

**INFORMIX                    manual**  
**(Informix Dynamic Server)**

2003-06-05

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4. 가 /

5.

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7. SQL

## Informix Dynamic Server

Informix Database Server multi-threaded architecture

- DBMS fewer process 가 .
- 가 가 , resource . ,
- resource
- process .

## Informix Database System Architecture

- Shared memory, process, and disk instance .  
 machine instance 가 .

### 1. Shared Memory:

- 1) Resident Portion: DB caching  
 buffer pool system information .
- 2) Virtual Portion: Process maintaining and controlling the resources ,  
 thread session thread session data .
- 3) Message Portion: C/S communication , mailbox .

### 2. Process: Database server . VP , VP

VP class . Thread schedule .

### 3. Disk: Server disk space . data system information .

## Disk

### 1) Physical spaces:

Chunks: , DISK (Raw disk, Cooked file; mounted disk)

Page: Chunk 가 IDS , logically I/O ,  
 2k, 4k byte

Extent: Table disk space , 4 page  
 , default 8 page

### 2) Logical spaces: ( physical space 가 )

Dbspace: Logical collection of chunks, dbspace chunk  
 . physical disk back-up restore , mirroring  
 , database, table , server 2047 dbspace 가

Tblspaces: Table page single table, index fragment

Blobspace : Simple Large Object(text, byte)

Sbospace: Smart Large Object logging caching 가

1.

## 1) Page

- All data & system information dbspace chunk page
- On-Line system I/O data
- Size OS .( 2k, 4k)

## 2) Extent

- table disk space
- page1(Bitmap page), page2(index page), ...
- EXTENT SIZE : When the table is created.(default 8 page)
- NEXT SIZE : added to the table. (default 8 page)
- size page

## 3) Chunk

- On-Line system 가 physical disk space

Cooked / Raw Devices

- buffering interface : A Cooked file is a UNIX file.
- none buffering interface = *character-special* interface : raw device.

## 4) Blobpage

- page .
- blobpage size blobspace .

## 5) Dbspace

- chunk .
- back-up restore .
- mirroring .
- Databases, Table .

## 6) Tblspace

- table page .

## 7) Blobspace

- BLOBs data chunk

**8) Database Logging**

	flag
• No Logging	N
• Buffered Logging	B
• Unbuffered Logging	U
• MODE ANSI Unbuffered Logging	A

) No Logging

- transaction performance .
- 가 .

( Buffered Logging

- logical log buffer가 full logical log .
- Disk logical log fail 가 가 .

) Unbuffered Logging

- transaction logical log buffer logical log
- transaction disk write .
- Performance .

( ANSI MODE

- Unbuffered mode ,
- db

```
$ ontape -s -B stores7 → DB Logging mode
-B : Buffered -U : Unbuffered
-A : ANSI -N : No Logging
stores7 : DataBase Name
```

```
$ onmonitor -> Status -> DataBase
Press ESC to return to the Status Menu.
Use arrow keys to move the cursor.
```

DATABASES				
Database Name	Owner	In Dbspace	When Created	Log Status
sysmaster	informix	rootdbs	05/27/97	U
stores7	informix	datadbs	03/05/98	B

**9) Informix Data Type**

**CHAR(n), CHARACTER(n)**

Character type : n byte  
 Data type : n byte  
 disk space : n byte  
 Character type : 가 .  
 32,767 byte

**INTEGER, INT8, SMALLINT**

Data type  
**INTEGER** : 4 byte ( $\pm 2,147,483,647, 2^{31\pm-1}$ )  
**INT8** : (8:64bit, 10:32bit) ( $\pm 9,223,372,036,854,775,807, 2^{63\pm-1}$ )  
**SMALLINT** : 2byte( $\pm 32,767$ )

**Decimal(p,s)**

Data type  
 가  
 precision :  
 scale :  
 - 32 ,  
 scale (p + 4) / 2, scale (p + 3) / 2

**MONEY(p,s)**

Data type  
 Decimal ( 32 )  
 Default value : MONEY(16,2)  
 DBMONEY

**SERIAL(s), SERIAL8(s)**

system sequential number 가 Data type  
 Integer 가 , Starting number 가 .  
 serial column

DATE

integer (1900 1 1 : 1)  
 Data type  
 DBDATE format  
 Default : mdy4/

**DATETIME** ( Largest qualifier ) **TO** ( smallest qualifier )

Date type , , 가 Data type.

