

ODD FACTS ABOUT NEW DB2 for z/OS SQL

NEW WAYS OF THINKING ABOUT OLD THINGS

+

STATIC/DYNAMIC SQL CHANGES, PREDICATE APPLICATION

AND LOCKS. LATCHES, CLAIMS, & DRAINS

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- **WHAT DOES THE OPTIMIZER CONSIDER?**

SQL

SORT SYNTAX & SORT AVOIDANCE

BI-DIRECTIONAL INDEXES

IMPACT OF PI AND NPSI VERSUS DPSI FOR SORT AVOIDANCE

REQUIRED SORT AVOIDANCE? - DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSOR

- **WHAT DOES THE OPTIMIZER CONSIDER? continued**

SQL

PREDICATE TYPES (STAGE 1 OR STAGE 2)

PREDICATE PUSHDOWN

COLUMN = :HV1 + :HV2

COLUMN COMPARED TO LONGER LITERAL OR HOST VARIABLE

**COLUMN COMPARED TO DIFFERENT DATA TYPE
IMPLICIT CASTING VS. EXPLICIT CASTING**

- **WHAT DOES THE OPTIMIZER CONSIDER?**

CATALOG STATISTICAL INFORMATION

CLUSTERRATIO

WITH PARTITIONING/CLUSTER INFO IN INDEX DDL

**WITH PARTITIONING INFO IN TABLE DDL &
CLUSTER INFO IN INDEX DDL**

- **INDEX-ONLY ACCESS FOR VARCHAR DATA**

SELECT COLB FROM BIGTABLE WHERE COLA = :HVA

INDEX ON COLA, COLB

COLA IS CHAR(30)

COLB IS VARCHAR(40)

COLB WAS “PADDED” IN INDEX AND IN SORT RECORD

NOW COLB CAN BE UNPADDED IN INDEX

BUT IS STILL PADDED IN SORT RECORD

EXAMPLE OF PROBLEM:

```
SELECT LNAME FROM T1  
WHERE EMPID = :HVEMPID
```

INDEX on EMPID, LNAME - - created just for Index-Only

**Scene 1: LNAME DEFINED AS VARCHAR(40)
LNAME = BAKER
2-BYTE INDICATOR ON TABLE CONTAINS (5)**

What are possible scenarios?

VARCHAR vs. CHAR

- **BUT WHAT IF POPULATED INCORRECTLY**

AT LOAD

BY APPLICATION PROGRAM

LNAME LENGTH IS ALWAYS 40?!!!!!!

NO ADVANTAGE TO UNPADDED INDEXES

NO SPACE SAVINGS IN TABLE

NO SPACE SAVINGS IN INDEX

SQL to HELP

TO HELP ESTIMATE SAVINGS
TO DETERMINE CODING/LOADING PRACTICES

1) Select MIN(LENGTH(LNAME)), MAX(LENGTH(LNAME))
into :HVMIN :HVMININD, :HMAX :HVMAXIND -- WHY INDICATOR?
from MYTABLE

ARE THEY THE SAME?

2) Select LENGTH(LNAME), COUNT(*)
from MYTABLE
Group by LENGTH(LNAME)

ANSWER: 2	10
3	15
4	85
5	106
6	110
7	98
.
40	4,673,218

HOW MANY LNAMEs ARE THERE AT EACH POSSIBLE LENGTH?

VARCHAR vs. CHAR

- **SQL UPDATE TO TRIM TRAILING SPACES AND RESET LENGTH**

UPDATE table

SET VARCHAR_COL = RTRIM(VARCHAR_COL)

WHERE ...*please use limiting predicates for reasonable UOWs with COMMITS between*

- **V7 UNLOAD**

CAN TRIM TRAILING BLANKS

- **V8/9/10 UNLOAD AND LOAD UTILITIES**

CAN TRIM TRAILING BLANKS

USEFUL IF CONVERTING

CHAR TO VARCHAR

VARCHAR TO LONGER VARCHAR

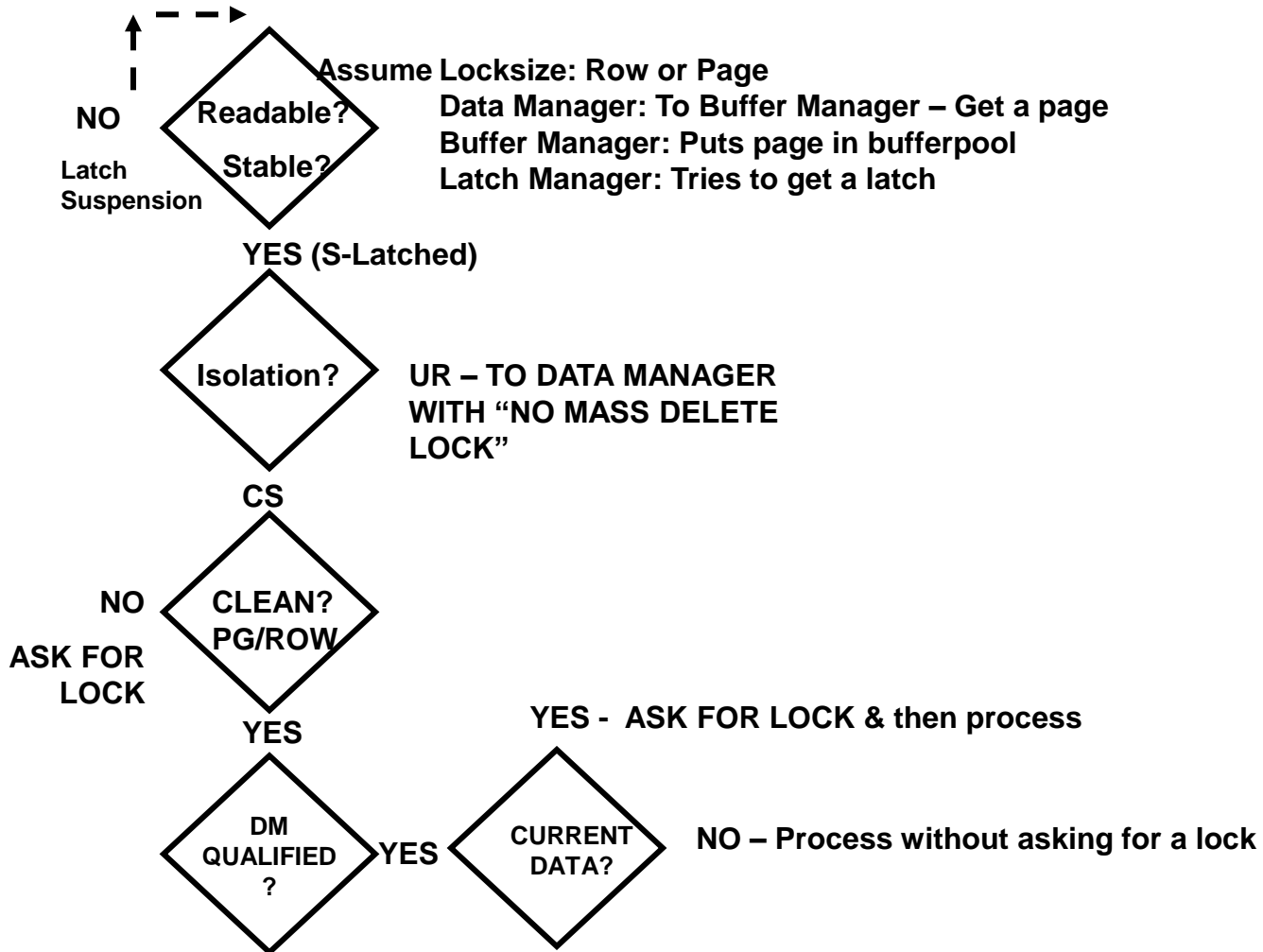
INCORRECTLY POPULATED TO CORRECTLY POPULATED

- **SINGLETON (SEARCHED) SELECT LOCKING CHANGES**

**CURRENTDATA NOW APPLIES TO SEARCHED SELECTS
MORE LOCK AVOIDANCE**

LOCK AVOIDANCE

For UNAmbiguous (V3) & Ambiguous (V4) Read-Only SQL Cursors and Singleton Selects (V8)



ODD FACTS

- **WHAT IF NO CLUSTER INDEX?**

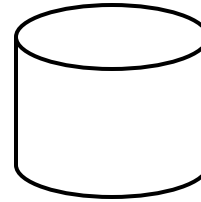
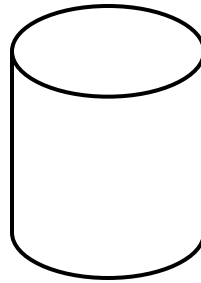
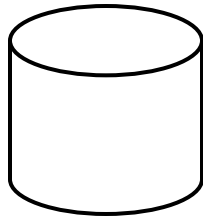
INSERTS? V7 AND PRIOR = FIRST INDEX CREATED

REORGS? V7 AND PRIOR = NO CLUSTERING ENFORCED

NOW? TAIL WAGGED THE DOG!

