

1. OVERVIEW

Informix Dynamic Server Administration

Informix Dynamic Server Terminology

Sysmaster & Sysutils Databases

Informix Dynamic Server Data Types

Informix Dynamic Server Administration

(integrity)
(concurrency)

- -
 - logging
- - (type)
 - (fragment)
 -
 -
 - lock mode
- -
 - (view)
 -
 - (type)
 - (fragment)
 - (stored procedure Function)
 - (SPL, C, JAVA)
 - (Integrity)
 - Referential Constraints :
 - Entity Constraints : unique primary key
 - Semantic Integrity Constraints : , default , check
 - (concurrency)
 - Read Concurrency : isolation level
 - Update Concurrency : Insert, update, delete lock
- -
 - Update statistics
 - Data Distributions
 - SQL Statement Cache
 - Memory Resident Tables
 - Triggers and Routines

Informix Dynamic Server Terminology

- **Chunk**
- **Page**
- **Extent**
- **Tblspace**
- **Dbospace**
- **Blobspace**
- **Smart blobspace**

- **Chunk**
 - , offset
 - chunk mount character special device raw disk
 - offset raw disk , mount
- **Page**
 - I/O O/S
 - 4K page 2K
 - 가)
- **Extent**
 - extent
 - EXTENT SIZE :
 - NEXT SIZE : 가
 - extent 4 8
- **Tblspace**
 -
- **Dbospace**
 - chunk DBospace가
 - root dbospace temp dbospace
- **Blobspace**
 - TEXT, BYTE dbospace. blobpage
 - blob page
- **Sbospace**
 - Smart Large Object (BLOB, CLOB), User-defined Data type dbospace

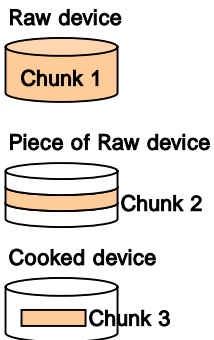
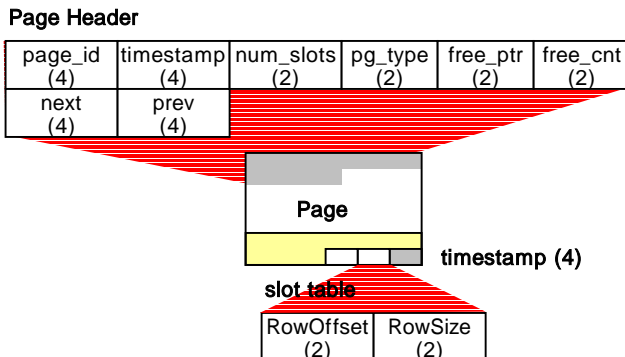


Table extent		index extent	
Page 0 bitmap	Page 1 data	Page 0 bitmap	Page 1 index
Page 2 data	Page 3 data	Page 2 index	Page 3 index
Page 4 remainder	Page 5 blob	Page 4 index	Page 5 free
Page 6 free	Page 7 free	Page 6 free	Page 7 free



Sysmaster & Sysutils Databases

sysmaster

- System Monitoring Interface (SMI)

sysutils

- ISM (Informix Storage Manager) onbar

system catalog table 가

- Sysmaster 가 on-line 가 ()
- Sysmaster pointing SQL view access .

```

Informix> vi example.sql
SELECT dbsnum, name, owner, nchunks, is_temp, is_blobspace, flags
FROM sysdbspaces;

SELECT c.dbsnum, chknum, nxchknum, d.name, chksize, nfree
FROM syschunks c, sysdbspaces d
WHERE c.dbsnum = d.dbsnum
AND d.name = 'dbspace_name';

SELECT name, owner, created, is_logging, is_buff_log, is_ansi
FROM sysdatabases;

SELECT partnum, dbsname, owner, tabname
FROM systabnames
WHERE dbsname = 'database_name';

SELECT sid, username, uid, hostname
FROM syssessions;

Informix> dbaccess sysmaster example.sql
    
```

- sysutils sysmaster 가 가 on-line 가
 - bar_object
 - bar_action
 - bar_version
 - bar_object
- - dbaccessdemo -log database_name

Informix Dynamic Server Data Types

• Built-in Data Types

- Character
- Boolean
- Numeric
- Time
- Large-Object

• Extended Data Types

- Complex Data Types
- User-Defined Data Types

• Character

- CHAR (n)
- VARCHAR (m,r)
- LVARCHAR

• BOOLEAN

• Numeric

- SMALLINT
- INTEGER / INT8
- FLOAT
- SMALLFLOAT
- DECIMAL (p,s)
- MONEY (p,s)
- SERIAL / SERIAL8

• Time

- DATE
- DATETIME
- INTERVAL

• Large-Objects

- Simple Large-Objects
 - TEXT
 - BYTE
- Smart Large-Objects
 - BLOB
 - CLOB

• Complex Data Types

- Collection Data Types
 - SET
 - MULTISSET
 - LIST
- Row Data Types
 - Named row types
 - Unnamed row types

• User-Defined Data Types

- Distinct Types
- Opaque Types

Informix Dynamic Server Data Types – Character, Boolean, Numeric types

- CHAR(n)
- VARCHAR(m, r)
- LVARCHAR
- BOOLEAN
- SMALLINT
- INTEGER
- INT8
- FLOAT
- SMALLFLOAT
- DECIMAL (p,s)
- MONEY (p,s)
- SERIAL (n)
- SERIAL8 (n)

• Character Data Type

– CHAR(n)

- 32,767 byte, 1byte
- (Fixed Length) 가

• char type sum,avg 가

– VARCHAR(m,r)

- (max) (reserved) 가 가
- 255byte
- 1byte indicator가 가

– LVARCHAR

- 2Kbytes
- 3byte indicator가 가

• BOOLEAN

- 1byte (true) (false)
- ('t'='T', 'f'='F')

• Numeric Data type

- Decimal float truncate round
- Decimal(5,2) sample : 123.45
- float
- SERIAL SERIAL8 INTEGER INT8 type ,
- 가 n 1 가 SERIAL
- 가
- SERIAL SERIAL
- SERIAL SERIAL8
- unique unique
- unique index primary key

Type			
smallint	$-(2^{15}-1) : -32,767$	$2^{15}-1 : 32,767$	2 byte
integer	$-(2^{31}-1) : -2,147,483,647$	$2^{31}-1 : 2,147,483,647$	4 byte
int8	$-(2^{63}-1)$	$2^{63}-1$	8 byte (64bit) 10 byte (32bit)
smallfloat	8		4 byte
float	16		8 byte
decimal	precision, scale		scale
money	32 money (\$DBMONEY) : decimal(16,0), money(16,2)		:(p+4)/2 byte :(p+3)/2 byte

Informix Dynamic Server Data Types – Time types

- DATE
- DATETIME
- INTERVAL

DBDATE
DBCENTURY

- **DATE** integer 1900 1 1 1
1 가 .
- **DATE**가 DBDATE .
- DBDATE mdy4/ . (mm/dd/yyyy)
 – DBDATE=y4md- : yyyy-mm-dd
 – DBDATE=y2md : yy/mm/dd
 – DBDATE=y4md0 : yyymmdd
 – DBDATE=mdy2. : mm.dd.yy
- DBCENTURY 가 . ()
 – DBCENTURY=P : (past)
 – DBCENTURY=F : (future)
 – DBCENTURY=C : (closest) 가
 – DBCENTURY=R : (present) ,

- **DATETIME**
 – DATETIME(2002-05-31 19:00) YEAR TO MINUTE
 – DATETIME(17 04:35:48) DAY TO SECOND
 – DATETIME(03-25 12:04:25.085) MONTH TO FRACTION

- **DATETIME**
 – YEAR : 1~9999
 – MONTH : 1 ~ 12
 – DAY : 1 ~ 28,29,30,31
 – HOUR : 0 ~ 23
 – MINUTE : 0 ~ 59
 – SECOND : 0 ~ 59
 – FRACTION(n) : n 3, 1~5 가 .
 current n

- **INTERVAL** 가 \$ONCONFIG USEOSTIME 1 가
 – Year-month interval class : YEAR, MONTH
 – Day-time interval class : DAY,HOUR,MINUTE,SECOND,FRACTION
 – INTERVAL(5-3) YEAR TO MONTH
 – INTERVAL(15:26) HOUR TO MINUTE

		99.06.04	02.06.04	02.12.31
DBCENTURY : 2002.06.04	P	1999.06.04	1902.06.04	1902.12.31
	F	2099.06.04	2102.06.04	2002.12.31
	C	1999.06.04	2002.06.04	2002.12.31
	R	2099.06.04	2002.06.04	2002.12.31

P : past
 F : Future
 C : Closest
 R : Present (Default)

Informix Dynamic Server Data Types – Large Objects, Collection types

- TEXT
- BYTE
- CLOB
- BLOB
- SET
- MULTISSET
- LIST
- ROW

• Simple Large Objects

- dbspace blobspace
- , 2G 가
- large object 가 56byte
- large object 가
- random access 가
- select cat_descr[1,20] from catalog where catalog_num = 10001
- ASCII TEXT type Binary BYTE
- type

• Smart Large Objects

- sbspace
- 4TB 가
- large object logging 가
- random access
- ASCII CLOB type Binary
- BLOB type

- sbspace onspaces
- onspaces -c -S sbspace_name -p chunk_path -o offset -s size

• Collection type

- SET : unordered, unique
- MULTISSET : unordered, non-unique
- LIST : ordered, non-unique

• Row data type

- Named : row type
- Unnamed : row

• Distinct type

- type
- type

• Opaque type

- C, Java type

```
Informix> vi slob.sql
CREATE TABLE slob_tab ( c_file clob, b_file blob )
  PUT c_file in (sbspace), b_file in (sbspace);
INSERT INTO slob_tab VALUES (filetoclob("/etc/passwd","server"),
  filetoblob("/bin/lis","server"));

Informix> vi set.sql
CREATE TABLE flag_color (country CHAR(30), color SET(char(20) NOT NULL));
INSERT INTO flag_color VALUES ("USA",SET{"red","white","blue"});

Informix> vi row.sql
create row type my_row (a int, b int);
create table named_row (a int, b my_row);
insert into named_row values (1,row(2,3)::my_row);
create table unnamed_row (a int,b row(a int,b int));
insert into unnamed_row values (1,row(2,3));

Informix> vi distinct.sql
create distinct type inch as decimal;
create table part (length inch,width inch,height inch);
insert into part values (1.0::inch,2.0::inch,3.0::inch);
```


2. DATABASE PHYSICAL MODELING

Creating a Database

Creating a Table

Altering a Table

Renaming / Dropping Tables and Databases

Performance Tuning for Tables

Table / Database Monitoring

Index Structure

Creating / Altering / Dropping Indexes

Indexing Guidelines

Performance Tuning for Indexes

Table Partitioning Overview

Fragmenting a Table / Index

Fragment Guideline

ROWIDS / Data Skip etc.

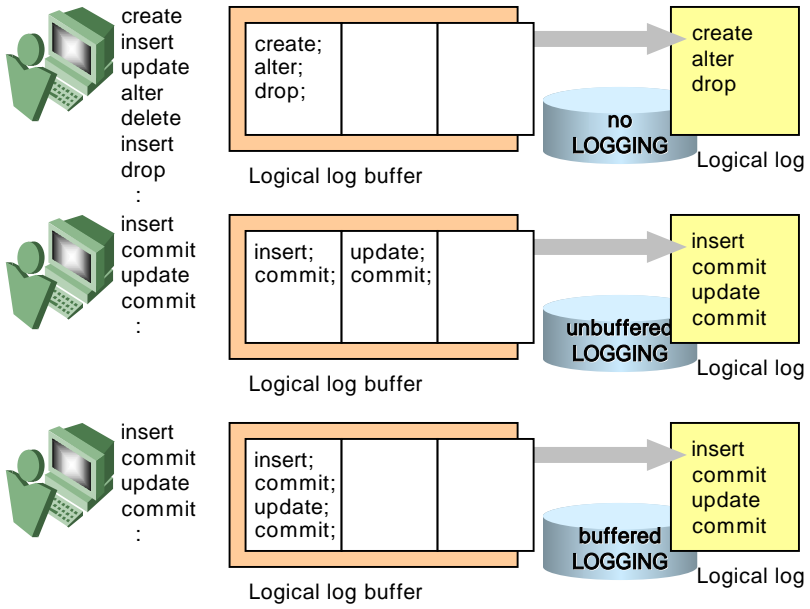
Creating a Database

- Logging Mode
 - No Logging
 - Buffered Logging
 - Unbuffered Logging
 - Mode-ANSI
- (dbspace)

```

Mode-ANSI          logging
public            select,insert,delete,update,index

export NODEFDAC=yes
    
```



- 128
- A~Z, a~z, 0~9, _
- (-), 가
- 가 logical log buffer
- logical log flush
- logging
- **No Logging**
 - Update, Delete, Insert DML logical log
 - Create, Alter DDL logical log
 - 가 No Logging
 - long transaction
 - DML 가 가
 - no logging
 - `ontape -N <database name>`
- **Unbuffered Logging**
 - SQL logical log buffer commit logical log
 - flush
 - commit 가 가
- **Buffered Logging**
 - logical log buffer가 가 SQL buffer
 - flush 가 unbuffered log
 - flush 가
- **Mode-ANSI**
 - Unbuffered Logging logical log buffer flush
 - SQL transaction implicit transaction
 - BEGIN WORK COMMIT WOK
 - ROLLBACK WORK
 - logging isolation repeatable read
 - (isolation "3.Data Control")
 - owner public

Creating a Database

```

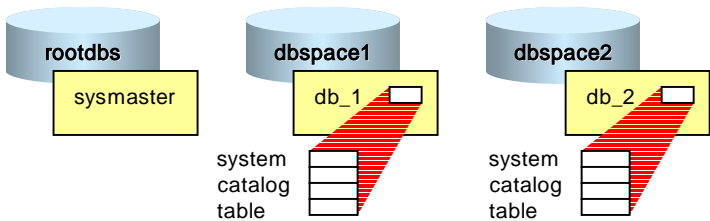
db_dbs no-logging
CREATE DATABASE db IN db_dbs

db_dbs unbuffered logging
CREATE DATABASE db IN db_dbs WITH LOG

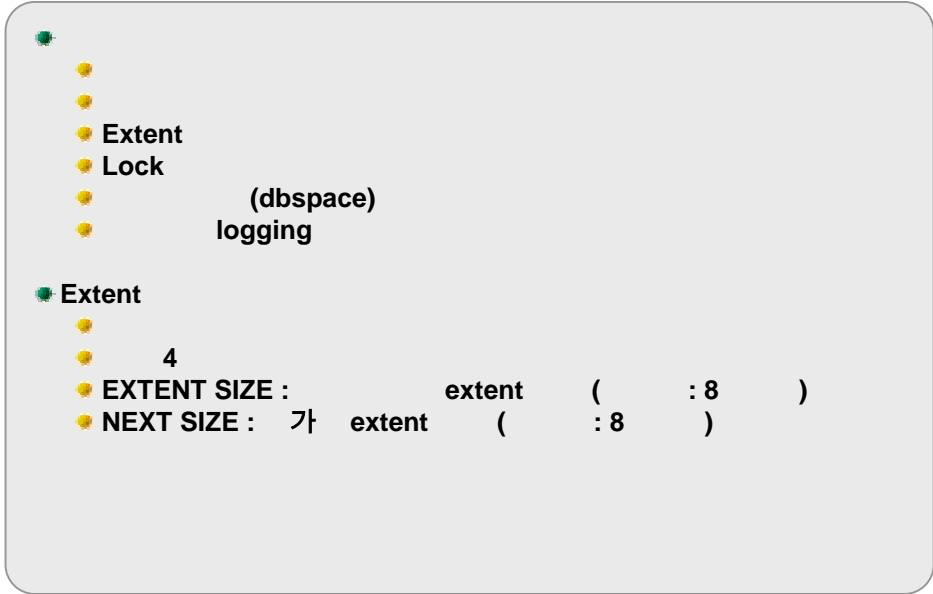
db_dbs buffered logging
CREATE DATABASE db IN db_dbs WITH BUFFERED LOG

(rootdbs) Mode ANSI
CREATE DATABASE db WITH LOG MOD ANSI
    
```

- System catalog 가 system catalog
- catalog 가 system
- 가 root dbspace I/O가 root dbspace sysmaster



Creating a Table



- 128
- 가 "\$" "#"
- , , "_" 가
-

• DELIMITED

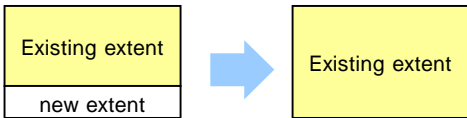
- "\$", "#"
-
-
-

```
Informix> export DELIMITED=ON
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo -
create table "sharp#sharp" (col1 int);
create table "SHARP#sharp" (col1 int);
create table "S P A C E" (col1 int);
create table "123number" (col1 int);
```

• extents

가

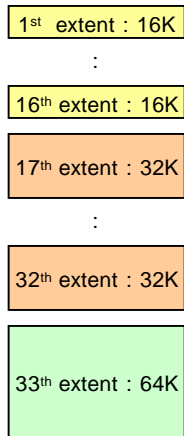
Concatenation



Manual

Alter table table_name modify next size 128

Doubling



• Extent

- 1. num_rows = row + 4 bytes
- 2. rowsize = varchar blob row
- 3. 가
- 4. pageuse = - 28 bytes
- 5. max_rows = min(pageuse/rowsize, 255)
- num_pages = num_rows / maxrows
- 5. kilobyte (num_pages *) / 1024

• extents

sysmaster

가

```
Informix> dbaccess sysmaster -
select * from sysextents;
```

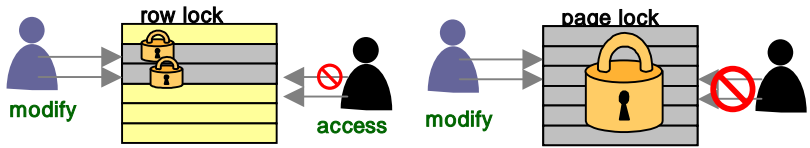
Creating a Table

```

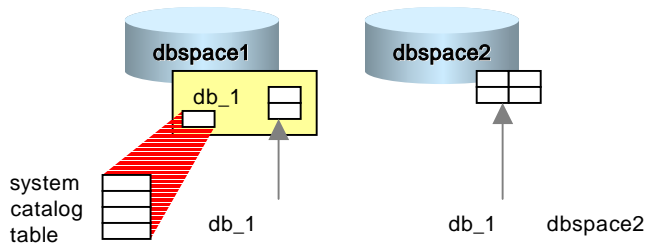
lock
page :
row :
locking (default)
row locking
(dbSPACE)
I/O
    
```

- Page lock (lock 44bytes) concurrency 가
- default lock page (9.3)
 - configuration parameter : `DEF TABLE LOCKMODE=row`
 - : `export IFX DEF TABLE LOCKMODE=row`

• Row/Page lock concurrency



• dbSPACE



Creating a Table

CREATE TABLE orders

```
(
  order_num SERIAL NOT NULL,
  customer_num INTEGER,
  order_date DATE
```

)

IN dbspace2

EXTENT SIZE 64

NEXT SIZE 32

LOCK MODE ROW;

extent (kbytes)

lock

• Simple large object

```
CREATE TABLE evaluation (
  employee_num SERIAL,
  manager_num INTEGER,
  emp_eval_form TEXT IN blobspace1,
  emp_picture BYTE IN blobspace2,
  emp_phrase TEXT IN TABLE
)
IN dbspace2;
```

• Smart large object

```
CREATE TABLE movie(
  movie_num INTEGER,
  movie_title CHAR(50),
  video BLOB,
  audio BLOB,
  description CLOB
)
PUT video IN (sbsp3),
audio IN (sbsp1),
description IN (sbsp5);
```

• Temporary

```
CREATE TEMP TABLE temp_order (order_num INTEGER) WITH NO LOG;
SELECT customer_num, company FROM customer INTO TEMP cust_temp WITH NO LOG;
```

```
– DBSPACETEMP          $ONCONFIG          temp
  dbspace
– Temp dbspace          logging          logging
                        WITH NO LOG
  temp dbspace
```

