



IBM Software Group

# DB2 9 for z/OS

Jay Yothers, DB2 for z/OS Development  
[ibm.com/software/db2zos](http://ibm.com/software/db2zos)

**DB2** Information Management Software

@business on demand software

# DB2 for z/OS Version 8 is

- ✓ **SQL OLTP Leadership:** name lengths, statements, scrolling, expressions, predicates, diagnostics, ...
- ✓ **Break through limitations:** storage, partitions, log
- ✓ **Performance enhancements:** index, materialized query tables, more efficient IO, multi-row
- ✓ **Database changes without an outage:** add partition, rotate partition, backup / restore
- ✓ **Integration**  
zSeries, z/OS & ESS platform  
Middleware stack



*Reengineered for e-business on demand*

# DB2 for z/OS Version 8 News

- **New function**
  - **Cross loader with LOBs**
  - **Built in functions ASCII, TIMESTAMPDIFF**
  - **DSN1COPY with 1000 OBIDs**
  - **QMF with multirow fetch**
  - **Online Check Index**
  - **z/OS 1.7 up to 7257 extents**
  - **LOAD, UNLOAD with LOBs**
  - **IBM System z9 Integrated Information Processor (IBM zIIP)**
- **New and updated books: Library refresh April 2005, Messages, Codes became separate books August 2005**
  - **Redbooks: Design Guidelines for High Performance and Availability, Business Value, Performance Topics, WebSphere, MLS, Disaster Recovery, others updated ...**
  - **Customer information on the web**

# IBM System z9, z/OS & DB2 for z/OS

## ✓ **System z9 Integrated Information Processor (zIIP)**

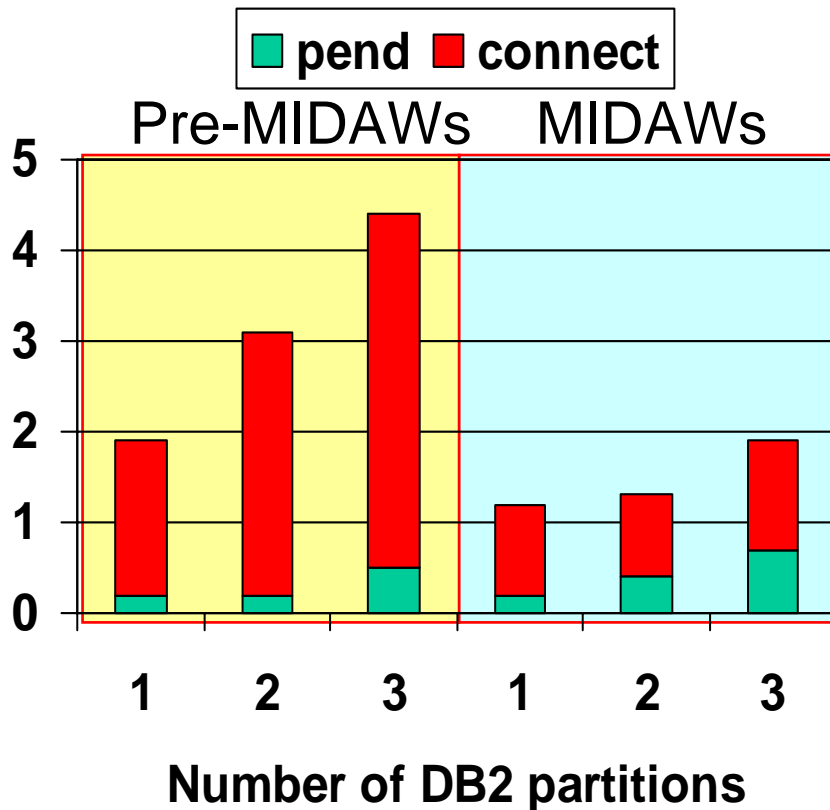
- ✓ **Enhanced Cryptography**
- ✓ **Enhanced channels (MIDAW)**
- ✓ **Faster Processors**
- ✓ **Up to 54 Processors**
- ✓ **More memory, better value; 64 bit virtual storage**
- ✓ ...



- ✓ **Backup and restore**
- ✓ **Multilevel Security**
- ✓ **Unicode conversion**
- ✓ **Compression**
- ✓ **zSeries Application Assist Processor**
- ✓ **z/Architecture new instructions**
- ✓ **WLM enhanced**
- ...

# Parallel DB2 Table Scan, EF 4K (single channel)

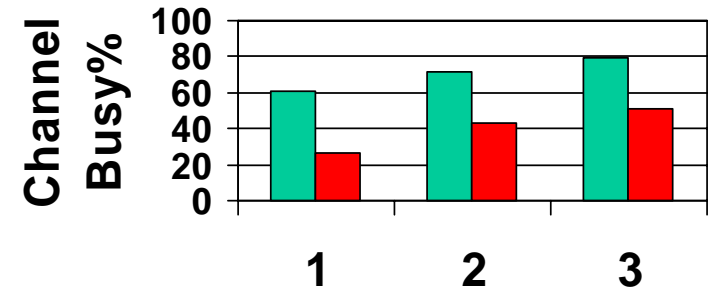
## I/O Response Time (sec)



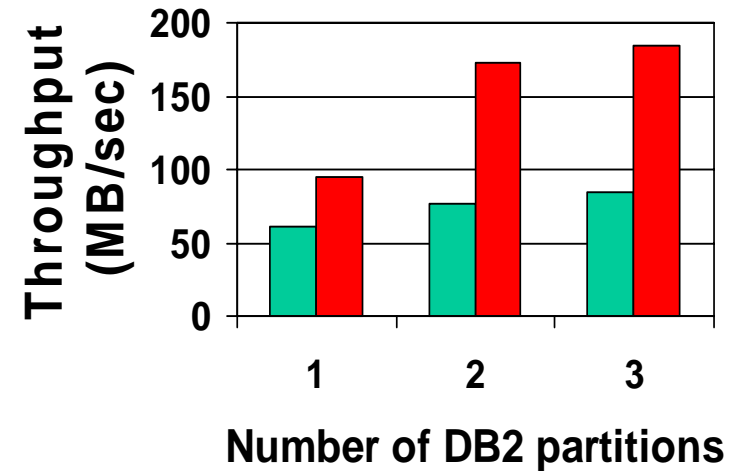
### Configuration:

- MIDAW: z/OS 1.7
- Pre-MIDAW: z/OS 1.4
- DB2 for z/OS V8
- 4000 byte row size
- System z9 109
- FICON Express 2
- 2 Gbit/sec link
- DS8000 control unit

pre-MIDAWs MIDAWs



## Number of DB2 partitions



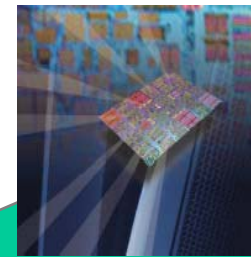
# Technology Evolution with Mainframe Specialty Engines

★ Building on a strong track record of technology innovation with specialty engines, IBM intends to introduce the System z9 Integrated Information Processor



**IBM System z9 Integrated Information Processor (IBM zIIP) planned for 2006**

Designed to help improve resource optimization for eligible data workloads within the enterprise



**System z9 Application Assist Processor (zAAP) 2004**

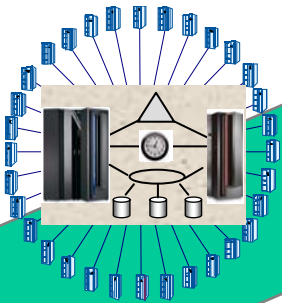
Incorporation of JAVA into existing mainframe solutions



**Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL) 2001**

Support for new workloads and open standards

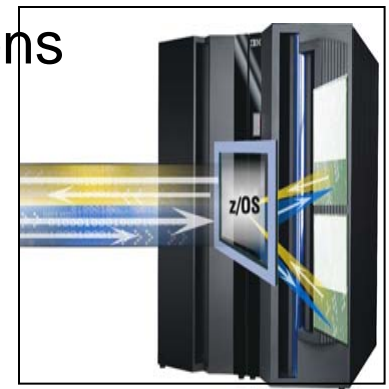
Centralized data sharing across mainframes



**Internal Coupling Facility (ICF) 1997**

# New IBM System z9 Integrated Information Processor

- New specialty engine for the System z9 mainframe designed to help:
  - Customers integrate data across the enterprise
  - Improve resource optimization and lower the cost of ownership for eligible data serving workloads
- z/OS manages and directs work between the general purpose processor and the zIIP
  - Number of zIIPs per z9-109 not to exceed number of standard processors
  - No changes anticipated to DB2 for z/OS V8 applications
- DB2 for z/OS V8 is the first user of the zIIP with
  - System z9 109
  - z/OS 1.6 or later
  - DB2 for z/OS V8



# DB2 V8 and IBM zIIP can add value to database work

- Portions of the following DB2 for z/OS V8 workloads may benefit from zIIP\*:

## 1 - ERP, CRM, Business Intelligence or other enterprise applications

- Via DRDA over a TCP/IP connection



## 2 - Data warehousing applications\*

- Requests that utilize parallel queries

## 3 - DB2 for z/OS V8 utilities\*

- Internal DB2 utility functions used to maintain index maintenance structures

\* The zIIP is designed so that a program can work with z/OS to have all or a portion of its enclave Service Request Block (SRB) work directed to the zIIP. The above types of DB2 V8 work are those executing in enclave SRBs, of which portions can be sent to the zIIP.

# V9 DB2 Technology Themes

- Enable high-volume transaction processing for next wave of Web applications**
- Extend the lead in transaction processing availability, scalability and performance**
- Reduce cost of ownership and zSeries-specific skill needs**
- Improve data warehousing and OLTP reporting**



# DB2 SQL

z/OS V7

common

LUW Linux, Unix & Windows V8.2



**z** { Range partitioning

**c**  
**o**  
**m**  
**m** { Inner and Outer Joins, Table Expressions, Subqueries, GROUP BY, Complex Correlation, Global Temporary Tables, CASE, 100+ Built-in Functions, Limited Fetch, Insensitive Scroll Cursors, UNION Everywhere, MIN/MAX Single Index Support, Self Referencing Updates with Subqueries, Sort Avoidance for ORDER BY, and Row Expressions, Call from trigger, statement isolation

**n**  
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**w** { Updateable UNION in Views, ORDER BY/FETCH FIRST in subselects & table expressions, GROUPING SETS, ROLLUP, CUBE, INSTEAD OF TRIGGER, EXCEPT, INTERSECT, 16 Built-in Functions, MERGE, Native SQL Procedure Language, SET CURRENT ISOLATION, BIGINT data type, file reference variables, SELECT FROM UPDATE, DELETE & MERGE, multi-site join, 2M Statement Length, GROUP BY Expression, Sequences, Scalar Fullselect, Materialized Query Tables, Common Table Expressions, Recursive SQL, CURRENT PACKAGE PATH, VOLATILE Tables, Star Join Sparse Index, Qualified Column names, Multiple DISTINCT clauses, ON COMMIT DROP, Transparent ROWID Column, FOR READ ONLY KEEP UPDATE LOCKS, SET CURRENT SCHEMA, Client special registers, long SQL object names, SELECT from INSERT



# DB2 SQL

z/OS V8

common

LUW Linux, Unix & Windows V8.2



z

Multi-row INSERT, FETCH & multi-row cursor UPDATE, Dynamic Scrollable Cursors, GET DIAGNOSTICS, Enhanced UNICODE for SQL, join across encoding schemes, IS NOT DISTINCT FROM, Session variables, range partitioning