BUT NEW FEATURE OF REORG IS VERY USEFUL!

PARTITIONING METHODS & NEW INDEX TYPES



INDEX PARTITIONING

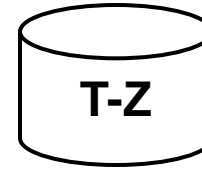
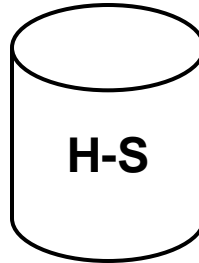
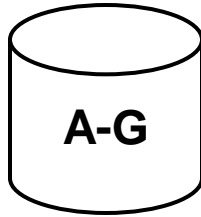
- PI = PARTITIONING + CLUSTER + **ONLY 1 ALLOWED** + CAN BE UNIQUE OR NOT
- NPI = NON-PARTITIONING + CAN BE MORE THAN ONE + CAN BE UNIQUE OR NOT

```
CREATE TABLESPACE TSCUSTMASTER
  NUMPARTS 3
  PART 1
          PRIQTY....
  PART 2
          PRIQTY...
  PART 3...
```

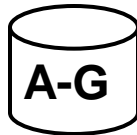
```
CREATE TABLE CUSTMASTER... in TSCUSTMASTER
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX PARTINDEX ON CUSTMASTER --- WHY UNIQUE?
  (CUSTNAME, CUSTNO)
  CLUSTER
  PART 1
          PRIQTY...
          VALUE ('G999999999...', 9999999999)
  PART 2
          PRIQTY...
          VALUE ('S999999999...', 9999999999)
  PART 3...
```

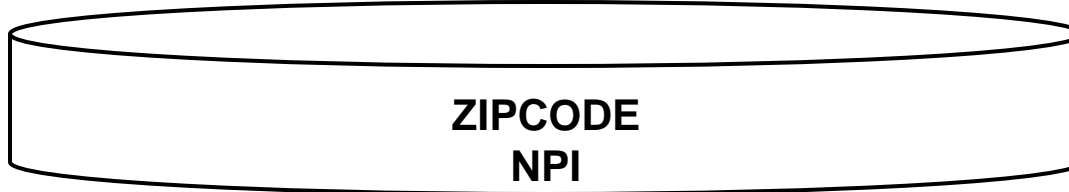
```
CREATE INDEX INDEX2 ON CUSTMASTER ----- AN NPI
  (CUSTNAME, LAST_ACT_DT)
  PRIQTY...
```



V7 partitioning value clause in CREATE INDEX CLUSTER



CUSTNAME,CUSTNO = partitioning & cluster



V8 INDEX TYPES FOR PARTITIONED TABLESPACES

- PI = PARTITIONING = New Way = CAN BE MORE THAN ONE PARTITIONING INDEX
- Any index aligned with (BEGINNING WITH) partitioned column data
- AND any index can be the CLUSTER index

```
CREATE TABLESPACE TSCUSTMASTER
    NUMPARTS 3
    PART 1
        PRIQTY....
    PART 2
        PRIQTY...
```

---NOTE - LOCKPART YES REQUIRED IN V8

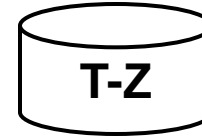
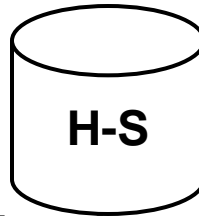
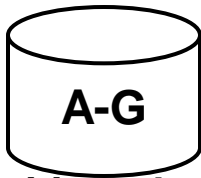
```
CREATE TABLE CUSTMASTER... in TSCUSTMASTER
    (CUSTNAME ...
        PARTITIONING CLAUSE HERE!
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX INDEX1 ON CUSTMASTER
    (CUSTNAME, CUSTNO)
    PART 1
        PRIQTY...
    PART 2
        PRIQTY...
```

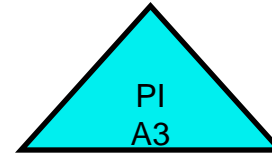
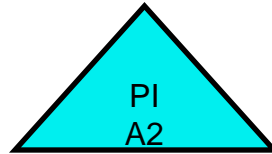
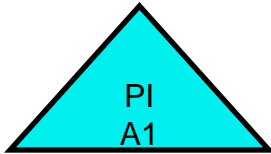
--- PARTITIONING INDEX = PI
--- A UNIQUE INDEX

```
CREATE INDEX INDEX2 ON CUSTMASTER
    (CUSTNAME, LAST_ACT_DT)
    PART 1
        PRIQTY...
    PART 2
        PRIQTY...
```

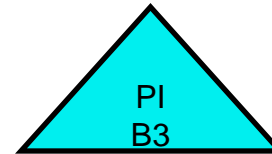
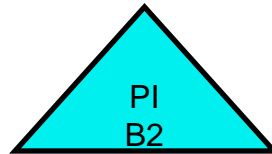
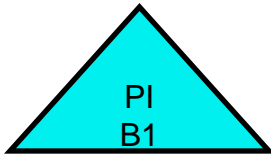
--- 2ND PARTITIONING INDEX = PI
--- A NON-UNIQUE INDEX



V8 partitioned tablespace value clause in CREATE TABLE (CUSTNAME)



Index A = CUSTNAME,CUSTNO = UNIQUE PARTITIONING INDEX



Index B = CUSTNAME, LAST_ACT_DT = NON-UNIQUE PARTITIONING INDEX

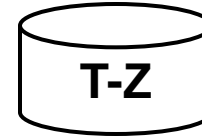
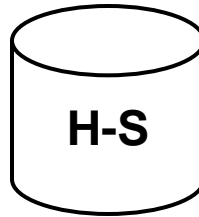
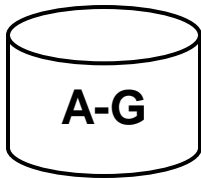
V8 INDEX TYPES FOR PARTITIONED TABLESPACES cont.

DPSI = DATA PARTITIONED SECONDARY INDEX
CAN BE MORE THAN ONE
CANNOT BE PHYSICALLY UNIQUE (V9 CHANGE)

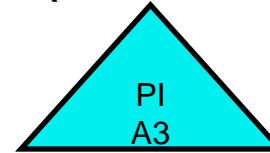
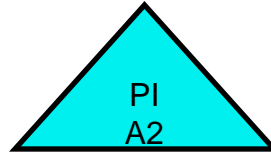
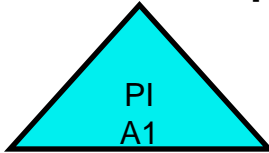
NPSI = NON-PARTITIONED SECONDARY INDEX
SAME AS OLD NPI
CAN BE MORE THAN ONE
UNIQUE IS OK

CREATE INDEX INDEX3 ON CUSTMASTER --- DATA-PARTITIONED
 (ZIPCODE) --- SECONDARY INDEX
 PART 1 --- **DPSI**
 PRIQTY... --- V9 CHANGE: CAN BE UNIQUE IF
 PART 2 ON ZIPCODE, CUSTNAME, CUSTNO
 PRIQTY...
 PART 3...

