

DB2 UDB Installation: DBM and Database

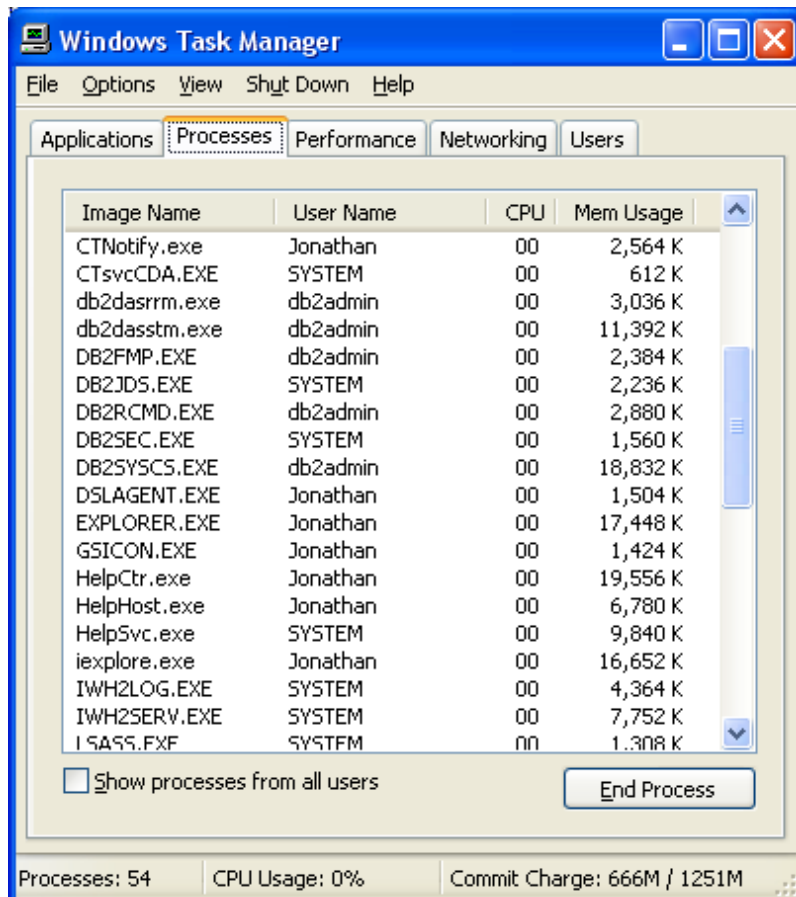
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Introduction

This section examines the initial actions we must take when installing and customizing the DB2 UDB database manager and a database. Most of the tasks can be accomplished by using wizards. You can also use system and CLP commands. In the next few pages, we will consider:

- Installation and customisation
- Creating an instance
- Customizing an instance
- Installation documentation

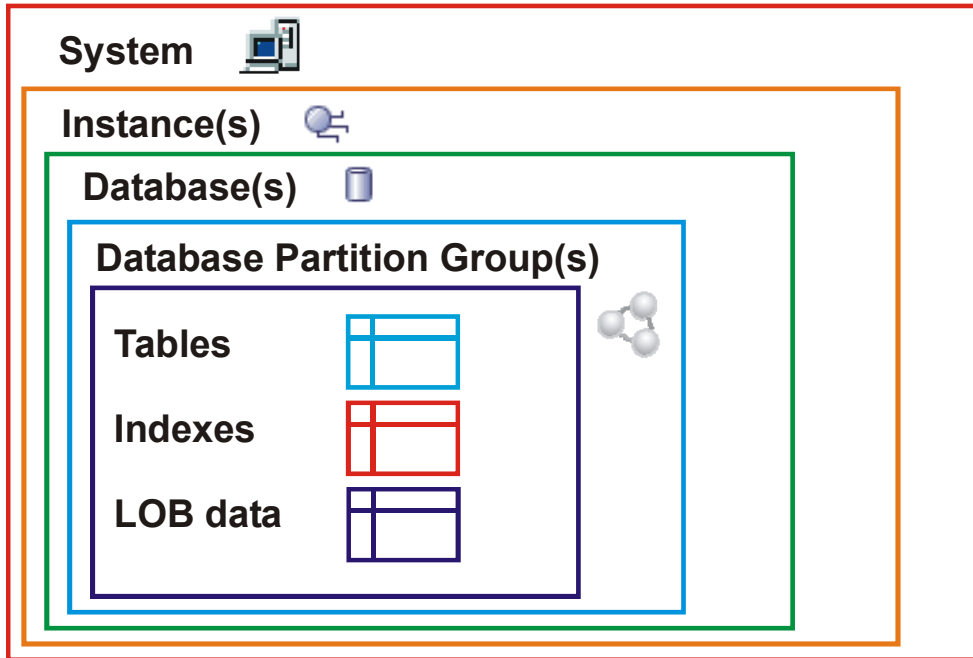
DB2 processes



Each running DB2 system has several processes (threads in Windows) which perform various tasks such as logging, buffer pool processing, security, and deadlock detection.

DB2 UDB contains:

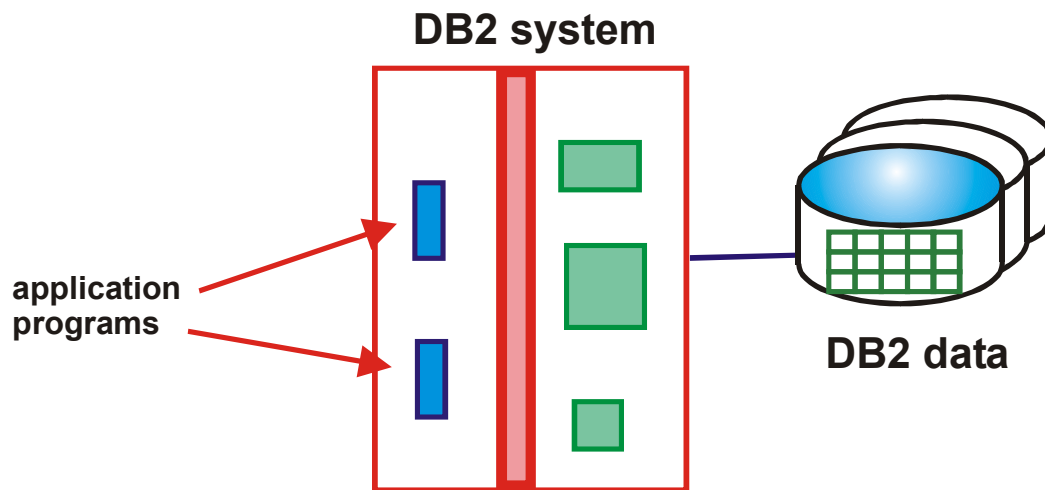
- One DBM (Database Manager)
- One or more Databases



DB2 object hierarchy

DSA-10

DB2 places a firewall between its internal processes and the requesting client programs. This means that the client programs cannot corrupt the data as they cannot write directly to any internal memory buffers.



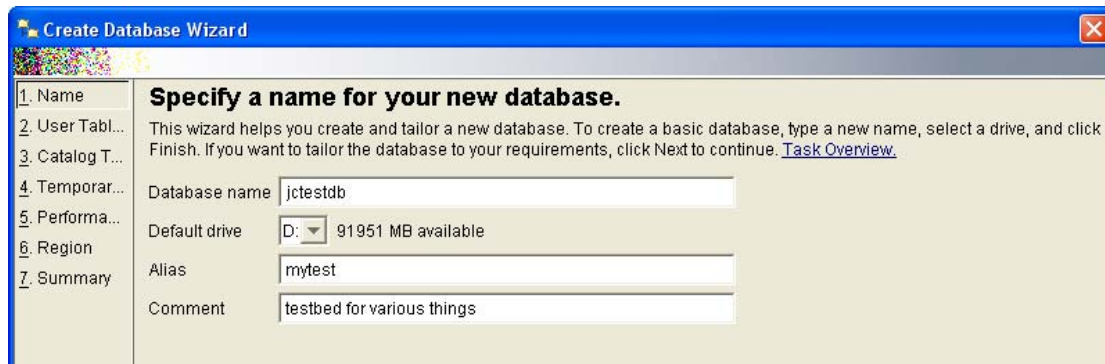
DB2 processes isolated by firewall

DSB-10

Creating a database (via wizard)

Each database has the following characteristics:

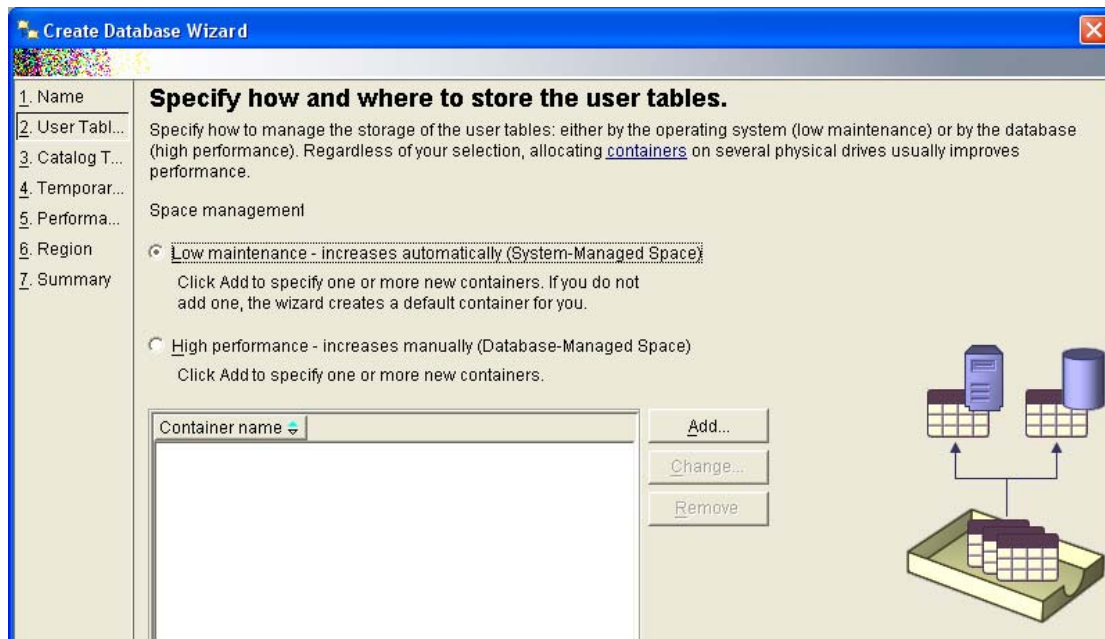
- Unit of start/stop for operations
- Can be backed up/restored
- Holds one or more tables and indexes
- Has its own set of catalog tables (SYSCAT.xxx)



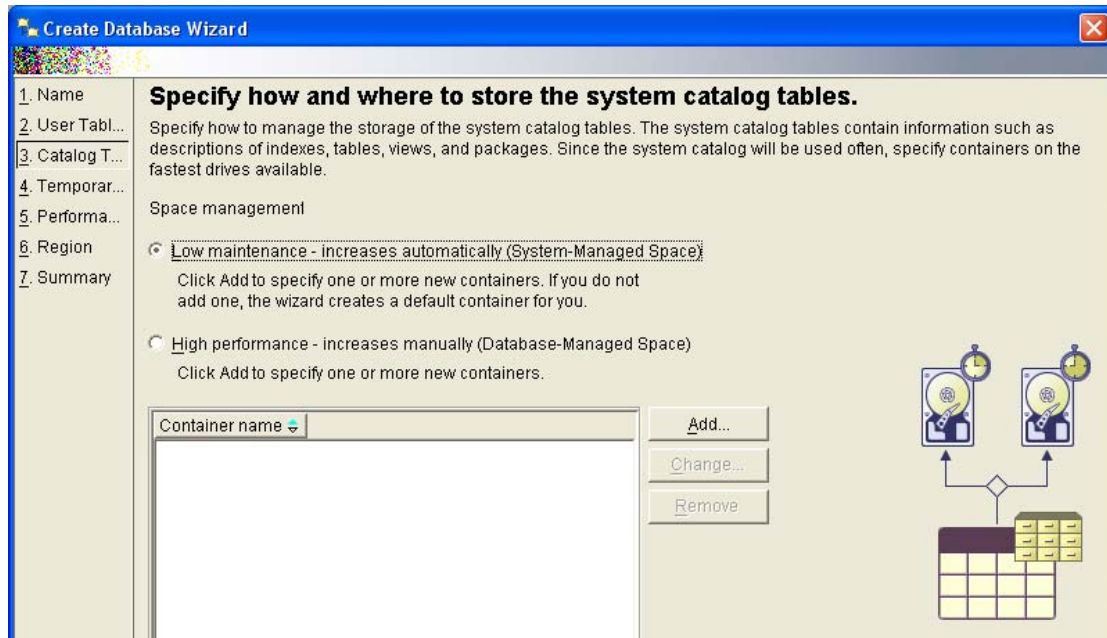
The user data tables can be managed either by the operating system (System-Managed Space) or by the database (Database-Managed Space).

The trade off is:

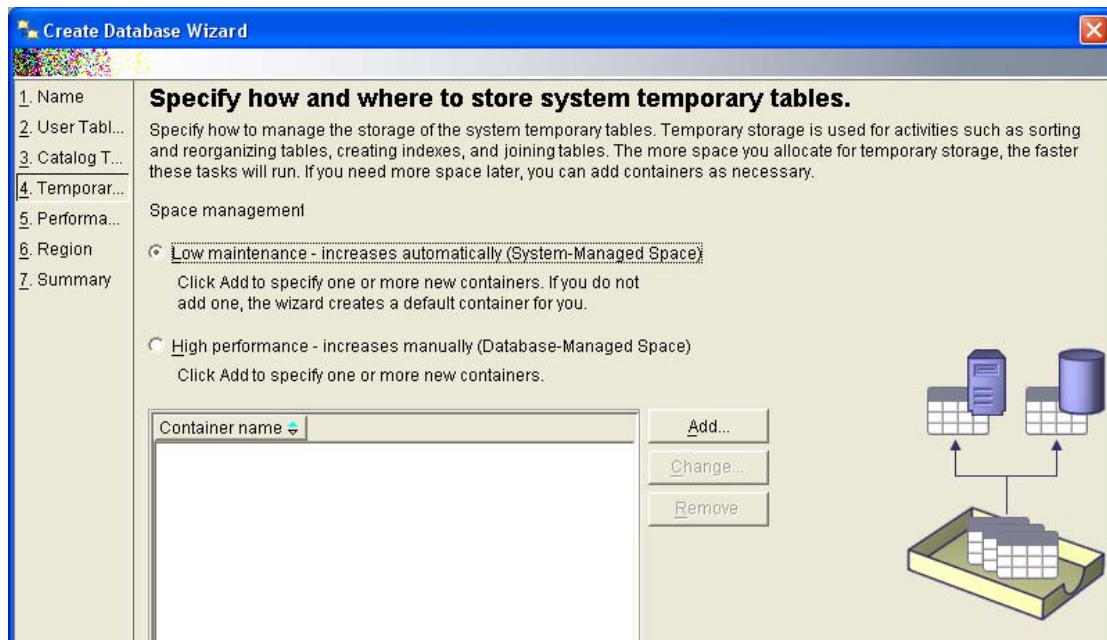
low maintenance vs high performance.



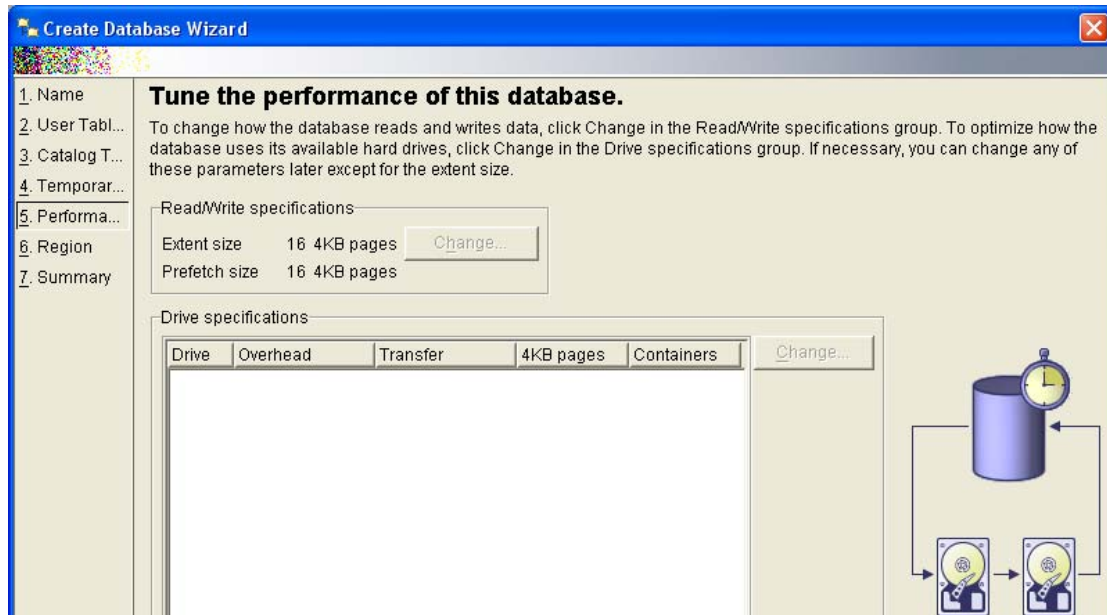
Each database has its own set of catalog tables (SYSCAT.*). These are used to manage the tables, indexes, etc. You must specify where they will reside:



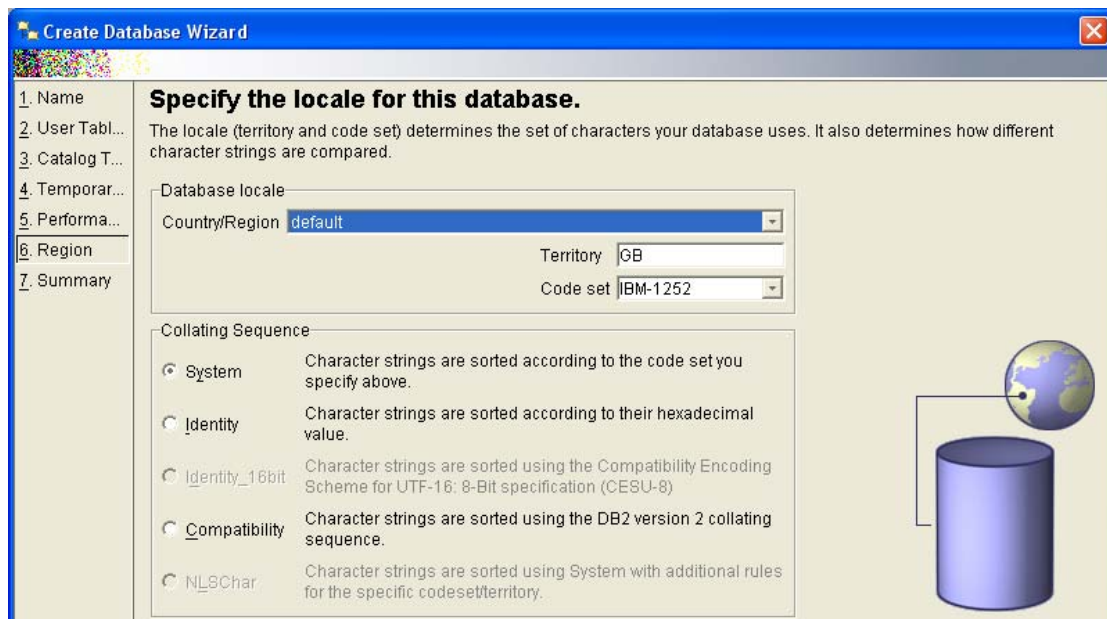
DB2 uses temporary tables during SQL execution. Again, you must specify where they will go:



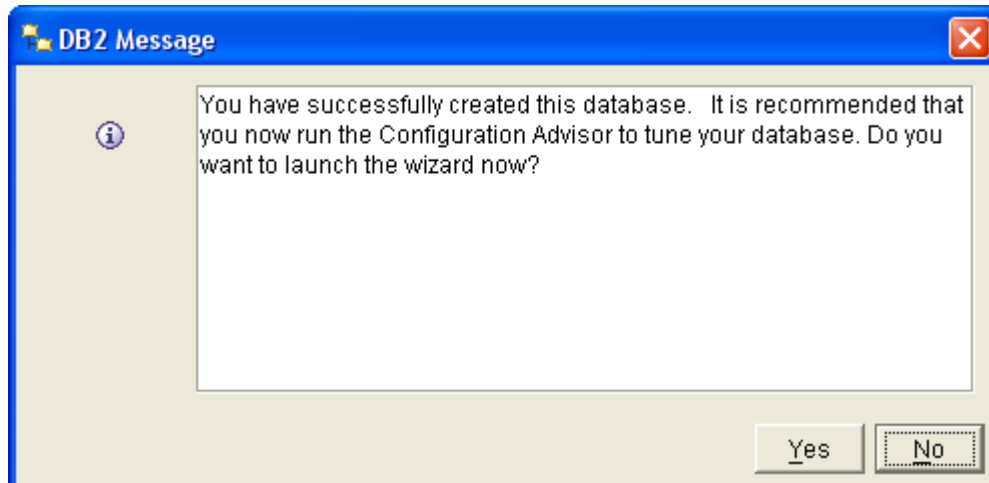
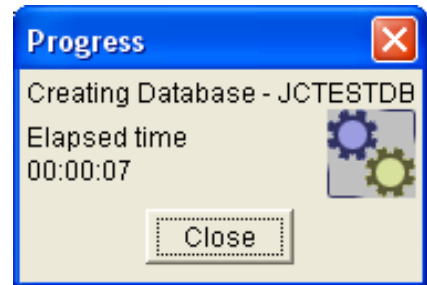
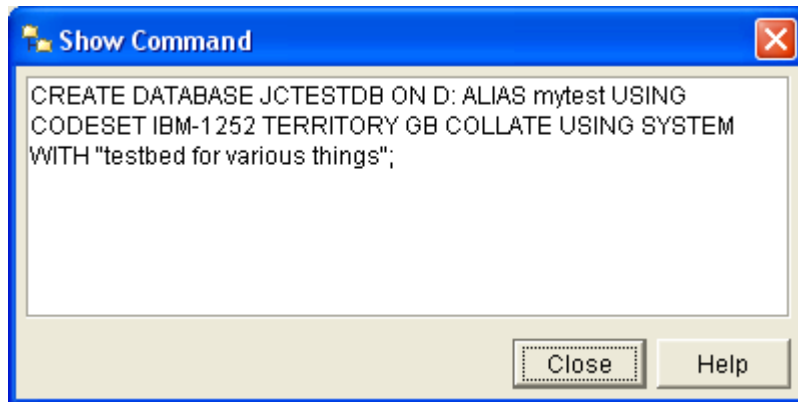
The performance of DB2 is affected substantially by time spent doing I/O operations. You can control the amount of data which is transferred during I/Os:



Here, DB2 prompts you for details of the collating sequence.



After the initial details have been supplied, DB2 executes code which creates the database:

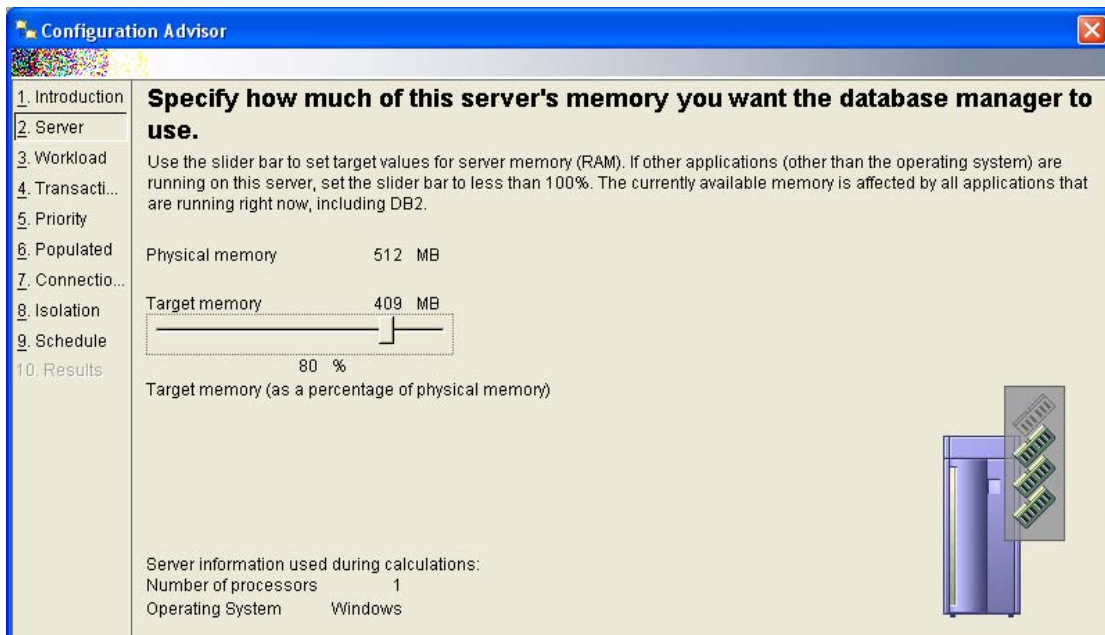


Customizing an instance

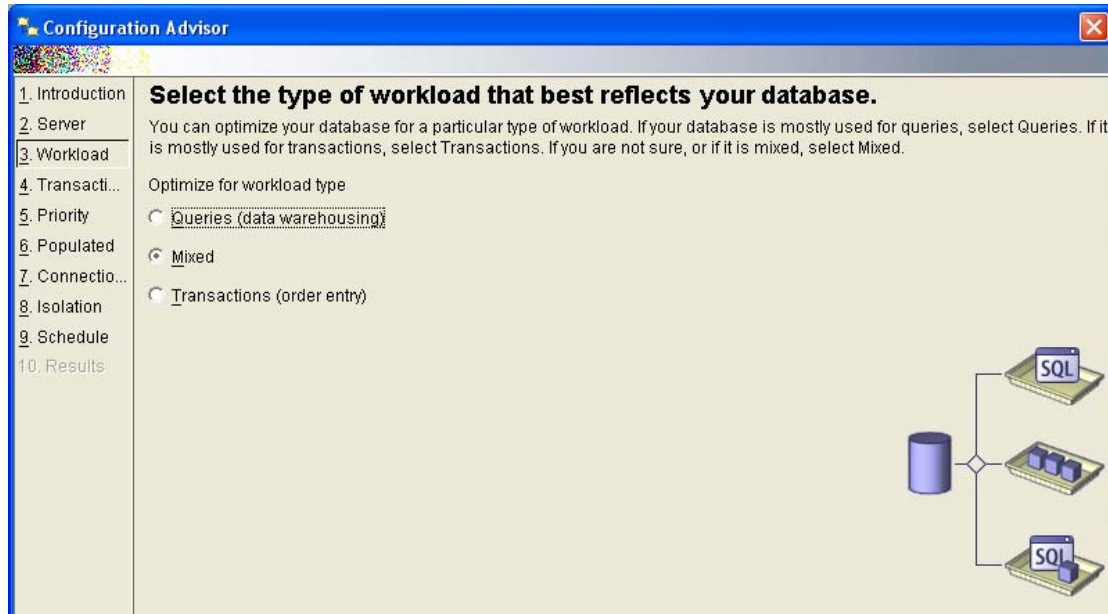
The configuration advisor now prompts you for further details about the anticipated usage of this database.