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Inner and Outer Joins, Table Expressions, Subqueries, GROUP BY, Complex Correlation, Global Temporary Tables, CASE, 100+ Built-in Functions including SQL/XML, Limited Fetch, Insensitive Scroll Cursors, UNION Everywhere, MIN/MAX Single Index Support, Self Referencing Updates with Subqueries, Sort Avoidance for ORDER BY, and Row Expressions, 2M Statement Length, GROUP BY Expression, Sequences, Scalar Fullselect, Materialized Query Tables, Common Table Expressions, Recursive SQL, CURRENT PACKAGE PATH, VOLATILE Tables, Star Join Sparse Index, Qualified Column names, Multiple DISTINCT clauses, ON COMMIT DROP, Transparent ROWID Column, Call from trigger, statement isolation, FOR READ ONLY KEEP UPDATE LOCKS, SET CURRENT SCHEMA, Client special registers, long SQL object names, SELECT from INSERT

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Updateable UNION in Views, ORDER BY/FETCH FIRST in subselects & table expressions, GROUPING SETS, ROLLUP, CUBE, INSTEAD OF TRIGGER, EXCEPT, INTERSECT, 16 Built-in Functions, MERGE, Native SQL Procedure Language, SET CURRENT ISOLATION, BIGINT data type, file reference variables, SELECT FROM UPDATE, DELETE & MERGE, multi-site join

# DB2 SQL

**z z/OS V8 V9**

**common**

**LUW Linux, Unix & Windows V8.2**



**Z**

Multi-row INSERT, FETCH & multi-row cursor UPDATE, Dynamic Scrollable Cursors, GET DIAGNOSTICS, Enhanced UNICODE for SQL, join across encoding schemes, IS NOT DISTINCT FROM, Session variables, range partitioning, TRUNCATE, DECIMAL FLOAT, VARBINARY, optimistic locking, FETCH CONTINUE, ROLE, MERGE

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Inner and Outer Joins, Table Expressions, Subqueries, GROUP BY, Complex Correlation, Global Temporary Tables, CASE, 100+ Built-in Functions including SQL/XML, Limited Fetch, Insensitive Scroll Cursors, UNION Everywhere, MIN/MAX Single Index Support, Self Referencing Updates with Subqueries, Sort Avoidance for ORDER BY, and Row Expressions, 2M Statement Length, GROUP BY Expression, Sequences, Scalar Fullselect, Materialized Query Tables, Common Table Expressions, Recursive SQL, CURRENT PACKAGE PATH, VOLATILE Tables, Star Join Sparse Index, Qualified Column names, Multiple DISTINCT clauses, ON COMMIT DROP, Transparent ROWID Column, Call from trigger, statement isolation, FOR READ ONLY KEEP UPDATE LOCKS, SET CURRENT SCHEMA, Client special registers, long SQL object names, SELECT from INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE & MERGE, INSTEAD OF TRIGGER, Native SQL Procedure Language, BIGINT, file reference variables, XML, FETCH FIRST & ORDER BY in subselect and fullselect, caseless comparisons, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, not logged tables, RANK, DENSE\_RANK, ROWNUMBER

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Updateable UNION in Views, GROUPING SETS, ROLLUP, CUBE, 16 Built-in Functions, SET CURRENT ISOLATION, multi-site join, MERGE

# DB2 for z/OS V9 SQL, DB2 family & porting



- XML
- MERGE
- SELECT FROM UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE
- TRUNCATE
- INSTEAD OF TRIGGER
- BIGINT, VARBINARY, DECIMAL FLOAT
- Native SQL Procedure Language
- Optimistic locking
- LOB File reference variable & FETCH CONTINUE
- FETCH FIRST & ORDER BY in subselect and fullselect
- INTERSECT & EXCEPT
- ROLE & trusted context
- Many new built-in functions, caseless comparisons
- Index on expression
- Improved DDL consistency
- CURRENT SCHEMA

# Native SQL Procedural Language

- Eliminates generated C code and compilation
- Fully integrated into the DB2 engine
- Extensive support for versioning:
  - VERSION keyword on CREATE PROCEDURE
  - CURRENT ROUTINE VERSION special register
  - ALTER ADD VERSION
  - ALTER REPLACE VERSION
  - ALTER ACTIVATE VERSION
- BIND PACKAGE with new DEPLOY keyword

# Optimistic Locking Support

- Built-in timestamp for each row or page
  - Automatically updated by DB2
  - Allows simple timestamp predicate to validate that row has not changed since last access
- Eliminates need for complex predicates on WebSphere CMP updates, improves performance



# XML Processing Paradigms

XML has become the “data interchange” format between B2B/B2C, inter- and intra-enterprise environments.

## ***XML View Of Relational Data***

- SQL data viewed and updated as XML
  - Done via document shredding and composition
- DTD and Schema Validation