• Logging (raw table)

```
– , index referential constraint
```

```
CREATE RAW TABLE nolog_table (
  order_num INTEGER,
  order_date DATE
);
ALTER TABLE nolog_table type (STANDARD);
ALTER TABLE nolog_table type (RAW);
```

Altering a Table

Fast ALTER

- Lock
- Next extent
- Constraint

In-place ALTER

- 가
- Fragment expression

Slow ALTER

- Fast ALTER
- In-Place ALTER

Fast alter

```
system catalog table update alter 가
ALTER TABLE orders LOCK MODE (ROW);
ALTER TABLE customer NEXT SIZE 20;
```

- lock mode row page extent가 next extent
- altering

alter

- alter가 가 , lock
- In-place alter alter , alter ,

- in-place alter가
- 가 (, fragment WITH ROWID , replication WITH CRCOLS , BYTE, TEXT)
- Fragment expression (, 가 dbspace)

```
ALTER TABLE customer ADD birthday DATE;
ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY birthday DATETIME YEAR TO MINUTE;
ALTER TABLE customer DROP birthday;
```

Slow alter fast alter in-place alter

- alter exclusive lock
- alter가 copy
- alter 가 logging long transaction

Simple LOB Smart LOB (TEXT CLOB , BYTE BLOB)

```
ALTER TABLE booklist MODIFY content CLOB, PUT content IN (sbsp1) (log);
```

Renaming / Dropping Tables and Databases

- **RENAME COLUMN** table_name.old_column_name
TO table_name.new_column_name;

- **RENAME TABLE** old_table_name TO new_table_name;

- **RENAME DATABASE** old_db_name TO new_db_name;

- **DROP TABLE** table_name;

- **DROP DATABASE** db_name;

- **RENAME ~ TO**

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
create table org_1 ( col1 int );
create table org_2 ( col1 int );
create view view_1 as select col1 from org_1;
create trigger trig_1 update of col1 on org_1 referencing new as new
    for each row (insert into org_2 values (new.col1));
rename column org_1.col1 to new_col1;
rename table org_1 to new_1;
!
```

```
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo
create table "informix".new_1
(
    new_col1 integer
);
create table "informix".new_2
(
    col1 integer
);
create view "informix".view_1 (col1) as
select x0.new_col1 from "informix".new_1 x0 ;
create trigger "informix".trig_1
update of new_col1 on "informix".new_1 referencing new as new
for each row (insert into "informix".org_2 (col1) values (new.new_col1));
```

- **drop**
- **free**
- **rollback**

Performance Tuning for Tables

(Memory Resident)
SET TABLE table_name MEMORY_RESIDENT;
SET TABLE table_name NON_RESIDENT;

ALTER INDEX index_name TO CLUSTER;

- Memory resident

가

```

Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
set table customer memory_resident;
!
Informix> onstat -T
Tbispaces
n address flgs ucnt tblnum physaddr npages nused npdata nrows nextns resident
1 b342018 0 1 100001 10000e 650 650 0 0 9 0
2 b346d18 0 0 100002 10000f 4 4 2 12 1 0
:
:
23 b2db690 2000 0 100270 10600a 8 6 3 29 1 2000
:
:
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
select * from customer;
!
Informix> onstat -P
partnum total btree data other resident dirty
0 4861 0 0 4861 0 0
1048577 2 0 0 2 0 0
1048578 5 1 2 2 0 0
:
:
1049200 7 0 5 2 5 0
    
```

```

dbaccess sysmaster << !
select hex(partnum),partnum
from systabnames
where dbsname = 'stores_demo'
and tabname = 'customer'
!
(expression) partnum
0x00100270 1049200
    
```

resident flag

resident

- extent
 . ALTER INDEX ~ TO CLUSTER

—
 — extent
 • extent 2KB
 200 , 4KB 450

Table / Database Monitoring

- **dbschema**
dbschema -d db_name [-t table_name] [-ss] [file_name]
- **oncheck**
 •
oncheck -pT db_name:table_name
- **onstat**
 •
onstat -t (active) / onstat -T ()
onstat -P ()
- **sysmaster** system catalog

- **dbschema**
 - schema
 - "-ss" 가 dbspace , extent , lock mode
 - .

```
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo -t new_2
create table "informix".new_2
(
  col1 integer
);
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo -t new_2 -ss
create table "informix".new_2
(
  col1 integer
) extent size 16 next size 16 lock mode page;
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo stores_demo.sql
```

stores_demo.sql

```
SELECT tabname, decode(tabtype, 'T', 'table', 'V', 'view', 'S', 'synonym', tabtype)
FROM systables WHERE tabid > 99
```

```
SELECT d.name, d.owner, d.created,
       case (is_logging+(is_buff_log*2)+(is_ansi*4))
         when 0 then 'No_Logging'
         when 1 then 'Unbuffered'
         when 3 then 'Buffered'
         when 5 then 'Ansi'
         end logging , s.name
FROM sysdatabases d, sysdbspaces s WHERE partdbsnum(d.partnum) = s.dbsnum ;
```

Exercise

```

CREATE TABLE monitoring (col1 SERIAL, col2 CHAR(2000));
CREATE TABLE dummy (col1 INT);

      (8 )
INSERT INTO monitoring VALUES (0,'data');

가
ALTER TABLE monitoring ADD col3 INT;

      (1 )
INSERT INTO monitoring VALUES (0,'data');

Monitor
oncheck -pT stores_demo:monitoring
    
```

• oncheck -pT stores_demo:monitoring

TBLspace Report for stores_demo:informix.monitoring

```

Physical Address      1000f3
Creation date         09/12/2002 13:46:02
TBLspace Flags       801      Page Locking
                                      TBLspace use 4 bit bit-maps

Maximum row size     2008
Number of special columns  0
Number of keys       0
Number of extents    2
Current serial value  10
First extent size    8
Next extent size     8
Number of pages allocated 16
Number of pages used  10
Number of data pages  9
Number of rows       9
Partition partnum    1048806
Partition lockid     1048806

Extents
Logical Page  Physical Page  Size
-----
0             1030c5         8
8             1030d5         8
    
```

Annotations:

- 4(int) + 2000(char) + 4(int) points to Maximum row size 2008
- bitmap (1) + data (9) points to Number of pages used 10

Type	Pages	Empty	Semi-Full	Full	Very-Full
Free	6				
Bit-Map	1				
Index	0				
Data (Home)	9				
Total Pages	16				

Unused Space Summary

Unused data slots: 0

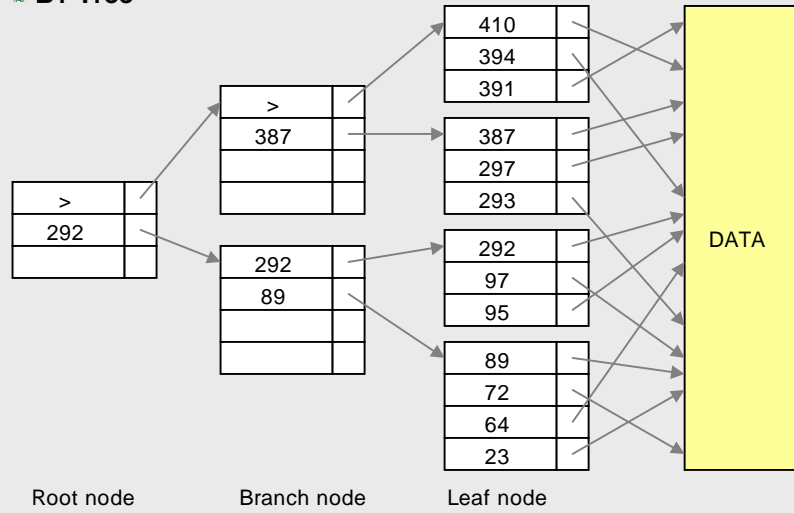
Home Data Page Version Summary

Version	Count
0 (oldest)	8
1 (current)	1

Diagram: A 3x3 grid of data pages (D1-D9) and bitmaps (B, D3). Arrows indicate that 8 pages (D1-D8) are in the 'oldest' version and 1 page (D9) is in the 'current' version. A box labeled 'alter' points to the 'alter' command in the SQL script.

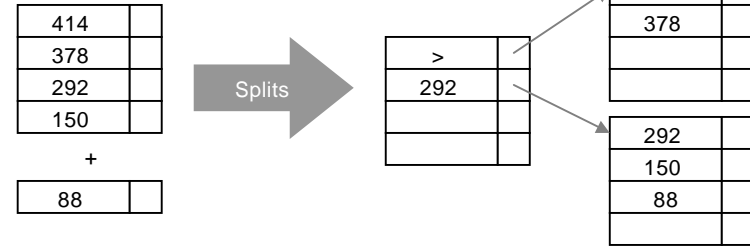
Index Structure

B+ Tree

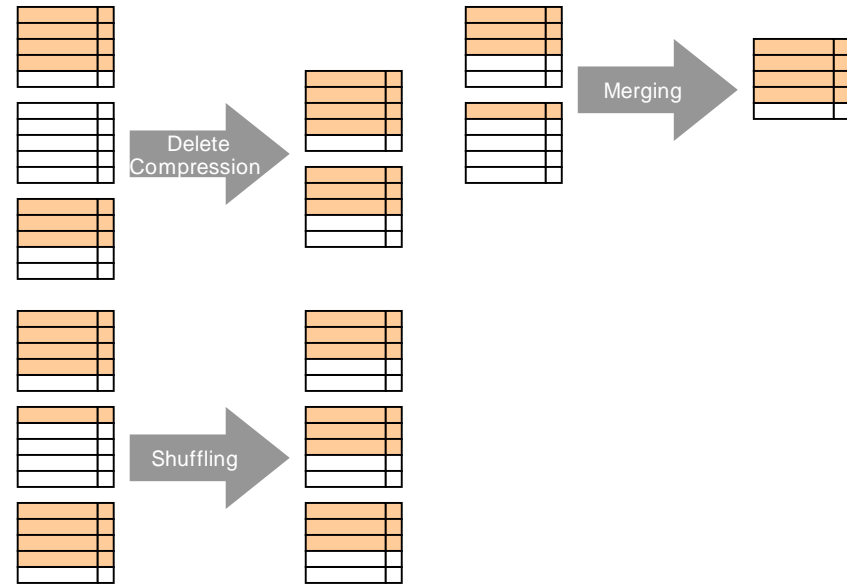


- - 가
- - (multi-dimension) 390 (9.3) R tree
- 가

- Splits



- Delete Compression, Merging, Shuffling



Creating / Altering / Dropping Indexes

- Unique
- Duplicate
- Composite
- Cluster

```
CREATE [ UNIQUE ] [ CLUSTER ] INDEX index_name
ON table_name ( column_name_list )
[ FILLFACTOR fillfactor_value ]
[ IN dbspace ] ;
```

```
ALTER INDEX index_name TO CLUSTER ;
RENAME INDEX old_index_name TO new_index_name ;
```

```
DROP INDEX index_name ;
```

- Composite 가 16 390
- Cluster 가 cluster 가 insert update 가
- cluster alter

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ix_orders ON order (customer_num) ; {Unique }
CREATE INDEX ix_items ON items (manu_code, stock_num) ; {Composite }
CREATE INDEX CLUSTER is_manu ON manufact(manu_code); {Cluster }
```

- (ASC,), (DESC) 가 composite DESC

```
CREATE INDEX order_ix1 ON order (order_amt, order_date DESC) ;
```

- Detached 가 dbspace , dbspace

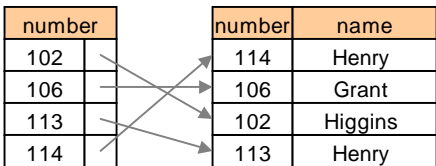
```
CREATE INDEX customer_ix ON customer (zipcode) in cust_ix_dbs ;
```

- Fillfactor - Insert fillfactor , 가 fillfactor (90%)

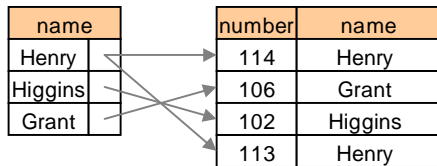
```
CREATE INDEX state_code_idx ON state(code) FILLFACTOR 80 ;
```

- ALTER INDEX ix_man_cd TO CLUSTER ; RENAME INDEX ix_cust TO new_ix_cust ; DROP INDEX ix_stock ;

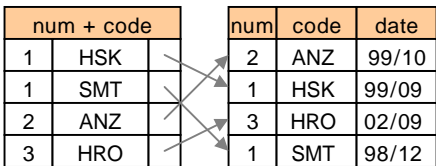
Unique Index



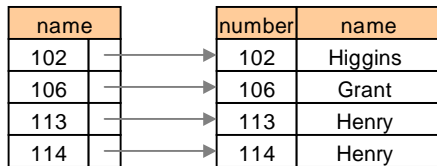
Duplicate Index



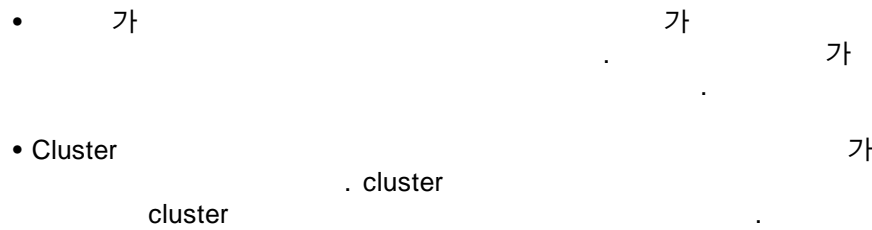
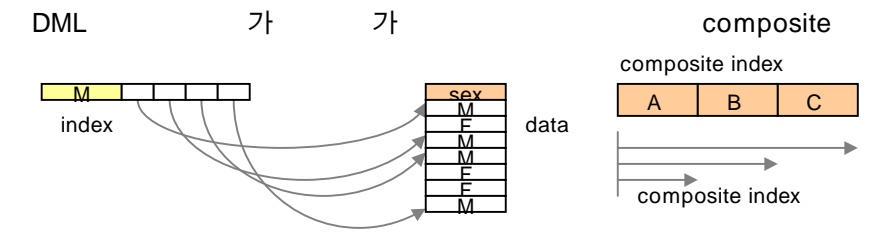
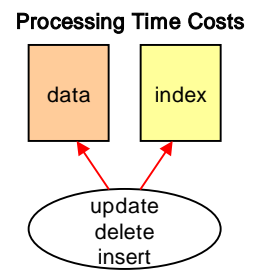
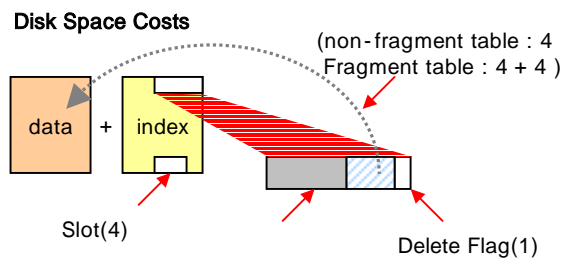
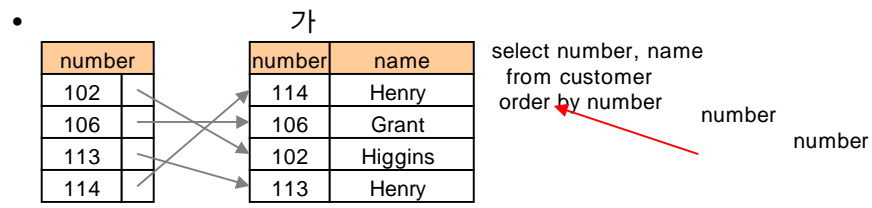
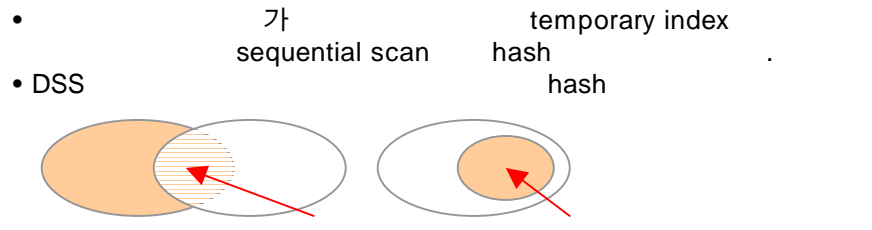
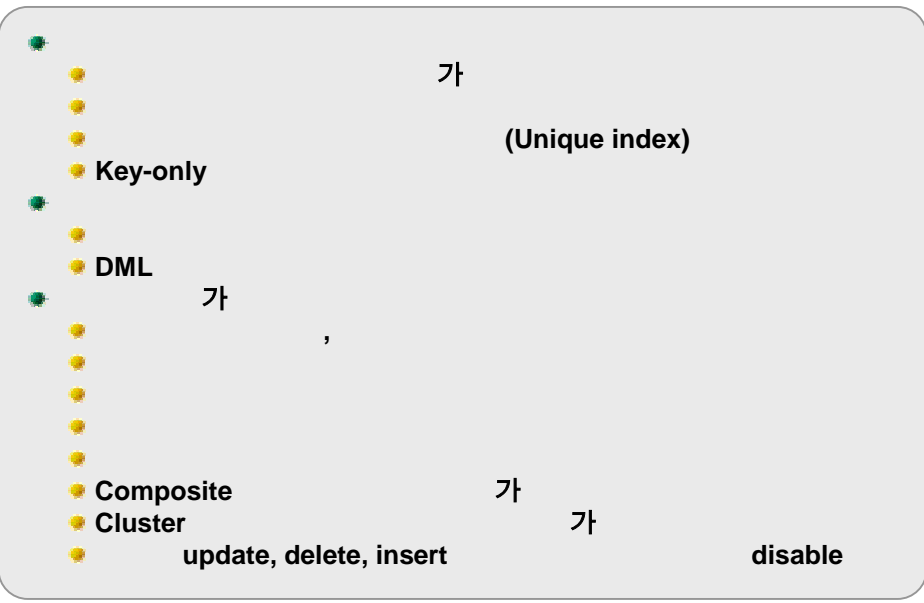
Composite Index



Cluster Index



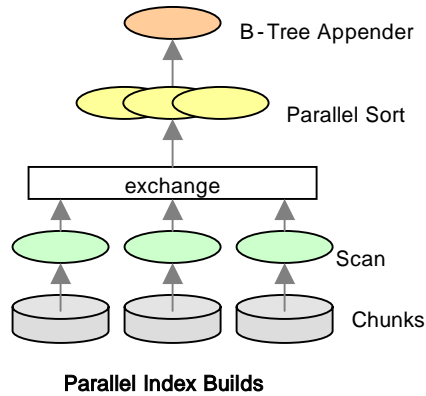
Indexing Guidelines



Cost of Indexing

Performance Tuning for Indexes

- Step 1 : Disable index
 - Step 2 :
 - Step 3 : Enable index
- (Parallel Index Build)
- PDQPRIORITY > 0
- /
- ```
SET INDEX index_name MEMORY_RESIDENT;
SET INDEX index_name NON_RESIDENT;
```



