the net.

# Leave TUXCONFIG alone on the MASTER machine; over-ride for each
# other machine?
client4 LMID=client4
TUXCONFIG="/project/iti/confs/TUXconfig.client4"
# -----
# *GROUPS
# -----
group1 LMID=client4
GRFNO=1
group2 LMID=client4
GRFNO=2
group3 LMID=client4
GRFNO=3
group4 LMID=client4
GRFNO=4
group5 LMID=client4
GRFNO=5
group6 LMID=client4
GRFNO=6
group7 LMID=client4
GRFNO=7
group8 LMID=client4
GRFNO=8

# -----
# *SERVERS
# -----
# "-" is application-specific arguments to be passed to server
# "-n" is designed to specify server-id

service SRVGRP=group1
CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n1"
RQADDR=tpcc_1 SRVID=1

service SRVGRP=group1
CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n2"
RQADDR=tpcc_2 SRVID=2

service SRVGRP=group1
CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n3"
RQADDR=tpcc_3 SRVID=3

service SRVGRP=group1
CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n4"
RQADDR=tpcc_4 SRVID=4

service SRVGRP=group1
CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n5"
RQADDR=tpcc_5 SRVID=5

```

## C.4 Tuxedo UBBconfig

### Config/Client4/ubbconfig

```

# This is a UBBconfig for a client1-server configuration.
#
# This UBBconfig requires settings for:
# SERVER_NAME CLIENT_NAME MASTER_NAME SERVER_ADDR CLIENT_ADDR NODE_NAMES
# TLISTEN_PORT TBRIDGE_PORT
# In addition, it requires setting the things all UBBconfig.gens need:
# IPCKEY some decent IPCKEY, should be different for each
config
# ROOTDIR
# TUXCONFIG
# APPDIR
# ULOGDIR
#
# -----
# *RESOURCES
# -----
IPCKEY 40001
PERM 0666
MASTER client4

MAXACCESSERS 4850 # 1024 or more
MAXGTT 1024
MAXSERVERS 41
MAXSERVICES 190 # MAXSERVERS * #-of-services-each-server + 10( for BBL)
MODEL SHM
LDBAL Y

# During benchmark, don't want to scan too often. In particular, while
# the clients are stabilizing in virtual memory, we don't want to sanity
# scan; and if we do sanity scan, we want large timeouts, since the BRIDGE
# the BBL, the DBBL, and the clients aren't getting much CPU time during that
# period. Current settings:

```



```

service SRVGRP=group2
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n6"
  RQADDR=tpcc_6 SRVID=6
service SRVGRP=group2
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n7"
  RQADDR=tpcc_7 SRVID=7
service SRVGRP=group2
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n8"
  RQADDR=tpcc_8 SRVID=8
service SRVGRP=group2
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -n9"
  RQADDR=tpcc_9 SRVID=9
service SRVGRP=group2
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n10"
  RQADDR=tpcc_10 SRVID=10
service SRVGRP=group3
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n11"
  RQADDR=tpcc_11 SRVID=11
service SRVGRP=group3
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n12"
  RQADDR=tpcc_12 SRVID=12
service SRVGRP=group3
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n13"
  RQADDR=tpcc_13 SRVID=13
service SRVGRP=group3
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n14"
  RQADDR=tpcc_14 SRVID=14
service SRVGRP=group3
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n15"
  RQADDR=tpcc_15 SRVID=15
service SRVGRP=group4
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n16"
  RQADDR=tpcc_16 SRVID=16
service SRVGRP=group4
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n17"
  RQADDR=tpcc_17 SRVID=17
service SRVGRP=group4
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n18"
  RQADDR=tpcc_18 SRVID=18
service SRVGRP=group4
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n19"
  RQADDR=tpcc_19 SRVID=19
service SRVGRP=group4
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n20"
  RQADDR=tpcc_20 SRVID=20
service SRVGRP=group5
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n21"
  RQADDR=tpcc_21 SRVID=21
service SRVGRP=group5
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n22"

```