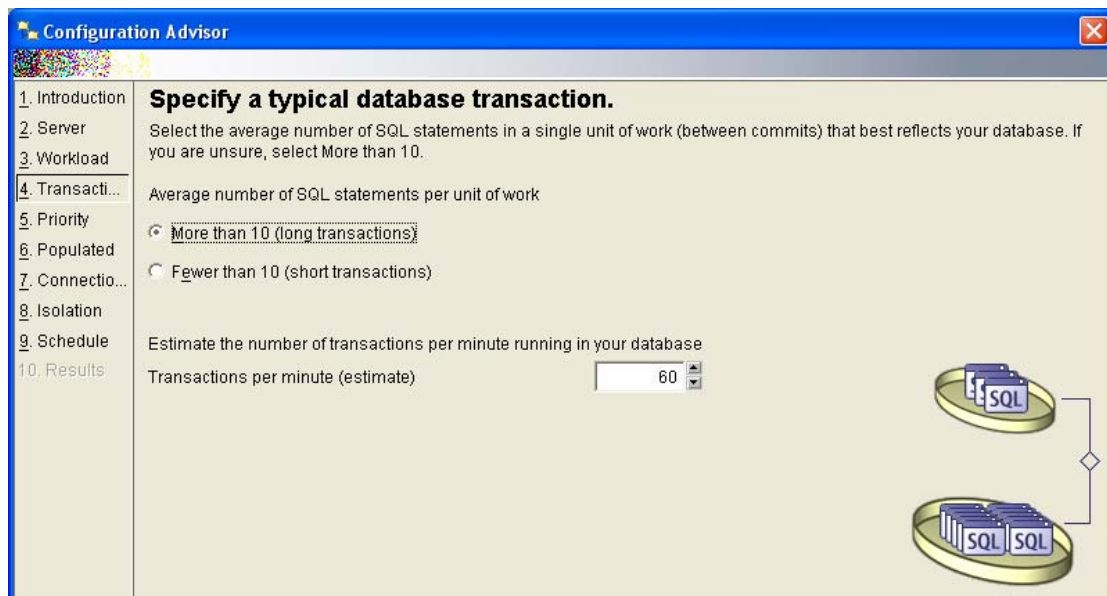
If the server is not dedicated to DB2 work, remember to leave some memory for other tasks.



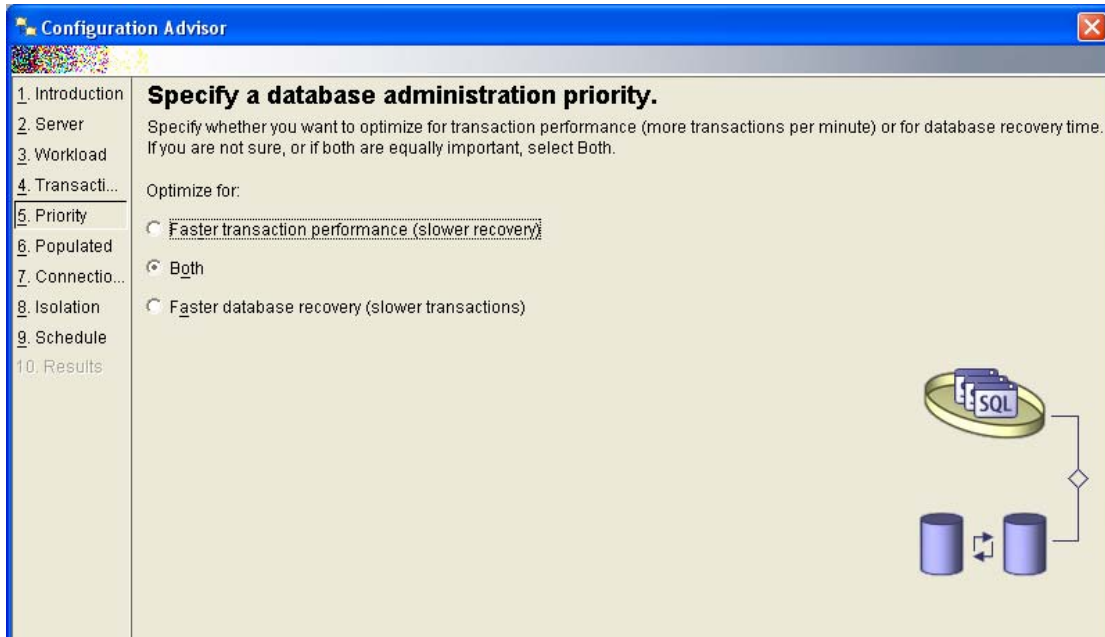
The next screens prompt you for details of the expected workload:



Many UNIX and Windows DB2 systems run packages. Try to find out from the package suppliers how many SQL statements there are in a typical transaction. The information will be used to optimise DB2 performance.



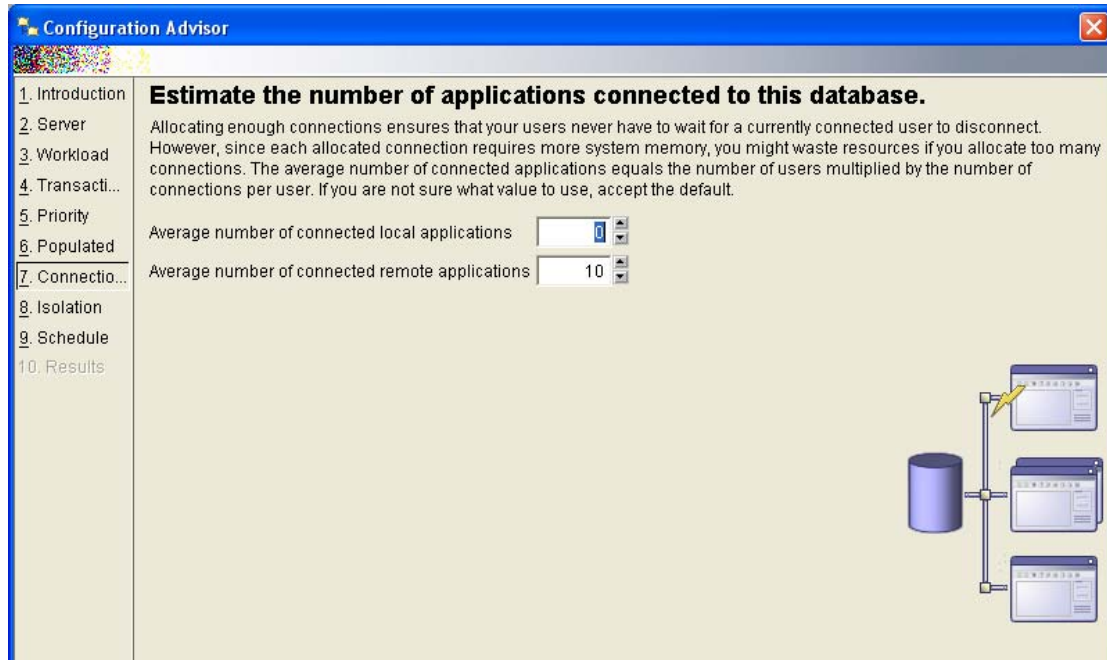
This screen supplies priority preferences.



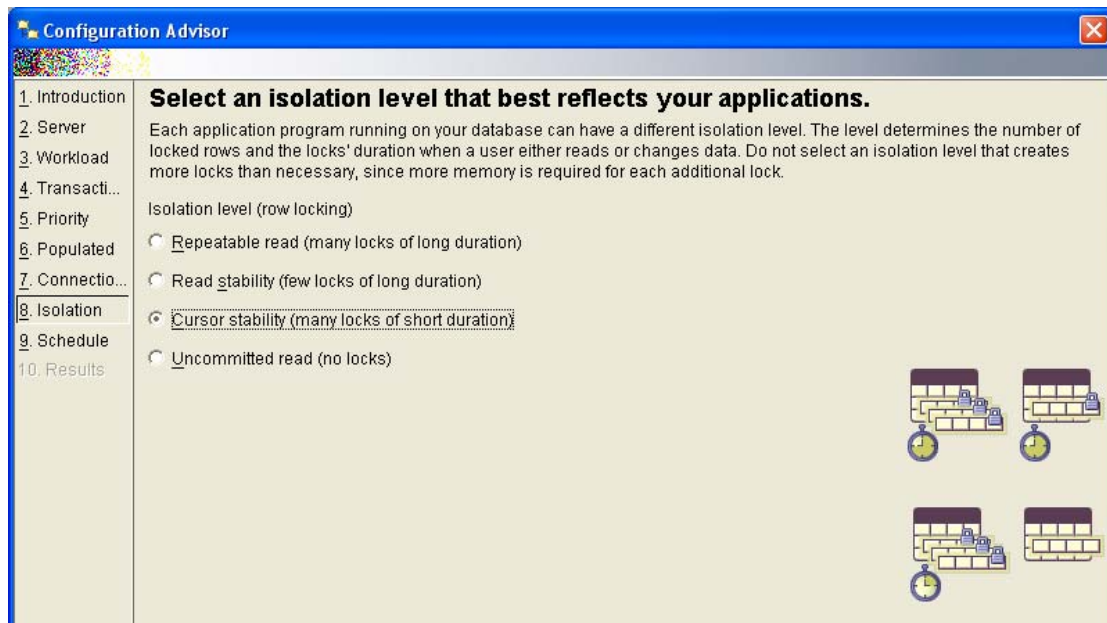
If the database contains data, the catalog tables will hold accurate information which will help DB2 to determine which indexes (if any) would be used when accessing data. Each time the database changes substantially in size, you should run this advisor to refresh the statistics.