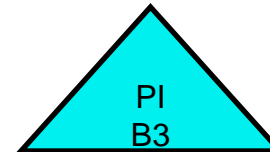
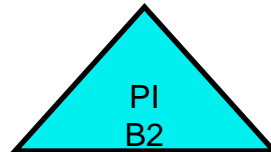
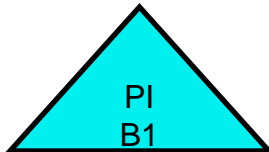
CREATE **UNIQUE** INDEX INDEX4 ON CUSTMASTER --- NON-PARTITIONED
 (CUSTNO) --- SECONDARY INDEX
 CLUSTER --- **NPSI**
 PRIQTY... --- THE UNIQUE INDEX



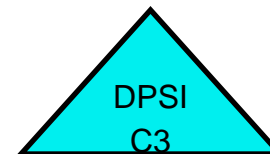
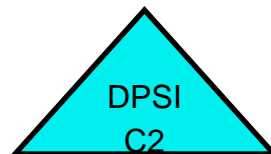
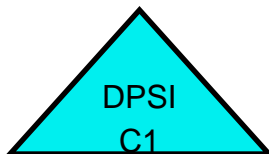
partitioned tablespace value clause in CREATE TABLE (CUSTNAME)



Index A = CUSTNAME,CUSTNO = PARTITIONING INDEX (UNIQUE)



Index B = CUSTNAME, LAST_ACT_DT = PARTITIONING INDEX (NON-UNIQUE)