- disable
 

```
SET INDEXES FOR table_name DISABLED ;
```
- enable
 

```
SET INDEXES FOR table_name ENABLED ;
```
- - 1.scan 가
  - 2. 가 sort
  - 3.sort b-tree appender
- PDQPRIORITY가 0 sort 128K
- - . unique
  - row
  - row x
  - row

```
dbaccess sysmaster << !
select hex(partnum),partnum
from systabnames
where dbsname = 'stores_demo'
and tablename = 'zip_ix'
!
```

| (expression) | partnum |
|--------------|---------|
| 0x00100272   | 1049202 |

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
set index zip_ix memory_resident;
!
Informix> onstat -T
Tbispaces
n address flgs ucnt tblnum physaddr npages nused npdata nrows nextns resident
1 b342018 0 1 100001 10000e 650 650 0 0 9 0
2 b346d18 0 0 100002 10000f 4 4 2 12 1 0
:
:
618 b4a9b90 2000 0 100272 10600c 4 2 0 0 1 2000
:
:
```

resident flag

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
select zipcode from customer;
!
Informix> onstat -P
partnum total btree data other resident dirty
0 4861 0 0 4861 0 0
1048577 2 0 0 2 0 0
1048578 5 1 2 2 0 0
:
:
1049202 3 1 0 2 1 0
```

resident

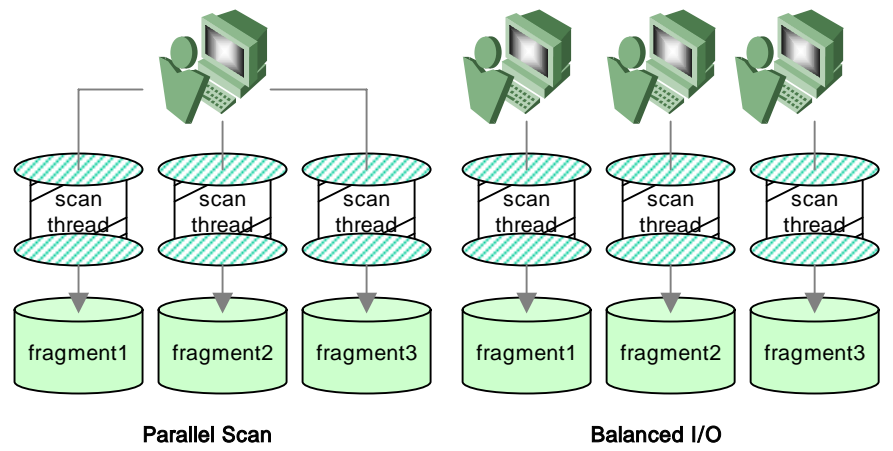
# Table Partitioning Overview

**Fragmentation ( )**

**tblspace** 가 .

**Fragment**

- Balanced I/O
- 가 (Higher Availability) : DATA SKIP
- DSS 가
- Fragment 가



- Fragment
  - I/O (balanced I/O)
  - I/O (throughput)
- 가 PDQ
  - : export PDQPRIORITY=40
  - SQL : SET PDQPRIORITY 40;
- PDQ
  - OFF 0 :
  - LOW 1 :
  - HIGH 100 : PDQ
  - 2 ~ 99 : PDQ (%)
  - DEFAULT -1 : PDQPRIORITY

IBM Informix Dynamic Server Self Study Guide for Server Administrator

- DSS
  - 가
  - sequential (Complex) SQL
  - 가

- Balanced I/O (contention) OLTP 가
- OLTP SQL 가
- (Simple) SQL
- 가
- OLTP PDQPRIORITY 0



# Fragmenting a Table / Index

• Round Robin

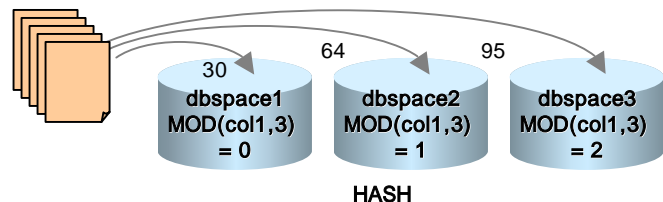
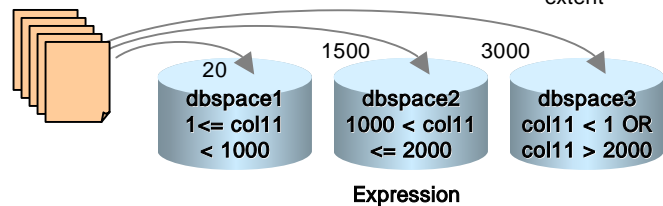
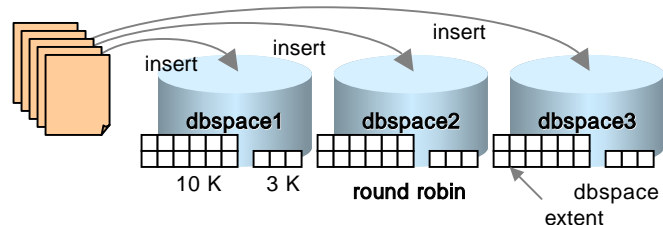
```
CREATE TABLE table1 (...)
FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2,dbspace3
EXTENT SIZE 10000 NEXT SIZE 3000;
```

• Expression

```
CREATE TABLE table2 (col1 SERIAL, col2 CHAR(20), ...)
FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION
col1 <= 1000 AND col1 >= 1 IN dbspace1,
col1 <= 2000 AND col1 > 1000 IN dbspace2,
REMAINDER IN dbspace3;
```

• Hash

```
CREATE TABLE table3 (col1 SERIAL, col2 CHAR(20), ...)
FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION
MOD(col1, 3) = 0 IN dbspace1,
MOD(col1, 3) = 1 IN dbspace2,
MOD(col1, 3) = 2 IN dbspace3 ;
```



• Round Robin

- 가 dbspace
- 가
- , 가 , sequential scan
- fragment

• Expression

- SQL expression 가 dbspace가
- SQL expression dbspace REMAINDER IN
- SQL expression remote subquery, stored procedure
- dbspace I/O 가 가
- fragment
- expression CPU 가 round
- robin
- 2048 fragment 가 가 SQL expression
- 가 가
- 가 가
- >, <, >=, <=, IN, BETWEEN
- AND, OR

```
CREATE TABLE table4 (
col1 SERIAL,
col2 CHAR(20),
...)
FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION
col1 IN (101,203,420,532) IN dbspace1,
col1 = 492 OR col2 = 'GA' IN dbspace2,
col1 < 20000 IN dbspace3,
col1 BETWEEN 20000 AND 40000 IN dbspace4,
REMAINDER IN dbspace5 ;
```

• Hash

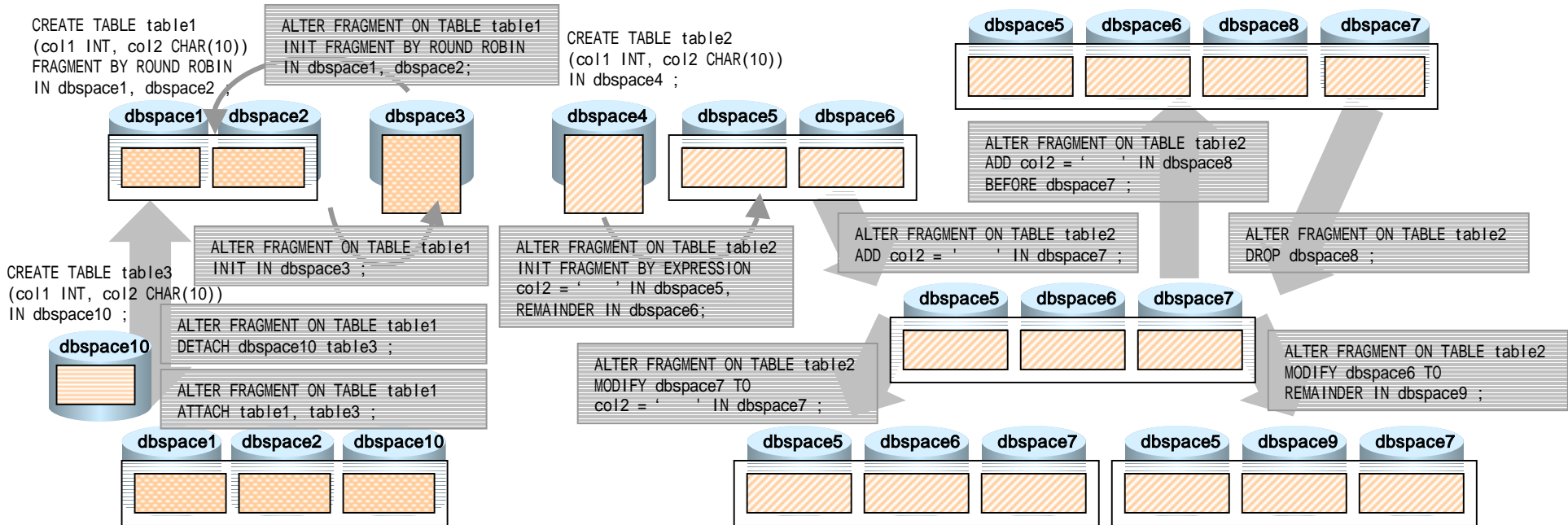
- fragment
- hash
- expression dbspace

# Fragmenting a Table / Index

## ALTER FRAGMENT

- Fragment
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... INIT ...
- Fragment 가
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... ADD ...
- Fragment
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... DROP ...
- Fragment expression dbspace
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... MODIFY ...
- Fragment
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... ATTACH ...
  - ALTER FRAGMENT ... DETACH ...

- Logging
  - lock fragment 가
  - 가
  - no-
- No-logging
  - lock alter fragment
  - fragment 가
- Alter fragment
  - alter 가
- fragment drop
  - remainder fragment
- fragment expression dbspace
  - modify
- fragment attach
  - dbspace



# Fragmenting a Table / Index

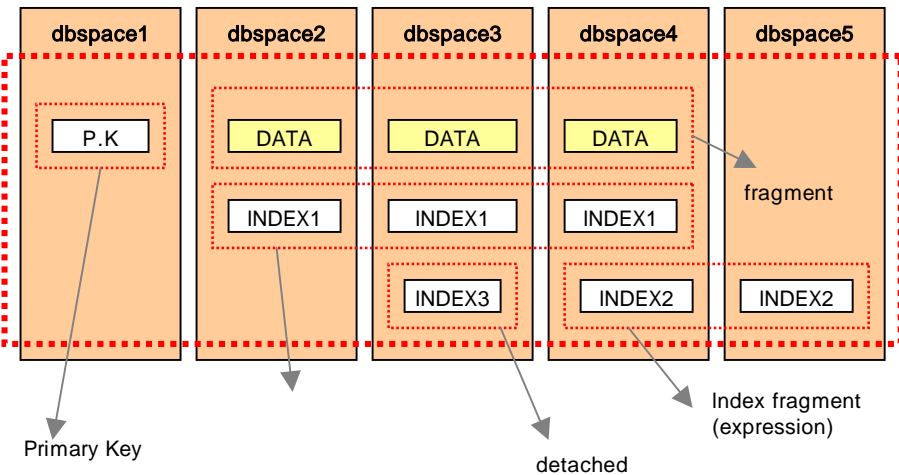
**Index Fragmentation**

```
CREATE INDEX idx1 ON table2 (col1)
FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION
col1 < 1000 IN dbspace1,
col1 >= 1000 IN dbspace2 ;
```

**Index Non-fragment (detached Index)**

```
CREATE INDEX idx1 ON table2 (col1) IN dbspace1;
```

- `CREATE INDEX idx1 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION col1 < 1000 IN dbspace1, col1 >= 1000 IN dbspace2 ;`
- `CREATE INDEX idx2 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx3 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx4 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx5 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx6 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx7 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx8 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx9 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx10 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx11 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx12 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx13 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx14 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx15 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx16 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15, dbspace16 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx17 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15, dbspace16, dbspace17 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx18 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15, dbspace16, dbspace17, dbspace18 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx19 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15, dbspace16, dbspace17, dbspace18, dbspace19 ;`  
-- syntax error
- `CREATE INDEX idx20 ON table2 (col1) FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2, dbspace3, dbspace4, dbspace5, dbspace6, dbspace7, dbspace8, dbspace9, dbspace10, dbspace11, dbspace12, dbspace13, dbspace14, dbspace15, dbspace16, dbspace17, dbspace18, dbspace19, dbspace20 ;`  
-- syntax error



|                   | Round Robin | Expression     |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Dup. (or +detach) |             |                |
| Round Robin       | x           | x              |
| Expression        |             |                |
| Primary Key       |             |                |
| Unique            | x           | ( expression ) |
| Unique+detach     |             |                |
| Unique+Expression |             |                |

- Primary key foreign key
- Fragment attach (symmetric) (data overlap)
- Fragment re-build
- (unique, duplicate)
- dbspace

# Fragmenting Guideline

- Fragment
  - access가 , SELECT
  - access CPU
  - , dbspace I/O
  - SET EXPLAIN, onstat -g ppf, onstat -g iof
- Expression fragment guideline
  - REMAINDER IN , I/O
  - Expression
  - Expression
  - expression
  - 가 fragment .

access

| Round Robin                  | Expression                       |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sequential                   |                                  |
|                              | expression<br>가                  |
| DSS<br>fragment 가 , CPU<br>가 | OLTP<br>Fragment<br>fragment 가 가 |

| Round Robin | Expression |
|-------------|------------|
|             | fragment   |

- REMAINDER fragment  
expression .
- expression, CPU
- 25 6  
x >= 1 AND x <= 10 IN dbspace1,  
x >= 11 AND x <= 20 IN dbspace2,  
x >= 21 AND x <= 30 IN dbspace3,  
REMAINDER IN dbspace4
- expression 4  
x <= 10 AND x >= 1 IN dbspace1,  
x <= 20 AND x >= 11 IN dbspace2,  
x <= 30 AND x >= 21 IN dbspace3,  
REMAINDER IN dbspace4
- round robin 가 expression  
expression

# ROWIDS / Data Skip etc.

### ROWIDS

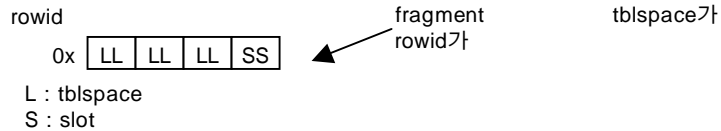
```
CREATE TABLE table5 (...) WITH ROWIDS
FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2 ;
ALTER TABLE table4 ADD ROWIDS ;
ALTER TABLE table4 DROP ROWIDS ;
```

### Data Skip

```
SET DATASKIP ON ; -- dataskip
SET DATASKIP OFF ; -- dataskip
SET DATASKIP dbspace1 ; -- dbspace dataskip
SET DATASKIP DEFAULT ; -- Config
```

### System catalog

```
SELECT fragtype, a.tabid, tabname, strategy, dbspace
FROM sysfragments a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid AND strategy in ('E','R') ;
```



### Round Robin for Smart Blobs

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
CREATE TABLE movie (
 movie_num INTEGER,
 movie_title CHAR(50),
 video BLOB,
 audio BLOB,
 description CLOB),
PUT video IN (sbsp3, sbsp6, sbsp7),
 audio IN (sbsp1, sbsp2, sbsp4),
 description IN (sbsp5);
!
```

- fragment unique rowid 가
- , fragment rowid unique .
- 가 , WITH ROWIDS unique rowid 4byte rowid 가
- fragment
- select config DATASKIP SQL DATASKIP trun on
- DATASKIP DSS
- Fragment가 skip SQLCA sqlca.sqlwarn.sqlwarn7 'W' . (ESQL/C, ESQL/COBOL)
- DATASKIP
  - Referential Integrity : Parent-Child delete
  - insert fragment가 access 가
  - Update : access 가 fragment
  - Insert/Delete : access 가 fragment insert delete
  - Indexes : access 가 fragment
  - Serial Key : fragment current serial , fragment가 access 가 serial insert

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
SELECT fragtype, a.tabid, tabname, strategy, dbspace
FROM sysfragments a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid AND strategy in ('E','R') ;
!
```

# **3. DATA CONTROL**

Integrity

Referential Constraints

Methods for Adding Constraints

Constraints Transaction-Modes

Drop Constraints, Etc..

Database Object Modes

Disabling / Enabling a Database Object

Filtering Mode & Recording Violations

Read Concurrency Control (Isolation)

Locks and Concurrency

Levels of Data Security

Granting / Revoking the Privileges

Using Roles

Views

# Integrity

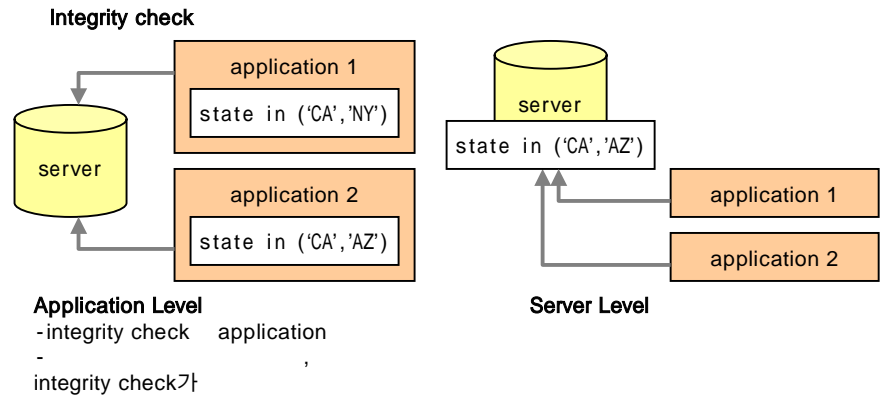
## Integrity

- Referential Integrity : (relationship)
  - Primary Key / Foreign Key
- Entity Integrity : unique
  - Primary Key (unique identifier), UNIQUE
- Semantic Integrity :
  - Data type, DEFAULT, CHECK, NOT NULL

- Integrity
  - unique
  - constraint name
  - drop
  - disable, enable

```
CREATE TABLE orders (
 order_num INTEGER UNIQUE CONSTRAINT order_num_uq,
 order_date DATE NOT NULL CONSTRAINT order_date_nn DEFAULT (TODAY) ;
ALTER TABLE orders
 MODIFY order_num INTEGER NOT NULL CONSTRAINT order_num_nn;
```

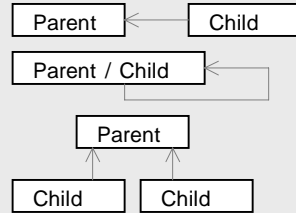
- Constraint name
  - table ID, constraint ID
  - unique constraints
    - Primary key
    - Foreign key
    - duplicate
  - Check constraints
  - Not null constraint



# Referential Constraints

- Referential Constraint primary key foreign key parent-child ( master-detail)
- Referential Constraint REFERENCES

- Referential Constraint
  - Cyclic Referential Constraint
  - Self Referential Constraint
  - Multiple Path Constraint



## Cyclic Referential Constraints (master-detail)

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
 customer_num SERIAL,
 fname CHAR(20),
 PRIMARY KEY (customer_num) CONSTRAINT pk_cnum);
CREATE TABLE orders (
 order_num SERIAL,
 customer_num INTEGER,
 FOREIGN KEY(customer_num) REFERENCES customer CONSTRAINT fk_cnum);

INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1,"Smith") ;
INSERT INTO orders VALUES (0, 1) ;
INSERT INTO orders VALUES (0, 2) ;
691: Missing key in referenced table for referential constraint (fk_cnum).
111: ISAM error: no record found.
DELETE FROM customer WHERE customer_num = 1 ;
692: Key values for constraint (pk_cnum) is still being referenced.
```

## Self Referencing Referential Constraints (master-detail)

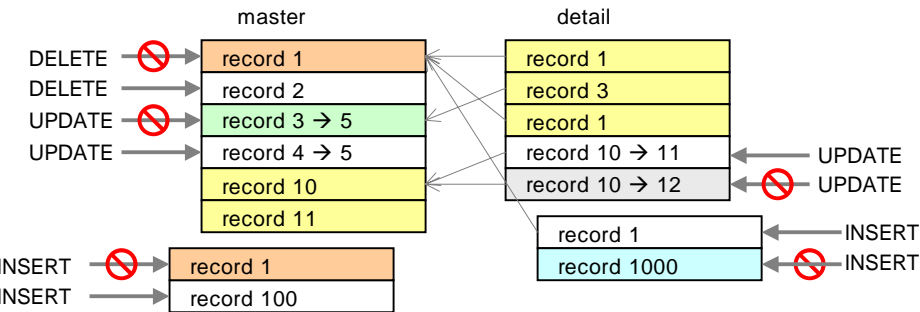
```
CREATE TABLE employee (
 enum SERIAL, mnum INTEGER,
 PRIMARY KEY (enum) CONSTRAINT pk_enum,
 FOREIGN KEY (enum) REFERENCES employee (enum) CONSTRAINT fk_enum);

INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1,1);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (2,1);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (3,10);
691: Missing key in referenced table for referential constraint (fk_cnum).
111: ISAM error: no record found.
```

## Multiple Path Referential Constraints (foreign key primary key)