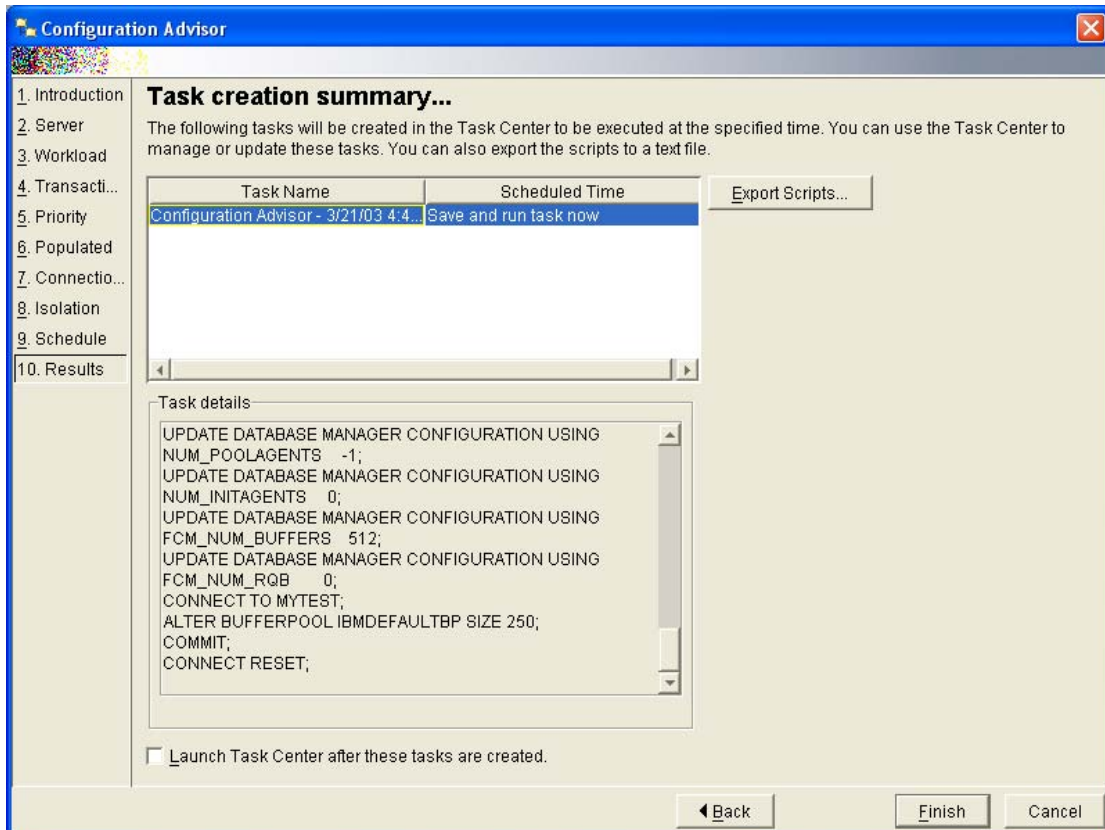
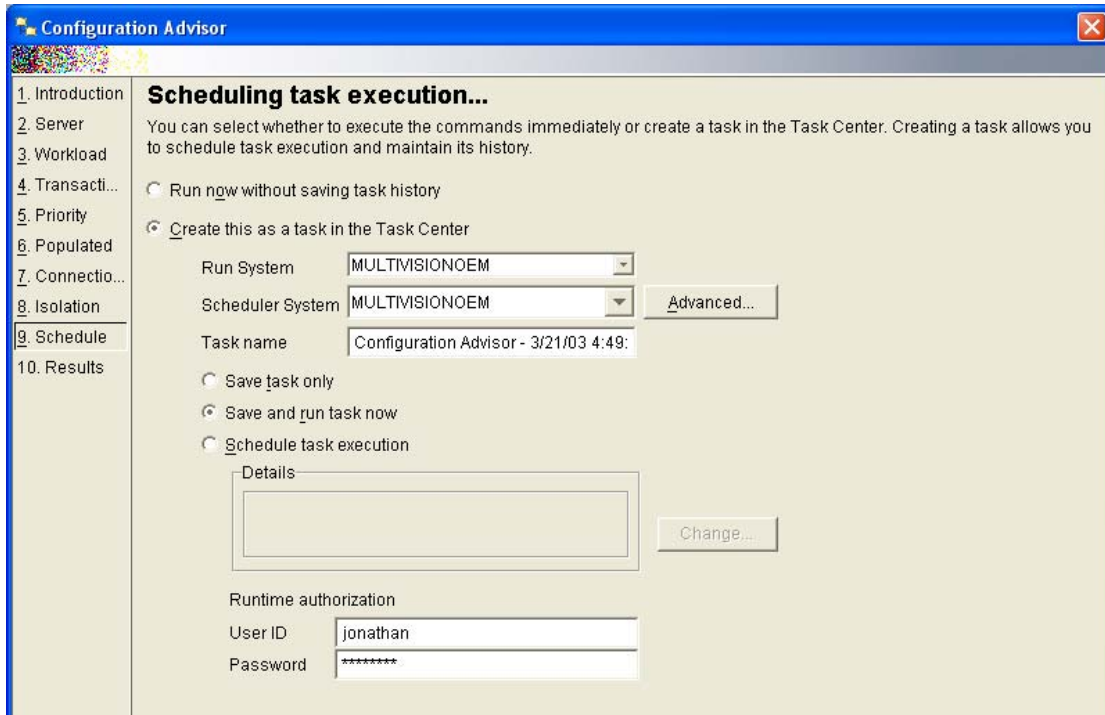
Information supplied on this screen enables DB2 to plan its memory usage.



As DB2 access rows in the tables, it locks them. This screen establishes a default for the database. We will examine locking in more detail in a later section.



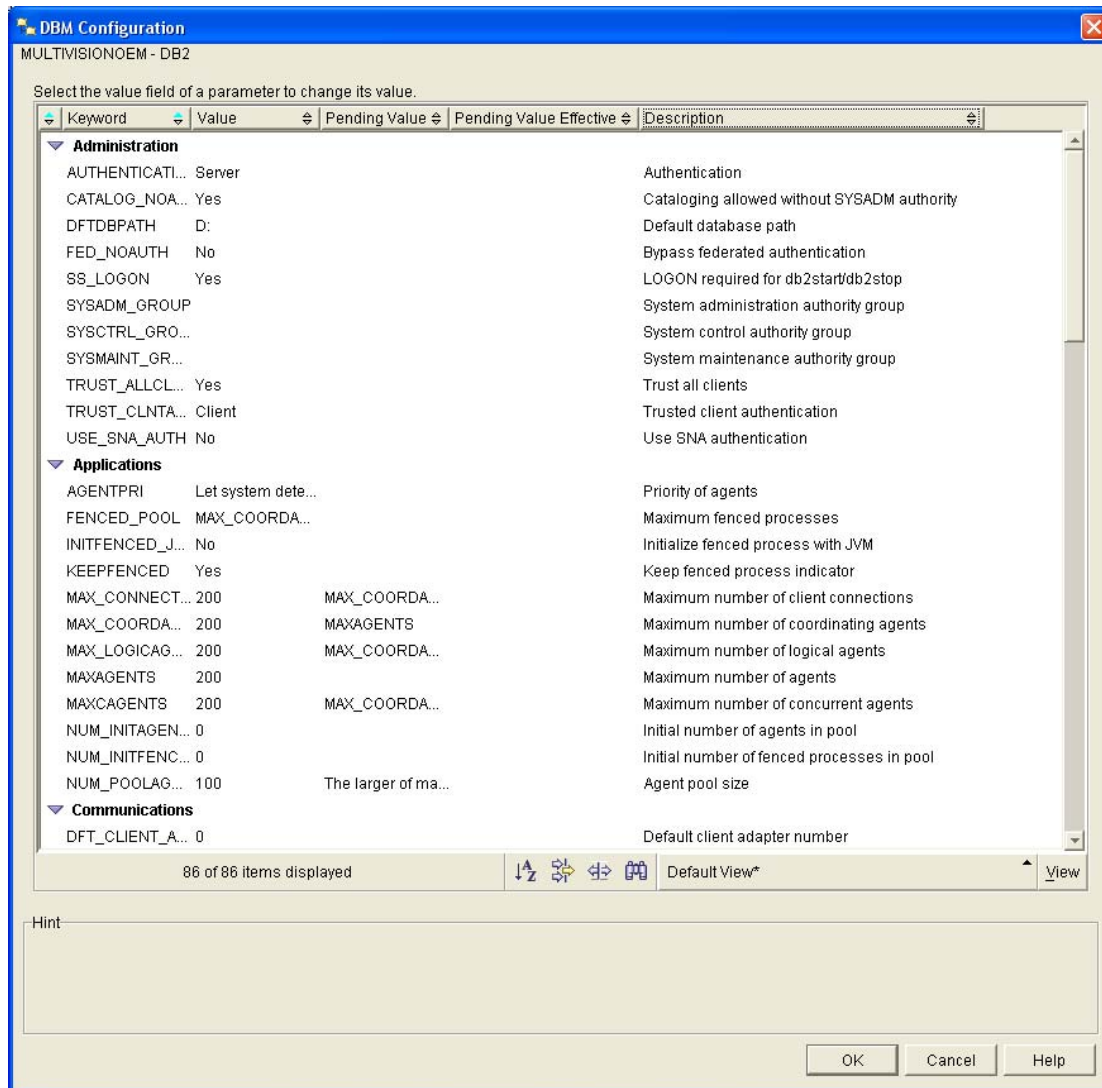
The information supplied so far has enabled DB2 to construct various commands. These screens prompt you for execution details and then display the results.