## ***XML Documents As Monolithic Entities***

- Atomic Storage And Retrieval
- Search Capabilities

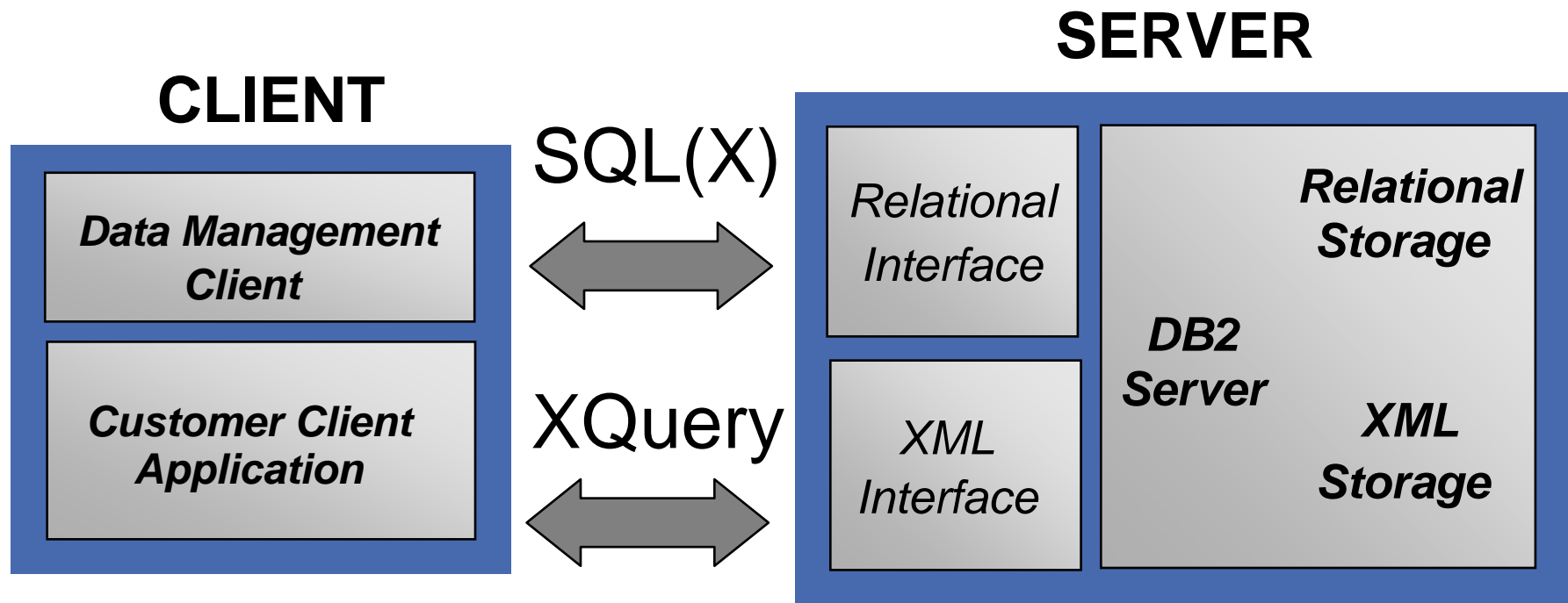
## ***XML As A Rich Data Type***

- Full Storage and Indexing
- Powerful Query Capabilities



# XML Capabilities Inside the Engine

*Performance, Performance, Performance*



Native storage    Schema Index functions utilities

# XML Support

- Support XML data type
  - Store the XML document natively
  - DDL --
    - CREATE/ALTER Table with XML type column
      - Implicitly create XML Auxiliary objects (table space / table / index) - one per XML column
    - Index support
      - Created by users
      - uses XPath to determine which nodes in the XML document to index.
- ```
CREATE INDEX dependentName ON deptTable(deptDocs)
GENERATE KEY USING XMLPATTERN
'/department/empl/dependent/name' ATOMIC AS SQL
VARCHAR(20);
```
- INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE
    - INSERT with VALUES and SUBSELECT
    - No Subdocument update

# XML Support -- Query

- Enhanced V8 XML Constructors (XML Publishing Functions)
- SQL/XML Functions and Predicates
  - XMLParse - Convert XML text to XML value
  - XMLSerialize - Converts XML to non-XML
  - XMLQuery - executes an XPath expression against an XML value.

```
SELECT XMLQUERY ( '//item[USPrice = $price] '  
                PASSING PO.POrder, T.price AS "price")  
FROM PurchaseOrders PO, T;
```

- XMLCast - Cast XML to other types or other types to XML
- XMLExists - a predicate, which returns TRUE if the XPath expression evaluates to a non-empty sequence

```
SELECT PO.pid FROM PurchaseOrders PO, T  
WHERE XMLEXISTS( '//item[USPrice = $price] '  
                PASSING PO.POrder, T.price AS "price")
```



# XML Support (continued...)

- XPATH
  - Supported Features from XPath 2.0:
- Utility Support
  - LOAD/UNLOAD, CHECK DATA/INDEX, COPY, REBUILD, RECOVER, REORG, etc.
- XML Schema Support
  - XSR – XML Schema Repository
  - Catalog Tables to store XML schemas
  - Stored procedures to register XML schemas
- XMLVALIDATE() SQL/XML function
  - Test XML values for validity against XML schema
  - Obtain default values and schema normalized values from XML schema



## TRUNCATE Statement

- Allows fast delete of all rows in a given table (simple, segmented, or partitioned)
- Very useful for nightly refresh of summary tables, warehouses, etc.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE TABLE-NAME
```

```
< DROP STORAGE | REUSE STORAGE >
```

```
< RESTRICT WHEN DELETE TRIGGERS |  
  IGNORE DELETE TRIGGERS >
```

```
< IMMEDIATE >
```

# Decimal Floating Point

- New data type NUMBER
  - Well suited to typical customer financial calculations
  - Similar to “calculator” mathematics
    - Eliminates rounding errors by using base 10 math
    - Has up to 34 digits of precision
    - Floating point convenience with fixed point precision!!!
  - Hardware support will be provided in the next System z processor generation (new IEEE standard)
    - Software emulation provided for other models



# MERGE

- Array MERGE operation
- Targets OLTP applications like SAP

