IBM DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows New Features

Duration: 2 Days      Course Code: CL312G

Overview:
Get the technical information about the new functions and features available in DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows for current DB2 Version 8, 9.1 and 9.5 database systems.
If you are transitioning from DB2 for LUW V8.2 to 9.7, you may consider attending the 4-day transition course, DB2 9.5 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Transition from DB2 V8.2 (CL310) or DB2 9.5 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Transition from DB2 V8.2 - ILO (3L310) before attending CL312.
If you are transitioning from DB2 for LUW V9.1 to 9.7, you may consider attending the 2-day transition course, DB2 9.5 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Transition from DB2 9 (CL311) or DB2 9.5 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Transition from DB2 9 - ILO (3L311) before attending CL312.
Course Materials
The course materials address DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.
Training Path
This course is part of an IBM Training Path. Taking this course in the recommended sequence allows you to maximize the benefits from your education.

Target Audience:
This course is for database administrators, application designers, technical support, and technical specialists who require information about the features and functions of DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.

Objectives:
- Describe the new functions and options for administration of DB2 databases provided by DB2 9.7
- Discuss the advantages and potential impact of this release of DB2 to your environment
- Assess the applicability of the DB2 9.7 features and functions in your application environment to maximize the performance, monitoring, security and operational management

Prerequisites:
You should have:
- Familiarity with the functionality of the previous DB2 releases
Content:

DB2 9.7 Security Features

- Explain the privileges associated with the SYSADM, SECADM and DBADM authorities
- Describe the expanded role of the security administrator in a DB2 9.7 database system
- Grant database privileges, including ACCESSCTRL, DATAACCESS, SQLADM and EXPLAIN to provide limited authorities to perform database support tasks
- List the steps required to implement Secure Socket Layer (SSL) connections for DB2 database servers
- Configure Java and non Java client systems for SSL connections
- Set the alternate_auth_enc DBM configuration option to select the encryption used for SERVER_ENCRYPT authentication
- Explain how DB2 can access the committed version of a data row that is currently being updated by another application
- Define a LOCKING Event monitor to capture deadlocks, lock timeout or lock waits
- Configure a DB2 database to control information captured for deadlocks, lock timeouts or extended lock waits
- Use the DB2 provided tools to analyze lock related problems based on data captured by a locking event monitor
- Define workload management thresholds to help maintain stability on your data server by controlling specific resources including CPU time, amount of data accessed and temporary data usage
- Use the wildcard support in DB2 9.7 to simplify definition of WLM workloads
- Define WLM service classes that effect the reuse or retention of pages in buffer pools by assigning priority to pages visited by activities executing in different service classes
- Explain how DB2 can compress temporary data to improve application performance
- List the options for implementation of compression for the XML and Large Object data columns in a DB2 table
- Utilize the DB2 provided tools and functions to estimate compression results for Indexes and XML data
- Convert an existing DMS database managed table space to take advantage of automatic storage management
- Reduce the High Water Mark for database managed and automatic storage managed table spaces reclaim unused disk space.
- Utilize the ADMIN_MOVE_TABLE stored procedure to move the data in a table to a new table object of the same name, but with possibly different storage characteristics, while the data remains online and available

DB2 9.7 Storage Management Enhancements

- Describe the steps a database administrator could use to adjust the disk storage paths assigned to a DB2 database and to rebalance table spaces to make more efficient use of new storage paths
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- Convert an existing DMS database

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- Plan and run the ADMIN_MOVE_TABLE
Partitioned indexes are analyzed for performance statistics on data into a range-partitioned table. Implement partitioned indexes to improve documents already stored in the range-partitioned table and non-partitioned indexes for interfaces.

Explain the difference between partitioned to be compiled and executed using DB2 instance I/O workload for accessing large tables and restart the instance.

Describe the possible use of XML in data with one command documents already stored in the database statements are executed using different interfaces. Handle the shredding of multiple XML compilation overhead when SQL be compiled and executed using DB2 interfaces.

Enable PL/SQL support for a DB2 server to allow PL/SQL statements and scripts to be compiled and executed using DB2 interfaces.

Plan and run the ADMIN_MOVE_TABLE stored procedure to move the data in a table to a new table object of the same name, with possibly different storage characteristics, while the data remains online and available for access.

Compare the monitoring features implemented in DB2 9.7 with the snapshot monitoring facilities provided by previous DB2 releases.

Implement Event Monitors for units of work or lock-related events that store information in unformatted Event Monitor tables.

Capture SQL section information using an ACTIVITIES Event Monitor and use the data to generate Explain reports.

Create public synonyms to simplify access to common tables, views and other objects.

Utilize the TRUNCATE TABLE statement in applications to quickly empty a table selecting option to release or reuse the current disk storage.

Enable the statement concentrator using the stmt_conc database manager configuration parameter to reduce SQL compilation overhead when SQL statements are executed using different literal values.

Describe the new functions, data types and application features in DB2 9.7 that simplify migrating to DB2 from other vendors.