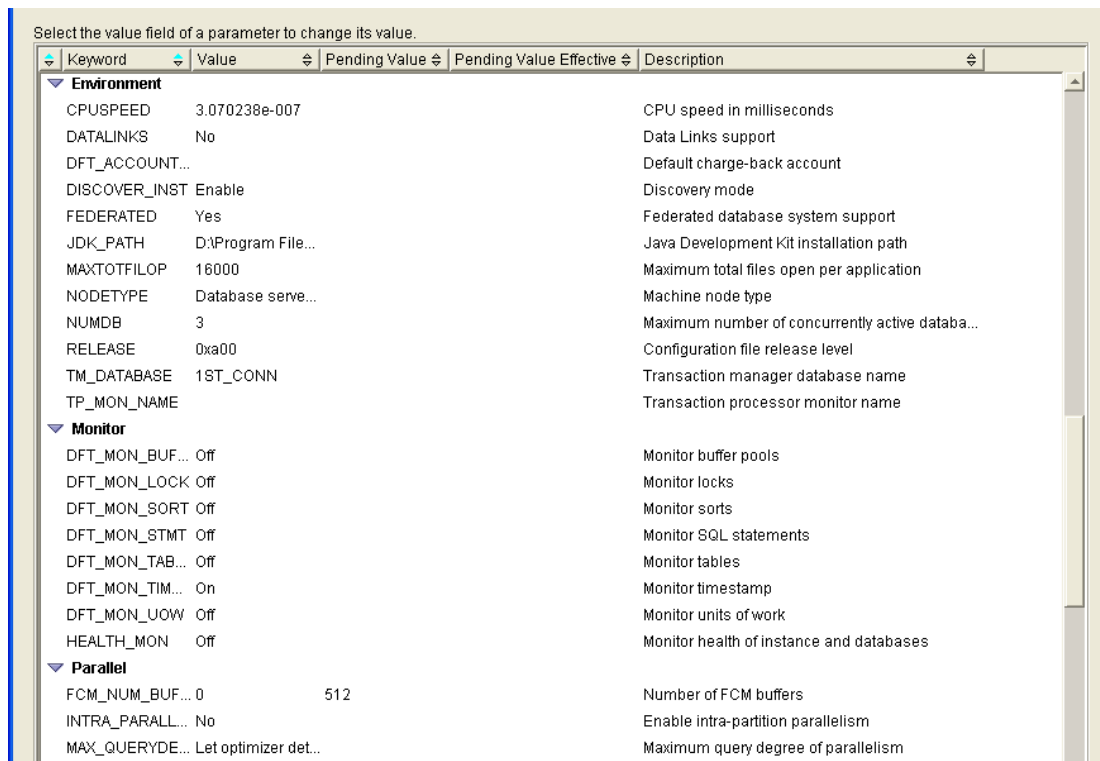
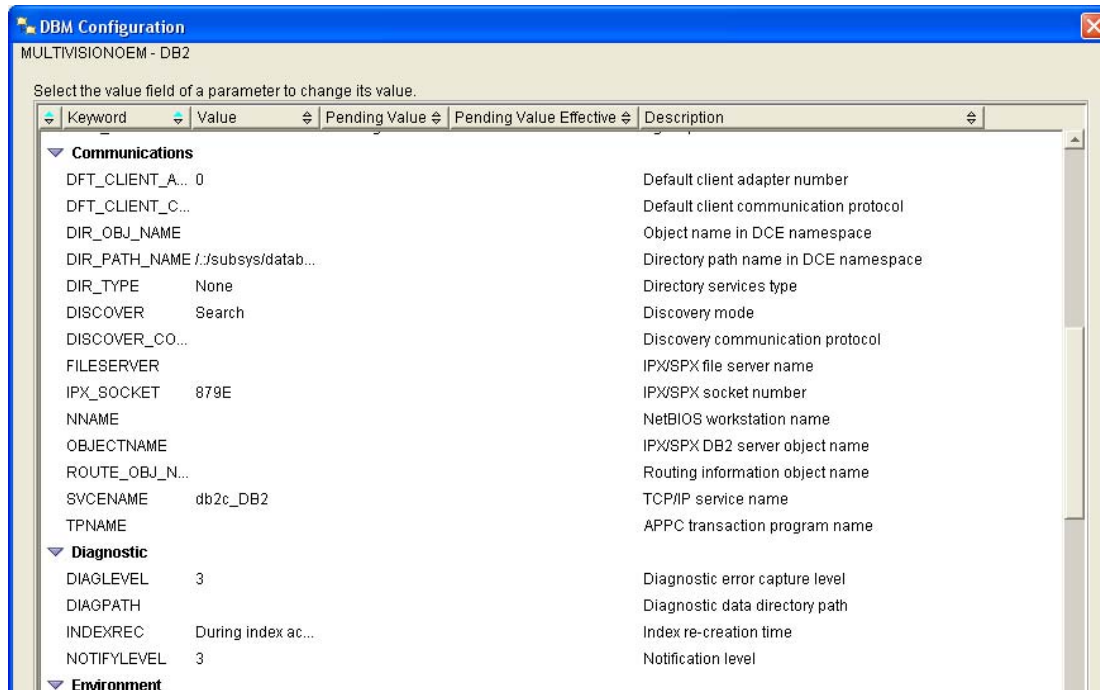


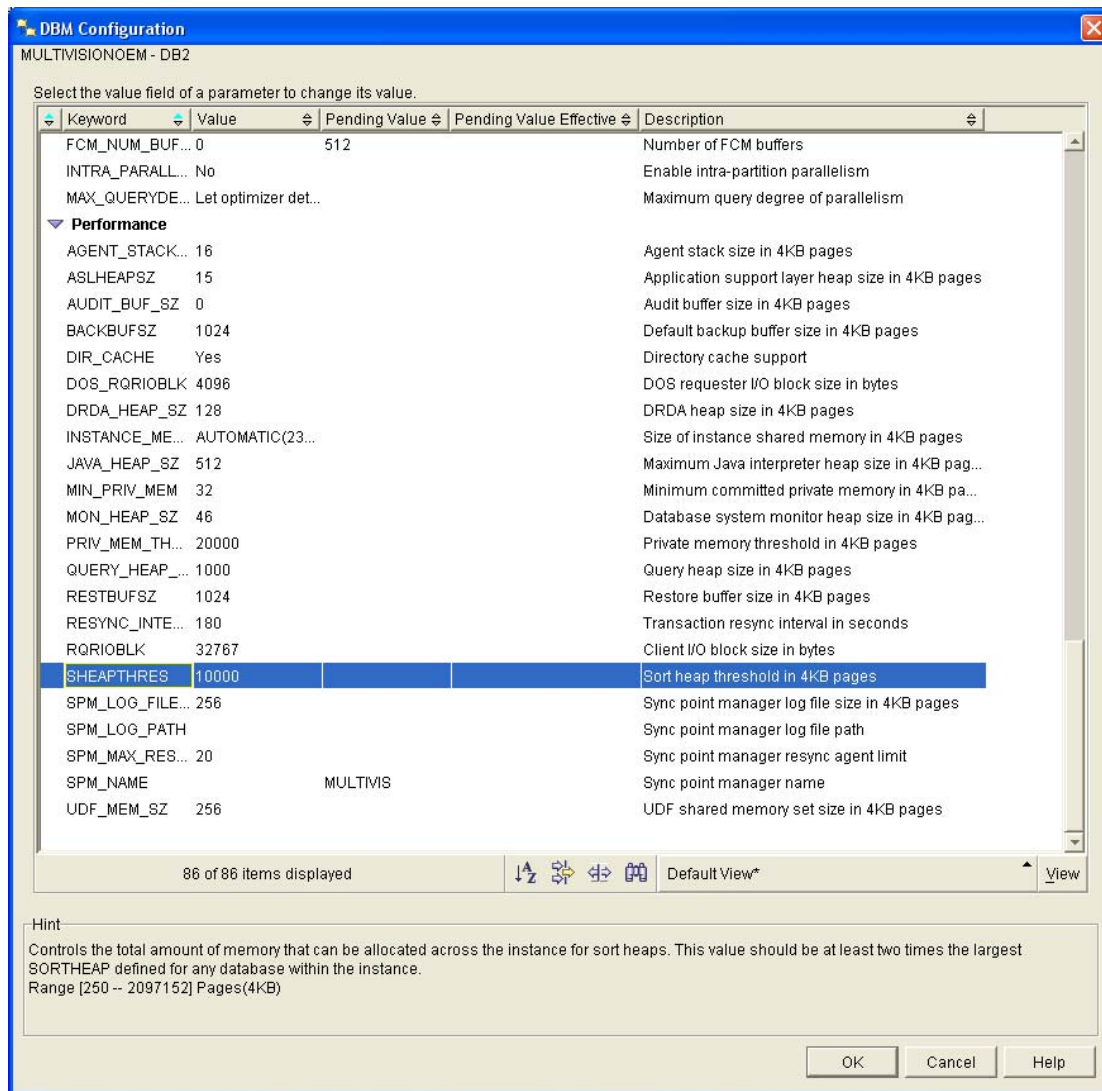
Database Manager Configuration parameters

Once the database manager has been created, we can review the configuration parameters. As you highlight each parameter, a hint relating to its usage appears in the bottom of the window. If needed, we can change most of the parameters.