**INTERVAL** Largest qualifier( n ) **TO** smallest qualifier( n )  
Data type

**VARCHAR**(Max,Min)

disk space Character Data type  
 Max : Maximum length ( 255 byte)  
 Min : minimum length

**TEXT**

ASCII file Data type.  
 2<sup>31</sup> byte 가

**BYTE**

Binary type Data Data type  
 Smart Large Object

**BLOB**

Binary Data . 4 tera byte 가

**CLOB**

text type data 가 .

## Informix

### 1) Informix

```
Informix Server          oninit
onmonitor               가          . Informix server
                          Informix 가          ( : INFORMIXDIR ..)
                          informix user    root user   가          .
```

#### 가) oninit

```
Informix login
env
(INFORMIXDIR.INFORMIXSERVER,ONCONFIG )
oninit
onstat -m          Server 가
```

#### ) onmonitor

```
Informix login
env
(INFORMIXDIR.INFORMIXSERVER,ONCONFIG )
onmonitor
Mode
Start-up          (3          quiescent )
On-Line           (3          On-Line )
onmonitor         onstat -m
```

### 2) Informix

```
Informix Server          onmode
onmonitor               가          . Informix server
                          Informix 가          ( : INFORMIXDIR ..)
                          informix user    root user   가          .
```

#### 가) onmode

```
Informix login
env
(INFORMIXDIR.INFORMIXSERVER,ONCONFIG )
onmode -ky
onstat -          Server 가
Shared memory not initialized
```

#### ) onmonitor

```
Informix login
env
```



(INFORMIXDIR.INFORMIXSERVER,ONCONFIG )

onmonitor

Mode

Take-Offline (3 off-line )

onmonitor onstat -

Shared memory not initialized

3.

```
Informix Server          onstat
onmonitor                online log message
DBA                      Server
```

1) onstat

```
onstat Informix Server          monitor          utility
```

가

```
Informix Server          : onstat -
```

```
Informix Dynamic Server Version 7.30.FC4 -- On-Line -- Up 15:07:43 -- 20304 Kbytes
```

```
: 7.30FC4          -> Version
On-Line           ->
Up 15:07:43      -> Server
20304Kbytes      -> Server 가          Memory
```

```
Informix Server log          : onstat -m
```

```
Web Oct 20 19:01:06 1998
19:01:06 Event alarms enabled. ALARMPROG = '/home/informix/etc/no_log.sh'
19:01:12 DR: DRAUTO is 0 (Off)
19:01:12 Informix Dynamic Server Version 7.30.FC4 Software Serial Number DTI#J000000
19:01:13 Informix Dynamic Server Initialized -- Shared Memory Initialized.
19:01:13 Physical Recovery Started.
19:01:13 Physical Recovery Complete: 0 Pages Restored.
19:01:13 Logical Recovery Started.
19:01:16 Logical Recovery Complete. 0 Committed, 0 Rolled Back, 0 Open, 0 Bad Locks
19:01:16 Dataskip is now OFF for all dbspaces
19:01:16 On-Line Mode
19:01:16 Checkpoint Completed: duration was 0 seconds.
```

```
: onstat -m option server message log
, server , informix 가
home directory online.log . DBA
ERROR Assert Fail 가
```

```
) tail - f $INFORMIXDIR/online.log
```

: onstat -u

Informix Dynamic Server Version 7.30.FC4 -- On-Line -- Up 16:36:40 -- 12112 Kbytes									
Userthreads									
address	flags	sessid	user	tty	wait	tout	locks	nreads	nwrites
20044e028	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	15	5
20044e6c0	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	0	2
20044e6c0	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	2	
20044e6c0	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	0	2
20044e6c0	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	0	2
20044e6c0	---P--D	1	informix -	0	0	0	0	0	2

6 active, 128 total, 19 maximum concurrent.