```

  RQADDR=tpcc_22 SRVID=22
service SRVGRP=group5
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n23"
  RQADDR=tpcc_23 SRVID=23
service SRVGRP=group5
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n24"
  RQADDR=tpcc_24 SRVID=24
service SRVGRP=group5
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n25"
  RQADDR=tpcc_25 SRVID=25
service SRVGRP=group6
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n26"
  RQADDR=tpcc_26 SRVID=26
service SRVGRP=group6
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n27"
  RQADDR=tpcc_27 SRVID=27
service SRVGRP=group6
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n28"
  RQADDR=tpcc_28 SRVID=28
service SRVGRP=group6
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n29"
  RQADDR=tpcc_29 SRVID=29
service SRVGRP=group6
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n30"
  RQADDR=tpcc_30 SRVID=30
service SRVGRP=group7
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n31"
  RQADDR=tpcc_31 SRVID=31
service SRVGRP=group7
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n32"
  RQADDR=tpcc_32 SRVID=32
service SRVGRP=group7
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n33"
  RQADDR=tpcc_33 SRVID=33
service SRVGRP=group7
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n34"
  RQADDR=tpcc_34 SRVID=34
service SRVGRP=group7
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n35"
  RQADDR=tpcc_35 SRVID=35
service SRVGRP=group8
  CLOPT="-s NEWO_SVC -s PMT_SVC -s ORDS_SVC -s STKL_SVC -s DVRY_SVC -- -
n36"
  RQADDR=tpcc_36 SRVID=36
#-----
#SERVICES
#-----
#ROUTING
#-----

```

## Appendix D RTE Configuration

This appendix lists RTE input parameters and code fragments used to generate each transaction input file, to demonstrate the RTE was configured to generate transaction input data as specified in *Clause 2* of the specification.

### D.1 RTE Parameters

#### TESTENV

```
#####
# Environment variables for running TPC-C
#####
setenv COMMENT "L3000 (4-way) 64bit 11.0 (11.ACE)Kernel"
setenv DATABASE "sybase" # name of the database used to run the test
# can be either "oracle", "sybase", or
# "sqlserver"
setenv OPS 0 # Set to 1 if using OPS
setenv NT 0 # Set to 1 if using NT
setenv BATCH_TPCC 0 # Set to 1 for "batch_tpcc" with the
# RUNME interface, 0 for c/s TPC-C.
setenv TESTROOT results
setenv RESULTS_NAME Runperf1 # Directory name of RESULTS (put in root of
# Directory name of RESULTS (put in root of
# -tpcc). So actual directory is
# -tpcc/${TESTROOT}
setenv TRANS_TIME 66 # Total time to run the test for (in
minutes)
setenv CHKPT_INTERVAL 600 # 5 min to wait before forcing a checkpoint
setenv CHKPT_INTERVAL2 1800 # Seconds to wait before forcing the second
# checkpoint
# For Sybase and Sqlserver, this is the # of
# seconds after the first checkpoint til the
# 2nd checkpoint.
setenv DB_SIZE 2800 # Database size on SUT(<= size actually built)
# value in warehouses
setenv SERVER "sut" # The SUT (Database Server)
setenv NR_SERVER "1"
setenv CLIENT "client" # NOTE: the client name needs to have a
# suffix of 1,2,3,4,.. etc starting with
# 1 and going to the number of clients. The
# actual client names will be client1,
# client2, client3, etc. You need to put
# the base client name here.
setenv NR_CLIENT "6" # number of clients
setenv DRIVER "driver" # NOTE: the driver name needs to have a
# suffix of 1,2,3,4,.. etc starting with
# 1 and going to the number of drivers. The
# actual driver names will be driver1,
# driver2, driver3, etc. You need to put
# the base driver name here.
setenv NR_DRIVER "3" # number of drivers
# setenv NR_HOSES "1" # For multiple lans between client and server
setenv NR_LAN "1" # For multiple lans between driver and client
#
# statistics, should probably all be off during your audit runs (performance
```