```
MERGE INTO account AS T
USING VALUES (:hv_id, :hv_amt) FOR 5 ROWS AS S(id,amt)
ON T.id = S.id
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET balance = T.balance + S.amt
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (id, balance) VALUES (S.id, S.amt)
NOT ATOMIC CONTINUE ON SQLEXCEPTION
```

# SQL Improvements – Family Compatibility

- **INSTEAD OF** triggers
- **SELECT FROM UPDATE**
- **SELECT FROM DELETE**
- **SELECT FROM MERGE**
- **BIGINT** and **VARBINARY** data types
- **ORDER BY** and **FETCH FIRST** in subselect



# DDF Improvements

- 64-bit exploitation by DDF
  - Special “shared private” with xxxDBM1 to eliminate many of the data moves on SQL operations
- Support for IPv6 and SSL
- VTAM definition is now optional
- Elimination of PRIVATE protocol requester
  - Includes tools for identifying which packages need to be bound at remote servers



# DB2 V9 Themes

- ❑ **Enable high-volume transaction processing for next wave of Web applications**
- ❑ **Extend the lead in transaction processing availability, scalability and performance**
- ❑ **Reduce cost of ownership and zSeries-specific skill needs**
- ❑ **Improve reporting**

# Schema Evolution

## Database Definition On Demand

- Fast replacement of one table with another
- Rename column and index
- Alter index to change page size
- Index compression
- Table space that can add partitions, for growth
- Improve ability to rebuild an index online
- Online reorganization with no BUILD2 phase
- Modify early code without requiring an IPL
- Alter table space and index logging

# CLONE Tables

- Allows fast replacing production data without renames and rebinds
  - A capability to support online load replace
- ALTER TABLE to create a Clone Table
  - All indexes are also cloned
  - Table and Index data are not copied
  - Base and Clone tables share the same table space and index names
  - Underlying data sets are differentiated by a data set instance number



# CLONE Tables...

- A clone table can only be created
  - On a single table in a table space (partitioned or non-partitioned)
  - No RI or Trigger on the base table
  - No new index can be created on a base table that has a clone
- Use insert or load to populate clone tables
- Utilities (except RUNSTATS) can operate on clone tables with a new CLONE keyword



# Partition by Growth

- New partitioning scheme:
  - Single-table table space, where each partition contains a segmented page set (allows segmented to increase from 64GB to 16TB or 128 TB with 32K pages)
  - Eliminates need to define partitioning key and assign key ranges
  - A new partition is created when a given partition reaches DSSIZE (defaults to 64G)
  - Retains benefits of Utilities and SQL parallelism optimizations for partitioned tables

# CREATE TABLE ... APPEND(YES)

- New APPEND option:
  - Maximizes performance for “INSERT at end”
  - Avoids overhead of attempting to preserve clustering sequence

# Relief for Sequential Key INSERT

- New page sizes: 8K and 16K for INDEX pages
  - Fewer page splits for long keys
  - More key values per page
- INSERT at the end of the key range used to result in 50% free space in each index page
  - Enhanced support dynamically adapts page split boundary to minimize wasted space in index pages

# LOB Performance/Scalability

- Elimination of LOB locks – LRSN and page latching is used instead for consistency checks