```
CREATE TABLE stock (
 stock_num SMALLINT,
 manu_code CHAR(3),
 PRIMARY KEY (stock_num,manu_code)
 CONSTRAINT pk_stock);
CREATE TABLE items (
 item_num SMALLINT,
 stock_num SMALLINT,
 manu_code CHAR(3),
 FOREIGN KEY (stock_num,manu code)
 REFERENCES stock CONSTRAINT fk1);
CREATE TABLE catalog (
 catalog_num SMALLINT,
 stock_num SMALLINT,
 manu_code CHAR(3),
 FOREIGN KEY (stock_num,manu code)
 REFERENCES stock CONSTRAINT fk2);
```

Referential Constraints





# Referential Constraints

## • Cascading Deletes : Referential Constraint가

parent  
child  
• Child      DELETE      correlated subquery  
• Primary key      dbspace      unique  
가

- Cascade delete delete가      delete      parent rollback      child

```
CREATE TABLE customer (customer_num INT, PRIMARY KEY(customer_num));
CREATE TABLE orders (order_num INT, customer_num INT,
FOREIGN KEY (customer_num) REFERENCES customer ON DELETE CASCADE);
```

- 가      가      cascade delete가  
correlated subquery가      가

```
delete from customer where customer_num >
(select min(customer_num) from orders where customer_num = customer.customer_num)
735: Cannot reference table that participates in cascaded delete.
```

- foreign key가      cascade delete      가  
foreign key constraints      가

```
ALTER TABLE orders
DROP CONSTRAINT order_fk1,
ADD CONSTRAINT (FOREIGN KEY(customer_num)
REFERENCES customer ON DELETE CASCADE CONSTRAINT order_fk1) ;
```

- primary key      unique      fragment  
dbspace  
-  
- Unique  
-      primary key

```
CREATE TABLE new_table (col1 int, col2 char(20)) ;
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX new_index ON new_table(col1) IN dbspace10;
ALTER TABLE new_table ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (col1) CONSTRAINT new_pk;
```

## Methods for Adding Constraints

- 가  
(Method 1)
- 가  
(Method 2)
- 가  
(Method 3)
- 가  
(Method 4)

- Constraint

```
-- constraints
ALTER TABLE items ADD CONSTRAINT CHECK (quantity >= 1 AND quantity <= 10);
-- constraints
ALTER TABLE items MODIFY quantity SMALLINT CHECK (quantity < 10);
-- constraints
ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY paid_date DATE CHECK (paid_date > ship_date);
#^
676: Invalid check constraint column.
-- constraints
ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT CHECK(paid_date > ship_date);
```

- Method 1

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
 customer_num SERIAL,
 fname CHAR(20),
 PRIMARY KEY (customer_num) CONSTRAINT pk_cnum);
CREATE TABLE orders (
 order_num SERIAL,
 customer_num INTEGER ,
 FOREIGN KEY (customer_num) REFERENCES customer CONSTRAINT fk_cnum);
```

- Method 2

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
 customer_num SERIAL PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT pk_cnum,
 fname CHAR(20));
CREATE TABLE orders (
 order_num SERIAL,
 customer_num INTEGER REFERENCES customer CONSTRAINT fk_cnum);
```

- Method 3

```
ALTER TABLE customer ADD CONSTRAINT
 PRIMARY KEY (customer_num) CONSTRAINT pk_cnum ;
ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT
 FOREIGN KEY (customer_num) REFERENCES customer CONSTRAINT fk_cnum ;
```

- Method 4

```
ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY customer_num SERIAL
 PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT pk_cnum ;
ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer_num INTEGER
 REFERENCES customer CONSTRAINT fk_cnum ;
```

# Constraints Transaction-Modes

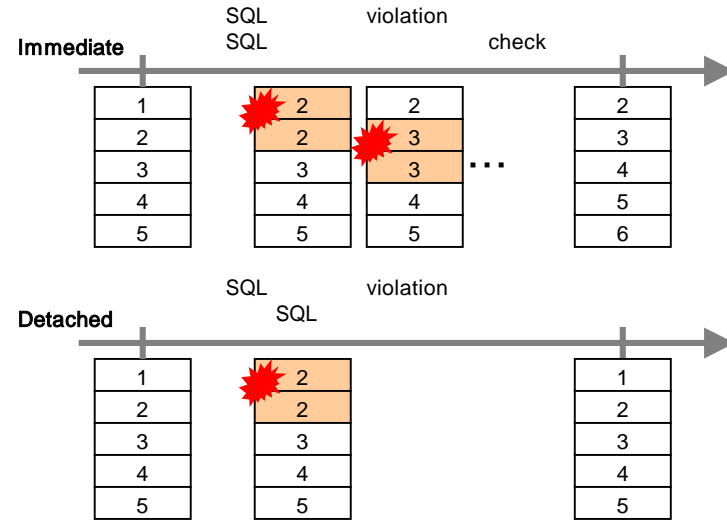
## Constraints Transaction-Mode check

- Immediate Constraint Checking : SQL
- Deferred Constraint Checking : Commit
- Detached Constraint Checking : SQL

constraint

- Constraints Transaction mode 가
- Immediate Constraint Checking
- Detached Constraint checking

```
CREATE TABLE immediate (current_no INTEGER UNIQUE);
INSERT INTO immediate VALUES (1) ; -- 1 5
UPDATE immediate SET current_no = current_no + 1;
```



- deferred constraint checking violation check

```
ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (order_num) ;
ALTER TABLE items ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (order_num) REFERENCES orders;

BEGIN WORK;
SET CONSTRAINTS ALL DEFERRED ;
UPDATE orders SET order_num = 1006 WHERE order_num = 1001;
UPDATE items SET order_num = 1006 WHERE order_num = 1001;
COMMIT WORK;
```

# Drop Constraints, Etc..

## Primary Key constraint

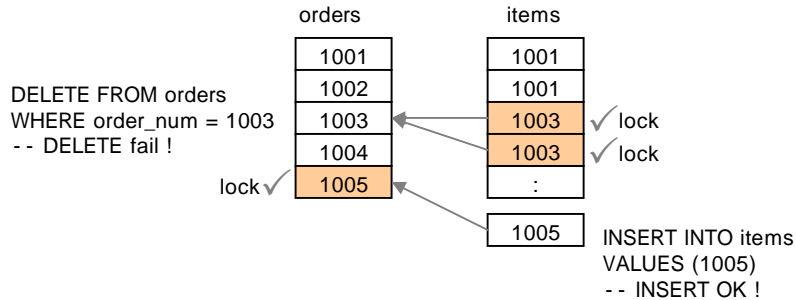
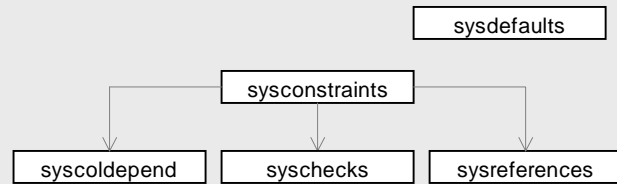
## Parent foreign key

## System catalog table

## foreign key

primary key  
shared lock  
parent  
lock

child  
primary key  
integrity check  
lock



## constraint가 drop constraint drop .

```

CREATE TABLE orders (
 order_num SERIAL,
 order_date DATE,
 PRIMARY KEY (order_num) CONSTRAINT pk_orders);
CREATE TABLE items (
 item_num SERIAL,
 order_num INTEGER,
 FOREIGN KEY (order_num) REFERENCES orders CONSTRAINT fk_orders);
ALTER TABLE orders DROP CONSTRAINT pk_orders;
--
ALTER TABLE orders DROP order_num;

```

## system catalog

```

CREATE TABLE test (
 col1 INT NOT NULL CONSTRAINT c_notnull,
 col2 INT DEFAULT 10,
 col3 INT UNIQUE CONSTRAINT c_unique,
 col4 INT CHECK (col4 > 100) CONSTRAINT c_check);
CREATE TABLE parent (
 col1 INT PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT parent_pk);
CREATE TABLE child (
 col1 INT,
 col2 INT REFERENCES parent(col1) CONSTRAINT child_fk);

```

```

SELECT constrid, constrname, tabname, constrtype
FROM sysconstraints a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid ;

```

| constrid | constrname | tabname | constrtype |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1        | c_unique   | test    | U          |
| 2        | c_notnull  | test    | N          |
| 3        | c_check    | test    | C          |
| 4        | parent_pk  | parent  | P          |
| 5        | child_fk   | child   | R          |

```

SELECT constrid, tabname, colname
FROM syscoldepend a, systables b, syscolumns c
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid AND b.tabid = c.tabid AND c.colno = a.colno ;

```

| constrid | tabname | colname |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 2        | test    | col1    |
| 3        | test    | col4    |

```

SELECT * FROM syschecks WHERE type='T'

```

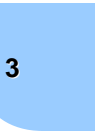
| constrid | type | seqno | checktext     |
|----------|------|-------|---------------|
| 3        | T    | 0     | (col4 > 100 ) |

```

SELECT constrid, primary, tabname
FROM sysreferences a, systables b
WHERE a.ptabid = b.tabid

```

| constrid | primary | tabname |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 5        | 4       | parent  |



# Database Object Modes

- Database Object Mode
  - Enabled : (default mode)
  - Disabled : Constraint가 trigger, index
  - Filtering (trigger ) : 가 rollback
- Object Mode
  - Constraint, trigger, index 가 data loading
  - Database Object enabling disabling
  - Filtering skip constraint rollback

- Database Object Mode가
  - Constraint : Unique/ Referential Constraint / Check / NOT NULL
  - Index
  - Trigger
- Disable constraint, index, trigger가 database object가
- Filtering data object가 enable rollback . Trigger filtering error가
- Database object disable
  - Database object enable integrity가
  - Constraint Filtering index disable . update, delete, insert constraint violation



| sysobjstate |          |
|-------------|----------|
| objtype     | CHAR(1)  |
| owner       | CHAR(8)  |
| name        | CAHR(18) |
| tabid       | INT      |
| state       | CHAR(1)  |

```
SELECT decode(objtype,"C","Constraints",
 "I","Index",
 "T","Trigger") object_type,
 tabname,
 decode(state,"D","Disabled",
 "E","Enabled",
 "F","Filtering",
 "G","Filter with Error") state
FROM sysobjstate a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid
```

objtype  
 C : Constraints  
 I : Index  
 T : Trigger  
 state  
 D : Disabled  
 E : Enabled  
 F : Filtering with no error  
 G : Filtering with error

| sysviolations |     |
|---------------|-----|
| targttid      | INT |
| viotid        | INT |
| diatid        | INT |
| maxrows       | INT |

```
SELECT a.tabname target, b.tabname vio, c.tabname dia
FROM sysviolations t, systables a, systables b, systables c
WHERE a.tabid = t.targttid
 AND b.tabid = t.viotid
 AND c.tabid = t.diatid
```

# Disabling / Enabling a Database Object



```

database object disable
• SET CONSTRAINTS constraint_name DISABLED ;
• SET INDEXES index_name DISABLED ;
• SET TRIGGERS trigger_name DISABLED ;

database object disable
• SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES, TRIGGERS
 FOR table_name DISABLED ;

database object enable
• SET CONSTRAINTS constraint_name ENABLED ;
• SET INDEXES index_name ENABLED ;
• SET TRIGGERS trigger_name ENABLED ;

database object enable
• SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES, TRIGGERS
 FOR table_name ENABLED ;

```

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx1 ON employee(emp_no) DISABLED ;
CREATE TABLE customer (
 customer_num SERIAL,
 state CHAR(2) CHECK(state IN ("CA","AZ")) DISABLED) ;
CREATE TRIGGER t1 UPDATE ON orders
 BEFORE (EXECUTE PROCEDURE x1()) DISABLED ;

```

```

ALTER TABLE employee ADD CONSTRAINT
 CHECK (age < 100) CONSTRAINT age_limit FILTERING ;

```

- Database Object Mode `disable` `enable`
  - Object : Constraint ,index , trigger
    - Object `dbschema` `sysconstraints`
  - : constraint, index, trigger
  - disable enable
- Disable database object `constraint` , `trigger` , `index` , `optimizer가` , `index` , `query` path
- Referential unique constraint index
- SET CONSTRAINT `enable, disable` . `exclusive lock` .

```

-- object
SET CONSTRAINTS c117_11, c117_12 DISABLED ;
SET INDEXES idx_x1 DISABLED ;
SET TRIGGERS upd_cust DISABLED ;
--
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES, TRIGGERS FOR customer DISABLED ;

```

- Constraint가 `disable` `enable` 가 `constraint` `error` `constraint`
- Constraint가 `filtering` `enable` `constraint`
- Index `disable` `enable` `index`

```

-- object
SET CONSTRAINTS c117_11, c117_12 ENABLED ;
SET INDEXES idx_x1 ENABLED ;
SET TRIGGERS upd_cust ENABLED ;
--
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES, TRIGGERS FOR customer ENABLED ;

```

```

dbaccess stores_demo << !
SELECT constrname
 FROM sysconstraints a, systables b
 WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid
 AMD tabname = 'employee'
 AND constrtype = 'P'
!

```

```

dbaccess stores_demo << !
SELECT idxname
 FROM sysindexes a, systables b
 WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid
 AMD tabname = 'employee'
!

```

# Filtering Mode & Recording Violations

```

Violation
 START VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR target_table
 [USING violation_table, diagnostics_table]
 [MAX ROWS number_of_diagnostics_per_violation] ;

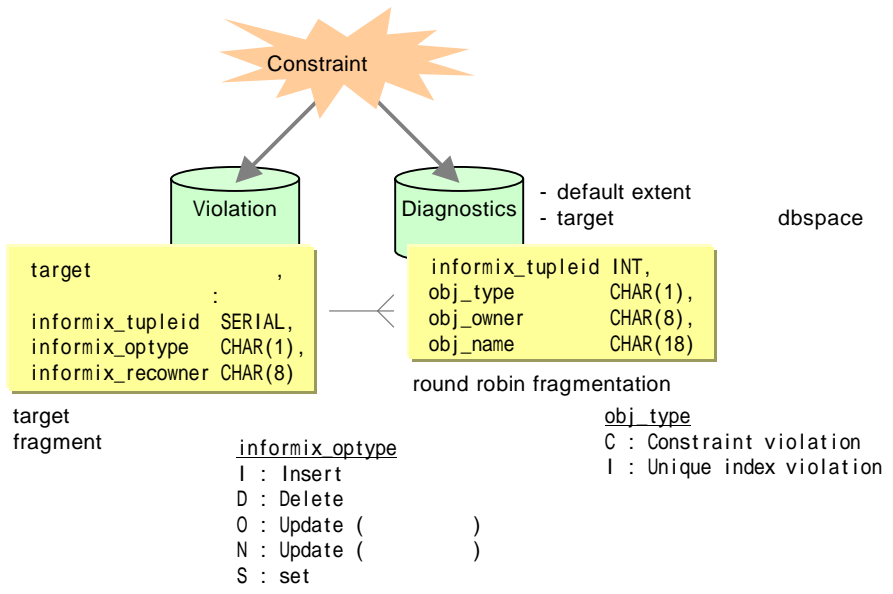
Violation Logging
 STOP VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR target_table ;

Filtering
 SET CONSTRAINTS constraint_name FILTERING
 [WITH ERROR] ;
 SET INDEXES index_name FILTERING [WITH ERROR] ;
 SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES
 FOR table_name FILTERING [WITH ERROR] ;

```

- Database object가 enabled violation, filtering constraint diagnostics
- START VIOLATIONS TABLE
  - violation diagnostics
  - Violation 가
- MAX ROWS diagnostics violation 가 (diagnostics 가
- START VIOLATIONS TABLE DBA 가
- USING
  - target \_vio, target \_dia
- 7.x 가 USING violation target 14 (9.x 128 )
- Violation violation drop START VIOLATIONS TABLE STOP VIOLATIONS TABLE DROP TABLE
- Database object Filtering START VIOLATIONS TABLE violation logging filtering 896: Violations table is not started for the target table.
- Filtering 가 , WITH ERROR filtering violation 971: Integrity violations detected.
- target rollback violation diagnostics rollback .

3



# Exercise 1

- disabled
- Violation
- INSERT INTO parent VALUES (0,'Donald');  
INSERT INTO child VALUES (0,100,'Frank');
- enabled
- Violation
- enable

```
CREATE TABLE parent (
 p_no SERIAL NOT NULL CONSTRAINT n_1,
 name CHAR(15),
 PRIMARY KEY (p_no) CONSTRAINT p_1);
CREATE TABLE child (
 c_no SERIAL NOT NULL CONSTRAINT n_2,
 p_no INTEGER NOT NULL CONSTRAINT n_3,
 name CHAR(15));
ALTER TABLE child ADD CONSTRAINT
 FOREIGN KEY (p_no) REFERENCES parent CONSTRAINT f_1 ;
```

## Database Object disable

```
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR parent DISABLED;
892: Cannot disable object (informix.p_1) due to other active objects using it.
```

## 가 enable

```
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR child ENABLED;
893: Cannot activate/create object (informix.f_1) because of its dependencies.
```

## • child disable

```
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR child DISABLED;
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR parent DISABLED;
```

## • Violation

```
START VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR parent;
START VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR child;
```

## • Parent enable

```
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR parent ENABLED;
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR child ENABLED;
971: Integrity violations detected.
```

## • Database Object

```
SELECT distinct tabname FROM sysobjstate a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid
AND state != 'E';
```

| tabname | child |
|---------|-------|
|         |       |

## • Violation

```
SELECT * FROM child_vio a, child_dia b
WHERE a.informix_tupleid = b.informix_tupleid;
```

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| c_no             | 1        |
| p_no             | 100      |
| name             | Frank    |
| informix_tupleid | 1        |
| informix_optype  | S        |
| informix_reowner | informix |
| informix_tupleid | 1        |
| objtype          | C        |
| objowner         | informix |
| objname          | f_1      |

## • Child enable

```
UPDATE child SET p_no = 1 WHERE c_no = 1;
SET CONSTRAINTS, TRIGGERS, INDEXES FOR child ENABLED;
```

## • Child

```
SELECT name,
 decode(state, "D", "Disabled",
 "E", "Enabled",
 "F", "Filtering",
 "G", "Filter with Error") state
FROM sysobjstate a, systables b
WHERE a.tabid = b.tabid
AND tabname = 'child'
```

| name   | state   |
|--------|---------|
| n_2    | Enabled |
| n_3    | Enabled |
| 146_55 | Enabled |
| f_1    | Enabled |



## Exercise 2

- Parent, Child filtering
- Child  
  INSERT INTO child VALUES (0,11,'Dick');
- Parent, Child enabled
- Violation
- Violation drop

- Filtering (trigger )

```
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES FOR parent FILTERING ;
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES FOR child FILTERING ;
```

- enable

```
INSERT INTO child VALUES (0,11,'Dick');
-- 0 row(s) inserted.
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES FOR child ENABLED ;
SET CONSTRAINTS, INDEXES FOR parent ENABLED ;
```

- Violation violation

```
STOP VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR parent;
STOP VIOLATIONS TABLE FOR child;
SELECT * FROM child_vio a, child_dia b
WHERE a.informix_tupleid = b.informix_tupleid
AND a.informix_tupleid > 1 ;
```

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| c_no             | 2        |
| p_no             | 11       |
| name             | Dick     |
| informix_tupleid | 2        |
| informix_optype  | 1        |
| informix_reowner | informix |
| informix_tupleid | 2        |
| objtype          | C        |
| objowner         | informix |
| objname          | f_1      |

- Parent violation child

```
INSERT INTO parent VALUES (11,"Marvin") ;
INSERT INTO child
SELECT c_no, p_no, name FROM child_vio WHERE informix_tupleid = 2 ;
```

- violation

```
DROP TABLE parent_vio;
DROP TABLE parent_dia;
DROP TABLE child_vio;
DROP TABLE child_dia;
```

# Read Concurrency Control (Isolation)

## ANSI SQL-92 Transaction Isolation (SET TRANSACTION)

- Read Uncommitted
- Read Committed
- Repeatable Read
- Serializable Read

## Informix Isolation (SET ISOLATION)

- Dirty Read
- Committed Read
- Cursor Stability
- Repeatable Read

## Access Mode

- SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE ;
- SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY ;

- ANSI SQL-92 SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL 가 non-ANSI SQL SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL , SET ISOLATION

```
BEGIN WORK;
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL
 READ UNCOMMITTED;
SELECT fname,lname FROM customer
 WHERE customer_num = 101;
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL
 READ COMMITTED;
COMMIT WORK;
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL
 READ UNCOMMITTED;
```

```
BEGIN WORK;
SET ISOLATION TO DIRTY READ ;
SELECT fname,lname FROM customer
 WHERE customer_num = 101;
SET ISOLATION TO COMMITTED READ ;
COMMIT WORK;
SET ISOLATION TO DIRTY READ ;
```