```
# runs).
#
setenv SERVER_STATS 0 # turn on statistics on the server(1)
setenv CLIENT_STATS 0 # turn on statistics on the client(1)
setenv SAR_STATS 0 # turn on SAR (1)
setenv CUDA_STATS 0 # turn on cuda (PCX-W) (22)
setenv FULL_CUDA 0 # go for the full, 25-minute cuda counts
setenv KERNEL_STATS 0 # turn on kernel gprof (20)
setenv KERNEL_TIME 0 # collection time
setenv SPIN_STATS 0 # turn on spinwatcher (18)
setenv SPIN_TIME 0 # collection time in _SECONDS_
setenv CPI_STATS 0 # turn on cpi measurement (cyclemeter) (14)
setenv NET_STATS 0 # turn on netstat (1)
setenv SAMPLER_STATS 0 # turn on KI sampler (12)
setenv SAMPLER_TIME 0 # collection time
setenv DATABASE_STATS 0 # collect Sybase statistics (16)
setenv DATABASE_TIME 0 # collection time in _SECONDS_
setenv SMC_STATS 0 # collect smcmon statistics (26)
setenv PMON_STATS 0 # collect pmon statistics V-CLASS ONLY
setenv PMON_SECONDS 0 # collection time >>in seconds<<. Note that
# pmon makes 13 passes, each this long
setenv PEPSI_STATS 0 # turn on pepsi (T5xx)
setenv JOLT_STATS 0 # turn on JOLT counters (Jade) (12)
setenv JOLT_TIME 0 # collection time in seconds for _EACH_ sample
setenv TORNADO_STATS 0 # turn on tornade (PCX-T')
setenv LOGIC_ANALYZER 0 # turn on the logic analyzer
setenv LOG_ANAL_WAIT 0 # wait time in _MINUTES_
setenv LOG_ANAL_TIME 0 # collection time in _MINUTES_
#
# Audit related stuff + misc
#
setenv CONSISTANCY 1 # run consistency checks before/after run
# this should be 1 when doing your final
# performance runs.
setenv OUTPUT_LEVEL 3 # minimum level - 3
# maximum level - 1
# need to set to 1 for durability tests
setenv REMOVE_OUTPUT 0 # set to 1 to remove "success" and
# "deliv_results" files after each run
setenv COMPRESS_OUTPUT 0 # set to 1 to compress "success" and
# "deliv_results" files after each run
setenv CLEAR_LOGS 0 # set to 1 to do a dumptrans after the run
setenv CONFIG_FILE ~tpcc/config/sybase.cfg # database configuration file
#####
# The lines below should really not be modified much (if at all)
#####
# For ODBC
# setenv SHLIB_PATH /opt/odbc/drivers:/opt/odbc/lib
setenv TRANS_NUM 1300000000 # Total number of transactions to run
setenv DELIVERY_LOGS logs # Directory name for logfiles
setenv RPT_WINDOW_SIZE 30 # Reporting window size in number of
# RPT_GRANULARITY: for example,
# window size is 10 minutes if
# RPT_GRANULARITY=30 and RPT_WINDOW_SIZE=20
setenv TRANS_TYPE 0 # 0=all, 1=new-order, 2=payment,
# 3=order_status, 4=delivery, 5=stock_level
#
# For TPC-C rev 3.1 and later the difference between the LOAD value of
# CLAST_CONST_C and the run value needs to be within 65-119 inclusive
# but can't be 96 or 112
#
setenv CLAST_CONST_C 208 # a run-time constant chosen within [0..255]
setenv CID_CONST_C 498 # a run-time constant chosen within [0..1023]
setenv IID_CONST_C 3415 # a run-time constant chosen within [0..8191]
setenv COPY_ENV 1 # 1 = Copy TESTENV to other Drivers.
# 0 = DO NOT copy. It is the tester's
# responsibility to make TESTENVs on all
```