---

Position 1:	B	Waiting on a buffer
	C	Waiting on a checkpoint
	G	Waiting on write of the Logical Log buffer
	L	Waiting on a lock
	S	Waiting on a mutex
	T	Waiting on a transaction
	X	Waiting on a transaction cleanup
	Y	Waiting on a condition
Position 3:	A	DBSpace backup thread
	B	Begin work
	P	Preparing/prepared
	X	XA prepare
	C	Committing/committed
	R	Aborting/aborted
	H	Heuristic aborting/aborted
Position 4:	P	Primary thread for a session
Position 5:	R	Reading (RSAM Call)
	X	Critical Write
Position 7:	B	BTree clean thread
	C	Terminated user thread waiting for cleanup
	D	Daemon thread
	F	Page cleaner thread (flusher)
	M	On-Monitor thread

: Server

6 active :

19 maximum concurrent: Sever

19user

Nice to know:

Onstat -g ses [session #]: Print session information

Onstat -g sql [session #]: Print SQL information

Dbospace : onstat -d

```

Informix Dynamic Server Version 7.30.FC4 -- On-Line -- Up 15:28:34 -- 20304 Kbytes

Dbspaces
address      number  flags   fchunk  nchunks  flags   owner   name
20044c1c0    1       1       1       1        N       informix rootdbs
20044c7d8    2       2001    2       1        N T     informix tempdbs
20044c8c0    3       1       3       1        N       informix cdrqueue
20044c9a8    4       1       4       1        N       informix datadbs
  4 active, 2047 maximum

Chunks
address      chk/dbs  offset  size    free    bpages  flags  pathname
20044c2a8    1 1      0       150000  43481   PO-    /DBSPACE/rootdbs
20044c508    2 2      0       50000   49947   PO-    /DBSPACE/tempdbs
20044c5f8    3 3      0       100000  99883   PO-    /DBSPACE/cdrqueue
20044c6e8    4 4      0       425000  421407  PO-    /DBSPACE/datadbs1
  4 active, 2047 maximum

0x01      No mirror
0x02      Mirror
0x04      Down/disable mirror chunks
0x08      Newly mirrored
0x10      BLOBSpace
0x20      BLOBSpace on removable media
0x40      BLOBSpace on optical media
0x80      BLOBSpace has been dropped
0x100     BLOBSpace is optical stage blob
0x200     Space is being physically recovered
0x400     Space has been physically recovered
0x800     Space is being logically recovered
0x1000    A table in the DBSpace has been dropped
0x2000    Temp DBSpace
0x4000    BLOBSpace is being archived.
0x8000    Smart BLOBSpace
0x10000   Either physical or logical log changed

Position 1:M      Mirrored
                  N      Not mirrored
Position 2:X      Newly mirrored
                  D      Down
                  P      Physically recovered, waiting for logical recovery
                  L      Being logically recovered
                  R      Being recovered
Position 3:B      BLOBSpace
                  T      Temporary
  
```

```

: Server          dbospace          chunk
                CHUNK          flag          가 PD          chunk
down            dbospace          chunk          add          space
가              dbospace          chunk          add          space
                . Chunk 가
  
```

Nice to know:

Onstat -g iof: Print disk I/O statistics by chunk/file

```
Informix Dynamic Server 2000 Version 9.20.UC2 -- On-Line -- Up 16:35:32 --  
11264 Kbytes
```

AIO global files:

gfd	pathname	totalops	dskread	dskwrite	io/s
3	rootdbs_ids920_ksroh	32	23	9	0.0
4	front01-rear01-vol01	2	2	0	0.0

Oncheck -pe: Print extents report (-ce)

: onstat -l

Physical Logging							
Buffer	bufused	bufsize	numpages	numwrits	pages/io		
P-2	0	32	3009	97	31.02		
	phybegin	physize	phypos	phyused	%used		
	10003f	25000	4628	0	0.00		
Logical Logging							
Buffer	bufused	bufsize	numrecs	numpages	numwrits	recs/pages	pages/io
L-3	0	32	345992	16135	1174	21.4	13.7
	Subsystem	numrecs	Log	Space used			
	OLDRSAM	345992	31252264				
address	number	flags	uniqid	begin	size		
sed	%used						
200543d88	1	U-B----	1	1061e7	10000	10000	
100.00							
200543da4	2	U-B----	2	1088f7	10000	10000	100.00
200543dc0	3	U---C-L	3	10b007	10000	1109	11.09
200543ddc	4	F-----	0	10d717	10000	0	0.00
200543df8	5	F-----	0	10fe27	10000	0	0.00
200543e14	6	F-----	0	112537	10000	0	0.00
200543e30	7	F-----	0	114c47	10000	0	0.00
200543e4c	8	F-----	0	117357	10000	0	0.0
Position 1:A		Newly added					
F		Free log					
U		Used log					
Position 3:B		Backed up					

```

:          FULL                                monitor
.          20MB      8      가                      1, 2
(U-B)          3          (U - C-L)
(F ----)

