IBM DB2 9 for LUW Multiple Partition Environment for Single Partition DBAs

Duration: 3 Days **Course Code: CL250G**

Overview:

This course teaches you how to perform database administration tasks using IBM DB2 Enterprise 9 with the Database Partitioning Feature. This course provides a fast path to DB2 Enterprise 9 partitioned database administration skills for experienced DB2 single partition database administrators. These tasks include customization for the DB2 Enterprise 9 with DPF system, creating and populating partitioned databases, designing a database for parallel use, and using partitioned DB2 utilities. There is no actual installation of DB2 Enterprise software in this workshop. A DB2 for Linux system is used to exercise various administrative functions.
Course Materials
The course materials address DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.
Hands-On Labs
Eleven labs are included to address DB2 9.7 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.
Certification
Prepare for IBM Certification Test 731: DB2 9 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Database Administration.
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:

DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows single partition experienced database administrators involved in planning, implementing, or maintaining DB2 multi partitioned DPF databases.

Objectives:

- Describe the steps to install and customize DB2 Enterprise 9 in a DPF partitioned environment
-
- Load data on DB2 Enterprise 9 in a partitioned environment
-
- Define a DB2 DPF partitioned recovery strategy and perform the tasks necessary to support the strategy
-
- Identify how a database should be designed to take advantage of the parallel architecture
-
- Use the DB2 utilities to manage data and maintain your DPF partitioned database

Prerequisites:

You should be able to:

- Use basic UNIX functions such as utilities, file permissions, hierarchical file system, commands, and the vi editor
- Administer a DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows single partition database

Content:

DB2 DPF Partitioned Database Components and Concepts

- Identify the kinds of business applications that use parallel databases
- Describe the basic architecture of each of the hardware platforms on which parallel databases may run
- Define the strengths of the DB2 DPF partitioned architecture
- Identify the key features that set DB2 in a DPF partitioned environment apart from other members of the DB2 family
- Use db2_all and rah commands
- Create a database in a DB2 partitioned environment with or without Automatic Storage enabled
- List the three types of Storage Management for table spaces
- Describe the three default system table spaces
- Access and update the database manager configuration file and the database configuration files
- Access and update the system database directory and list the local database directory
- Use tools to issue commands and SQL statements
- Describe join strategies in partitioned databases
- Identify the syntax for creating database partition groups
- Create SMS table spaces
- Create DMS tablespaces
- Create Automatic Storage managed table spaces
- Use the GET SNAPSHOT commands and db2pd commands to check table space status
- Use SQL functions specific to the partitioned environment
- Identify catalog views that contain information about your partitioned environment
- Identify the different methods for inputting data, including the Import Utility, using buffered and unbuffered SQL INSERT and the LOAD Utility
- Describe the process of partitioning and loading data
- Identify how the partitioned database options on the LOAD command can be used to control the data partitioning and load processing
- Explain the principles DB2 uses for its recovery/restart functions
- Describe the configuration options for DB2 logging and explain the differences between circular and archive logs
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- Describe the configuration options for DB2 logging and explain the differences between circular and archive logs
- Use the BACKUP, RESTORE and ROLLFORWARD commands to back up and recover a DPF partitioned database
- Recover the database to a prior point in time using the RECOVER DATABASE command
- State general considerations regarding

Agenda

Day 1

- Welcome
- Describe the basic architecture of each of the hardware platforms on which parallel databases may run
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- Recover the database to a prior point in time using the RECOVER DATABASE command
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- Differentiate between the three options on the REDISTRIBUTE command
- Utilize the REDISTRIBUTE command to add or remove database partitions from a database partition group
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- Identify how to use the independent trace facility (db2trc)
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- Identify additional commands for listing application information
- Discuss available lock modes and their compatibility
- Influence locking strategies used by the database manager
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- Moving Data Lab - Import and Load
- Moving Data - Part 2
- Moving Data Lab - Partitioned Load
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Partitioned Database Backup and Recovery

- Describe the three types of recovery support provided by DB2

- Describe the basic architecture of each of

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Getting Started with DB2

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Installation

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- Differentiate between the three options on the REDISTRIBUTE command
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- Use tools to issue commands and SQL statements
- Describe join strategies in partitioned databases
- Identify the syntax for creating database partition groups
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- Create DMS tablespaces
- Create Automatic Storage managed table spaces
- Use the GET SNAPSHOT commands and db2pd commands to check table space status
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Scaling the Database

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Day 2

- Data Placement on the Partitions

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Partitioning and Database Partition Groups

- Identify considerations when choosing a distribution key
- Describe the basic architecture of each of the hardware platforms on which parallel databases may run
- Define the strengths of the DB2 DPF partitioned architecture
- Identify the key features that set DB2 in a DPF partitioned environment apart from other members of the DB2 family
- Use db2_all and rah commands
- Create a database in a DB2 partitioned environment with or without Automatic Storage enabled
- List the three types of Storage Management for table spaces
- Describe the three default system table spaces
- Create Automatic Storage managed table spaces
- Use the GET SNAPSHOT commands and db2pd commands to check table space status
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- Identify how the partitioned database options on the LOAD command can be used to control the data partitioning and load processing
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Database and Application Performance

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Data Placement on the Partitions

- List the advantages and disadvantages for each type of table space management

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Day 3

- Partitioned Database Backup and Recovery

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- Troubleshoot problems that may occur during redistribution
- List the major influences for SQL optimization, including Catalog statistics, database memory configuration, optimization class selection and database partition groups
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- Describe the basic architecture of each of the hardware platforms on which parallel databases may run
- Define the strengths of the DB2 DPF partitioned architecture
- Identify the key features that set DB2 in a DPF partitioned environment apart from other members of the DB2 family

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- Describe the basic architecture of each of the hardware platforms on which parallel databases may run
- Define the strengths of the DB2 DPF partitioned architecture
- Use db2_all and rah commands
- Create a database in a DB2 partitioned environment with or without Automatic Storage enabled
- List the three types of Storage Management for table spaces
- Describe the three default system table spaces
- Access and update the database manager configuration file and the database configuration files
- Access and update the system database directory and list the local database directory
- Use tools to issue commands and SQL statements
- Describe join strategies in partitioned databases
- Identify the syntax for creating database partition groups
- Create SMS table spaces
- Create DMS tablespaces
- Create Automatic Storage managed table spaces
- Use the GET SNAPSHOT commands and db2pd commands to check table space status
- Use SQL functions specific to the partitioned environment
- Identify catalog views that contain information about your partitioned environment
- Identify the different methods for inputting data, including the Import Utility, using buffered and unbuffered SQL INSERT and the LOAD Utility
- Describe the process of partitioning and loading data
- Identify how the partitioned database options on the LOAD command can be used to control the data partitioning and load processing
- Explain the principles DB2 uses for its recovery/restart functions
- Describe the configuration options for DB2 logging and explain the differences between circular and archive logs
- Use the BACKUP, RESTORE and ROLLFORWARD commands to back up and recover a DPF partitioned database
- Recover the database to a prior point in time using the RECOVER DATABASE command
- State general considerations regarding disaster recovery and implementation of a server cluster for high availability
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Further Information:

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