Index C = ZIPCODE = DATA PARTITIONED SECONDARY INDEX



Index D = CUSTNO = UNIQUE, CLUSTER, NON-PARTITIONED SECONDARY INDEX¹⁹

PIs, DPSIs, & NPSIs

- PARTITIONING INDEXES

MAY BE UNIQUE OR NOT

MAY BE MORE THAN ONE

IF TS PARTITIONED ON A, B

INDEX ON ABCDE

INDEX ON ABQRS

TABLE-CONTROLLED PARTITIONING

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER
```

```
(CUSTNO          INTEGER,  
CUSTNAME        VARCHAR(30),  
LAST_ACT_DT     DATE,  
ZIPCODE         SMALLINT)
```

```
PARTITION BY (CUSTNAME ASC )
```

```
( PARTITION 1  ENDING AT (G999999999...),
```

```
  PARTITION 2  ENDING AT (S999999999... ),
```

```
  PARTITION 3  ENDING AT (Z999999999... ) Last value is ENFORCED!
```

```
);
```

No indexes are required for partitioning!!

TB

ADAMS
BAKER
CHAN
CLARK
DAVIS
EVANS
GRANT

HUGHES
MATTOS
NELSON
PIETRO
RAJIR
SINGH

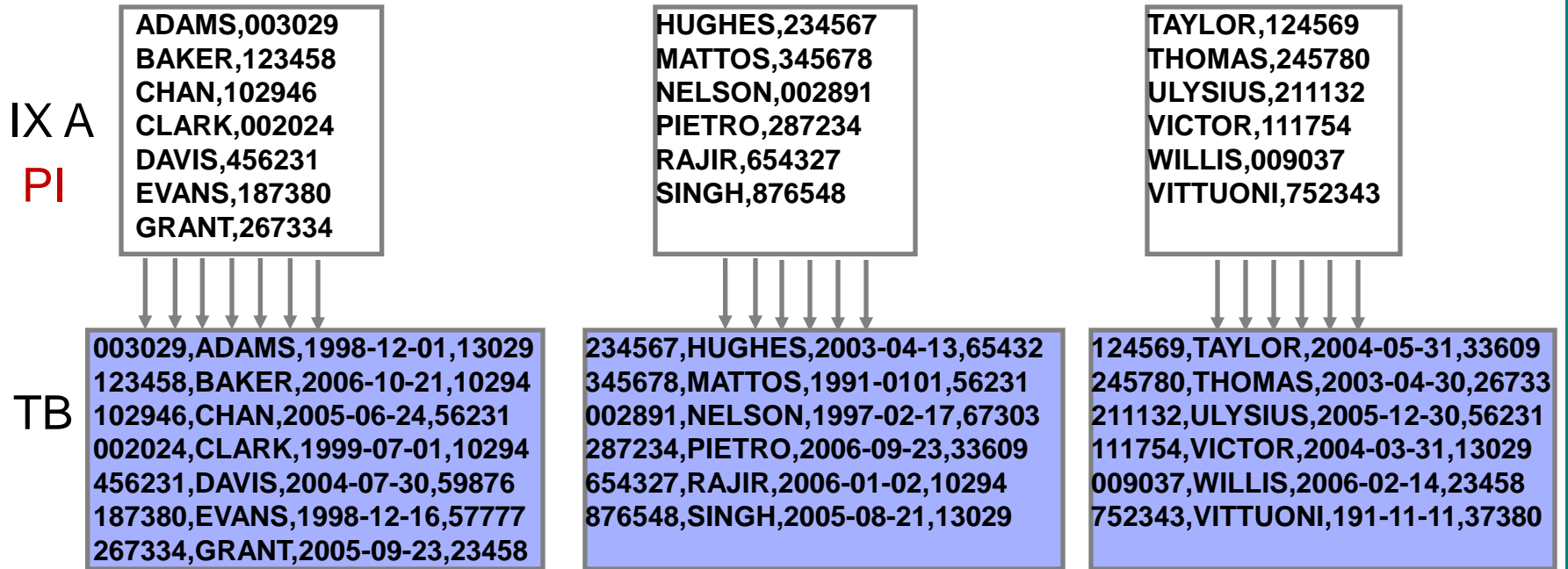
TAYLOR
THOMAS
ULYSIUS
VICTOR
WILLIS
VITTUONI

Partitioned Tablespace

PartitionING indexes

A partitionING index has the same leftmost columns, in the same collating sequence, as the columns which partition the table

PartitionING Index A (A1, A2, A3) on (CUSTNAME, CUSTNO)



Secondary Index on ZIPCODE as a non-CLUSTER DPSI

Index
DPSI

10294	1-2, 1-4
13029	2-2
23458	1-5
56231	8-1
57777	7-3
59876	12-3

10294	10000-2
13029	15001-6
33609	11000-5
56231	15000-3
65432	12000-7
67303	13123-5

13029	24000-4
23458	21000-3
26733	22000-3
33609	21000-2
37380	24132-2
56231	24000-2

TABLE

003029,ADAMS,1998-12-01,13029
123458,BAKER,2006-10-21,10294
102946,CHAN,2005-06-24,56231
002024,CLARK,1999-07-01,10294
456231,DAVIS,2004-07-30,59876
187380,EVANS,1998-12-16,57777
267334,GRANT,2005-09-23,23458

234567,HUGHES,2003-04-13,65432
345678,MATTOS,1991-01-01,56231
002891,NELSON,1997-02-17,67303
287234,PIETRO,2006-09-23,33609
654327,RAJIR,2006-01-02,10294
876548,SINGH,2005-08-21,13029

124569,TAYLOR,2004-05-31,33609
245780,THOMAS,2003-04-30,26733
211132,ULYSIUS,2005-12-30,56231
111754,VICTOR,2004-03-31,13029
009037,WILLIS,2006-02-14,23458
752343,VITTUONI,191-11-11,37380

Index
NPSI

10294	1-2, 1-4, 10000-2	56231	8-1, 15000-3, 24000-2
13029	2-2, 15001-6, 24000-4	57777	7-3
23458	1-5, 21000-3	59876	12-3
26733	22000-3	65432	12000-7
33609	11000-5, 21000-2	67303	13123-5
37380	24123-2		

Secondary Index on ZIPCODE AS NPI = NPSI

Non-Partitioned Secondary Index

NPSI D on (CUSTNO) **CLUSTER & UNIQUE**

002024 1-4	111754 20000-4	234567 12000-7	456231 12-3
002891 13123-5	123458 4-2	245780 22000-3	654327 10000-2