```

# the other drivers.

#
# The following emulex communication values are measured, do not change these
#
#setenv COMM_ADJUST_NEWO 0.83 # new-order comm delay
#setenv COMM_ADJUST_PMT 0.35 # payment comm delay
#setenv COMM_ADJUST_ORDS 0.47 # order-status comm delay
#setenv COMM_ADJUST_DVRY 0.29 # delivery comm delay
#setenv COMM_ADJUST_STKL 0.27 # stock-level comm delay

#
# The following COMM delays should be used when using the HUB solution
#
setenv COMM_ADJUST_NEWO 0.00 # new-order comm delay, Convert TELNET to DTCs
setenv COMM_ADJUST_PMT 0.00 # payment comm delay
setenv COMM_ADJUST_ORDS 0.00 # order-status comm delay
setenv COMM_ADJUST_DVRY 0.00 # delivery comm delay
setenv COMM_ADJUST_STKL 0.00 # stock-level comm delay

#
# The following menu value are measured for Emulex, do not change these
#
#setenv NEWO_MENU 0.56 # new order menu RTE delay
#setenv PMT_MENU 0.41 # payment menu RTE delay
#setenv OS_MENU 0.32 # order status menu RTE delay
#setenv DVRY_MENU 0.45 # delivery menu RTE delay
#setenv STKL_MENU 0.46 # stock menu RTE delay

#
# Use the following menu times if using HUBs instead of Emulex
#
setenv NEWO_MENU 0.00 # new order menu RTE delay
setenv PMT_MENU 0.00 # payment menu RTE delay
setenv OS_MENU 0.00 # order status menu RTE delay
setenv DVRY_MENU 0.00 # delivery menu RTE delay
setenv STKL_MENU 0.00 # stock menu RTE delay

#
# Keying times Don't change these unless doing special tests. They need
# to be float values.
#
setenv NEWO_KEY 18.01 # new order keying time (18.0)
setenv PMT_KEY 3.01 # payment keying time (3.0)
setenv OS_KEY 2.01 # order status key time (2.0)
setenv DVRY_KEY 2.01 # delivery key time (2.0)
setenv STKL_KEY 2.01 # stock level key time (2.0)

#
# Think times. Twiddle these as needed. They need to be float values.
#
setenv NEWO_THINK 12.12 # new order keying time (12.20)
setenv PMT_THINK 12.05 # payment keying time (12.20)
setenv OS_THINK 10.10 # os keying time (10.25)
setenv DVRY_THINK 5.05 # delivery keying time (5.20)
setenv STKL_THINK 5.05 # stock level keying time (5.20)

setenv RANDOMIZE_OUTPUT 1 # Specifies the percentage of users that should
# output full terminal data (the works) even
# if the OUTPUT_LEVEL is not at 1

```

```

*****
#include <stdio.h>
#include <values.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <math.h>

#include "shm_lookup.h"
#include "random.h"

#include <time.h>

int CLAST_CONST_C = 208;
int CID_CONST_C = 37;
int IID_CONST_C = 75;

int trans_type = 0; /* type of transaction 0 == all */

extern ID warehouse;
extern ID district;

extern int no_warehouse;
extern int no_item;
extern int no_dist_pw;
extern int no_cust_pd;
extern int no_ord_pd;
extern int no_new_pd;
extern int tpcc_load_seed;

neworder_gen(t)
neworder_trans *t;
{
    int i;

    t->W_ID = warehouse;

    t->D_ID = RandomNumber(1, no_dist_pw);
    t->C_ID = NURandomNumber( 1023, 1, no_cust_pd, CID_CONST_C);

    t->O_OL_CNT = RandomNumber(5, 15);

    for (i=0; i<t->O_OL_CNT; i++)
    {
        t->item[i].OL_I_ID = NURandomNumber(8191, 1, no_item, IID_CONST_C);
        t->item[i].OL_SUPPLY_W_ID = RandomWarehouse(warehouse, scale, 1);
        t->item[i].OL_QUANTITY = RandomNumber(1, 10);
    }