The DBM parameters are grouped into several functional sections.







Database Configuration parameters

We can also view the configuration parameters for an individual database.

You should highlight each parameter in turn so that you can view its hint.

configuration param and then clicking [...] window in which you its value.

Select the value field of a parameter to change its value.

Keyword	Value	Pending Value	Pending Value Effective	Description
Applications				
AVG_APPLS	1			Average number of active applications
DLCHKTIME	10000			Interval for checking deadlock
LOCKTIMEOUT	None			Lock timeout
MAXAPPLS	AUTOMATIC(40)			Maximum number of active applications
MAXFILOP	64			Maximum DB files open per application
MAXLOCKS	0			Maximum locks per application
Environment				
CODEPAGE				Database Code Page
CODESET	IBM-1252			Database Code Set
COPY_PROTECT	No			Copy protection enable
COUNTRY	44			Database Country Code
DATABASE_LEV...	2560			Database release level
DFT_DEGREE	1			Default degree
DFT_QUERYOPT	5			Default query optimization class
DFT_REFRESH...	0			Default refresh age
DFT_SQLMATH...	No			Continue processing upon arithmetic exceptions
DIR_OBJ_NAME				Object name in DCE namespace
DISCOVER	Enable			Discover database
DL_EXPINT	60			Data Links Access token expiry interval
DL_NUM_COPI...	1			Data Links Number of copies
DL_TIME_DROP	1			Data Links Time after drop
DL_TOKEN	MAC0			Data Links Token algorithm
DL_UPPER	No			Data Links Token in uppercase
DL_WT_JEXPINT	60			Data Link write token expiry interval
DYN_QUERY_M...	Disable			Dynamic SQL query management
MIN_DEC_DIV_3	Disable			Minimum decimal division 3 value
RELEASE	2560			Configuration file release level
TERRITORY	GB			Database territory

87 of 87 items displayed

Hint
This defines a percentage of the lock list held by an application that must be filled before the database manager performs escalation.
Range [1 - 100] Percentage

OK Cancel Help

Database Configuration - SAMPLE
configuration param and then clicking [...] window in which you its value.

Select the value field of a parameter to change its value.

Keyword	Value	Pending Value	Pending Value Effective	Description
Logs				
BLK_LOG_DSK...	No			Block log on disk full
LOG_RETAIN	No			Retain log files for roll-forward recovery
LOGFIL_SIZ	250			Log file size
LOGHEAD				First active log file
LOGPATH	D:\DB2\NODE0...			Location of log files
LOGPRIMARY	3			Number of primary log files
LOGSECOND	2			Number of secondary log files
MAX_LOG	0			Maximum log per transaction
MINCOMMIT	1			Group commit count
MIRRORLOGPA...				Mirror log path
NEWLOGPATH				Change the database log path
NUM_LOG_SPAN	0			Number log span
OVERFLOWLO...				Overflow log path
SOFTMAX	100			Recovery range and Soft checkpoint interval
USER_EXIT	No			Invoke user exit for log file archiving

87 of 87 items displayed
Default View*
View

Hint

Defines the size of each primary and secondary log file. The size of these log files limits the number of log records that can be written to them before they become full and a new log file is required.
Range [4 - 262144] Pages(4KB)

Database Configuration - SAMPLE
configuration param and then clicking [...] window in which you its value.

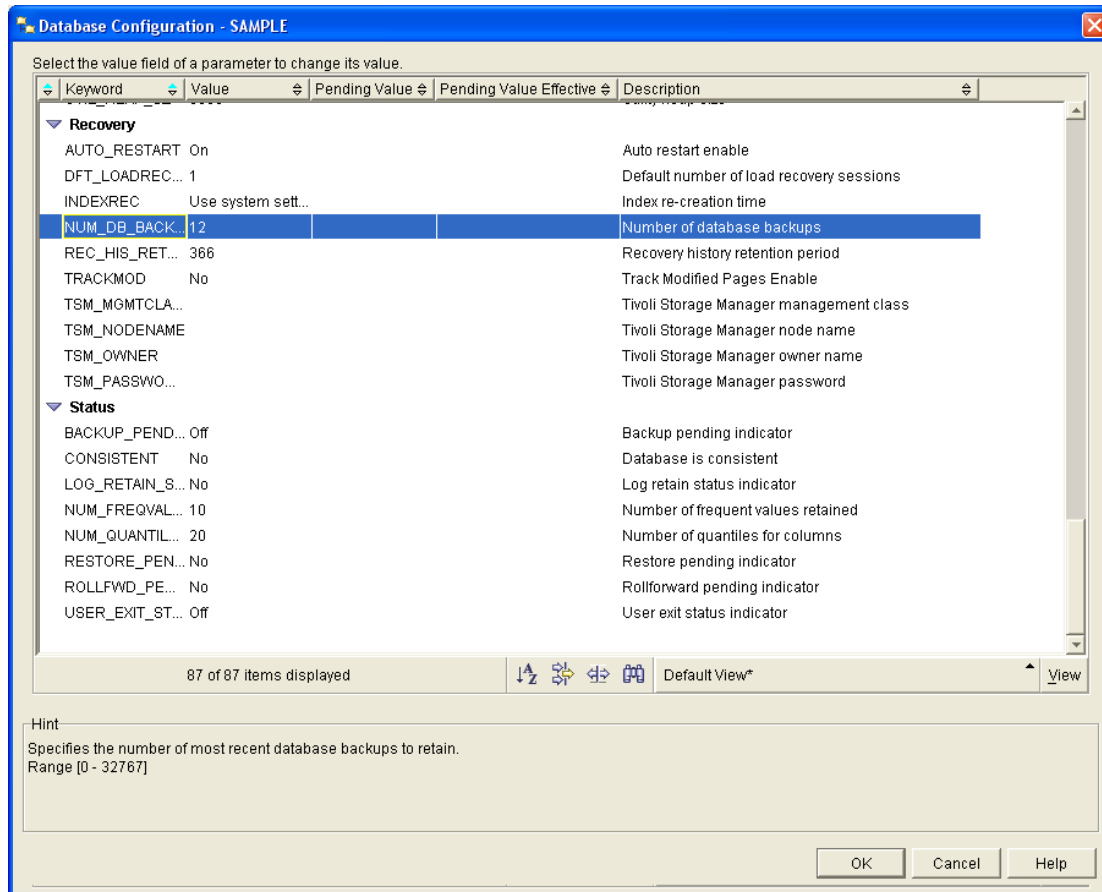
Select the value field of a parameter to change its value.

Keyword	Value	Pending Value	Pending Value Effective	Description
Performance				
APP_CTL_HEA...	64			Application control heap size
APPGROUP_M...	10000			Application group shared memory size
APPLHEAPSZ	256			Application heap size
BUFF_PAGE	250			Buffer pool size
CATALOGCACH...	-1			Catalog cache size
CHNGPGS_TH...	60			Changed pages threshold
DATABASE_ME...	AUTOMATIC(65...			Database shared memory size
DB_HEAP	300			Database heap size
DFT_EXTENT_SZ	32			Default extent size of table space
DFT_PREFETC...	16			Default prefetch size
ESTORE_SEG...	16000			Extended storage memory segment size
GROUPHEAP...	70			Percent of memory for application group heap
INDEXSORT	Yes			Index sort flag
LOCK_LIST	25			Maximum storage for lock list
LOGBUFSSZ	8			Log buffer size
MULTIPAGE_AL...	No			Multi-page file allocation enabled
NUM_ESTORE...	0			Number of extended storage memory segments
NUM_IOCLEAN...	1			Number of asynchronous page cleaners
NUM_IOSERVE...	3			Number of I/O servers
NUMSEGS	1			Default number of SMS containers
PCKCACHE_SZ	8 * maxappls			Package cache
SEQDETECT	Yes			Sequential detection flag
SHEAPTHRES...	0			Shared sort heap threshold
SORT_HEAP	256			Sort heap size
STAT_HEAP_SZ	4384			Statistics heap size
STMTHRAP	2048			Statement heap size
UTIL_HEAP_SZ	5000			Utility heap size
Recovery				

87 of 87 items displayed
Default View*
View

Hint

This defines the number of private memory pages available to be used by the database manager on behalf of a specific agent or subagent.
Range [16 - 60000] Pages(4KB)



Environment variables on UNIX systems

You should define all DB2-specific registry variables in the DB2 profile registry. Otherwise, you won't be able to carry out remote administration of those variables.

You must set the system environment variable DB2INSTANCE.

The scripts **db2profile** (for Korn shell) and **db2cshrc** (for Bourne shell or C shell) are provided as examples to help you set up the database environment. They can be found in `insthome/sqllib`, where `insthome` is the home directory of the instance owner.

These scripts include statements to:

- Update a user's path with the following directories:
 - `insthome/sqllib/bin`
 - `insthome/sqllib/adm`
 - `insthome/sqllib/misc`
- Set DB2INSTANCE to the default local instance_name for execution.

All DB2-supported variables must be set in the DB2 profile registry except for PATH and DB2INSTANCE.