003029 2-2	124569 21000-2	267334 1-5	752343 24132-2
009037 21000-3	187380 7-3	287234 11000-5	876548 10001-6
102946 8-1	211132 24000-2	345678 15000-3	

002024, CLARK, 1999-07-01, 10294
003029, ADAMS, 1998-12-01, 13029
102946, CHAN, 2005-06-24, 56231
123458, BAKER, 2006-10-21, 33609
187380, EVANS, 1998-12-16, 57777
267334, GRANT, 2005-09-23, 23458
456231, DAVIS, 2004-07-30, 59876

002891, NELSON, 1997-02-17, 67303
234567, HUGHES, 2003-04-13, 65432
287234, PIETRO, 2006-09-23, 33609
345678, MATTOS, 1991-01-01, 56231
654327, RAJIR, 2006-01-02, 10294
876548, SINGH, 2005-08-21, 13029

009037, WILLIS, 2006-02-14, 23458
111754, VICTOR, 2004-03-31, 13029
124569, TAYLOR, 2004-05-31, 33609
211132, ULYSIUS, 2005-12-30, 56231
245780, THOMAS, 2003-04-30, 26733
752343, VITTUONI, 191-11-11, 37380

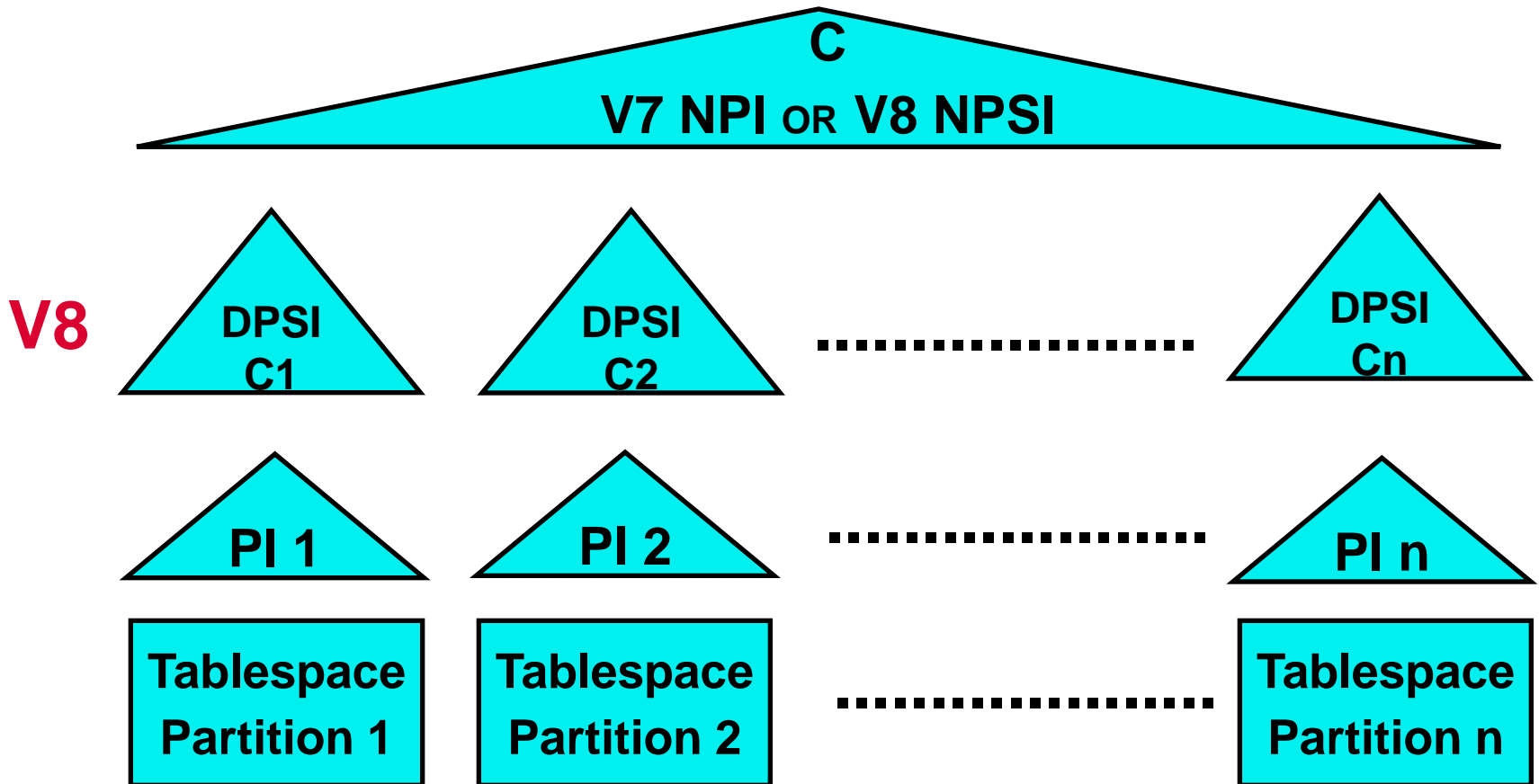
INDEX D IS UNIQUE AND CANNOT BE A DPSI IN V8

It can only be a PI or an NPSI.

In V9 a UNIQUE index can be a DPSI if it is a **SUPERset** of the partitioning COLUMN(s).

NOTE: After a REORG the table data is now in order by CUSTNO, not CUSTNAME within each partition

Parallel Partition Load / Reorg / Rebuild with DPSI versus (NPI(V7) and NPSI(V8))



PIs, DPSIs, & NPSIs

DPSIs

- FOUR HUGE DISADVANTAGES

1) IF INDEX IS NEEDED TO AVOID SORT

2) IF INDEX IS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN POSITION OF A DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSOR

3) IF PROGRAM ACCESSES ALL PARTITIONS

WHERE B = :HVB

UP TO 4096 INDEX TREES TO PROBE
USE NPSIs – SAME AS OLD NPIs

4) DPSIs lose the advantage of INDEX LOOKASIDE and SEQUENTIAL DETECTION

A FEW OTHER THINGS cont.

ORDER BY ON SEARCHED SINGLETON SELECTS

REMEMBER LOCK AVOIDANCE FOR SINGLETON SELECTS?

SELECT... INTO ...

FROM...WHERE LASTNAME LIKE :HV

ORDER BY ZIPCODE

FETCH FIRST ROW ONLY

UPDATE OF PARTITION INDEX DATA WITHOUT DRAIN

V7 vs. V8 TECHNIQUE

**Base Table
DB2 Table**

**Result Table
DB2 Declared
Temp Table**

**V7 STATIC SCROLL
CURSORS**

**Base Table & Result
Table are kept in
sync**

- 1) Own changes if
DECLARE sensitive
- &
- 2) other's changes if
FETCH sensitive

Exclusive access by agent

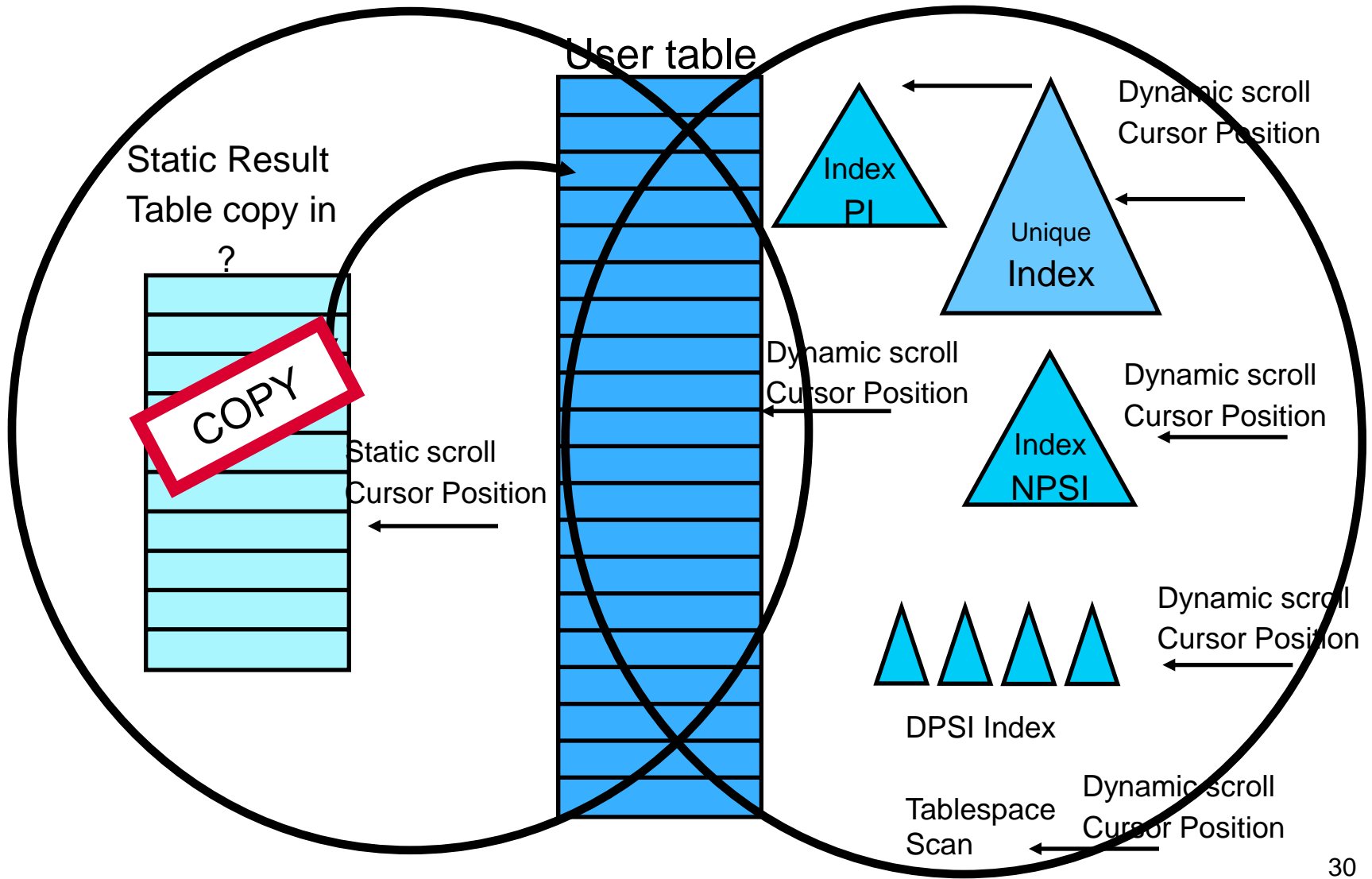
**Fixed number of rows with
delete holes and update
holes if sensitive**

Goes away at Close Cursor

**In V7 & V8 requires TEMP
database and predefined₂₉
table spaces**

Accessed by many

STATIC SCROLL VS. DYNAMIC SCROLL



DECLARE CURSOR SYNTAX – V8 UPDATE