Use the CLPPlus command line user interface that to connect databases and to define, edit, and run statements, scripts, and commands.

Enable PL/SQL support for a DB2 server to allow PL/SQL statements and scripts to be compiled and executed using DB2 interfaces.

Handle the shredding of multiple XML documents already stored in the database with one command

Describe the possible use of XML in data warehouses

List the DPF and advanced environments where XML can be used

Use the db2start command to add new database partition servers to a multi-partition database environment without having to stop and restart the instance

Describe how scan sharing can reduce the I/O workload for accessing large tables

Explain the difference between partitioned and non-partitioned indexes for a range-partitioned table

Implement partitioned indexes to improve performance when you roll data out or roll data into a range-partitioned table

Use the MON_GET_INDEX function to analyze performance statistics for partitioned indexes

Unit 1: DB2 9.7 Security Features

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Unit 3: DB2 9.7 Workload Management Enhancements

Unit 4: DB2 9.7 Compression Enhancements

Unit 5: DB2 9.7 Storage Management Enhancements

Unit 7: DB2 9.7 Application and SQL Enhancements

Unit 8: New PureXML Features in DB2 9.7

Unit 9: DB2 9.7 Large Table Management Enhancements

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DB2 9.7 Large Table Management Enhancements

- Describe some of the DB2 9.7 changes that support larger databases and larger tables, including increased size limits for large and temporary table spaces and larger distribution maps for DPF database partitioning.

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List the options for implementation of configuration parameter to reduce SQL timeouts or extended lock waits.

Explore how DB2 can access the committed version of a data row that is currently being updated by another application.

Define a LOCKING Event monitor to capture deadlock, lock timeout or lock waits.

Define a DB2 database to control information captured for deadlocks, lock timeouts or extended lock waits.

Use the DB2 provided tools to analyze lock related problems based on data captured by a locking event monitor.

Define workload management thresholds to help maintain stability on your data server by controlling specific resources including CPU time, amount of data accessed and temporary data usage.

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Define WLM service classes that effect the reuse or retention of pages in buffer pools by assigning priority to pages visited by activities executing in different service classes.

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Use the DB2start command to add new system objects.

Describe the possible use of XML in data warehouses.

List the DPF and advanced environments where XML can be used.

Use the db2start command to add new database partition servers to a multi-partition database environment without having to stop and restart the instance.

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Agenda

Day 1

Welcome

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Grant database privileges, including ACCESSCTRL, DATAACCESS, SQLADM and EXPLAIN to provide limited authorities.
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- Compare the monitoring features implemented in DB2 9.7 with the snapshot feature.
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DB2 9.7 Workload Management Enhancements

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List the options for implementation of compression for the XML and Large Object data columns in a DB2 table.
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Enhancements

Unit 9: DB2 9.7 Large Table Management Enhancements

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DB2 9.7 Compression Enhancements

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Capture SQL section information using an ACTIVITIES Event Monitor and use the data to generate Explain reports.

Create public synonyms to simplify access to common tables, views and other objects.

Utilize the TRUNCATE TABLE statement in applications to quickly empty a table selecting option to release or reuse the current disk storage.

Enable the statement concentrator using the stmt_conc database manager configuration parameter to reduce SQL compilation overhead when SQL statements are executed using different literal values.

Describe the new functions, data types and application features in DB2 9.7 that simplify migrating to DB2 from other vendors.

Use the CLPPlus command line user interface that to connect databases and to define, edit, and run statements, scripts, and commands.

Enable PL/SQL support for a DB2 server to allow PL/SQL statements and scripts to be compiled and executed using DB2 interfaces.

Handle the shredding of multiple XML documents already stored in the database with one command.

Describe the possible use of XML in data warehouses.

List the DPF and advanced environments where XML can be used.

Use the db2start command to add new database partition servers to a multi-partition database environment without having to stop and restart the instance.

Describe how scan sharing can reduce the I/O workload for accessing large tables.

Explain the difference between partitioned and non-partitioned indexes for a range-partitioned table.

Implement partitioned indexes to improve performance when you roll data out or roll data into a range-partitioned table.

Use the MON_GET_INDEX function to analyze performance statistics for partitioned indexes.

Unit 1: DB2 9.7 Security Features
Unit 2: DB2 9.7 Application Concurrency Enhancements
Unit 3: DB2 9.7 Workload Management Enhancements
Unit 4: DB2 9.7 Compression Enhancements
Unit 5: DB2 9.7 Storage Management Enhancements
Unit 7: DB2 9.7 Application and SQL Enhancements
Unit 8: New PureXML Features in DB2 9.7
Unit 9: DB2 9.7 Large Table Management
Enhancements

Further Information:
For More information, or to book your course, please call us on 00 971 4 446 4987
training@globalknowledge.ae
www.globalknowledge.ae

Global Knowledge, Dubai Knowledge Village, Block 2A, First Floor, Office F68, Dubai, UAE