```

Nice to know:logical log 가 , drop, physical log

<p>Onparams: onparams { -a -d DBspace [-s size]    -d -l logid [-y]    -p -s size [-d DBspace] [-y] }</p> <p>-a - Add a logical log  -d - Drop a logical log  -p - Change physical log size and location  -y - Automatically responds "yes" to all prompts</p> <hr/> <p>Onmode -l (Force to next logical log)  Onmode -c (Do Checkpoint)</p>
--

2) onmonitor

```
onmonitor          status                               monitor
.                  onmonitor                          .
```

```
STATUS:  Profile  Userthreads  Spaces  Databases  Logs  Archive  ...
```

```
Display dbspace and chunk information.
```

```
-----On-Line----- Press CTRL-W for Help. -----
```

4. 가

```
DBA          dbspace          check          dbspace
            dbspace          가          .          dbspace
```

```
1)          dbspace
            raw disk
( : /dev/rdisk/disk1          /home/data/datadbs1)
            owner:group          informix          .
chown informix /dev/rdisk/disk1
chgrp informix /dev/rdisk/disk1
            mod          660          .
chmod 660 /dev/rdisk/disk1
onmonitor          Dbspaces -> Create          .
```

```
CREATE DBSPACE
DbSPACE Name [newdbSPACE          ]          Mirror [N ]          Temp [N ]

PRIMARY CHUNK INFORMATION:
Full Pathname [/dev/rdisk/disk1          ]
Offset [          0] Kbytes          Size [          2000000] Kbytes

MIRROR CHUNK INFORMATION:
Full Pathname [          ]
Offset [          0] Kbytes
```

```
DbSPACE Name          :          dbSPACE
TEMP          : dbSPACE          temp dbSPACE          [Y/N]
MIRROR          : dbSPACE          dbSPACE          [Y/N]
Full Path          :          disk path          (          full path          )
Offset          : disk          (          0)
Size          :          disk
MIRROR          [Y]          disk          .
```



```

2)      dbospace      가
          raw disk
( : /dev/rdisk/disk1      /home/data/datadbs1)
          owner:group      informix      .
chown informix /dev/rdisk/disk1
chgrp informix /dev/rdisk/disk1
          mod      660      .
chmod 660 /dev/rdisk/disk1
onmonitor      Dbspaces -> Add_chunk ->      dbospace
dbospace      .

```

- Onspaces

Onspaces: create, drop, mirror dbspaces

Onspaces -c -d dbospace -p /dev/rdisk/disk1 -o 20000 -s 100000

Usage:

```

onspaces { -a spacename -p pathname -o offset -s size [-m path offset]
            { { [-Mo mdoffset] [-Ms mdsized] } | -U }
            [-Df default-list] } |
-c { -d DBspace [-t]
     -p pathname -o offset -s size [-m path offset] } |
  { -b BLOBspace -g pagesize
    -p pathname -o offset -s size [-m path offset] } |
  { -S SBLOBspace
    -p pathname -o offset -s size [-m path offset]
    [-Mo mdoffset] [-Ms mdsized] [-Df default-list] } |
  { -x Extspace -l Location } |
-d spacename [-p pathname -o offset] [-f] [-y]
-f[y] off [DBspace-list] | on [DBspace-list]
-m spacename {-p pathname -o offset -m path offset [-y] |
              -f filename} |
-r spacename [-y] |
-s spacename -p pathname -o offset {-O | -D} [-y] }
-ch SBLOBspace {-Df | -ch} flags
-cl SBLOBspace

```

```

-a - Add a chunk to a DBspace, BLOBspace or SBLOBspace
-c - Create a DBspace, BLOBspace, SBLOBspace or Extspace
-d - Drop a DBspace, BLOBspace, SBLOBspace, Extspace, or chunk
-f - Change dataskip default for specified DBspaces
-m - Add mirroring to an existing DBspace, BLOBspace or SBLOBspace
-r - Turn mirroring off for a DBspace, BLOBspace or SBLOBspace
-s - Change the status of a chunk
-ch - Change SBLOBspace characteristics
-cl - Clean SBLOBspace (delete stray LOs)

```

5.