```

>>-DECLARE-cursor-name-----+-----+----->
      |                               |
      |  -ASENSITIVE- (default)-|   |
      +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      |-INSENSITIVE-----|-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      |-SENSITIVE---STATIC-----|
                               |           |
                               +-----+-----+
                               +-DYNAMIC-----+

>-----CURSOR-----+-----+-----FOR---+--select-statement---+-----><
                    +-WITH HOLD-----+          +-statement-name---+
                    +-WITH RETURN-+
  
```

ASENSITIVE

- Highest sensitivity based off SELECT statement

A IS FOR “AMIBIGUOUS”

- IF NO *SCROLL* keyword in CURSOR declaration

The CURSOR we have been using for years

```
DECLARE C1 CURSOR FOR  
SELECT * FROM EMP
```

will result in “**SENSITIVE DYNAMIC**” (NO MATERIALIZED DATA)

```
DECLARE C1 CURSOR FOR  
SELECT * FROM EMP  
GROUP BY WORKDEPT  
ORDER BY EMPNO
```

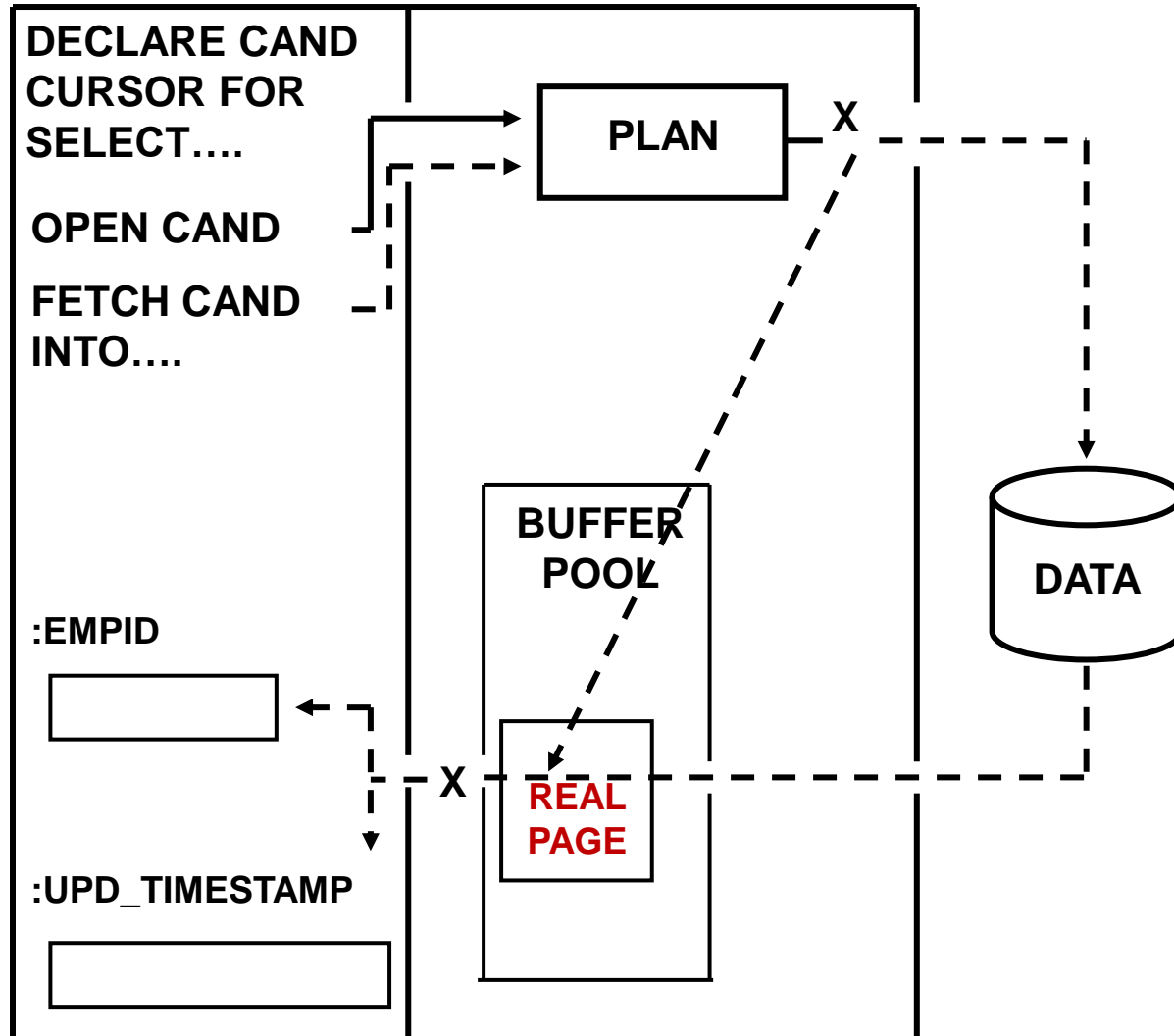
will result in “**INSENSITIVE STATIC**” (SORTOUT FILE AT FETCH)

UNDERSTANDING WHAT HAPPENS AT OPEN CURSOR IS KEY TO
UNDERSTANDING ASENSITIVE CURSORS

Application Program

DB2

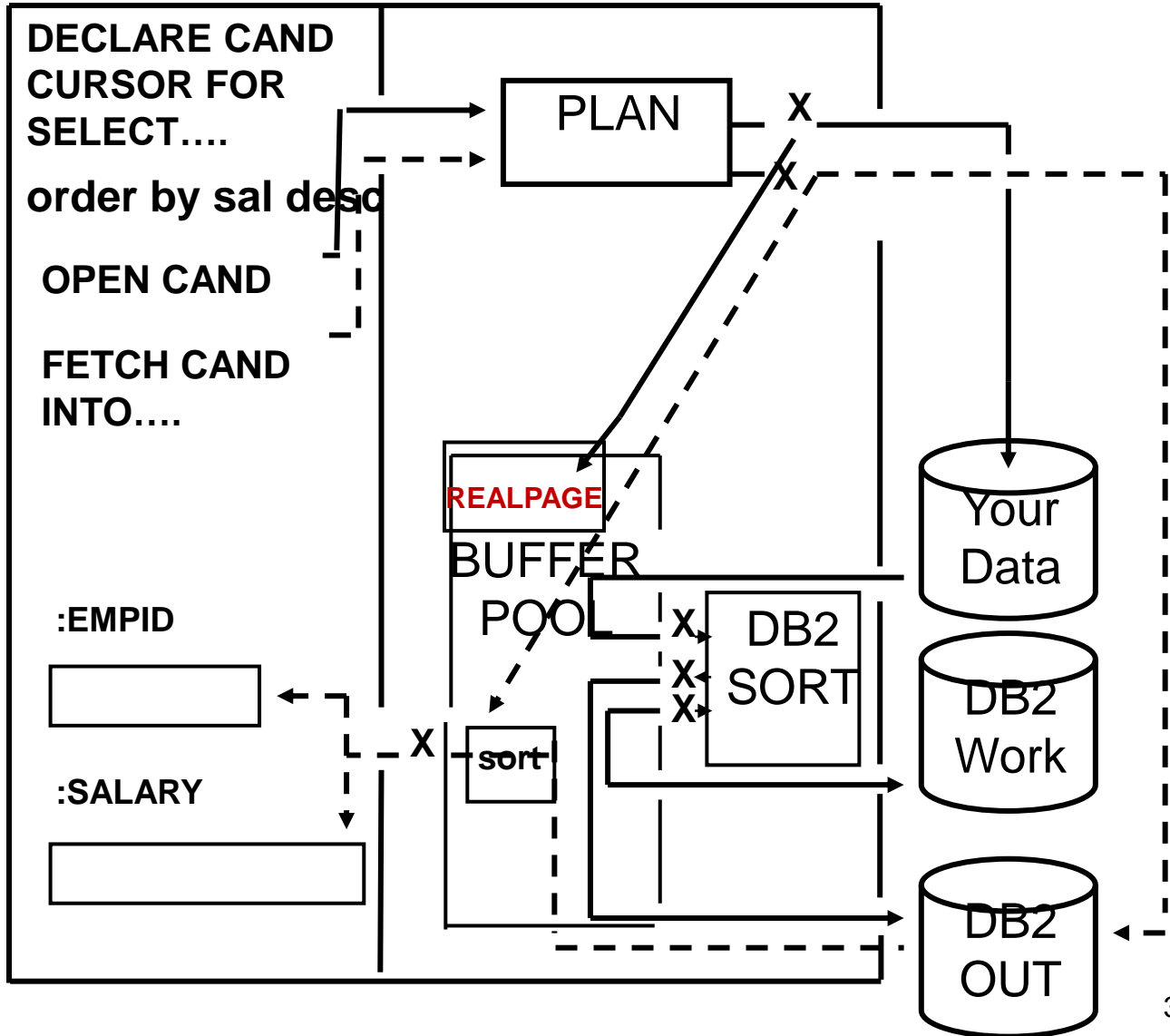
SENSITIVE



Application Program

DB2

INSENSITIVE



OTHER IMPLICATIONS of DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSORS

- Predicate evaluation
Occurs at every FETCH (in all directions)