    /* 1% of transactions roll back. Give the last order line a bad item */
    if (RandomNumber(1, 100) == 1)
        t->item[t->O_OL_CNT - 1].OL_I_ID = -1;
}

payment_gen(t)
payment_trans *t;
{
    /* home warehouse is fixed */
    t->W_ID = warehouse;

    /* Random district */
    t->D_ID = RandomNumber(1, no_dist_pw);

    /* Customer is from remote warehouse and district 15% of the time */
    t->C_W_ID = RandomWarehouse(warehouse, scale, 15);
    if (t->C_W_ID == t->W_ID)
        t->C_D_ID = t->D_ID;
    else
        t->C_D_ID = RandomNumber(1, no_dist_pw);

    /* by name 60% of the time */
    t->byname = RandomNumber(1, 100) <= 60;
    if (t->byname)
        LastName(NURandomNumber(255, 0, no_cust_pd/3 - 1, CLAST_CONST_C),

```

## D.2 Field Value Generation

### generate.c

```

/*****
@(#) Version: A.10.10 $Date: 97/12/15 13:53:51 $

(c) Copyright 1996, Hewlett-Packard Company, all rights reserved.

```

```

        else
            t->C_LAST);
    t->C_ID = NURandomNumber(1023, 1, no_cust_pd, CID_CONST_C);
    /* amount is random from [1.00..5,000.00] */
    t->H_AMOUNT = RandomNumber(100, 500000);
}

ordstat_gen(t)
ordstat_trans *t;
{
    /* home warehouse is fixed */
    t->W_ID = warehouse;

    /* district is randomly selected from warehouse */
    t->D_ID = RandomNumber(1, no_dist_pw);

    /* by name 60% of the time */
    t->byname = RandomNumber(1, 100) <= 60;
    if (t->byname)
        LastName(NURandomNumber(255, 0, no_cust_pd/3 - 1, CLAST_CONST_C),
            t->C_LAST);
    else
        t->C_ID = NURandomNumber(1023, 1, no_cust_pd, CID_CONST_C);
}

delivery_gen(t)
delivery_trans *t;
{
    t->W_ID = warehouse;
    t->O_CARRIER_ID = RandomNumber(1,10);
}

stocklev_gen(t)
stocklev_trans *t;
{
    t->W_ID = warehouse;
    t->D_ID = district;
    t->threshold = RandomNumber(10, 20);
}

int get_trans_type()
/*****
 * get_trans_type selects a transaction according to the weighted average
 * For TPC-C rev 3.0 and less and TPC-C rev 3.2 this is:
 *   new-order : ???
 *   payment   : 43.0%
 *   order stat: 4.0%
 *   delivery  : 4.0%
 *   stock     : 4.0%
 *****/
{
    static double weight[] = { 0.0, 0.0, .4305, .0405, .0405, .0405};
    double drand48();
    int type;
    double r;

    /* choose a random number between 0.0 and 1.0 */
    if (trans_type == 0) {
#ifdef USE_DRAND48
        r = drand48();
    #else
        r = randy();
    #endif