- Incremental Backup

- Level-0 : backup server system data backup.
- Level-1 : Level-0 backup data backup.
- Level-2 : Level-0 Level-1 backup data data backup.

- backup step

logical log free space 가 check.  
 Server 가 checkpoint .  
 Chunk write page backup list .  
 Physical log page temporary table .  
 Internal backup thread 가 backup data .

1) DATA

```
onconfig TAPEDEV .
Device .
ontape -s -L 0 ( 1,2)
Label
```

2) LOG

```
onconfig LTAPEDEV .
Device .
ontape -a ( -c)
Label
```

3) DATA

```
onconfig TAPEDEV .
Device .
ontape -r
Salvage Log (Y/N) : N
Continue Restore?(Y/N) : Y
Log Restore?(Y/N) : Y
LOG
Enter
onstat -m
```

6.

1) Server

onstat - On-Line  
Off-Line Restart (oninit)  
online.log

af.xxxxx

online.log af.xxxx

Informix Tech Support Center

2) Server

Connection

onstat - On-Line

onstat -a > onstat.a

onmode -ky (oninit)

online.log

online.log ( ) onstat -a

Informix Tech Support Center

3) DISK DATA ACCESS 가

DISK

(Informix Tech Support )

DISK 가 rootdbs

ontape -r

DISK 가 rootdbs 가 Dbspace

ontape -r dbspace name

online.log onstat -d

**7. SQL**

- DB

- . The logging mode
- . ANSI standard compliance
- . database가 dbspace (default root dbspace)

- DataBase Create

1. CREATE DATABASE *dbname* [IN *dbspace*] [WITH [LOG, BUFFERED LOG, LOG MODE ANSI]]
- 2.

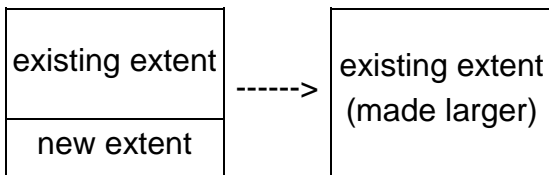
- . CREATE DATABASE *zzz*  
 root dbspace, no logging, DB *zzz*
- . CREATE DATABASE *zzz* IN *dbmaster* WITH LOG  
 dbmaster dbspace, unbuffered logging, DB *zzz*

- Tables and Dbspace

1. database가 dbspace dbspace table .  
 system catalog database data dbspace .

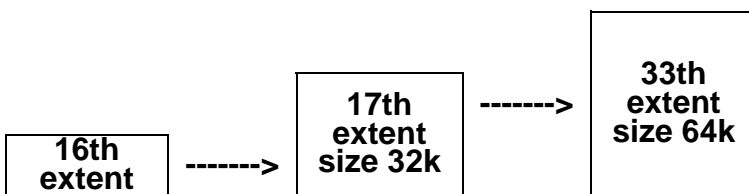
- Extent Growth

1. Concatenation



new extent is physically adjacent to existing extent.

2. Doubling



extent size automatically double every 16 extents

3. Manual Modification

ALTER TABLE .

4. dbspace minimum available space .

- Table Lock Modes

. Lock mode table ALTER .

1. Page locking

. concurrency, availability가 .

2. Row locking

. locking resource 가.

- Creating a Table

CREATE TABLE *tablename*(

*col1* SERIAL NOT NULL, Columns and their data types

*col2* TEXT IN TABLE,

*col3* BYTE IN blobdbs,

*col4* ...)

IN *dbname* Location of the table

EXTENT SIZE 64

NEXT SIZE 32 Size of the initial and next extent in kilobyte

LOCK MODE *row* Lock level

1. CREATE TABLE

. **systables, syscolumns** table table column insert

. dbspace table extent size space .