- If Cursor is NOT defined “FOR UPDATE OF...” BUT you are using UPDATE(DELETE) WHERE CURRENT OF...

CS & CURRENTDATA(NO) = predicates are reevaluated at UPDATE/DELETE to make sure that row still qualifies BUT other columns (including those selected) are NOT reevaluated

OTHER IMPLICATIONS of DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSORS

- If Cursor is coded with “FOR UPDATE OF...” followed by UPDATE(DELETE) WHERE CURRENT OF

No need for DB2 to reevaluate predicates; **Pessimistic technique** to ensure that row will not change or be deleted, a U-lock will be held between the FETCH and UPDATE/DELETE WHERE CURRENT OF...

- **Serialization**

- No “built-in optimistic locking” with DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSORS Only SENSITIVE STATIC cursors have “built-in optimistic locking” where both the WHERE clause predicates as well as all columns SELECTed are reevaluated at UPDATE/DELETE WHERE CURRENT OF...
- **Standard locking semantics, including lock avoidance options, apply to current ROW(SET)**

INTERSECTION WITH OTHER NEW V8 FUNCTIONS

- **Data Partitioning Secondary Indexes (DPSIs)**

Dynamic scrolling is supported using a DPSI

If selected as the access path by the optimizer

DPSI can be used in two ways

Nuance – SORT syntax or no SORT syntax?

Externally, DPSI is like any other index

**However, DB2 has specific code to accommodate SORT
AVOIDANCE & SCROLLing with DPSIs**