    /*
     * select one of STOCKLEV, DELIVERY, ORDSTAT and PAYMENT
     * based on weight
     */
    for (type = STOCKLEV; type > NEWORDER; type--) {
        r -= weight[type];
        if (r < 0) break;
    }
    } else {
        /* user wants only a certain type (say all stocklevel) so do that
         instead */
        type = trans_type;
}
}
/* return the value of the selected card, or NEWORDER if none selected */
return type;
}

```

## **Appendix F Disk Storage**

The calculations used to determine the storage requirements for the 8 hours logical log and the 180-day space calculations are contained in this appendix.

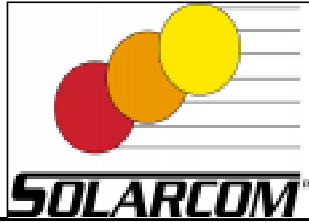
Note : Numbers are in KBytes unless otherwise specified

<b>Warehouses</b>	2800	<b>tpmC</b>	34,288.77	<b>tpmC/W</b>	12.25	
<b>Table</b>	<b>Rows</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>5% Space</b>	<b>8H Space</b>	<b>Total Space</b>
Warehouse	2,800	5,600	18	281		5,899
District	28,000	5,600	20	281		5,901
Item	100,000	9,524	48	191		9,763
New-order	25,200,000	275,410	2,160		56,000	333,570
History	84,000,000	4,593,799	0		900,090	5,493,889
Orders	84,000,000	2,270,272	27,349		450,186	2,747,807
Customer	84,000,000	56,000,000	4,344,529	1,206,891		61,551,419
Order-line	840,000,000	50,909,093	669,855		10,106,164	61,685,112
Stock	280,000,000	93,333,333	515,664	1,876,980		95,725,977
<b>Totals</b>		207,402,632	5,559,642	3,084,624	11,512,440	227,559,338
<b>Segment</b>	<b>LogDev Cnt.</b>	<b>Seg. Size</b>	<b>Needed</b>	<b>Overhead</b>		<b>Not Needed</b>
wdino/history	1	11,264,000	5,907,513	59,075		5,297,412
orders	1	4,096,000	2,775,285	27,753		1,292,962
customer	10 + 1 index	63,283,200	62,166,933	621,669		1,116,267
order_line	9	70,533,120	62,301,963	623,020		7,608,137
stock	20	110,003,200	96,683,237	966,832		12,353,131
tmpdb	1	4,000,000	0	40,000		3,960,000
<b>Totals</b>		263,179,520	229,834,931	2,338,349		31,627,909
<b>Dynamic space</b>	55,982,196	Sum of Data for Order, Order-Line and History (excluding free extents)				
<b>Static space</b>	162,403,050	Data + Index + 5% Space + Overhead - Dynamic space				
<b>Free space</b>	13,166,364	Total Seg. Size - Dynamic Space - Static Space - Not Needed				
<b>Daily growth</b>	10,968,918	(Dynamic space/W * 62.5)* tpmC				
<b>Daily spread</b>	(3,287,013)	Free space - 1.5 * Daily growth (zero if negative)				
<b>180 day (KB)</b>	2,136,808,296	Static space + 180 (daily growth + daily spread)				
<b>180 day (GB)</b>	2037.82	Excludes OS, Paging and RDBMS Logs				
<b>Log per N-O txn</b>	1.83	Numbe of 2K blocks per New-Order transaction				
<b>8 Hour Log (GB)</b>	57.45					
<b>OS+SWAP (GB)</b>	32.00					
<b>Total Space Needed</b>	2127.27	GB				
	<b>Disk Size (MB)</b>	<b># of Disks</b>	<b>Total Capacity</b>			
18GB-	17,236	132	2,275,152			
180GB-(AutoRaid)	17236	12	206832			
9GB	0	0	0			
32GB-System/Swap	32000	1	32000			
<b>Total Storage (GB)</b>			2,455			

## **Appendix G      Price Quotes**

The following pages contain the price quotes for the hardware included in this FDR.

Lucille Boushey  
HP



Steven Brooks  
Solarcom, LLC  
One Sun Court  
Norcross, GA 30092

April 5, 2001

## HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server

TPC-C Rev 3.5

Report Date: April 5, 2001

Description	Part Number	Brand	Price Key	Unit Price	Qty	Extended Price	5 Yr. Maint. Price
<b>Server Hardware</b>							
HP 9000 L3000 Enterprise Server	A6144A		1	13,043	1	13,043	11,219