. table lock level set

- Create INDEXS

1. Index dbspace .

```

create table chur (
    id integer,
    name char(20),
    phone char(20),
    address char(100)
) in datadbs1 extent size 32 next size 32 lock mode row;

create unique index x_chur_0 on chur(id) in ixdbs1;
alter table chur add constraint primary key (id) constraint c_chur_0;

create unique index x_chur_1 on chur(name) in ixdbs1;
alter table chur add constraint unique (name) constraint c_chur_1;
    
```

- Storing BLOB data

1. BLOB data tablespace blobspace .

2. tablespace BLOB data가 row

. BLOBs will use their own pages.

- 3. BLOB data가 2 page tablespace performance .

- Creating a Temporary Table

1. TEMP TABLE

- . session 가
- . DataBase가 close delete ( DROP TABLE )
- . systables, syscolumns insert .
- . ALTER TABLE 가.
- . INDEX create.

. No Logging mode

CREATE TEMP TABLE temptable(col1 CHAR(3), ...) **WITH NO LOG;**

2. DBSPACETEMP

- Altering a Table

1. Add a column

- . data column NULL.
- . BEFORE column .
- . ALTER TABLE tablename ADD col5 INTEGER BEFORE col3

2. Modify a column

- . data type, the length or allow/disallow null
- . ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY col2 INTEGER NOT NULL

3. Drop a column

- . ALTER TABLE tablename DROP col2

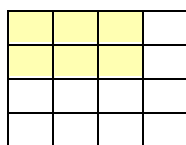
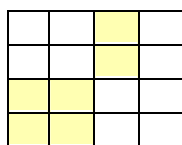
- In-Place ALTER TABLE:ADD column

- . \$oncheck -pT database:table

- Altering the Next Extent Size and Lock Mode

- . ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY NEXT SIZE 300
- . ALTER TABLE tableanme LOCK MODE (ROW)

- Data Space Reclamation



the table to be re-written,  
freeing unused space for other  
tables

- . ALTER INDEX indexname TO CLUSTER

- Renaming Columns, Tables, and Database

1. Rename a column

- . RENAME COLUMN *tablename.colname* TO *colrename*
- . sysviews, syschecks table viewtext

2. Rename a table

- . RENAME TABLE *tablename* TO *tablerename*
- . references to the table within any views are changed.
- . CREATE TRIGGER *triggername*  
 INSERT ON *tablename1* REFERENCING NEW AS **new** **event**  
 FOR EACH ROW (INSERT INTO *tablename2*); **action**  
 event *tablename1* ,  
 action *tablename2*

3. Rename a database

- . RENAME DATABASE *dbname* TO *dbrename*

- Dropping Tables and Databases

1. Drop Table

- . All references to the table in system catalog tables are deleted
- . table space is freed
- . DROP TABLE *tablename*

2. Drop Database

- . The system catalog tables are dropped
- . table space is freed
- . The data is no longer accessible
- . DROP DATABASE *dbname*

- DBSCHEMA Utility

. DBSCHEMA database table CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX,  
GRANT,  
CREATE SYNONYM, CREATE VIEW SQL command file

. USAGE:

```
dbschema [-t tablename] [-s user] [-p user] [-r rolename] [-f procname]  
          [-hd tablename] -d dbname [-ss] [filename]
```

```
-t      table or view, table      all  
-s      synonyms created by user name, "all" for all users  
-ss     generate server specific syntax  
        (lock mode, extent size, dbspace name)  
-p      permissions granted to user name, "all" for all users  
-r      create and grant of the role, "all" for all roles  
        (Not a valid option for SE)  
-f      stored procedure name, "all" for all stored procedures  
-d      database name  
-hd     Histograms of the distribution for columns of  
        of a specified table, a specific table column,  
        or \"all\" for all tables.
```



### - Fragmentation

1. The distribution of data from one table across separate dbspaces.

### - Advantages of Fragmentation

1. Parallel scans
2. Balanced I/O
3. Finer granularity of archives and restores
4. Higher availability
  - . to skip unavailable fragments in a table.

### - Types of Distribution Schemes

. FRAGMENT            EXTENT            LOCK MODE            .

#### 1. Round Robin

. CREATE TABLE *tablename*(  
  *col1* INTEGER, ...)

**FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN** *dbspace1, dbspace2*

    EXTENT SIZE ...;

. *dbspace*            2            .