# 876: Cannot issue "Set Transaction" in an active transaction.

# 255: Not in transaction.

- Read-only 가
  - Update, insert, delete
  - Add, drop, alter, rename
  - Update statistics
  - Grant, revoke

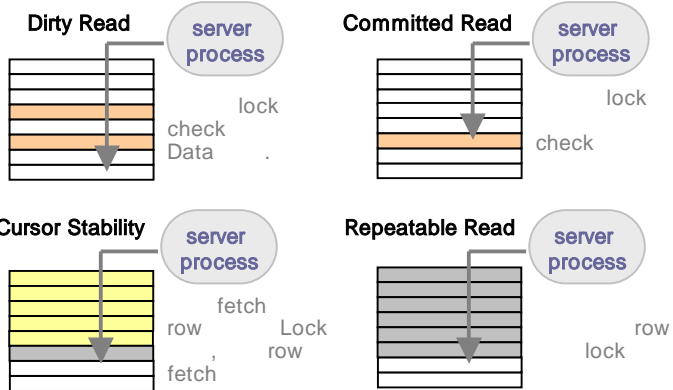
```
BEGIN WORK;
SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY ;
UPDATE customer SET fname = 'new_name' WHERE customer_num = 101;
878: Invalid operation for a READ-ONLY transaction.
```

| ANSI Levels      | SET TRANSACTION         | SET ISOLATION                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Read Uncommitted | READ UNCOMMITTED        | DIRTY READ                            |
| Read Committed   | READ COMMITTED          | COMMITTED READ                        |
| N/A              | N/A                     | CURSOR STABILITY                      |
| Repeatable Read  | REPEATABLE READ         | REPEATABLE READ                       |
| Serializable     | SERIALIZABLE            | REPEATABLE READ                       |
|                  | - ANSI<br>- access mode | - non-ANSI<br>가<br>SET ISOLATION<br>가 |



# Read Concurrency Control (Isolation)

- **Read Uncommitted / Dirty Read**
  - SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITTED ;
  - SET ISOLATION TO DIRTY READ ;
- **Read Committed / Committed Read**
  - SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED ;
  - SET ISOLATION TO COMMITTED READ ;
- **Cursor Stability**
  - SET ISOLATION TO CURSOR STABILITY ;
- **Serializable / Repeatable**
  - SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE ;
  - SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ ;
  - SET ISOLATION TO REPEATABLE READ ;



- **Read Uncommitted / Dirty Read**
    - lock 가 lock
    - Phantom row 가 rollback
    - 가 가
    - Dirty read isolation
  - **Read Committed / Committed Read**
    - isolation
    - shared lock update, exclusive lock lock
    - lock 가 Phantom row ( dirty
    - Commit data)
  - **Cursor Stability**
    - Cursor
    - Cursor
    - Shared lock result set 가 update, delete
  - **Serializable / Repeatable Read**
    - ANSI isolation result index scan
    - set lock shared lock
    - Index sequential
    - shared lock
- (concurrency)

```
Informix> onstat -g sql
Sess SQL Current Iso Lock
Id Stmt type Database Lvl Mode
215 SELECT stores7 NL Not Wait
209 SELECT stores_demo DR Not Wait
207 SELECT stores_demo CR Not Wait
0 0 9.03
```

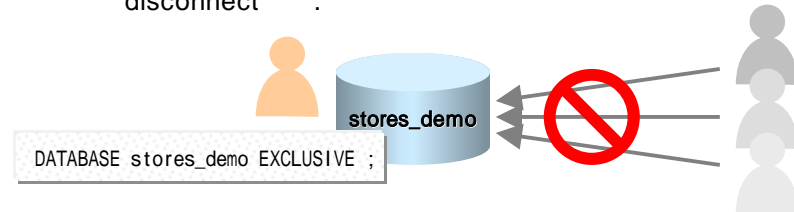
NL : No logging DB  
 DR : Dirty Read  
 CR : Committed Read  
 CS : Cursor Stability  
 RR : Repeatable Read

# Locks and Concurrency

- Lock
  - Database
  - Table
  - Page
  - Row
  - Key

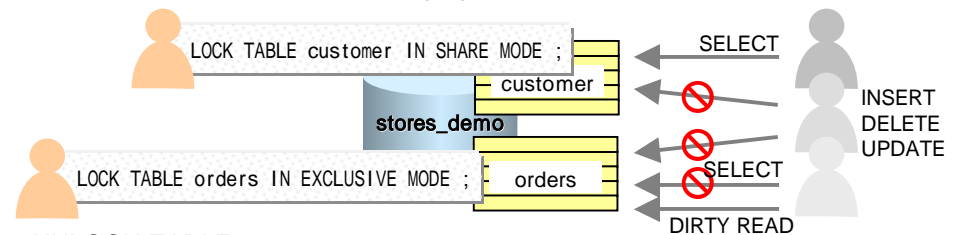
## Database lock

- shared lock
- exclusive lock
- exclusive lock disconnect



## Table lock

- SHARE MODE
  - 가 update, insert, delete
- EXCLUSIVE MODE
  - 가 , dirty read

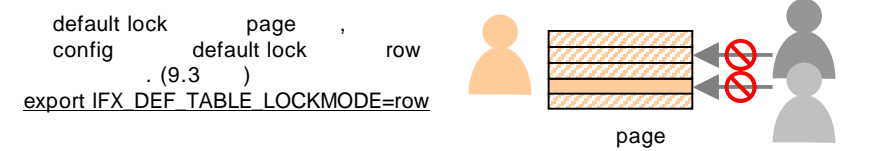
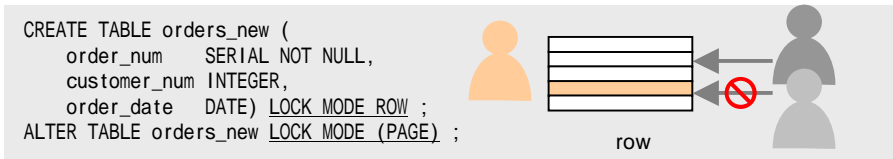


## UNLOCK TABLE

- lock
- 가 UNLOCK TABLE
- lock
- UNLOCK TABLE table name ;

## Page row lock

- Page lock
- sequential lock
- resource lock
- row lock



# Locks and Concurrency

- Lock
  - Shared Lock
  - Exclusive Lock
  - Update Lock

- Lock
  - SET LOCK MODE TO NOT WAIT;
  - SET LOCK MODE TO WAIT 20;
  - SET LOCK MODE TO WAIT;

- Lock
  - Shared Lock
    - Shared lock shared lock
  - Exclusive Lock
    - 가 가 . ( , dirty read ) lock
    - isolation
  - Update Lock (promotable lock)
    - For update shared lock
    - exclusive lock lock
- Lock
  - NOT WAIT (default ) :
  - WAIT ( ) : lock
  - WAIT : lock

```
Informix> onstat -g sql
Sess SQL Current Iso Lock SQL ISAM F.E.
Id Stmt type Database Lvl Mode ERR ERR Vers
251 SELECT stores_demo CR Not Wait 0 0 9.03
249 SELECT stores_demo CR Wait 10 0 0 9.03
247 - stores_demo CR Wait 4 0 0 9.03
245 - stores_demo CR Wait 0 0 9.03
```



# Locks and Concurrency

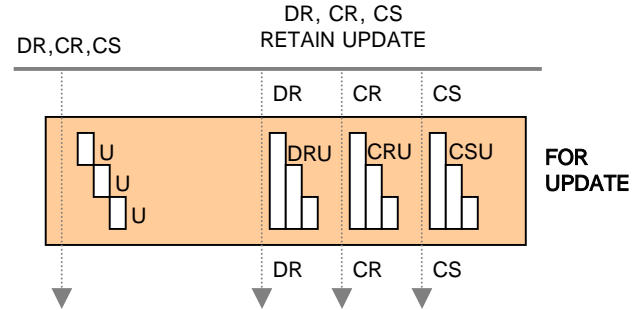
## Retain Update Lock

- SET ISOLATION TO DIRTY READ RETAIN UPDATE LOCKS;
- SET ISOLATION TO COMMITTED READ RETAIN UPDATE LOCKS;
- SET ISOLATION TO CURSOR STABILITY RETAIN UPDATE LOCKS;

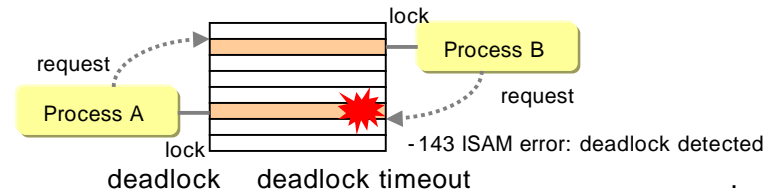
## Deadlock

- deadlock

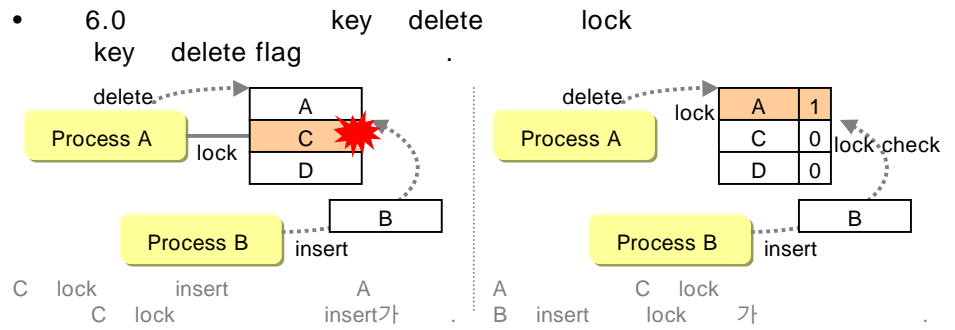
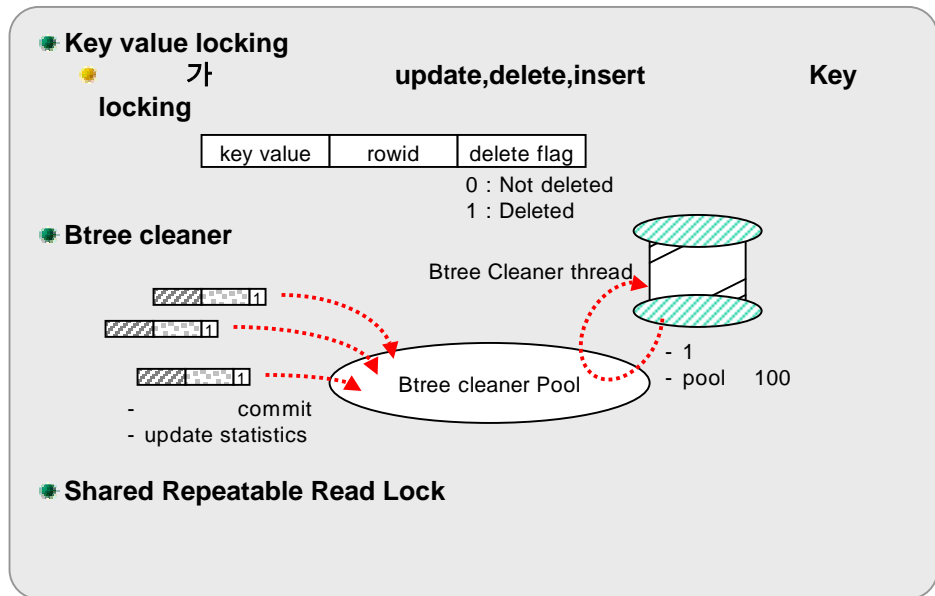
- Retain Update Lock SELECT ~ FOR UPDATE READ, COMMITTED READ, CURSOR STABILITY 가 DIRTY
- FOR UPDATE fetch 가 .
- update lock , Retain Update Lock update lock
- FOR UPDATE 가 .



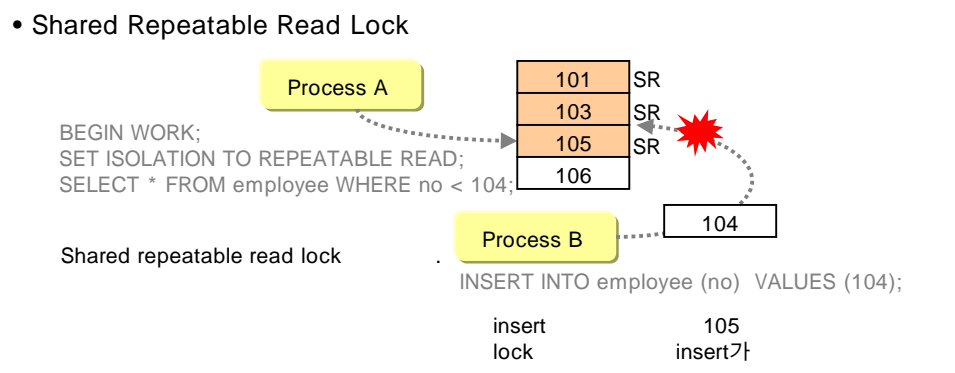
- Deadlock



# Locks and Concurrency



- delete flag가 1
  - 가 가 key value lock lock
  - exclusive lock
- Delete delete flag 1
  - 1Kb btree cleaner pool pool 100 가
  - 1 btree cleaner thread가 btree cleaner pool
- crash가
  - btree cleaner pool 가 delete flag
  - , UPDATE STATISTICS btree cleaner pool . (UPDATE STATISTICS )



# Exercise

- Step 1 : Page lock
- Step 2 : Row lock
- Step 3 : Dirty Read
- Step 4 : Committed Read & lock mode wait
- Step 5 : Repeatable Read & lock mode not wait

## • Step 1 : page lock

```
<Session A>
BEGIN WORK;
UPDATE manufact SET lead_time = '2'
WHERE manu_code = 'ANZ';
```

```
<Session B>

SELECT * FROM manufact
WHERE manu_code = 'HRO';
243: Could not position ...
107: ISAM error: record is locked.
```

## • Step 2 : row lock

```
ROLLBACK WORK;
ALTER TABLE manufact LOCK MODE (ROW);
BEGIN WORK;
UPDATE manufact SET lead_time = '2'
WHERE manu_code = 'ANZ';
```

```
SELECT * FROM manufact
WHERE manu_code = 'HRO';
SELECT * FROM manufact ;
#244: Could not do a physical-order read
#107: ISAM error: record is locked.
```

## • Step 3 : dirty read

```
SET ISOLATION TO DIRTY READ;
SELECT * FROM manufact ;
```

## • Step 4 : lock mode wait

```
COMMIT WORK;
```

```
SET ISOLATION TO COMMITTED READ;
SET LOCK MODE TO WAIT ;
SELECT * FROM manufact ;
```

## • Step 5 : lock mode not wait

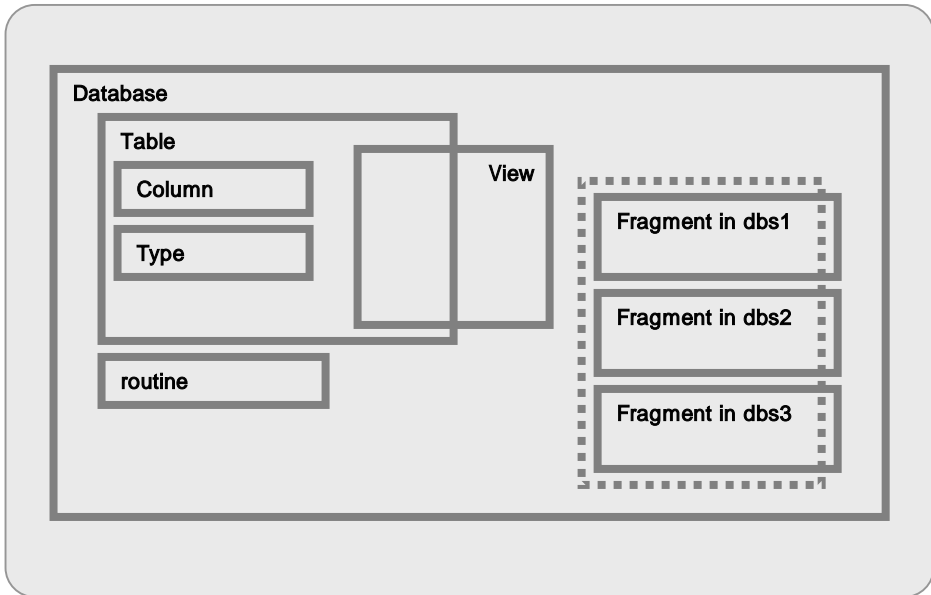
```
SET ISOLATION TO REPEATABLE READ;
BEGIN WORK;
UPDATE manufact SET lead_time = '2'
WHERE manu_name = 'Husky';
```

```
SET LOCK MODE TO NOT WAIT ;
UPDATE manufact SET lead_time = '2'
WHERE manu_code = 'ANZ';
243: Could not position ...
113: ISAM error: the file is locked.
SELECT * FROM manufact
WHERE manu_code = 'ANZ';
```





# Levels of Data Security



- Database
  - CONNECT
    - 가
    - view, synonym 가
    - object 가
  - RESOURCE
    - CONNECT + 가
    - Stored Procedure function / 가
  - DBA
    - RESOURCE + 가
    - 가
    - DBA 가

• Table / Column

Read access	SELECT		
Modification access	DELETE		
	INSERT		
Administration Access	UPDATE		
	ALTER	add, delete, modify	
	INDEX		
	REFERENCE		
	ALL		

- UNDER 9.x typed table (OR features)

- default
  - Database
    - DBA ALTER
  - Table
    - Non-ANSI REFERENCE ALL
    - ANSI default
  - Non-ANSI ANSI
    - default NODEFDAC
    - export NODEFDAC=yes

# Granting / Revoking the Privileges

## Granting Database Level Privileges

GRANT DB\_level\_privileges TO { PUBLIC | user\_list } ;

## Revoking Database Level Privileges

REVOKE DB\_level\_privileges FROM { PUBLIC | user\_list } ;

## Granting Table Level Privileges

GRANT table\_level\_privileges ON table\_name TO { PUBLIC | user\_list } [ WITH GRANT OPTION ] [ AS grantor ] ;

## Revoking Table Level Privileges

REVOKE table\_level\_privileges ON table\_name FROM { PUBLIC | user\_list } [ AS grantor ] ;

```

PUBLIC , user_list (,)
GRANT CONNECT TO PUBLIC ;
GRANT RESOURCE TO maria, joe ;
GRANT DBA TO janet ;

```

```

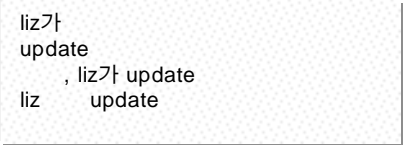
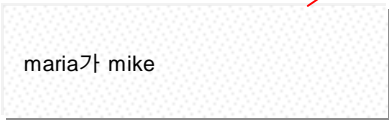
DBA RESOURCE revoke CONNECT
CONNECT
revoke
REVOKE CONNECT FROM mike ;
REVOKE RESOURCE FROM maria ;

```

```

(view) 가
WITH GRANT OPTION
grant
AS
GRANT ALL ON customer TO PUBLIC ;
GRANT UPDATE ON orders TO liz WITH GRANT OPTION ;
GRANT INSERT, DELETE ON items TO mike AS maria ;

```



```

grant revoke
REVOKE ~ AS 9.3
REVOKE ALL ON orders FROM PUBLIC ;
REVOKE DELETE, UPDATE ON customer FROM mike, maria;
REVOKE INSERT, UPDATE ON items FROM mike AS maria;

```



## Granting / Revoking the Privileges

### Granting Column Level Privileges

- GRANT column\_level\_privileges (column\_name\_list)  
ON table\_name TO { PUBLIC | user\_list } ;

### Granting UNDER Privileges

- GRANT UNDER ON { TYPE named\_row\_type | table\_name }  
TO { PUBLIC | user\_list }  
[ WITH GRANT OPTION ] [ AS grantor ] ;