Add'l 550 MHz PA-RISC 8600 CPUs	A6146A		1	10,041	4	40,164	12,081
Memory Carrier	A6155A		1	2,869	2	5,738	
2 GB Memory	A6115A		1	16,875	8	135,000	
Processor Support Module	A5796A		1	761	2	1,523	
Dual Port Ultra 2 SCSI	A5150 Opt. 0D1		1	1,260	1	1,260	
36 GB Internal Disk	A6110A		1	2,603	1	2,603	
Rack Installation Kit	A5170A, Opt. 0D1		1	308	1	308	
PCI Fibre Channel Adapter	A5158A, Opt. 0D1		1	1,646	6	9,878	
PCI 1000BT Lan Adapter	A4926A, Opt. 0D1		1	1,680	1	1,680	
HP Smart 2U Storage Enclosure	C4317A		1	338	1	338	
DVD-ROM	C4318SZ, Opt. 108		1	487	1	487	
.5m 68pin SCSI Terminator	C4318SZ, Opt. 001		1	74	1	74	
WSE 68pin SCSI Terminator	C4318SZ, Opt. 835		1	34	1	34	
HP-UX 11.0 Sys Media, CD-ROM	B3920EA, Opt. AAF		1	390	1	390	
5.5 kVA HP UPS Rackmount	A3589B, Opt. 0D1		1	7,500	3	22,500	4,382
1.25m Field Integrtd Cabinet	A4900A		1	1,583	1	1,583	
SureStore E Disk Array Model 12H	A3700A		1	4,665	1	4,665	7,746
Two 96 MB controllers with Auto Raid	Opt. 203		1	14,070	1	14,070	
18.2 GB disk modules, 10K RPM (10% spare)	A3714A		1	1,500	14	21,000	
SureStore E Disk Array FC60	A5277A		1	3,870	3	11,610	4,770
HP Rack System/E33 Inc. Rear & Foot	A4901A		1	1,680	3	5,040	
Dual Controllers	A5277A, Opt 204		1	24,060	3	72,180	
SureStore E Disk System SC10	A5294A		1	4,800	17	81,600	
16m Fibre Channel Cable	A5277A, Opt AFY		1	120	6	720	
18.2GB 10K RPM Disk Drive (10% spare)	A5282A		1	1,500	146	219,000	
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>666,484</b>	<b>40,198</b>
<b>Client Hardware</b>							
Hewlett Packard Model C3600 Workstation	A5992		1	6,900	6	41,400	31,050
512 MB Memory Module	A4995A, Opt. OD1		1	1,725	6	10,350	
1GB Memory Module	A6016A, Opt. OD1		1	2,250	12	27,000	
700/96 Console	C1064GX		1	413	1	413	
100BaseT PCI Lan Adapter	B5509AA		1	205	6	1,229	
9.1GB LVD 10K RPM Disk	A4997A, Opt. OD1		1	619	6	3,713	
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>84,104</b>	<b>31,050</b>
<b>Client Software</b>							
HP C/ANSI C Compiler	B3901BA, Option AH0		1	1,200	1	1,200	1,757
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,757</b>
<b>User Connectivity</b>							
HP ProCurve Switch 1600M	J4120A		1	1,199	1	1,199	588
HP ProCurve Switch Gigabit-SX Module	J4113A		1	1,124	1	1,124	
HP ProCurve Switch 1408	J4097A		1	149	8	1,194	
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,518</b>	<b>588</b>
Large Configuration and Prepayment Support						(251,768)	(20,443)
				<b>Total</b>		<b>503,537</b>	<b>53,150</b>

Notes: The information contained in this quote is valid for 60 days. All the components in the price list are currently available. Maintenance support price is for 24 hours, 7 days with 4 hour response time.





## The eCommerce Transaction Platform

April 5, 2001

**Ms. Lucille Boushey**  
**TPC-C Performance Project Manager**  
**Hewlett Packard**  
**408 447 7364**  
**408 447 5958 FAX**

**Dear Ms. Boushey:**

Per your request I am enclosing the pricing information regarding TUXEDO 6.4 that you requested. This pricing applies to Tuxedo 6.4, 6.5 and 7.1. Please note that Tuxedo 7.1 is our most recent version of Tuxedo. Core functionality services pricing is appropriate for your activities. As per the table below HP PA-RISC systems are classified as either a Tier 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 systems depending on the performance and CPU capacity of the system. This quote is valid for 90 days from the date of this letter.