. You should calculate EXTENT SIZE and NEXT SIZE for an average size fragment.

.            : column            update    row            .

.            : Query optimizer is not able to eliminate fragments

#### 2. Expression

. CREATE TABLE *tablename*(  
  *col1* INTEGER, ...)

**FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION**

*col1* > 1000 IN *dbspace1*,

*col1* > 500 IN *dbspace2*,

**REMAINDER** IN *dbspace3*

    EXTENT SIZE ...;

. row    column    가            *dbspace*            .

. REMAINDER ELSE            .

*dbspace*

. >, <, >=, <=, IN, BETWEEN, AND, OR

.            : Fragments may be eliminated from query scans.

    Data can be segregated to support a archiving strategy.

    fragment level grant            .

Unequal data distribution can be created to offset an unequal frequency of access.

. CPU resource

- Fragmenting by Expression :Guidelines

1. scan REMAINDER
2. Attempt to balance I/O across disks.
3. expression
4. 가
5. data type conversion .
6. Optimize data loads by placing the most frequently accessed fragment first in your fragmentation statement.
7. fragment .

- Fragmented Indexes

- . index round robin fragment .
- . index and data pages are separate.
- . dbspace the index will default to the same fragmentation strategy as the table.

- CREATE INDEX Statement

```
CREATE INDEX indexname ON tablename (col1)
FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION
col1 > 1000 IN dbspace1,
col2 <= 1000 IN dbspace2;
```

- ROWIDS

- . fragment table rowid unique .
- . rowid unique WITH ROWIDS .
- . CREATE TABLE *tablename*(...)
  - WITH ROWIDS**
  - FRAGMENT ...
- . informix unique row access rowid primary key
- . row rowid column 4 byte가 add.

- Initializing a New Fragmentation

1. non-fragmentation --> fragmentation
  - . ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*
    - INIT** FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN *dbspace1*, *dbspace2*
2. round robin --> expression
  - . ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

---

## INIT FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION

MOD(col1, 2) = 0 *dbspace1*,

MOD(col1, 2) = 1 *dbspace2*

3. fragmentation --> non-fragmentation

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

**INIT** IN *dbspace1*

- Adding an Additional Fragment

. ADD row dbspace

1. Expression

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

ADD col1 > 3000 IN *dbspace4*

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

ADD col1 <= 3000 OR col1 = 3500 IN *dbspace3* **BEFORE** *dbspace4*

. BEFORE, AFTER

. BEFORE, AFTER

REMAINDER

. col1 3200 row dbspace3

, *dbspace3* 가 **BEFORE**

row *dbspace4*

2. Round robin

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

ADD *dbspace4*

- Dropping a Fragment

. drop fragment row index fragment

fragment drop .

. expression fragment remainder fragment

drop fragment row가 .

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename* DROP *dbspace1*

. ALTER FRAGMENT ON INDEX *indexname* DROP *dbspace1*

. Dropping the number of fragment below two is not allowed

- Modifying an Existing Fragment

. (expression) dbspace MODIFY 가 .

. (expression)

ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

MODIFY ***dbspace1*** TO col1 > 3000 IN ***dbspace1***

. *dbspace*

ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *tablename*

MODIFY ***dbspace3*** TO REMAINDER IN ***dbspace5***

. MODIFY row , row (expression)  
fragment가 error return and ALTER FRAGMENT will fail

- Attaching and Detaching Tables

1. Attach

- . ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *table1*  
ATTACH *table1, table2*
- . *table1 table2* identical schema, different dbspace
- . No referential, primary key, unique, or NOT NULL constraint
- . *table2* serial column *table1* check constraint가 .

2. Detach

- . ALTER FRAGMENT ON TABLE *table1*  
DETACH *dbspace2 table2*
- . DETACH command will not work on tables with rowids

- Skipping Inaccessible Fragment

---

## Concurrency Control

- Types of Concurrency
  - . Read Concurrency
  - . Update Concurrency
  - . Lock
    1. Exclusive lock
    2. Shared lock
    3. Update lock
  
- Read Concurrency : Four isolation Levels
- Dirty Read
  - . No lock check ( dirty data )
  - . No lock ( data 가 )
- Committed Read
  - . Lock check ( commit data)
  - . No lock
- Cursor Stability
  - . Lock check
  - . Row lock (cursor가 data)
  - . cursor Committed read .
- Repeatable Read
  - . row lock
- Setting the Level of isolation
  - . SET ISOLATION TO [*dirty read, committed read, cursor stability, repeatable read*]
  - . logging mode가 Dirty Read
  - . session .
  