### Revoking UNDER Privileges

- REVOKE UNDER ON { TYPE named\_row\_type | table\_name }  
FROM { PUBLIC | user\_list } [ CASCADE | RESTRICT ] ;

- 가 SELECT, UPDATE, REFERENCES
- revoke .

```
GRANT SELECT (company, fname, lname) ON customer TO PUBLIC ;
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE (quantity), SELECT ON items TO maria ;
```

### GRANT UNDER

```
<user1>
CREATE ROW TYPE type1
(x INT, y INT);
CREATE ROW TYPE type2
(a INT, b INT) UNDER type1;

GRANT UNDER ON TYPE type1 TO user2 ;

CREATE TABLE typedtable1 OF TYPE type1;
CREATE TABLE typedtable2 OF TYPE type2
UNDER typedtable1 ;

GRANT UNDER ON typedtable1 TO user2;
```

```
<user2>
CREATE ROW TYPE type3
(i INT, j INT) UNDER type1;
9653: UNDER privilege required to
create subtype/subtable.
CREATE ROW TYPE type3
(i INT, j INT) UNDER type1; -- OK

CREATE TABLE typedtable2 OF TYPE type2
UNDER typedtable1 ;
9653: UNDER privilege required to ...
CREATE TABLE typedtable2 OF TYPE type2
UNDER typedtable1 ;-- OK
```

- UNDER revoke CASCADE typed table  
(derived) subtable .
- RESTRICT type typed table subtable  
type typed table (in use) REVOKE

```
REVOKE UNDER ON TYPE type1 FROM PUBLIC RESTRICT ;
REVOKE UNDER ON type_table FROM carol CASCADE ;
```

## Granting / Revoking the Privileges

### Routine Privileges

- GRANT EXECUTE ON routine\_name TO { PUBLIC | user\_list } ;
- REVOKE EXECUTE ON routine\_name FROM { PUBLIC | user\_list } ;

### Fragment Privileges

- GRANT FRAGMENT fragment\_privileges ON table\_name ( dbspace\_list ) TO { PUBLIC | user\_list } [ WITH GRANT OPTION ] [ AS grantor ] ;
- REVOKE FRAGMENT fragment\_privileges ON table\_name [ ( dbspace\_list ) ] FROM { PUBLIC | user\_list } [ AS grantor ] ;

### Routine

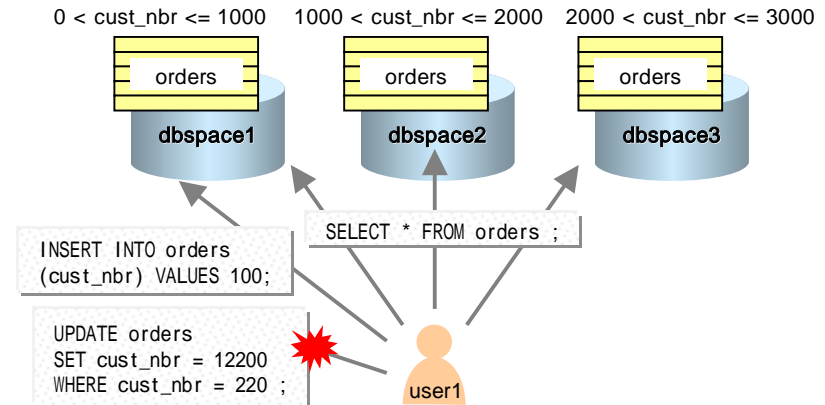
```
GRANT EXECUTE ON total_orders TO PUBLIC ;
GRANT EXECUTE ON square (x INT) TO maria ;
REVOKE EXECUTE ON cancel_orders FROM joe, tom ;
```

### Fragment

- Fragment INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE 가 ,
- Fragment expression fragment INSERT
- fragment fragment insert

```
REVOKE ALL ON orders FROM PUBLIC ;
GRANT SELECT ON orders TO PUBLIC ;
```

```
REVOKE FRAGMENT ALL ON orders FROM user1 ;
GRANT FRAGMENT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON orders(dbspace1) TO user1 ;
```



# Using Roles

## Role

• **CREATE ROLE role\_name ;**

## Role

• **GRANT role\_name TO user\_list ;**

## Role

• **GRANT table\_level\_privileges ON table\_name TO role\_name ;**

## Role

• **SET ROLE { role\_name | NULL | NONE } ;**

- Role 가 user
- Role 8 user  
 , /etc/passwd id
- CREATE ROLE DBA 가

```
CREATE ROLE root;
19800: Role name already exists as a user or role.
CREATE ROLE mkting;
CREATE ROLE slsadmin;
CREATE ROLE sales;
```

```
GRANT mkting TO jim, mary, ram;
GRANT slsadmin TO andy, liz, sam;
GRANT sales TO mkting, slsadmin;
```

```
REVOKE ALL ON orders FROM public;
GRANT SELECT ON orders TO sales;
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON orders TO slsadmin;
```

- Role SET ROLE NULL SET ROLE NONE

```
<liz>
INSERT INTO ORDERS
 (order_num,customer_num)
 VALUES (0,104);
275: No INSERT permission.
SET ROLE slsadmin ;
INSERT INTO ORDERS
 (order_num,customer_num)
 VALUES (0,104);
SET ROLE NULL ;
```

```
<mary>

SET ROLE slsadmin ;
111: ISAM error: no record found.
SET ROLE mkting ;
SELECT * FROM orders;
272: No SELECT permission.
```

# Views

- (view) 가 (virtual table)
- dynamic window
- (view) SQL (virtual column) (aggregate function)
- (view) (view)

• View

```
CREATE VIEW ordsummary AS SELECT order_num, customer_num, ship_date FROM orders ;
CREATE VIEW ordnotpaid (ordno, orddate, cnum)
AS SELECT order_num, corder_date, customer_num FROM orders
WHERE paid_date IS NULL ;
DROP VIEW ordsummary ;
```

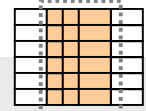


• View

- FIRST
- ORDER BY
- INTO TEMP

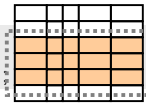
• Views : Access to columns

```
CREATE VIEW ordsummary
AS SELECT order_num, customer_num, ship_date FROM orders ;
```



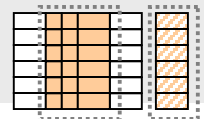
• Views : Access to Rows

```
CREATE VIEW baseball
AS SELECT * FROM stock WHERE description MATCHES "baseball*"
```



• Views : A Virtual Column

```
CREATE VIEW ship_cost (ordno, cnum, s_wt, s_chg, chg_per_lb)
AS SELECT ord_num, customer_num, ship_weight, ship_charge,
ship_charge / ship_weight
FROM orders ;
```



• Views : An Aggregate Function

```
CREATE VIEW manu_total (m_code, total_sold)
AS SELECT manu_code, SUM(total_price)
FROM items
GROUP BY manu_code ;
```

• Views : A view that Joins Two Tables

```
CREATE VIEW stock_info
AS SELECT stock.*, manu_name
FROM stock, manufact
WHERE stock.manu_code = manufact.manu_code ;
```

• Views : A view on another view

```
CREATE VIEW manu_new
AS SELECT manu_name, total_sold
FROM manufact, manu_total
WHERE manufact.manu_code = manu_total.m_code ;
```

# Views

- (view)
    - insert, update, delete
    - select
    - join insert, update, delete가 가
    - 가 insert, update가 가
- WITH CHECK OPTION
- ALTER
  - INSERT, UPDATE 가
  - 가

- select
- drop drop

• WITH CHECK OPTION

```
CREATE VIEW no_check
AS SELECT * FROM stock WHERE manu_code = "HRO";
CREATE VIEW yes_check
AS SELECT * FROM stock WHERE manu_code = "HRO"
WITH CHECK OPTION ;
INSERT INTO no_check VALUES (1, "ANZ", "soccer ball", 30, "each", "each");
INSERT INTO yes_check VALUES (1, "ANZ", "soccer ball", 30, "each", "each");
385: Data value out of range.
```

```
- no_check stock
no_check
- yes_check
```

- stock stock\_info

```
REVOKE ALL ON stock FROM PUBLIC ;
REVOKE ALL ON stock_info FROM PUBLIC ;
GRANT SELECT ON stock_info TO dennis, karen, mari ;
```



# **4. OPTIMIZING THE DATABASES**

The Cost-based Query Optimizer

Viewing the Query Plan

Optimizing Subqueries

Influencing the Optimizer / OPTCOMPIND

SET OPTIMIZATION

USING DIRECTIVES

The SQL Statement Cache (SSC)

Update Statistics

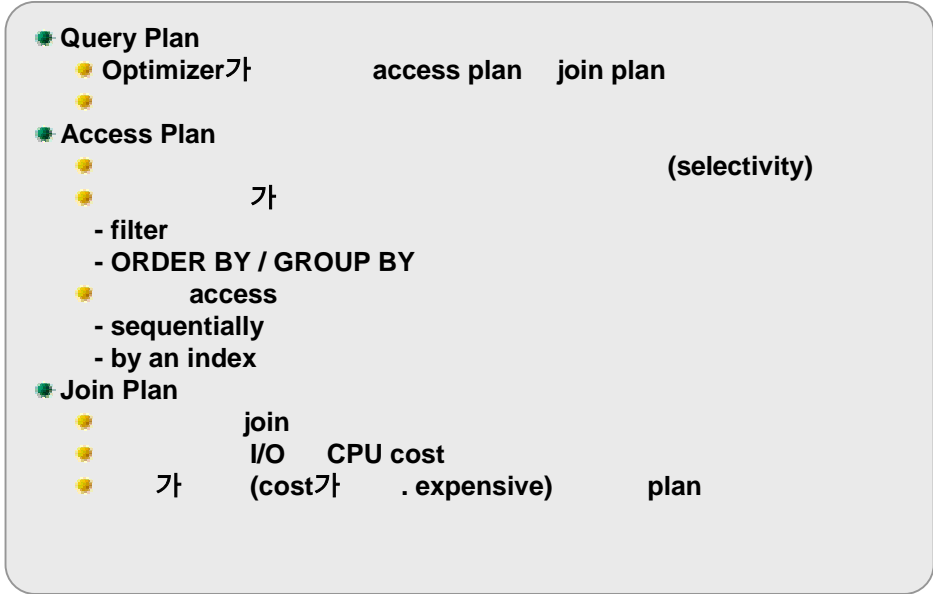
Distributions

Resolution / Confidence

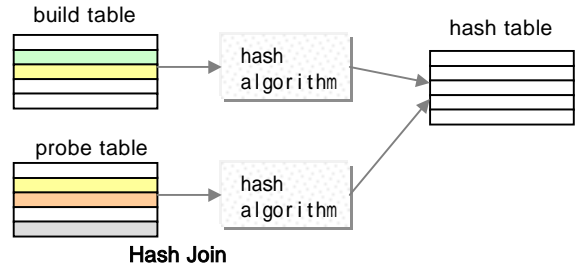
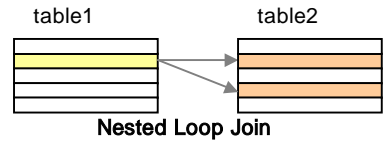
Update Statistics Guideline



# The Cost-based Query Optimizer



- Access Plan
  - Sequential scan :
  - Index scan :
  - Key-only index scan : 가
  - Key-first index scan : filter
  - Auto-index scan : query filter
- Join Plan
  - nested loop join :
  - hash join : (build table) hash hash hash



# Viewing the Query Plan

## Query plan

• SET EXPLAIN { ON | OFF } ;

• EXPLAIN ON SQL query plan

(estimate cost)

• access method / join method

## Explain

• UNIX : \${PWD}/sqexplain.out \${HOME}/sqexplain.out

• NT : %INFORMIXDIR%\sqexpln\username.out

## Example

• Sequential Scan with Temporary Table

• Sequential Scan with Filter

- Explain ON SQL query plan explain off
- Query plan explain append
- Explain UNIX sqexplain.out , remote system SQL
- Explain query가 , 9.3 query  
– SET EXPLAIN ON AVOID EXECUTE ;

## Sequential Scan with Temporary Table

```

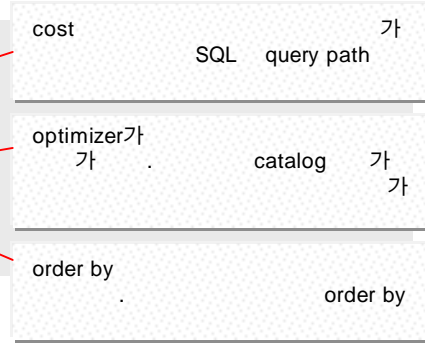
QUERY:

select * from stock order by description

Estimated Cost: 19
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 74
Temporary Files Required For: Order By

1) informix.stock: SEQUENTIAL SCAN

```



access method

## Sequential Scan with Filter

```

QUERY:

select * from stock where unit_price > 20

Estimated Cost: 4
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 25

1) informix.stock: SEQUENTIAL SCAN

Filters: informix.stock.unit_price > $20.00

```

sequential scan

## Viewing the Query Plan

### Example ( )

- Key-only Index Scan
- Index Scan with Lower Index Filter
- Index Scan with Lower and Upper Index Filters

#### • Key-only Index Scan

```

QUERY:

select max(order_num) from orders

Estimated Cost: 1
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 1

1) informix.orders: INDEX PATH
(1) Index Keys: order_num (Key-Only) (Aggregate) (Serial, fragments: ALL)

```

#### • Index Scan with Lower Index Filter

```

QUERY:

select * from stock, items
where stock.stock_num = items.stock_num
and items.quantity > 1
Estimated Cost: 11
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 39

1) informix.items: SEQUENTIAL SCAN
 Filters: informix.items.quantity > 1
2) informix.stock: INDEX PATH
(1) Index Keys: stock_num manu_code (Serial, fragments: ALL)
 Lower Index Filter: informix.stock.stock_num = informix.items.stock_num
NESTED LOOP JOIN

```

#### • Index Scan with Lower and Upper Index Filters

```

QUERY:

select * from customer
where customer_num between 104 and 111

Estimated Cost: 2
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 8

1) informix.customer: INDEX PATH
(1) Index Keys: customer_num (Serial, fragments: ALL)
 Lower Index Filter: informix.customer.customer_num >= 104
 Upper Index Filter: informix.customer.customer_num <= 111

```

# Viewing the Query Plan

Example ( )

- Dynamic Hash Join
- Key-First Index Scan

• Dynamic Hash Join

```

QUERY:

select * from items, stock
where items.total_price = stock.unit_price

Estimated Cost: 33
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 496

1) informix.items: SEQUENTIAL SCAN
2) informix.stock: SEQUENTIAL SCAN (Parallel, fragments: ALL)

DYNAMIC HASH JOIN
Dynamic Hash Filters: informix.items.total_price = informix.stock.unit_price

- DSS full scan
 가 , join 가 hash join
 join

- fragment PDQ(Parallel Data Query)
 sequential scan

```

• Key-First Index Scan

```

QUERY:

select * from customer
where (customer_num > 120)
and (customer_num = 122 or customer_num = 123)

Estimated Cost: 2
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 1

1) informix.customer: INDEX PATH

(1) Index Keys: customer_num (Key-First) (Serial, fragments: ALL)
Lower Index Filter: informix.customer.customer_num > 120
Key-First Filters: ((informix.customer.customer_num = 122
OR informix.customer.customer_num = 123))

index filter

```



# Optimizing Subqueries

## Subquery Flattening

### Optimizer가

subquery join

## Subquery flattening

special access plan

### Skip duplicate index scan

- 가

### First row scan

-

### Semi-join

- nested loop join

inner

- subquery SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE WHERE  
select . correlated subquery outer  
subquery .

```
-- subquery
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE customer_num IN
 (SELECT customer_num FROM orders WHERE order_date = TODAY);
-- correlated subquery
SELECT * FROM customer c WHERE EXISTS
 (SELECT customer_num FROM orders
 WHERE orders.customer_num = c.customer_num AND order_date = TODAY);
```

- correlated subquery join

```
SELECT c.* FROM customer c, orders o
 WHERE o.customer_num = c.customer_num AND order_date = TODAY ;
```

- First Row / Semi join

```
QUERY:

select customer_num, fname, lname from customer
where exists
(select customer_num from orders
 where customer.customer_num = orders.customer_num)
```

Estimated Cost: 8

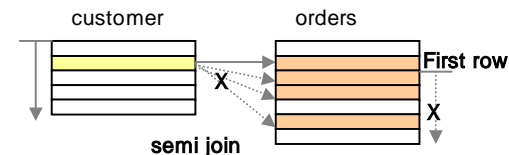
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 22

1) informix.customer: SEQUENTIAL SCAN

2) informix.orders: INDEX PATH (First Row)

(1) Index Keys: customer\_num (Key-Only) (Serial, fragments: ALL)  
Lower Index Filter: informix.customer.customer\_num  
= informix.orders.customer\_num

NESTED LOOP JOIN (Semi Join)



# Optimizing Subqueries

## • Predicate Promotion Access Control Blocks

- Correlated subquery optimizer가
- non-correlated subquery query plan

- correlated subquery
- non-correlated subquery

```
-- correlated subquery
SELECT * FROM customer c
WHERE state = "CA"
AND EXISTS (SELECT "X" FROM state s WHERE c.state = s.code) ;
-- non-correlated subquery
SELECT * FROM customer c
WHERE state = "CA"
AND EXISTS (SELECT "X" FROM state s WHERE s.code = "CA") ;
```

- optimizer
- query plan

```
QUERY:

SELECT * FROM customer c
WHERE state = "CA"
AND EXISTS (SELECT "X" FROM state s WHERE c.state = s.code)

Estimated Cost: 2
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 3

1) informix.c: SEQUENTIAL SCAN

Filters: (informix.c.state = 'CA' AND EXISTS <subquery>)

Subquery:

Estimated Cost: 1
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 5

1) informix.s: INDEX PATH

(1) Index Keys: code (Key-Only) (Serial, fragments: ALL)
Lower Index Filter: informix.s.code = 'CA'
```

# Influencing the Optimizer / OPTCOMPIND

**OPTCOMPIND**

Access path (index, sequential scan) config

**SET OPTIMIZATION**

Query path (goal)

**OPTIMIZER DIRECTIVES**

SQL

- OPTCOMPIND config (\$INFORMIXDIR/etc/\$ONCONFIG) global

OPTCOMPIND	
0	Access Path : 가 Index scan Join Plan : nested loop join
1	Isolation repeatable read OPTCOMPIND=0 isolation OPTCOMPIND=2
2 (default)	Optimizer가 query plan

- OPTCOMPIND=2 query plan

```

QUERY:

select count(*) from customer where customer_num between 100 and 105

Estimated Cost: 1
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 1
1) informix.customer: INDEX PATH

(1) Index Keys: customer_num (Key-Only) (Serial, fragments: ALL)
Lower Index Filter: informix.customer.customer_num >= 100
Upper Index Filter: informix.customer.customer_num <= 105

```

query  
index scan / sequential scan

```

QUERY:

select count(*) from customer where customer_num between 100 and 200

Estimated Cost: 2
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 1
1) informix.customer: SEQUENTIAL SCAN

Filters: (informix.customer.customer_num <= 200
AND informix.customer.customer_num >= 100)

```



# SET OPTIMIZATION

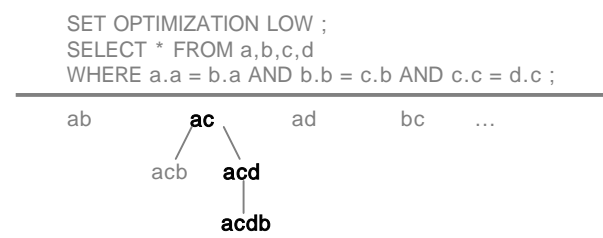
● Default HIGH ALL\_ROWS  
 ● SET OPTIMIZATION { HIGH | LOW };  
 ● SET OPTIMIZATION { FIRST\_ROWS | ALL\_ROWS };

### FIRST\_ROWS vs. ALL\_ROWS

- FIRST\_ROWS : end-user query query
- ALL\_ROWS : query

### HIGH vs. LOW

- HIGH : query path query path cost optimizing
- LOW : cost query path optimizing