### **10.1.1 Tuxedo Core Functionality Services (CFS) Program Product Pricing and Description**

TUX-CFS provides a basic level of middleware support for distributed computing, and is best used by organizations with substantial resources and knowledge for advanced distributed computing implementations.

TUX-CFS prices are server only and are based on the overall performance characteristics of the server and uses the same five tier computer classification as TUXEDO 6.4, 6.5 and 7.1. Prices range from \$3,000 for Tier 1 to \$250,000 for Tier 5. Under this pricing option EVERY system running TUX-CFS at the user site must have a TUXEDO license installed and pay the appropriate per server license fees.

**Very Truly Yours,**

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert J. Gieringer".

**Rob Gieringer,**  
**Worldwide Pricing Manager**

### 10.1.1.1 BEA Tux/CFS Unlimited User License Fees Per Server

Unlimited User License fees per server	Number of Users	Dollar Amount	Maintenance (5 x 8) per year	Maintenance (7 x 24) per year
<b>Tier 1 -- PC Servers with 1 or 2 CPUs, entry level RISC Uni-processor workstations and servers</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>\$3,000.00</b>	<b>\$480.00</b>	<b>\$690.00</b>
<b>Tier 2 - PC Servers with 3 or 4 CPUs, Midrange RISC Uni-processor servers and workstations with up to 2 CPUs</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>\$12,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,920.00</b>	<b>\$2,760.00</b>
<b>Tier 3 - Midrange Multiprocessors, up to 8 CPUs per system capacity</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>\$30,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,800.00</b>	<b>\$6,900.00</b>
<b>Tier 4 - Large (more than 8, less than 32 CPUs)</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>\$100,000.00</b>	<b>\$16,000.00</b>	<b>\$23,000.00</b>
<b>Tier 5 - Massively Parallel Systems, &gt; 32 processors</b>	<b>Unlimited</b>	<b>\$250,000.00</b>	<b>\$40,000.00</b>	<b>\$57,500.00</b>

	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5
Operating System						
<b>HP/UX 9.X;10.X</b>	<b>Uni-processor Workstation</b>	<b>9000/E25 9000/E35 9000/E45 9000/E55 9000/G30 9000/G40 9000/A180 9000/A180C 9000/A400</b>	<b>9000/G50 9000/G60 Multi-Processor Workstations J Class (J282/J2240/J5600/J6000) 9000/R380,390 9000/D200,210 220/30/50/60/80 D310/20/30 D350/60/70/80 9000 /A500 9000 – L1000 9000 – R Class</b>	<b>9000/H20,30 9000/H40,50 9000/I30,40 9000/K1XX 9000 – L2000/L3000 9000/I50,60 9000/H60 9000/G70 9000/H70 9000/I70 9000/K2XX 9000/K3XX 9000/K4XX 9000/K5XX N4xxx Series</b>	<b>9000/T500, T520,T600 1-16 CPUs S-Class</b>	<b>9000/V series all models X-Class  9000 Series - Superdome</b>



**11 20266 Paseo Robles, Walnut, Ca 91789 Tel: 909-598-0669 Fax: 909-598-0669**

**April 5, 2001**

Dear Lucille Boushey,

Thank you for your interesting in our product. The price for 17-port 10 Mbps Ethernet Hub (CT1017D1) is \$33.00 for quantity over 1000 units. The price of \$33.00, FOB from I-Market, is guaranteed for 90 days. In addition, the lead time for shipment of 500 units or more will be 3 ( three ) weeks. The lead time for shipment of 499 units of less will be 1 ( one ) week. ArkPC warrants its products for a period of lifetime from the date of purchase. For your information, the manufacture, Cameo, is ISO 9001 certified.

Please let me know if you need any further information.

Best Regards,

Thomas  
I-Market