- New network flows for delivering LOBs
  - JDBC, SQLJ, and CLI will let server determine whether to flow LOB values or LOCATORs based on size thresholds
  - Significant reduction in network traffic
  - Greatly reduces frequency of FREE LOCATOR statements



# Other Performance / Availability Items

- Insert performance APPEND INDEX LOG
- Index on expression
- Index compression
- LOB performance, function, scalability
- Log latch contention relief
- CPU reductions in LOAD and REORG
- Online REBUILD INDEX
- FETCH FIRST n ROWS improvements
  - Can now be specified in a subquery or fullselect
  - ORDER BY now exploits FETCH FIRST n ROWS, so that work files are not created (less I/O)

# DB2 V9 Themes

- Enable high-volume transaction processing for next wave of Web applications**
- Extend the lead in transaction processing availability, scalability and performance**
- Reduce cost of ownership and zSeries-specific skill needs**
- Improve reporting**

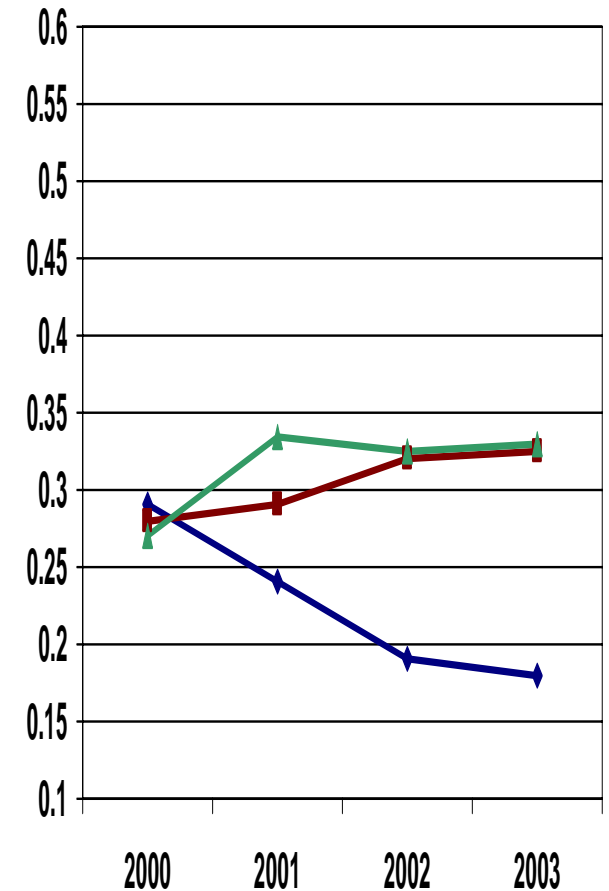
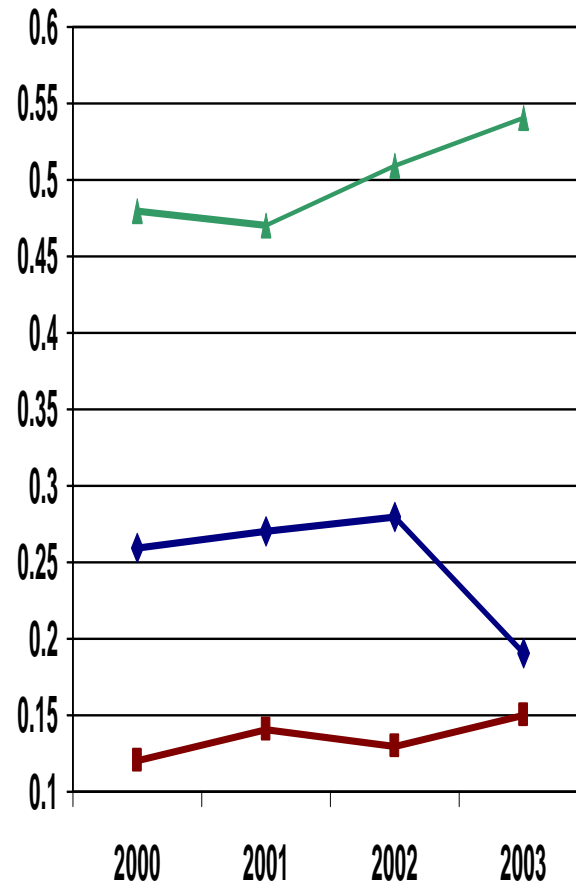
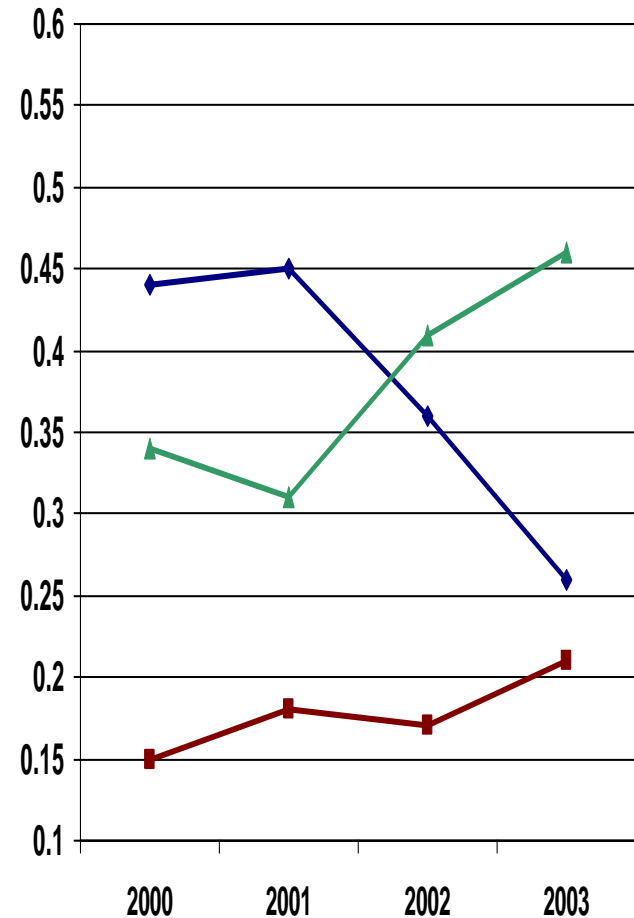


# Cost Of Ownership Trends

## UNIX

## INTEL

## Mainframe



- ▲— % Personnel
- ◆— % Hardware
- % Software

Meta Group Survey Data

# Compliance/Auditing Pressure

- Regulatory compliance initiatives are impacting IT organizations in most countries/industries, and changing fast
  - Sarbanes-Oxley
  - Basel II
  - FDA: Food and Drug Administration 21 CFR Part 11
  - COPPA: Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 2000
  - DPA: Data Protection Act (UK)
  - HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
  - PIPEDA: Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (Canada)
  - SEC Rule 17a-4: Records to be preserved by certain exchange members, brokers, dealers
  - USA Patriot Act: Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism of 2001
- Focus is on both external threats (hackers) and internal employees



## Security in DB2 for z/OS V9

### Some key implementations

- Data Encryption
- Roles
- Network Trusted Contexts
- Instead of Triggers
- Improved auditing
- Secure Socket Layer



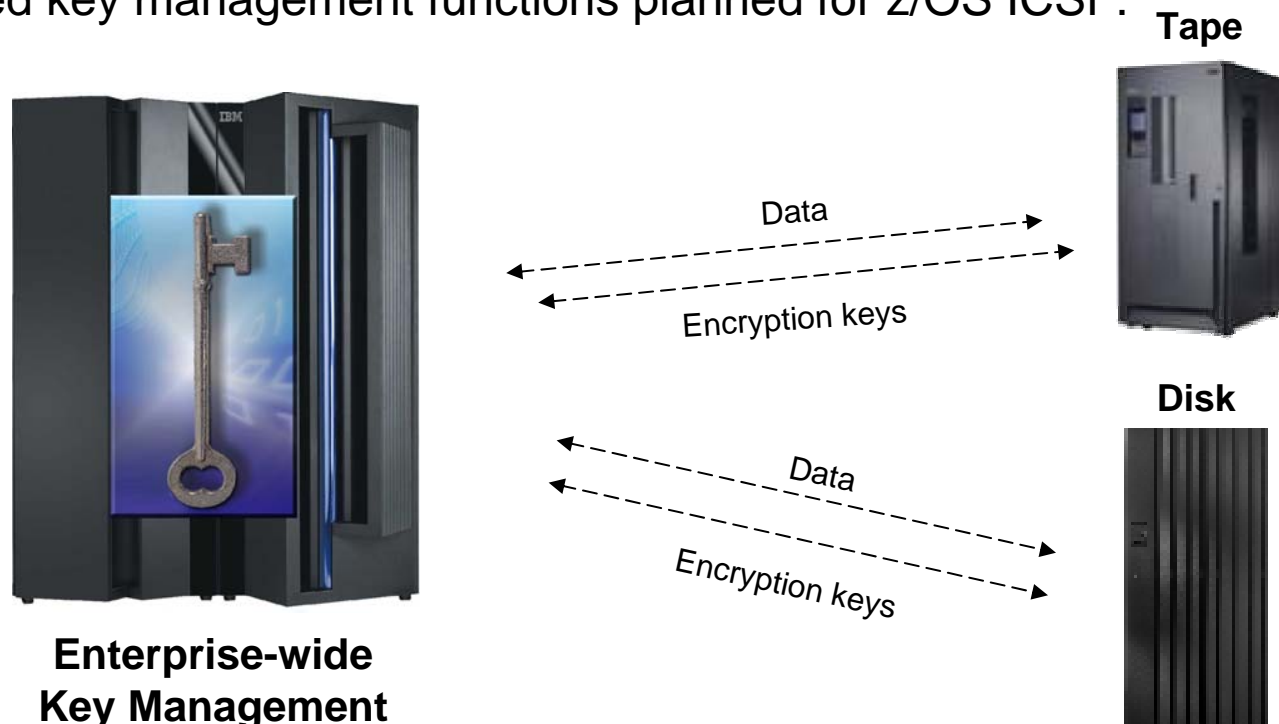
# Protecting data on disk

- We will allow encryption for the key disk resources used by DB2:
  - Tables
  - LOBs
  - Indexes
  - Image copies
  - Logs
  - Archive logs



## Future Directions – Extending Encryption to IBM TotalStorage

- Statement of Direction: To address customers' growing concern with data security, IBM is announcing a statement of direction for the development, enhancement and support of encryption capabilities within storage environments such that the capability does not require the use of host server resources.
- This includes the intent to offer, among other things, capabilities for products within the IBM TotalStorage® portfolio to support outboard encryption and to leverage the centralized key management functions planned for z/OS ICSF.



Statements regarding IBM's future direction and intent are subject to change or withdrawal without notice, and represent goals and objectives only

# Database ROLES

- ROLE is a “virtual authid”
  - Assigned via TRUSTED CONTEXT
  - Provides additional privileges only when in a trusted environment using existing primary AUTHID.
  - Can optionally be the OWNER of DB2 objects