### OPTIMIZATION LOW

- Join 4~5 join
- query optimizing

### OPTIMIZATION FIRST\_ROWS

- SQL : SET OPTIMIZATION FIRST\_ROWS ;
- Config : OPT GOAL 0 (-1 ALL\_ROWS)
- : export OPT GOAL=0
- SQL optimizer directives (directives )  
 SELECT --+ FIRST\_ROWS  
 fname, lname  
 FROM customer  
 ORDER BY lname ;

- SQL Optimizer directives → SQL → config



# USING DIRECTIVES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SQL directives                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive Directives</li> <li>Negative Directives</li> </ul> </li> <li>Optimizer Directives                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access method directives</li> <li>Join order directives</li> <li>Join method directives</li> <li>Optimization goal directives</li> <li>Explain directives</li> </ul> </li> <li>SQL comment directives                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--+ directives</li> <li>{+ directives }</li> <li>/*+ directives */</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>optimizing</p> <p>optimizer</p> <p>+</p> <p>directives</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

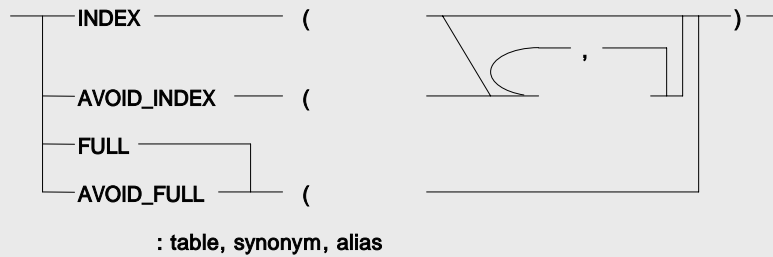
- query path positive directives (avoid)  
query path negative directives DBMS
- Optimizer directives
  - Access method : INDEX, AVOID\_INDEX, FULL, AVOID\_FULL
  - Join order
  - Join method : USE\_NL, AVOID\_NL, USE\_HASH, AVOID\_HASH
  - Optimization goal : FIRST\_ROWS, ALL\_ROWS
  - Explain
- Optimizer directives config (\$INFORMIXDIR/etc/\$ONCONFIG)
  - DIRECTIVES 1(ON, default)
  - DIRECTIVES가 0(OFF) IFX\_DIRECTIVES ON OFF
  - export IFX\_DIRECTIVES=ON
- Optimizer directives SQL 가
  - SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE
  - INSERT SELECT
  - View, Stored Procedures, Triggers
- optimizer directives
  - DB
  - WHERE CURRENT OF UPDATE, DELETE
- Optimizer directives comment +  
comment block optimizer directives
- Optimizer directives SQL explain error  
directives  
DIRECTIVES FOLLOWED  
DIRECTIVES NOT FOLLOWED



# USING DIRECTIVES

## Access Method Directives

- INDEX
- AVOID\_INDEX
- FULL
- AVOID\_FULL



### • INDEX

- 가 sequential scan
- Directives optimizer가 cost

cost

```
SELECT --+ INDEX (e salary_idx)
 name, salary
FROM emp e
WHERE e.dno = 1
 AND e.salary > 50000 ;
```

### • AVOID\_INDEX

- 

```
SELECT --+ AVOID_INDEX (e salary_idx)
 name, salary
FROM emp e
WHERE e.dno = 1
 AND e.salary > 50000 ;
```

### • FULL

- 가 sequential scan

```
SELECT --+ FULL (e)
 name, salary
FROM emp e ;
```

### • AVOID\_FULL

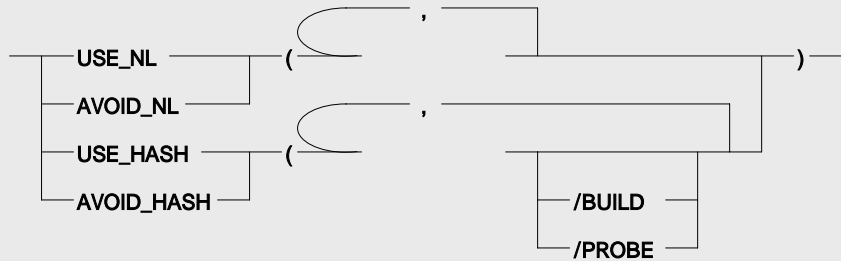
- 가 sequential scan

```
SELECT --+ AVOID_FULL (e) , INDEX(e salary_idx)
 name, salary
FROM emp e
WHERE e.dno = 1
 AND e.salary > 50000 ;
```

# USING DIRECTIVES

## Join Method Directives

- USE\_NL
- AVOID\_NL
- USE\_HASH
- AVOID\_HASH



- USE\_NL
    - inner table nested loop join
    - Nested loop join outer table row inner table
- 가

```
SELECT --+ USE_NL (dept)
 name, title, salary
FROM emp, dept, job
WHERE loc = "Palo Alto"
 AND emp.dno = dept.dno
 AND emp.job = job.job ;
```

- AVOID\_NL
  - nested loop join
- USE\_HASH
  - Hash join
  - optimizer가 cost, probe, build

```
SELECT --+ USE_HASH (dept /BUILD)
 name, title, salary
FROM emp, dept, job
WHERE loc = "Palo Alto"
 AND emp.dno = dept.dno
 AND emp.job = job.job ;
```

- AVOID\_HASH
  - hash join

## USING DIRECTIVES

### Join Order Directives

- ORDERED

### Optimization Goal Directives

- FIRST\_ROWS
- ALL\_ROWS (default)

### Explain Directives

- EXPLAIN
- EXPLAIN AVOID\_EXECUTE

### Join Order Directives

- FROM

join (Rule based)

```
SELECT --+ ORDERED
 c.customer_num, sum(total_price)
FROM customer c, orders o, items i
WHERE c.customer_num = o.customer_num
 AND o.order_num = i.order_num
GROUP BY 1;
```

### Optimization Goal Directives

```
SELECT --+ FIRST_ROWS
 FIRST 50 *
FROM customer;
```

### Explain Directives

- SQL SET EXPLAIN

```
SELECT --+ EXPLAIN
 a.*
FROM customer a, orders b
WHERE a.customer_num = b.customer_num ;

SELECT --+ EXPLAIN AVOID_EXECUTE
 a.*
FROM customer a, orders b
WHERE a.customer_num = b.customer_num ;
```

# The SQL Statement Cache (SSC)

• SQL Shared memory cache  
 • Cache SQL re-parse  
 • SSC  
 • \$ONCONFIG STMT\_CACHE 1 가  
 • onmode onmode -e enable ( SSC )  
 onmode -e on  
 • SSC  
 • export STMT\_CACHE=1  
 • SQL SET STATEMENT\_CACHE ON;

- SSC(SQL Statement Cache)가 enable cache SQL . SQL
- SSC가 SQL
  - DML (SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT)
  - Built-in type operator 가
  - UDR(User Defined Routines Procedure) 가
  - select list select 가
  - union SQL 가
  - Server API cache 가
- SSC SQL

onmode		
-e on	SSC	\$ONCONFIG STMT_CACHE 2
-e off	SSC	\$ONCONFIG STMT_CACHE 0
-e enable	SSC SSC	\$ONCONFIG STMT_CACHE 1 • export STMT_CACHE=1 • SQL SET STATEMENT_CACHE ON ;
-e flush	SQL cache	

# The SQL Statement Cache (SSC)

## Monitoring the SSC

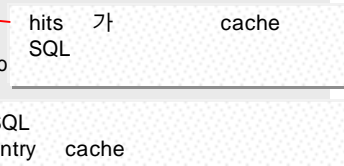
- `onstat -g cac stmt`
- `export STMT_CACHE_DEBUG=<level>:<filename>`  
 level = 1 : basic debugging  
 level = 2 : extended debugging

- `onstat -g cac stmt`    `onstat -g ssc`

```
Informix > onstat -g cac stmt
Statement Cache Summary:
#lrus currsz maxsz Poolsz #hits nolimit
4 14336 524288 20480 0 1
Statement Cache Entries:
lru hash ref_cnt hits flag heap_ptr database user

0 45 0 2 -F b164690 stores_demo informix
select * from customer
1 82 1 0 -F b355420 stores_demo
select * from CUSTOMER

Total number of entries: 2.
```



- `STMT_CACHE_DEBUG`    `cache SQL`  
 가 .

```
Informix > export STMT_CACHE_DEBUG=2:/tmp/ssc.out

Informix > ls /tmp/ssc.out*
/tmp/ssc.out435
Informix > vi /tmp/ssc.out435
SSC identity (OK:status=1): select * from customer
SSC link (OK): select * from customer
SSC identity (OK:status=1): select * from customer
SSC link (OK): select * from customer
SSC identity (stmt not found): select * from Customer
SSC qualify (OK): select * from Customer
SSC key insert (OK): select * from Customer
SSC full insert (OK): select * from Customer
```

```
select * from customer;
select * from customer;
select * from Customer;
select * from Customer;
```

- SQL    `cache`    `cache`  
 . (2    Performance Tuning for Tables, Performance Tuning for  
 Indexes    )

```
SET TABLE table_name MEMORY_RESIDENT;
SET TABLE table_name NON_RESIDENT;
SET INDEX index_name MEMORY_RESIDENT;
SET INDEX index_name NON_RESIDENT;
```



# Update Statistics

## UPDATE STATISTICS

UPDATE STATISTICS [ LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH ] ;

UPDATE STATISTICS [ LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH ]  
FOR TABLE [ table\_name ] ;

UPDATE STATISTICS [ LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH ]  
FOR TABLE table\_name ( column\_name ) ;

- Optimizer가 query cost query plan UPDATE STATISTICS
- UPDATE STATISTICS
  - 
  - (FOR TABLE table )
  -
- UPDATE STATISTICS
  - HIGH : , (distribution) (bin)
  - MEDIUM : , , distribution bin 85%~99%  
가
  - LOW : distribution bin (default)
- systables
  - nrow : row
  - npused :
- sysindexes
  - leaves : B+ leaf
  - levels : B+ level
  - nunique : unique key (composite)
  - clust : (
- syscolumns
  - colmin :
  - colmax :

# Distributions

UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM HIGH

Distribution

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Distribution

sysdistrib  
 dbschema  
 dbschema -d db\_name -hd { all | table\_name }

- (distribution) sysdistrib
- MEDIUM HIGH 가
- LOB
- Distribution
  - UPDATE STATISTICS
  - (sort)
  - MEDIUM resolution confidence
  - 가
  - (N =
  - resolution/100 \* ) bin overflow bin



```
Informix > dbschema -d stores_demo -hd all

--- DISTRIBUTION ---
(0) bin
1: (5638, 16, 16) bin
2: (5638, 9, 26) bin unique
3: (5638, 4, 31)
4: (5638, 4, 36) bin
5: (5638, 4, 41)
6: (5638, 4, 46)
7: (5638, 4, 51)
8: (5638, 4, 56)
9: (5638, 13, 69)
10: (3145, 29, 99)

--- OVERFLOW ---
1: (6112, 80)
```



# Resolution / Confidence

## Resolution

• distribution bin

• 100 / resolution = # bins

UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table\_name

RESOLUTION 10 ;

## Confidence

• MEDIUM sample (reliability)

UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM FOR TABLE table\_name

RESOLUTION 10 .99 ;

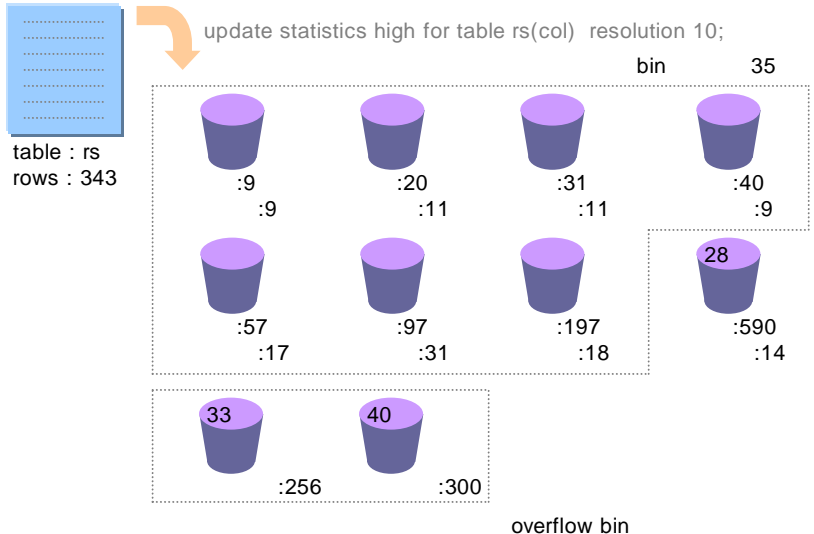
- Resolution 0.005 ~ 10 , 1/ row
- HIGH resolution 0.5, MEDIUM resolution 2.5
- Resolution bin bin
- optimizer가 query path  
distribution optimizing
- )
- Resolution 1 100 bin bin 1%
- Resolution 10 10 bin bin 10%
- Confidence .80 ~ .99 .99 99%
- Confidence MEDIUM .95

```
UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM
FOR TABLE rs (col1)
RESOLUTION 10 .80 ;
```

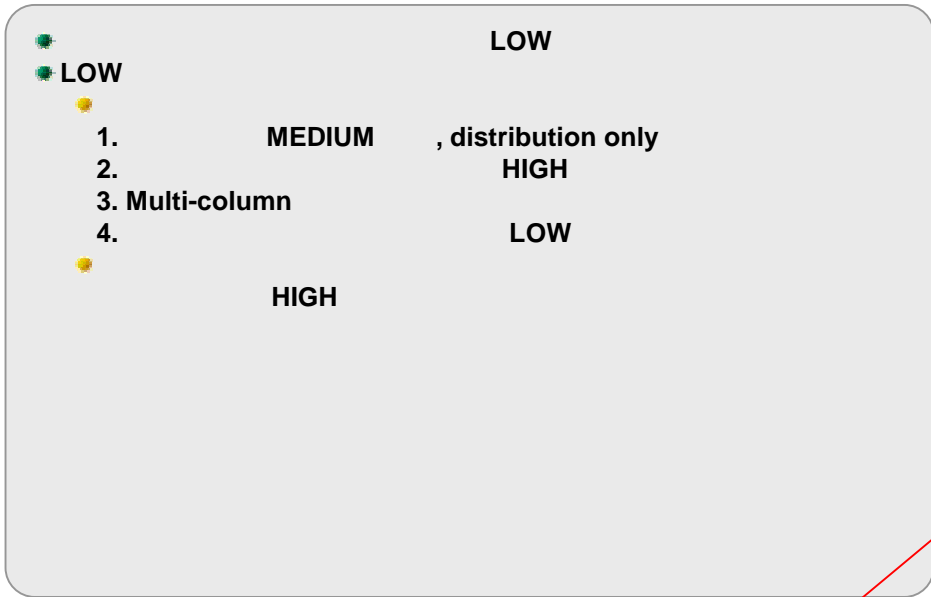
```
UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM
FOR TABLE rs (col1)
RESOLUTION 10 .99 ;
```

```
Informix > dbschema -d stores_demo
-hd rs
Medium Mode, 10.000000 Resolution,
0.800000 Confidence
--- DISTRIBUTION ---
((1)
1: (34, 18, 8)
2: (34, 27, 20)
3: (34, 24, 30)
4: (34, 27, 41)
5: (34, 33, 61)
6: (34, 33, 152)
7: (34, 30, 199)
8: (30, 24, 590)
--- OVERFLOW ---
1: (12, 6)
2: (24, 256)
3: (36, 300)
```

```
Informix > dbschema -d stores_demo
-hd rs
Medium Mode, 10.000000 Resolution,
0.990000 Confidence
--- DISTRIBUTION ---
((1)
1: (34, 12, 9)
2: (34, 14, 20)
3: (34, 14, 31)
4: (34, 9, 39)
5: (34, 19, 53)
6: (34, 30, 91)
7: (34, 26, 197)
8: (30, 18, 590)
--- OVERFLOW ---
1: (36, 256)
2: (41, 300)
```



# Update Statistics Guideline



- `UPDATE STATISTICS ;`  
`UPDATE STATISTICS LOW ;`
- `UPDATE STATISTICS FOR TABLE table name ;`
- `UPDATE STATISTICS LOW FOR TABLE table name (column) ;`  
(resolution 1.0, confidence .99 )
- `UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table name ;`  
`UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table name (column) ;`  
composite index가
- `UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM FOR TABLE table name DISTRIBUTIONS ONLY ;`
- `UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table name (column) ;`  
composite index가
- `CREATE INDEX ix1 ON table1 (a,b,c,d);`  
`CREATE INDEX ix2 ON table1 (a,b,e,f);`  
`UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table1 ( c ) ;`  
`UPDATE STATISTICS HIGH FOR TABLE table1 ( e ) ;`
- `UPDATE STATISTICS LOW FOR TABLE table name (column) ;`

```
DISTRIBUTIONS ONLY 가 systables, sysindexes, syscolumns
```

```
UPDATE STATISTICS LOW
DROP DISTRIBUTIONS 가
UPDATE STATISTICS LOW DROP DISTRIBUTIONS ;
UPDATE STATISTICS LOW FOR TABLE table name DROP DISTRIBUTIONS ;
DROP DISTRIBUTIONS UPDATE STATISTICS LOW
LOW
(, systables, sysindexes)
UPDATE STATISTICS LOW FOR TABLE table name (column)
DROP DISTRIBUTIONS ;
systables, sysindexes, syscolumns
```

```
가
```

# Update Statistics Guideline

**UPDATE STATISTICS**

가

가

```
-- UPDATE STATISTICS
OUTPUT TO "updstats.sql" WITHOUT HEADINGS
SELECT UNIQUE "update statistics high for table " ||
 TRIM (tablename) || "(" || trim(colname) || ") ",
 " distribution only ; "
FROM systables , sysindexes, syscolumns
WHERE systables.tabid = sysindexes.tabid
AND systables.tabid = syscolumns.tabid
AND sysindexes.part1 = syscolumns.colno;
```

- Query tuning
  - 1. SQL SET EXPLAIN ON
  - 2. where
  - 3. 1
  - 4. 1 3 cost query plan optimizer가 query plan . cost가
  - 5. HIGH UPDATE STATISTICS 가 가 MEDIUM query plan 가 confidence .99, resolution
  - 가 가 UPDATE STATISTICS MEDIUM
  - 6. 1
  - 7. 3 , HIGH query plan 가 resolution
- ) query OS timex unix
  - , query session SQLSTATS=2
  - sysmaster syssqlcurses active
  - query . ( )
  - select scs sessionid, scs currdbr, scs cumtime, scs sqlstatement
  - from syssqlcurses;
- ) DBUPSPACE UPDATE STATISTICS
  - 가 ,
  - . 5000KB
  - 5000KB
  - export DBUPSPACE=10000 (10M )
- ) Procedure
  - UPDATE STATISTICS FOR PROCEDURE ;
- ) PDQ
  - PDQ procedure procedure
  - 가 PDQ procedure logic
  - OLTP



# **5. DATA MIGRATION**

Data Migration Tools

SQL Load / SQL Unload

dbload Utility

dbexport utility

dbimport utility

onload / onunload utility

HPL (High Performance Loader)

## Data Migration Tools

- SQL Load / SQL Unload
- dbload
- dbexport / dbimport
- onload / onunload
- HPL(High Performance Loader)

migration tool

	load , unload	dbload	dbexport , dbimport	onload , onunload	HPL
	ASCII	ASCII	ASCII	Binary	ASCII / Binary
Delimiter				N/A	
Fixed Length				N/A	
				,	
		unload .			Deluxe / Express

# SQL Load / SQL Unload

- SQL
- Delimiter가 unload / load
- Delimiter “|”
  - unload / load DELIMITER
  - DBDELIMITER 가

```

UNLOAD TO 'file_name' [DELIMITER 'delimiter_char']
SELECT ;
LOAD FROM 'file_name' [DELIMITER 'delimiter_char']
INSERT INTO table_name [(column_list)] ;