To change the environment variable for the current session, issue commands similar to the following:

For Korn shell:

```
DB2INSTANCE=inst1
export DB2INSTANCE
```

For Bourne shell:

```
export DB2INSTANCE=<inst1>
```

For C shell:

```
setenv DB2INSTANCE <inst1>
```

The DB2 **Instance Level Profile Registry** file is located at:
INSTHOME/sqllib/profile.env

Access permissions and ownership of this file should be:

```
-rw-rw-r-- <db2inst1> <db2iadm1> profile.env
```

where <db2inst1> is the instance owner, and <db2iadm1> is the instance owner's group.

The INSTHOME is the home path of the instance owner.

The DB2 **Global Level Profile Registry** is located at:

```
/var/db2/<version_id>/default.env for AIX, Solaris, and Linux operating  
/var/opt/db2/<version_id>/default.env for HP-UX
```

Access permissions and ownership of this file should be:

```
-rw-rw-r-- <Instance_Owner> <Instance_Owner_Group> default.env
```

If you want to modify global registry variables, you must be logged on as **root**.

The DB2 Instance Node Level Profile Registry is located under:

```
INSTHOME/sqllib/nodes/<node_number>.env
```

The access permissions and ownership of the directory and this file should be:

```
drwxrwsr-w <Instance_Owner> <Instance_Owner_Group> nodes
```

```
-rw-rw-r-- <Instance_Owner> <Instance_Owner_Group> <node_number>.env
```

The INSTHOME is the home path of the instance owner.

The DB2 **Instance Profile Registry** is located at:

```
/var/db2/<version_id>/profiles.reg for AIX, Solaris, and Linux  
/var/opt/db2/<version_id>/profiles.reg for HP-UX
```

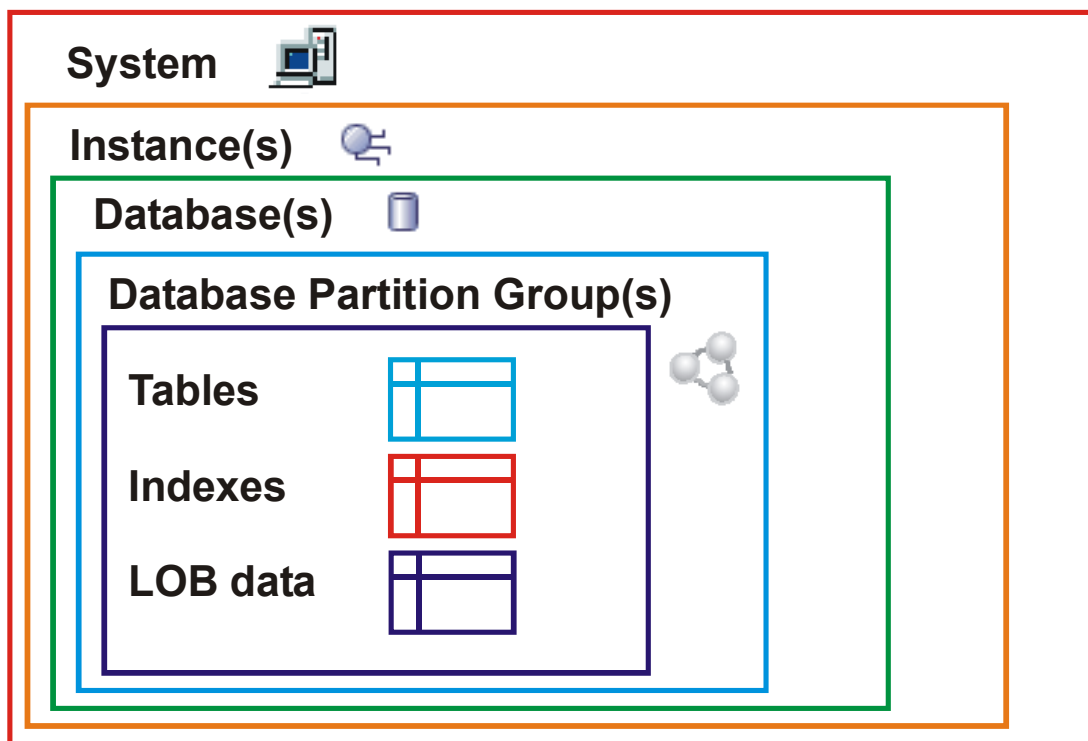
The access permissions and ownership of this file should be:

```
-rw-r--r-- root system profiles.reg
```

System Commands

db2icrt	Create an instance
db2idrop	Drop an instance
db2ilist	List the instances
db2iupdt	Update instances
db2sampl	Create a sample database
db2set	Display, set, or remove variables in the DB2 profile registry
db2setup	Install DB2
db2start	Start DB2
db2stop	Stop DB2

Details of all these commands are in the online documentation.



DB2 object hierarchy

DSA-10

CLP commands:

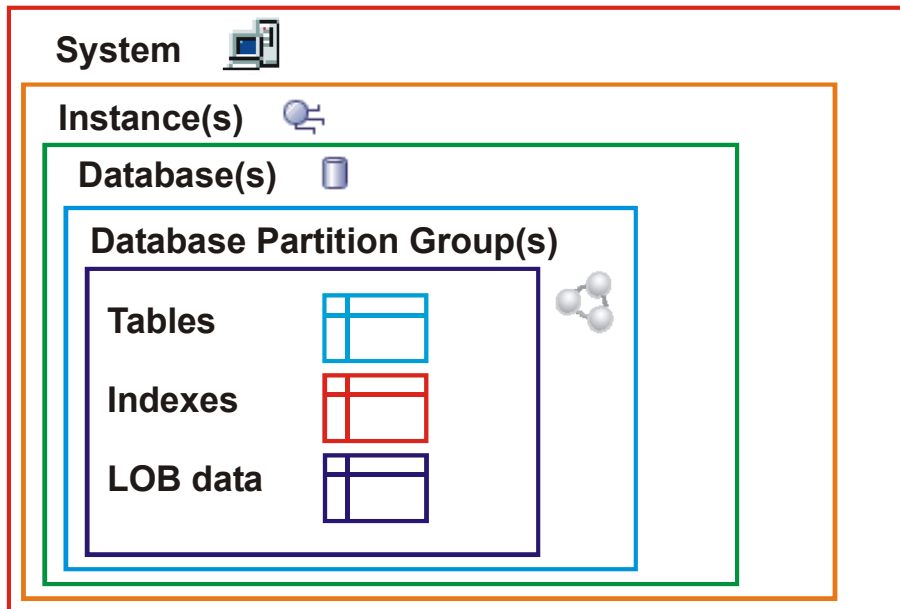
START DATABASE MANAGER
STOP DATABASE MANAGER
GET DATABASE MANAGER CONFIGURATION
RESET DATABASE MANAGER CONFIGURATION
UPDATE DATABASE MANAGER CONFIGURATION

ACTIVATE DATABASE
DEACTIVATE DATABASE

ATTACH
DETACH

GET ALERT CONFIGURATION
RESET ALERT CONFIGURATION
UPDATE ALERT CONFIGURATION

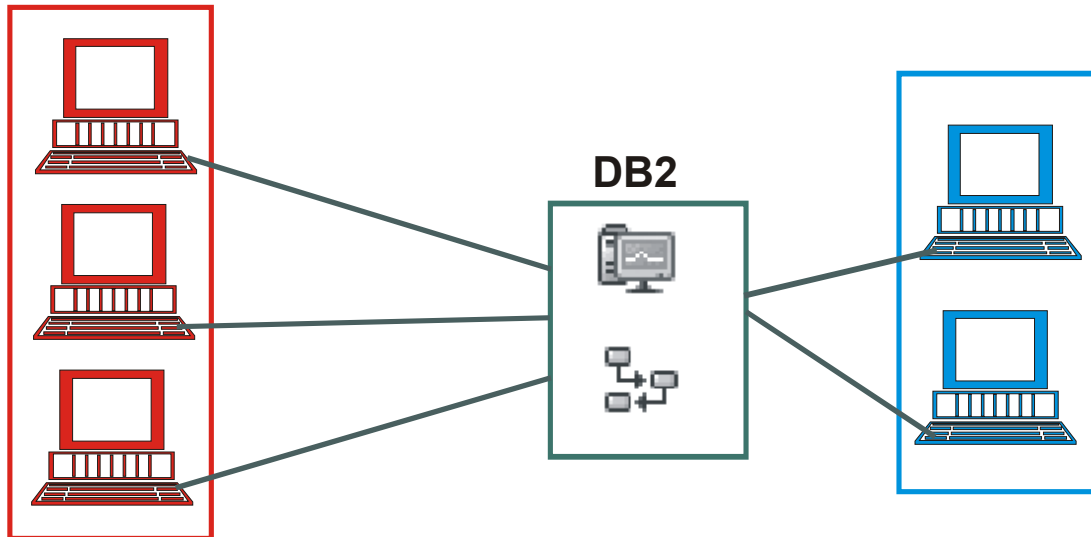
AUTOCONFIGURE
DROP DATABASE
GET INSTANCE
LIST COMMAND OPTIONS
MIGRATE DATABASE
TERMINATE
UPDATE COMMAND OPTIONS



DB2 object hierarchy

DSA-10

Contact groups



Contacts and Contact Groups

DSA-110

GET CONTACT GROUP
GET CONTACT GROUPS
GET CONTACTS
UPDATE CONTACT
UPDATE CONTACT GROUP