```
CREATE ROLE PROD_DBA;  
GRANT DBADM ... TO PROD_DBA;  
  
CREATE TRUSTED CONTEXT DBA1 ...  
    DEFAULT ROLE PROD_DBA OWNER(ROLE);
```

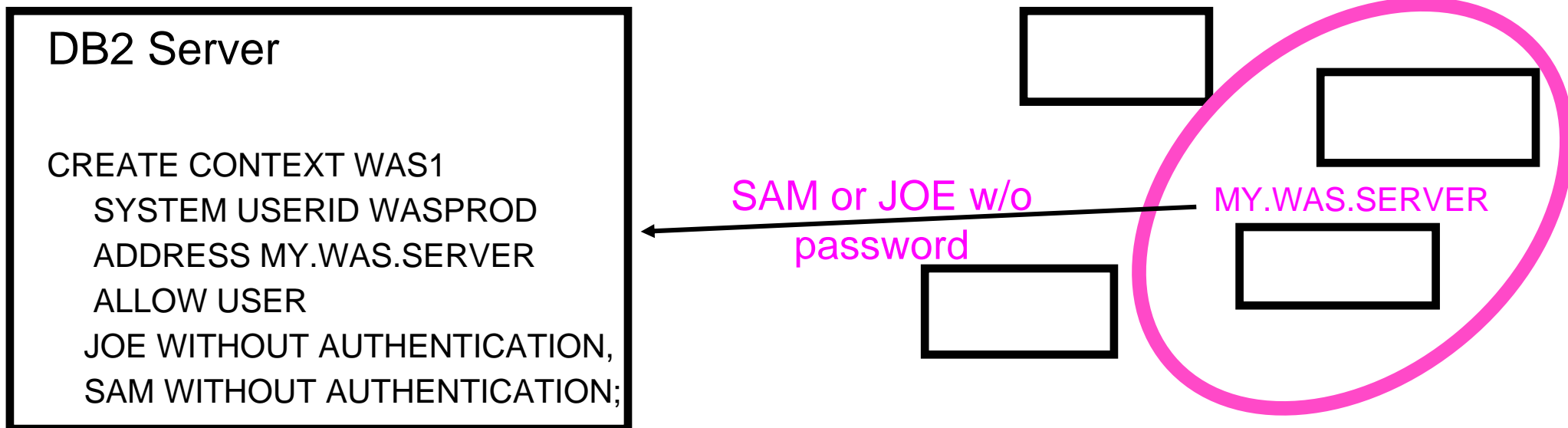
# Database ROLES Examples

- Dynamic SQL access to DB2 tables using JDBC or CLI, but only when running on a specific server.
- DBA can be temporarily assigned a DBA ROLE for weekend production table admin work – no table access at other times.
- DBA uses a ROLE for CREATE statements, so that the ROLE owns the objects he or she creates.
- Project librarian assigned a BIND ROLE only when running on the production code library server – can't BIND from any other server.



# Trusted Security Context

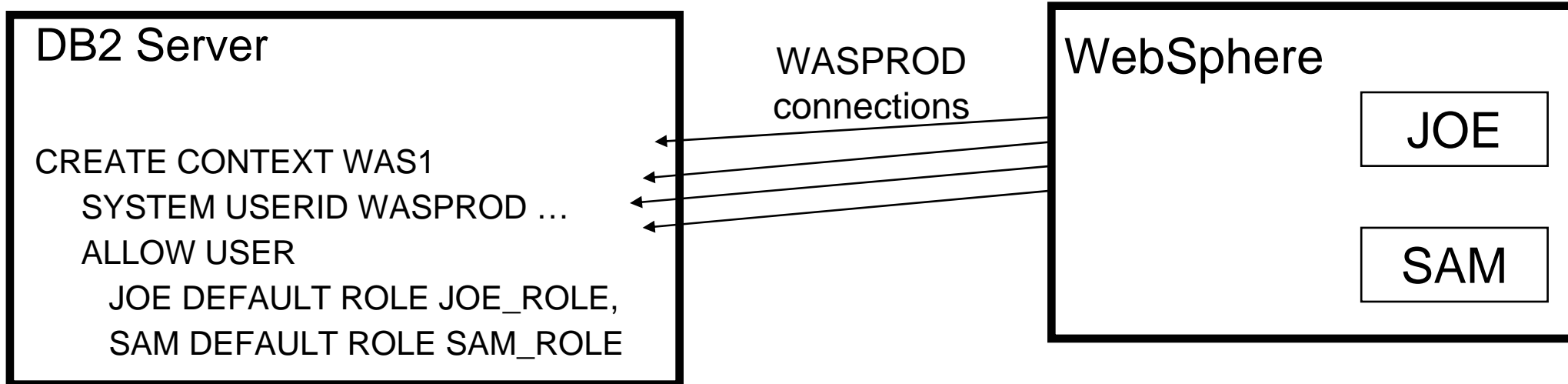
- Identifies “trusted” DDF, RRS Attach, or DSN application servers
- Allows selected DB2 authids on connections without passwords
  - reduces complexity of password management
  - reduces need for an all-inclusive “system authid” in app servers
- more visibility/auditability of which user is current running
- enables mixed security capabilities from a single app server



# Trusted Security Context / ROLE

## WebSphere example

- WebSphere connection pool can be created with one DB2 AUTHID
- WebSphere can reuse pooled connections to DB2 with different AUTHIDs
- DB2 AUTHIDs can be given privileges that are only available when executing in WebSphere:
  - ✓ e.g. dynamic SQL access for JDBC only when using WebSphere



# Auditing: DB2 Trace Filtering

- New filtering capabilities for `–START TRACE` that `INCLUDE` or `EXCLUDE` based on these keywords:
  - `USERID` -- client userid
  - `WRKSTN` -- client workstation name
  - `APPNAME` -- client application name
  - `PKGLOC` -- package `LOCATION` name
  - `PKGCOL` -- package `COLLECTION` name
  - `PKGPROG` -- `PACKAGE` name
  - `CONNID` -- connection ID
  - `CORRID` -- correlation ID
  - `ROLE` – end user's database `ROLE`

# Volume-based COPY/RECOVER

- FlashCopy technology used to capture entire content of disk volumes
- RECOVER modified to enable object-level recovery from volume FlashCopy
- Eliminates labor associated with setting up COPY jobs for each database / table space



# Converged TEMP Space

- Single source for all temporary space in DB2, replacing: DSNDB07, temp databases, workfile database