```

- DBDELIMITER 가 DELIMITER ( '|')
  - DELIMITER
    - ( \ )
    - newline
    - hex
  - DELIMITER , 가 가
    - export DBDELIMITER=' '
      - export DBDELIMITER=' '
- Unload SQL unload

```

CREATE TABLE un1_table (col1 INT, col2 CHAR(20), col3 DATE);
INSERT INTO un1_table VALUES (100,'first',TODAY);
INSERT INTO un1_table VALUES (200,'second',TODAY);
INSERT INTO un1_table VALUES (300,'third',TODAY);

UNLOAD TO unload_file DELIMITER ',' SELECT * FROM un1_table; -- 3 unload
LOAD FROM unload_file DELIMITER ',' INSERT INTO un1_table; -- 3 load
-- 6

UNLOAD TO unload_file SELECT col1, col2 FROM un1_table; -- 6 unload
LOAD FROM unload_file INSERT INTO un1_table (col1, col2); -- 6 load
-- 12

```

- Load
  - Load append
  - Serial 가 0
  - DELIMITER NULL
  - Logging DB load long
  - transaction . no-logging
  - load load
  - No-logging DB load fail
  - 가 load (Logging rollback )
- Unload
  - Unload overwrite
  - VARCHAR
  - Delimiter 가 unload delimiter ( \ )가

## SQL Load / SQL Unload

- Simple Large Object

- TEXT BYTE 가 unload unload
- Byte ASCII-Hexadecimal
- Byte load

- Smart Large Object

- CLOB BLOB 가 CLOB, BLOB
- Unload 가 CLOB, BLOB

- 가
  - large object
  - large object
  - large object

- SQL unload / load

Shell

- Simple Large Object unload

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
UNLOAD TO simple_file SELECT * FROM simple;
!
Informix > vi simple_file
100| \
 |
 |2002/12/12|
200| \ | |2002/12/12|
```

- Smart Large Object unload

```
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
UNLOAD TO smart_file SELECT * FROM smart;
!
Informix > vi smart_file
100|0,18,clob9ce7.394|2002/12/12|
200|18,18,clob9ce7.394|2002/12/12|
Informix > vi clob9ce7.394
CLOB

CLOB
```

- SQL unload

```
#!/bin/sh

dbaccess stores_demo << !
UNLOAD TO table_name.list DELIMITER ' '
SELECT tablename
FROM systables
WHERE tabid > 99
AND tabtype = 'T';
!

for table in `cat table_name.list`
do
 dbaccess stores_demo << !
 UNLOAD TO $table.txt DELIMITER ','
 SELECT * FROM $table ;
!
done

rm -f table_name.list
```

# dbload Utility

- SQL load
- Delimiter fixed length
- command
- dbload -d database\_name
  - c command\_file
  - l log\_file
  - [-e error\_number]
  - [-n commit\_row]
  - [-i ignore\_number]
  - [-r | -k]
- NULL
- commit
- lock

load

• SQL load

```
Informix> cat command_file.txt
FILE sample.txt DELIMITER '|' 4 ;
INSERT INTO sample ;
Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c command_file.txt -l error_history.log
```

command FILE~INSERT

delimiter

error가 error

• dbload

- command file 가
- 
- 
- 

• dbload

- Load 10 row가 가 dbload가 (
- ), dbload row -e

dbload -d database\_name -c command\_file -e 500  
 (500 가 dbload )

- SQL load , logging 10
- commit ( ) long transaction , -n
- commit

dbload -d database\_name -c command\_file -n 20000  
 (20000 commit)

- dbload

282 dbload가 283

dbload -d database\_name -c command\_file -i 282

- dbload가 row lock lock (-r )
- row lock lock
- k exclusive lock
- lock

dbload -d database\_name -c command\_file -k



# dbload Utility

**Example**

- Delimiter Form
- Character-Position Form

**schema**

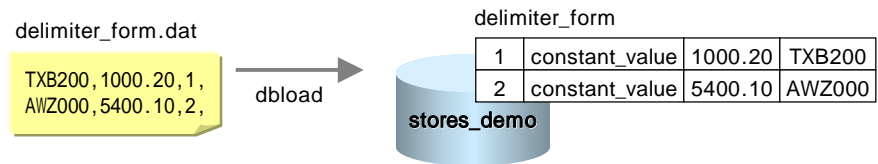
```
CREATE TABLE delimiter_form (
 id INT,
 flag CHAR(14),
 amount DECIMAL(10,2),
 memo CHAR(20)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE char_position1 (
 number INT,
 phone CHAR(12),
 code1 CHAR(3),
 code2 CHAR(4)
);
CREATE TABLE char_position2 (
 number INT,
 code3 CHAR(7)
);
```

**Delimiter form**

```
Informix> cat delimiter_form.cmd
FILE delimiter_form.dat DELIMITER ',' 3;
INSERT INTO delimiter_form (id, flag, amount, memo)
VALUES (f03, 'constant_value', f02, f01);

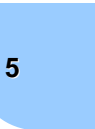
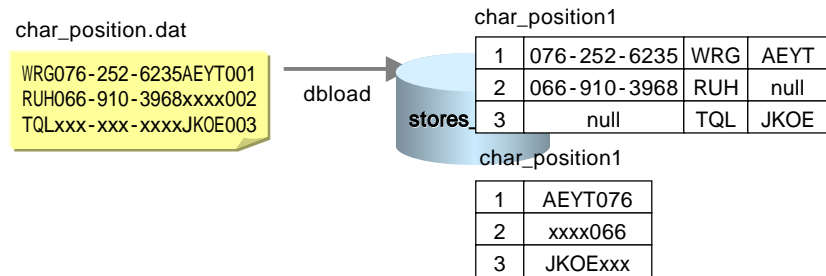
Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c delimiter_form.cmd -l error.log
```



**Character-Position Form**

```
Informix> cat char_position.cmd
FILE char_position.dat
(
 number 20-22,
 phone 4-15 NULL='xxx-xxx-xxxx',
 code1 1-3,
 code2 16-19 NULL='xxxx',
 code3 16-19 : 4-6
);
INSERT INTO char_position1 VALUES (number,phone,code1,code2);
INSERT INTO char_position2 VALUES (number,code3);

Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c char_position.cmd -l error.log
```



# dbload Utility

## Example

- row types
- named row type
- collections type

table  
typed table  
table

## • schema

```
CREATE ROW TYPE named_row (
 address1 char(20) NOT NULL,
 address2 char(20)
);

CREATE TABLE row_table (
 number integer,
 address named_row,
 name ROW (
 fname CHAR(20),
 lname CHAR(20) NOT NULL
)
);
```

```
CREATE ROW TYPE cust_t (
 fname VARCHAR(30),
 lname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
 state VARCHAR(2),
 zip VARCHAR(6)
);

CREATE TABLE typed_table OF TYPE cust_t;

CREATE TABLE collection (
 name CHAR(30),
 children SET(VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL)
);
```

## • row types

```
Informix> cat row.cmd
FILE row.dat DELIMITER '|' 3;
INSERT INTO row_table;
```

```
Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c row.cmd -l error.log
```

row.dat

```
100|ROW('Seoul','Korea')|ROW('Sue','Rich')|
200|ROW('Jeju','Korea')|ROW('Candy','Cane')|
```



100	ROW('Seoul','Korea')	ROW('Sue','Rich')
200	ROW('Jeju','Korea')	ROW('Candy','Cane')

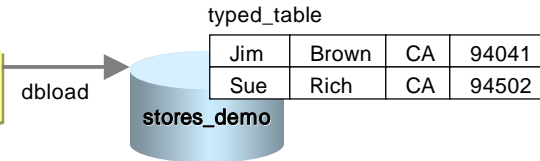
## • typed table

```
Informix> cat typed_table.cmd
FILE typed_table.dat DELIMITER '|' 4;
INSERT INTO typed_table;
```

```
Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c typed_table.cmd -l error.log
```

typed\_table.dat

```
Jim|Brown|CA|94041|
Sue|Rich|CA|94502|
```



Jim	Brown	CA	94041
Sue	Rich	CA	94502

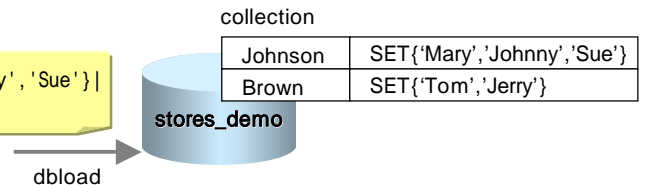
## • collections

```
Informix> cat collection.cmd
FILE collection.dat DELIMITER '|' 2;
INSERT INTO collection;
```

```
Informix> dbload -d stores_demo -c collection.cmd -l error.log
```

collection.dat

```
Johnson|SET{'Mary','Johnny','Sue'}|
Brown|SET{'Tom','Jerry'}|
```



Johnson	SET{'Mary','Johnny','Sue'}
Brown	SET{'Tom','Jerry'}

# dbexport utility

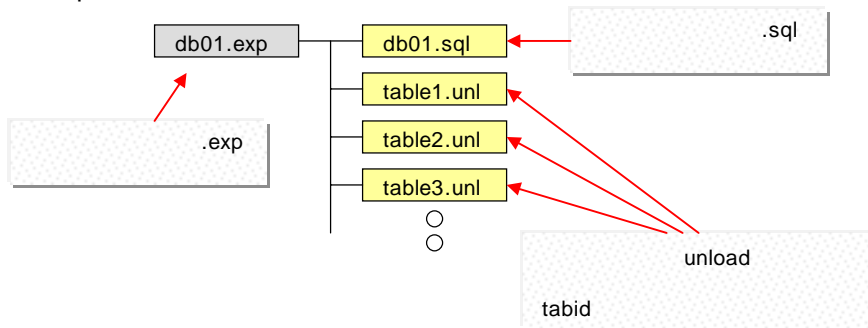
```

dbexport
 ASCII schema unload
 dbexport < > [-q] [-ss]
 [
 { -o <directory> |
 -t <tape device> -b <block size> -s <tape size> [-f <sql file>] }
]

```

- dbexport
  - dbexport exclusive lock connect 가 가
  - dbexport 가 가
  - dbexport connect 가 가
  - unload 가 가
  - DBA 가 가
- dbexport
  - q : quiet mode. dbexport.out
  - ss : Server specific
    - dbspace 가
    - first , next extent
    - lock
  - o : DB .exp가 (default )
  - t , b , s :
  - f : (DB .sql)

- dbexport dbexport db01 -ss



- text,byte가 DBTEMP dbexport, dbimport /tmp

- dbexport

```

stores_demo export
Informix> dbexport stores_demo -ss

stores_demo export,
Informix> dbexport stores_demo -t /dev/rmt0 -b 1024 -s 102400 -f /tmp/db.sql

stores_demo export
Informix> dbexport stores_demo -o /data -ss

```

## dbimport utility

```

dbimport
 dbexport unload
 schema load
 dbimport < > [-q]
 [-d <dbspace>] [-l [buffered]]
 [-i <directory> |
 -t <tape device> -b <block size> -s <tape size> [-f <sql file>]
]

dbexport/ dbimport
migration , IDS

```

- dbimport
  - dbimport exclusive lock 가
  - dbimport 가
  - load load
  - load index
- dbimport
  - d : 가 dbspace
  - l [ buffered ] : (unbuffered, buffered)
  - i : 가 DB .exp가
  - t, b, s :
  - f : dbexport -f dbimport
- dbimport guideline
  - PDQPRIORITY index 가
  - dbimport dbimport가
  - DB .sql 가 extent , dbspace
  - DB .exp DB .sql

```

mv old_db.exp new_db.exp
mv new_db.exp/old_db.sql new_db.exp/new_db.sql

```

- dbimport

```

Informix> dbimport stores_demo
Informix> dbimport stores_demo -t /dev/rmt0 -b 1024 -s 102400 -f /tmp/db.sql
Informix> dbimport stores_demo -o /data

```

## onload / onunload utility

## onload / onunload

```

onload [-i] [-d <dbspace>] [-t <tape device>] [-b <block size>] [-s <tape size>]
<database>[:<table>] load unload

```

## onunload [-i]

```

[-t <tape device>] [-b <block size>] [-s <tape size>]
<database>[:<table>]

```

## onload [-i] [-d &lt;dbspace&gt;]

```

[-t <tape device>] [-b <block size>] [-s <tape size>]
<database>[:<table>]
[{ -i <old-index> <new-name> }]
[{ -fd old-dbspace new-dbspace }]
[{ -fi index old-dbspace new-dbspace }]
[{ -c <old-constraint> <new-constraint> }]

```

- : onunload, onload

```

-IDS 가
-IDS
- numeric
- byte alignment가

```

- -t, b, s :

```

-l : $ONCONFIG LTAPEDEV, LTAPEBLK,
 LTAPESIZE (default)
-d : onload
-i, fd, fi, c : , dbspace onload 가

```

- onunload, onload lock

```

- onunload shared lock (가)
- onload exclusive lock (, 가)

```

## onload / onunload utility

### onunload

#### unloading a database

- synonym,  
constraints, default value, trigger, stored procedure  
- informix DBA 가

#### unloading a table

- view, synonym, constraints, default value,  
trigger  
- informix DBA , owner가

### onload

#### loading a database

- no logging  
- onload 가 owner가

#### loading a table ( 가 no logging )

- dbspace, , constraint

### onunload ( )

```
stores_demo onunload
Informix> onunload stores_demo -t /dev/rmt0 -b 1024 -s 102400

stores_demo onunload
Informix> onunload stores_demo -t /backup/unload_file

$ONCONFIG LTAPEDEV onunload
Informix> onunload stores_demo -l
```

### onload ( )

```
stores_demo onload
Informix> onload stores_demo -t /dev/rmt0 -b 1024 -s 102400 -d datadbs01

stores_demo onload
Informix> onoad stores_demo -t /backup/unload_file -d datadbs01

$ONCONFIG LTAPEDEV onload
Informix> onload stores_demo -l -d datadbs01
```

### onunload , onload

```
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo -t migration -ss
create table migration (
 col1 integer,
 col2 char(40),
 primary key (col1) constraint const1
) in data01 ;
create index migration_index on migration (col2) in data02 ;
Informix> onunload stores_demo:migration -l
Informix> dbaccess stores_demo << !
drop table migration;
!
Informix> onload stores_demo:migration -l -i migration_index m_index \
-fd data01 data02 \
-fi migration_index data02 data01 \
-c const1 const_new
Informix> dbschema -d stores_demo -t migration -ss
create table migration (
 col1 integer,
 col2 char(40),
 primary key (col1) constraint const_new
) in data02 ;
create index m_index on migration (col2) in data01 ;
```

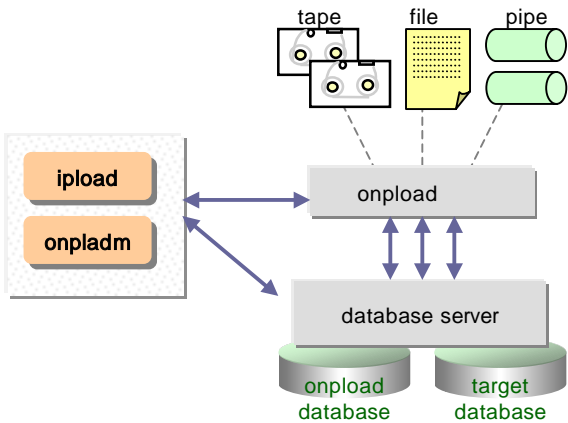
# HPL (High Performance Loader)

unload, load

- onpload
- onpload
- ipload
- onpladm

(GUI)  
(Command)

- ipload onpladm
  - ipload UNIX Motif Windows Motif emulator가 DISPLAY
  - export DISPLAY=<ip\_address>:0.0
  - onpladm 9.x command line 가
  - HPL
    - Devices : tape, file, pipe
    - Formats : device
    - Queries(unload job only) : unload query
    - Maps :
    - Filters(load job only) : load accept reject
- onpload
  - HPL
  - HPL onpload
  - HPL DBONPLOAD
  - export DBONPLOAD=new onpload
  - onpload target
- onpload
  - ipload onpladm HPL
  - onpload process



# HPL (High Performance Loader)

## Unload / load job

### job

```

- ipload job
- onpladm job
 :
 onpladm create job JOB
 -d DEVICE -D DB -t TABLE -f{I|U}

```

### job

```

- ipload job
- onpladm job
 :
 onpladm run job JOB -f{I|U}
- onpload
 :
 onpload -j JOB -f{I|U}

```

• ipload job HPL ( ,device, format, query, map, filter ) job generate

– ipload auto generating

- ipload
- Component generate job
- Load Unload job
- format type
- job
  - Generate name
  - Database
  - Table
  - Device
- OK

• onpladm job

```
Informix> onpladm create job unload_job -d /data/data.txt
-D stores_demo -t unload_table -fu
```

• onpladm onpload job

```
Informix> onpladm run job unload_job -fu
Informix> onpload -j unload_job -fu
```

• Tip :

– device HPL 가 unload load



Click the Load/Unload Job radio button  
 Select a format type  
 Provide a job name, database, table, and device

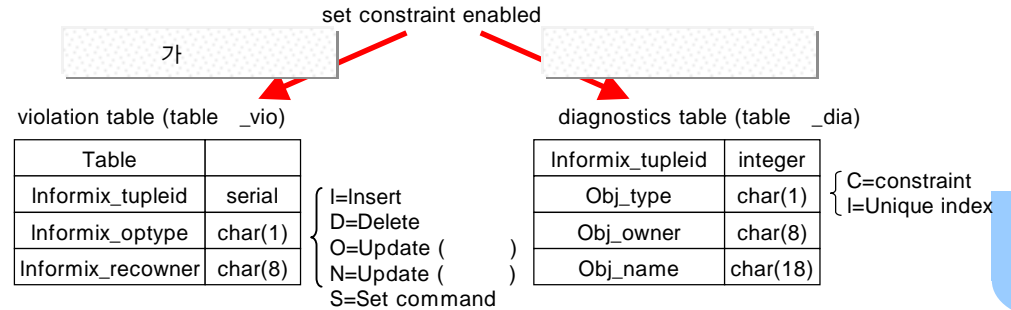
ipload job



# HPL (High Performance Loader)

- load job
  - express
    - 가 가
    - constraint, index, trigger disable
    - lock
    - standard 0
    - ROWID row fragment
  - deluxe
    - constraint, index, trigger 가
    - data replication 가

- unique index, constraint 가 (deluxe ),  
 disable unique index, constraint enable (express )  
 가 가 violation diagnostics



5

- Violation filtering violation

```
update original_tab_vio set col1 = 123 where col1 = 100;
insert into original_tab
select col1, col2, col3 from original_tab_vio
where informix_tupleid = 1;
```

- constraint, index, trigger가 disable

```
select tabname, objtype, state
from systables a, sysobjstate b
where a.tabid = b.tabid
```

C=Constraint  
I=Index  
T=Trigger

D=Disabled  
E=Enabled  
F=Filtering with no error  
G=Filtering with error

# HPL (High Performance Loader)

## onpladm

- job object
  - onpladm list { job | map | query | device | filter | format }
- job object
  - onpladm desc job JOB -f{ l | u } [ -R ]
  - onpladm desc map MAP -f{ l | u }
  - onpladm desc { format | query | filter | device }
- job object
  - onpladm delete job JOB -f{ l | u } [ -R ]
  - onpladm delete map MAP -f{ l | u }
  - onpladm delete { format | query | filter | device }
- job object ,
  - onpladm { create | modify } object -F

- job -R job  
(map,query,device,filter,format)
- object ,  
object
- unload file

```
Informix> onpladm desc device orders_unload > device.modify
Informix> vi device.modify
1 BEGIN OBJECT DEVICEARRAY orders_unload
2
3 BEGIN SEQUENCE
4 TYPE FILE
5 FILE /tmp/orders.txt
6 TAPEBLOCKSIZE 0
7 TAPEDEVICESTRIDE 0
8 PIPECOMMAND
9 END SEQUENCE
10
11 BEGIN SEQUENCE
12 TYPE FILE
13 FILE /tmp/orders2.txt
14 TAPEBLOCKSIZE 0
15 TAPEDEVICESTRIDE 0
16 PIPECOMMAND
17 END SEQUENCE
18
19 END OBJECT
Informix > onpladm modify object -F device.modify
Successfully modified object DEVICEARRAY orders_unload
```

- Tip : Command 가 onload
  - delimiter : formats fieldsep
  - (ko\_kr.ksc) : formats datatype
  - ASCII KS5601
  - run mode : session runmode
    - load : 129 →deluxe, 130 → express
    - unload : 129 → Dirty read, 130 → Committed Read