BASIC DECISIONS FOR APPLICATION DESIGN

- What “result” type?

- **STATIC** - fixed answer set in result table

- **Sensitive** Static allows UPDATE WHERE CURRENT OF CURSOR (if ambiguous) and provides “built-in optimistic locking”

- **DYNAMIC** – no result set

- Answer changes as rows are inserted or deleted

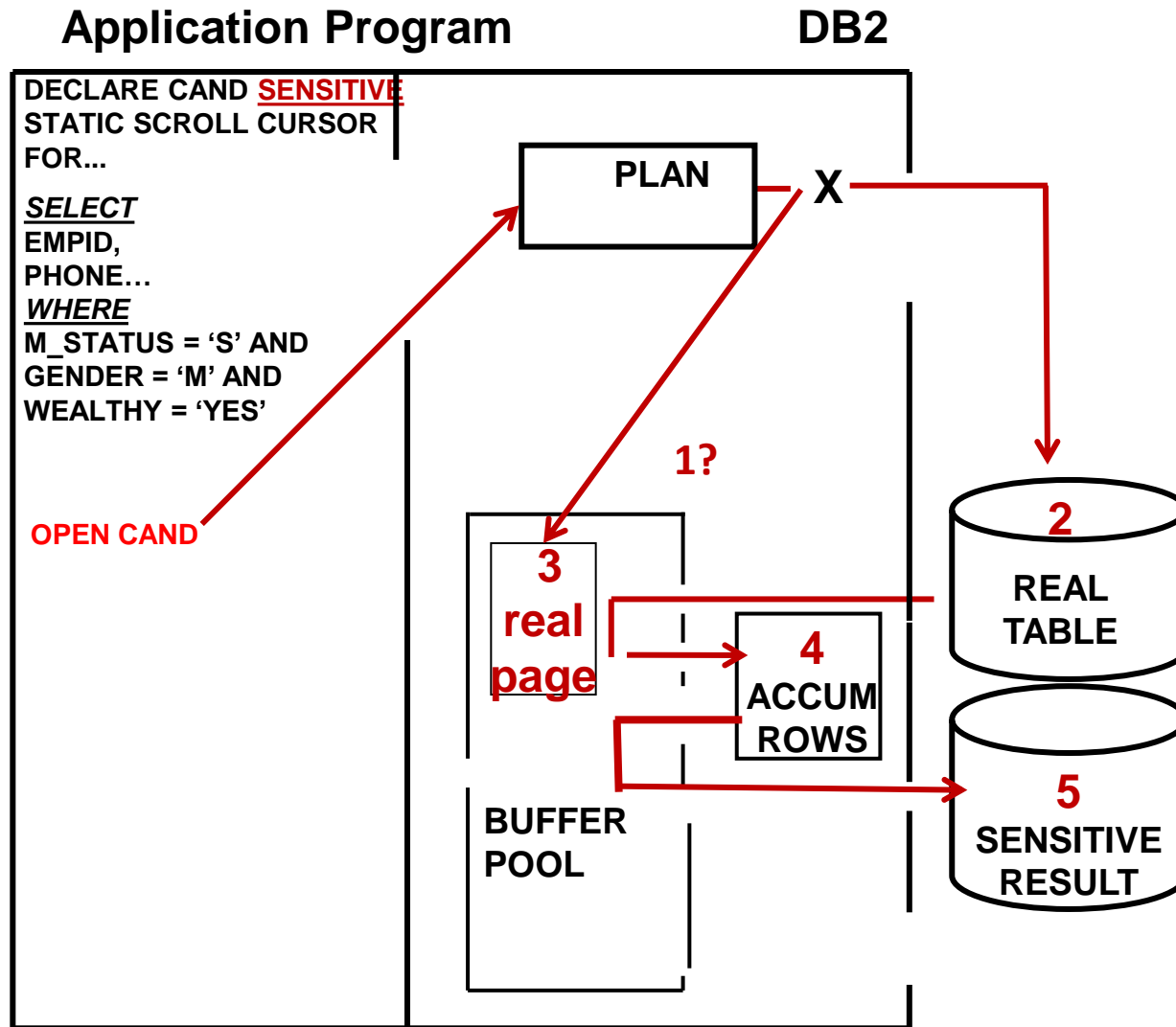
- **BIND SUCCESS? Access Path dependent SYNTAX CHECK**

- If SORT SYNTAX index must be available to avoid sort

- No joins, functions, complex SQL

- No built-in optimistic locking (only WHERE PREDs are reapplied)

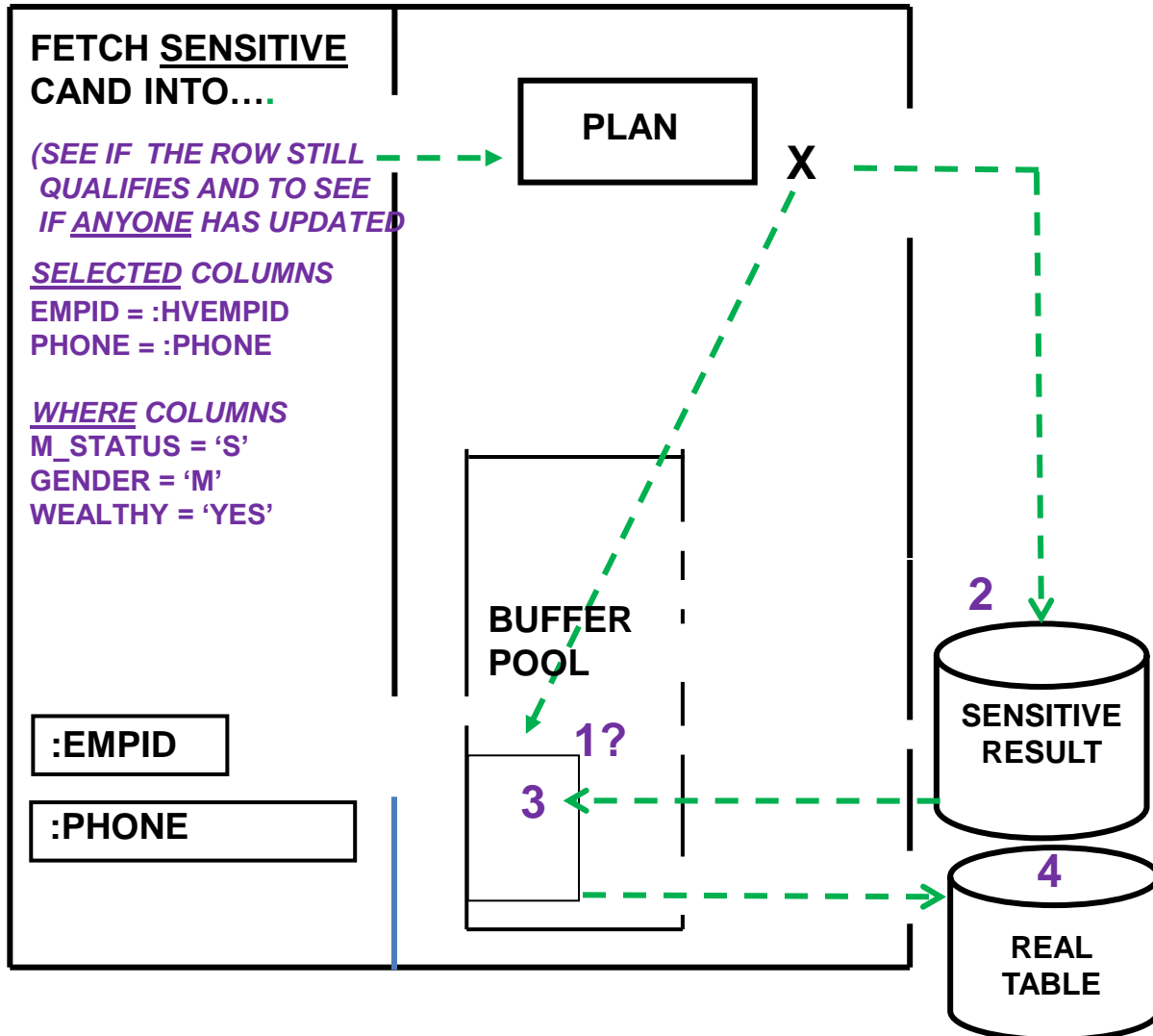
OPEN WITH STATIC SCROLL CURSORS



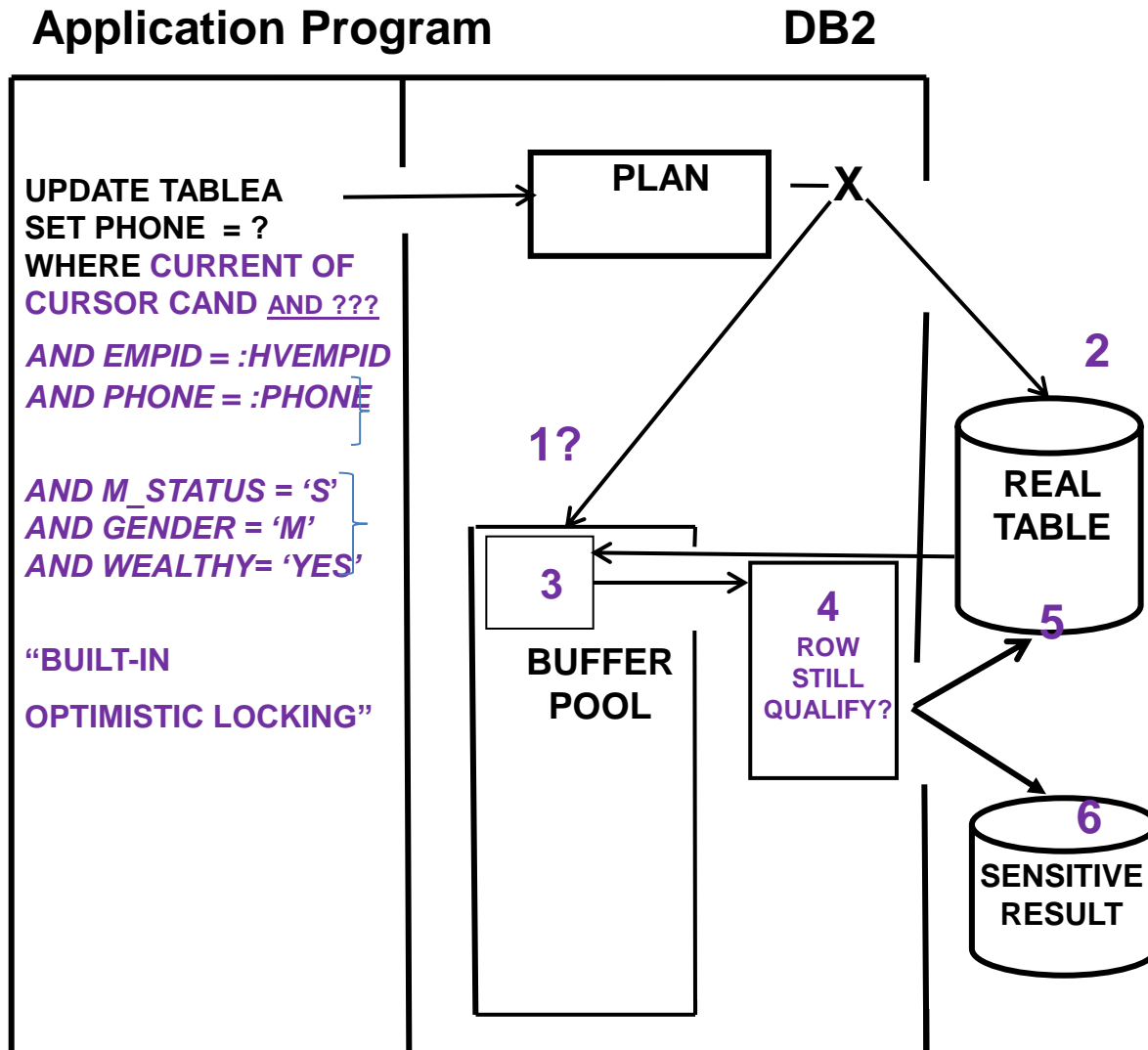
FETCH WITH STATIC SCROLL CURSORS

Application Program

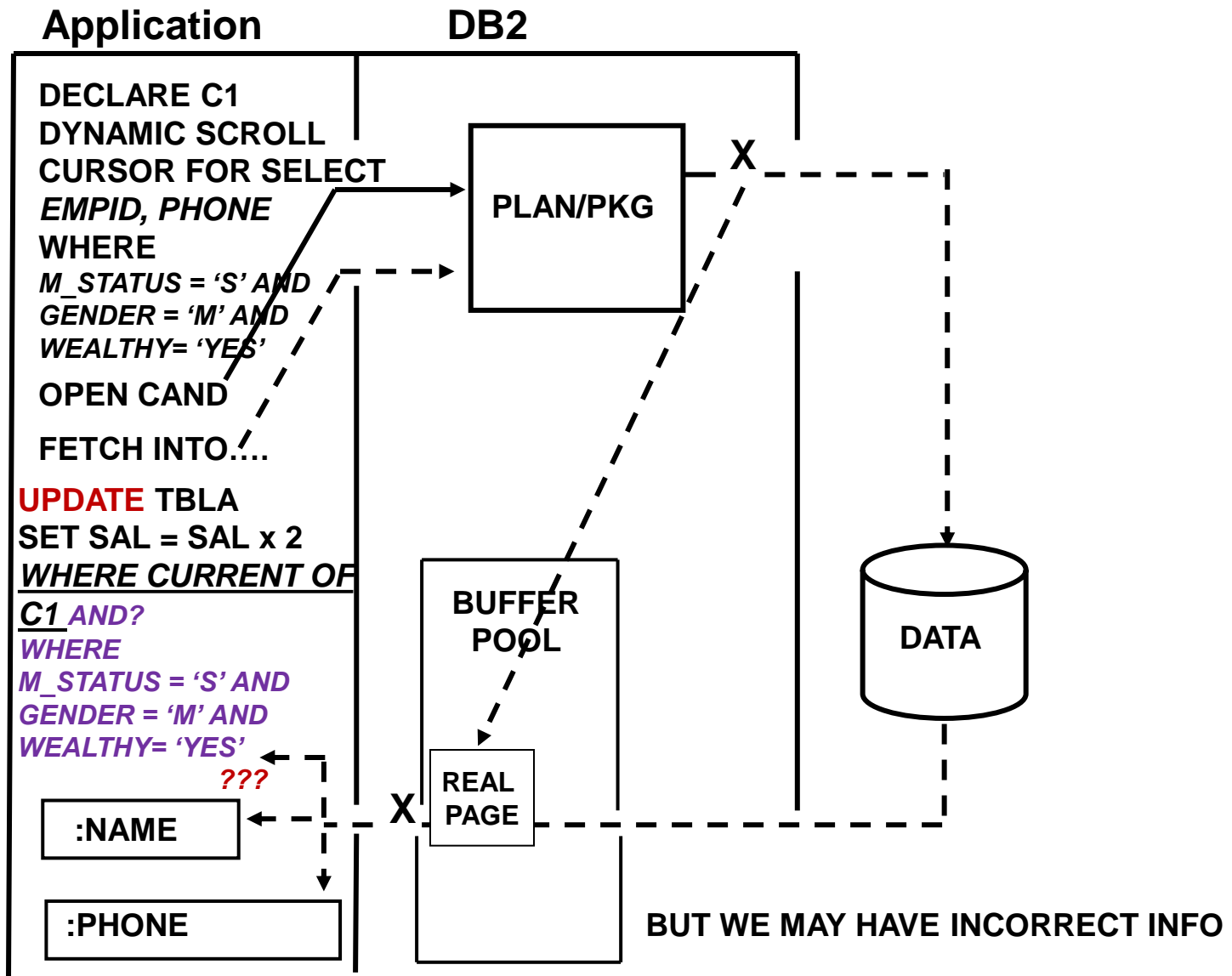
DB2



UPDATE WITH SENSITIVE STATIC CURSOR



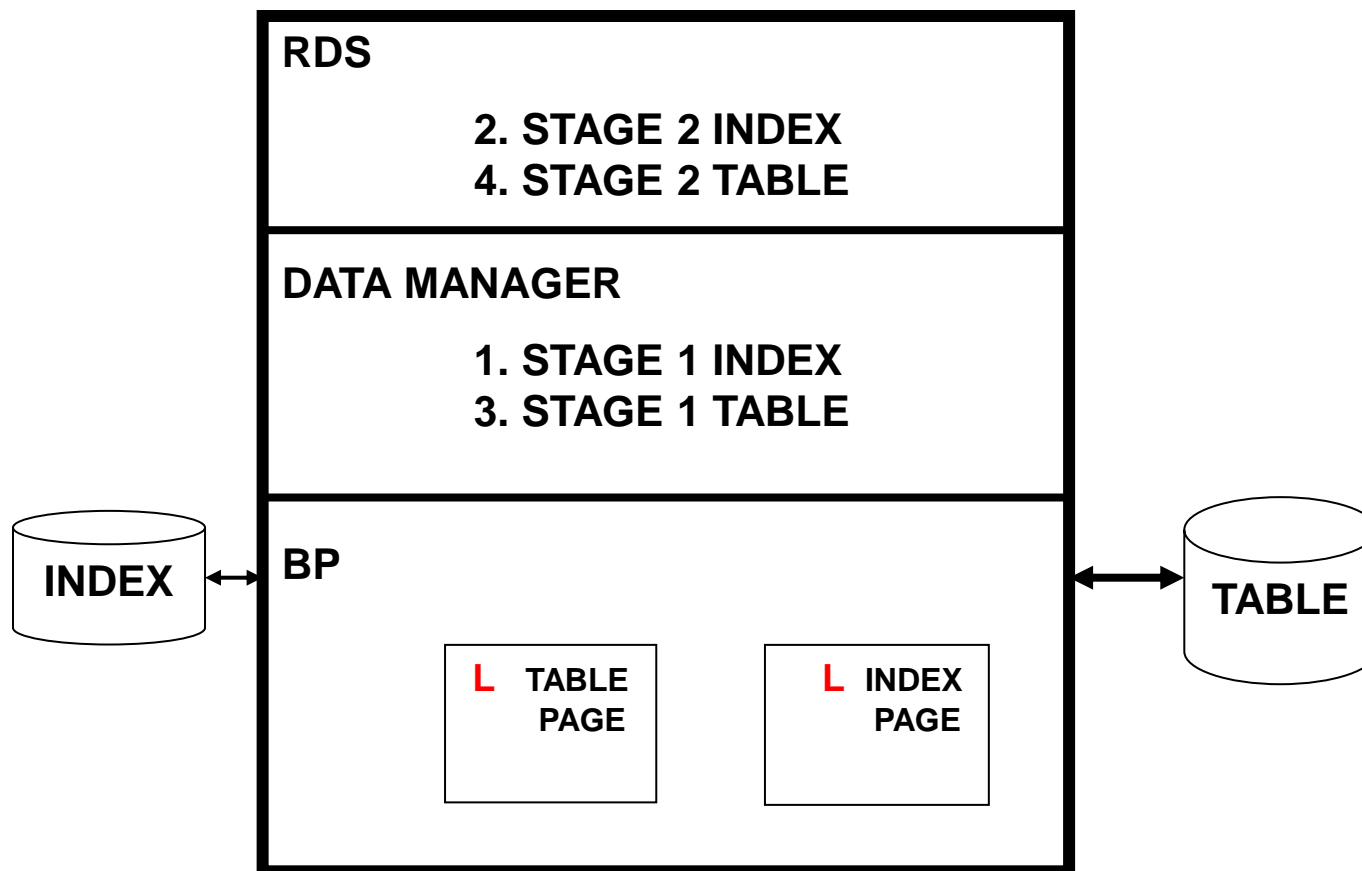
UPDATE WITH DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSOR



PREDICATE EVALUATION

IN WHAT ORDER ARE PREDICATES APPLIED?

V9 vs. V10



PREDICATE EVALUATION

IN WHAT ORDER ARE PREDICATES APPLIED?

INDEX ON B, D, A, E, F

V10

A =

B =

D >

E + F =

G =

H >

I =

J BETWEEN

K IN (...)

L LIKE

M + N =

V9

A =

B =

D >

E + F =

G =

H >

I =

J BETWEEN

K IN (...)

L LIKE

M + N

LATCHES, LOCKS, CLAIMS, & DRAINS

LATCHES: WHAT ARE THEY AND WHY DO WE NEED THEM?

LOCKS: THE NEGATIVE AND THE POSITIVE

AND THEN WE HAVE

CLAIMS: WHEN AND WHY?

DRAINS: WHAT COMPONENT USES THESE?