- Access is virtualized for small amounts of data, eliminating cost of work file creation (reduced CPU and I/O)
- Supports 4K and 32K page sizes, with automatic selection of the appropriate page size



# DDL Porting Improvements

- Automatic selection of DATABASE and TABLESPACE when DDL omits these keywords
- Automatic CREATE of UNIQUE index for PRIMARY KEY
- Deprecated simple table space, default to segmented



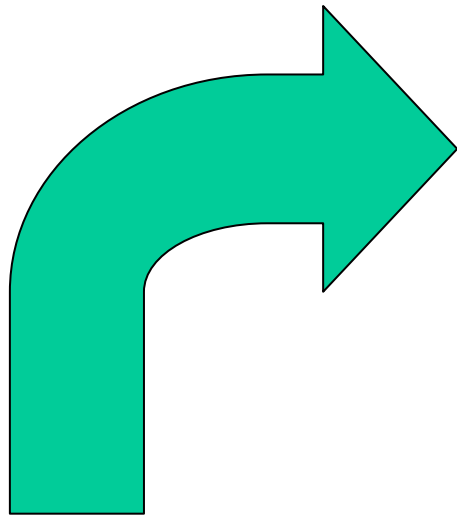
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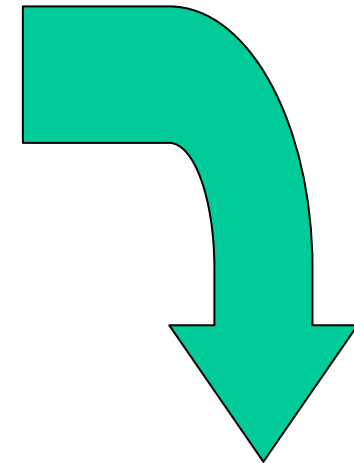
# Data Warehousing, Reporting and Optimizer Improvements

- Cross query block optimization
- Histogram statistics exploitation
- Generalize sparse index and in-memory data cache method
- Dynamic Index ANDing for Star Schema
- EXCEPT and INTERSECT
- RANK, DENSERANK, and ROWNUMBER
- Many other SQL improvements

# DB2 Performance Monitoring

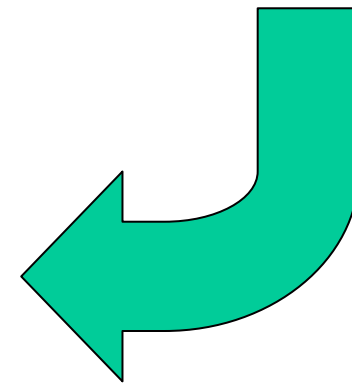


Performance objectives  
Automated exception detection  
Automated tracing



Omegamon & DB2 PM convergence  
Manual exception processing  
Manual tracing  
Manual analysis  
Manual correction

Automated analysis  
Correction recommendations



Automated correction






# TCO Improvements – DBA tools

- Autonomic Policy-based SQL query management/monitoring:
  - Automatic collection of performance data for long running queries
  - Automated query monitoring for the most frequent/expensive queries
  - REOPT(SMART)
  - Real time statistics exploitation by Optimizer
- Optimization Service Center (Web-based DBA admin – no 3270 screens)
  - DBA tool suite for tuning/managing SQL queries (Stats Advisor, Index Advisor, Query Rewrite Advisor, Query Workload Monitor, Resource Estimator, Query Formatter, Visual Explain, Visual Plan Hint, IBM Service Doc Generator, Partitioning/Clustering Advisor)
- Query Performance Warehouse
  - Execution history of queries
  - Identification of query patterns
  - Identification of usage patterns for tables/indexes




## DB2 for z/OS V9

- ❑ Integration ➤ XML, Unicode, LOBs
- ❑ Availability  
- ❑ Scalability ➤ SQL for DB2 family
- ❑ Productivity 
- Total cost of ownership ➤ Data Definition On Demand

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