- Update Concurrency : Locking Granularity
  1. Database level : DATABASE stores7 EXCLUSIVE;
  2. Table level : LOCK TABLE customer IN [SHARE | EXCLUSIVE] MODE;  
UNLOCK TABLE customer;
  3. Page level
  4. Row level
  5. Key level
- SET LOCK MODE TO [WAIT | NOT WAIT | WAIT 20];

## Sample Query

### - Using Additional Functions

1. SELECT customer\_num, call\_dtime FROM cust\_calls WHERE call\_dtime >= "1994-07-01 00:00";

SELECT customer\_num, call\_dtime FROM cust\_calls WHERE call\_dtime >= **DATE**('7/1/94');

2. SELECT customer\_num, **MONTH**(call\_dtime) FROM cust\_calls;

3. SELECT customer\_num, MONTH(call\_dtime) FROM cust\_calls;

WHERE MONTH(call\_dtime) = MONTH(**CURRENT**)

AND YEAR(call\_dtime) < YEAE(**CURRENT**);

4. SELECT customer\_num, MONTH(call\_dtime) FROM cust\_calls;

WHERE MONTH(call\_dtime) = MONTH(**TODAY**)

AND YEAR(call\_dtime) < YEAE(**TODAY**);

5. SELECT customer\_num, **EXTEND**(call\_dtime, month to minute) FROM cust\_calls;

6. SELECT TO\_CHAR(call\_dtime, '%A %B %d %Y %R') FROM cust\_calls;

Result : (expression) Sunday June 12 1994 08:20

%A : Full weekday name	%B : Full month name
%d : Day of month as a decimal	%m : Month as a decimal
%Y : Year as a 4-digit decimal	%R : Time of day in 24-hour format

7. SELECT \* FROM cust\_calls

WHERE call\_dtime >= **TO\_DATE**('1994-06-12 08:20', '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M');

8. SELECT company FROM customer WHERE **UPPER**(city) = "PALO ALTO";

9. SELECT company FROM customer WHERE **LOWER**(city) = "palo alto";

10. SELECT company FROM customer WHERE **INITCAP**(city) = "Palo Alto";

11. SELECT **phone**[1,3], customer\_num FROM customer WHERE **phone**[1,3] = '415';

12. SELECT "customer name is " || **Iname** FROM customer;

13. SELECT '(' || **phone**[1,3] || ')' || **phone**[5,12], fname, lname FROM customer;

14. SELECT **TRIM**(fname) || lname FROM customer;

15. SELECT **HEX**(256) FROM dummy\_table;

16. SELECT **TAN**(1) FROM dummy\_table;

17. SELECT **ABS**(-256) FROM dummy\_table;

18. SELECT **MOD**(257,8) FROM dummy\_table;

19. SELECT company, **NVL**(address2, "No Second line") FROM customer;

- 
20. SELECT company, state, **CASE WHEN state="CA" THEN "Region1"**  
**WHEN state="AZ" THEN "Region2"**  
**ELSE "Region3" END region** FROM customer;
  21. SELECT company, state **DECODE(state,"CA","Region1","AZ","Region2","Region3")**  
FROM customer;
  22. SELECT **LENGTH(fname)**, fname FROM customer;
  23. SELECT **USER, SITENAME, DBSERVERNAME**, \* FROM dummy\_table;
  24. SELECT c.customer\_num, lname, order\_num FROM customer c, **OUTER** orders o  
WHERE c.customer\_num = o.customer\_num;
  25. SELECT \* FROM manufact WHERE manu\_code **IN**  
(SELECT manu\_code FROM manufact WHERE lead\_time > "1");
  26. SELECT \* FROM manufact WHERE manu\_code **NOT IN**  
(SELECT manu\_code FROM manufact WHERE lead\_time > "1");
  27. **INSERT INTO** closed\_orders **SELECT** \* FROM orders WHERE paid\_date IS NOT NULL;
  28. **UPDATE** orders SET ship\_instruct = 'ASAP' WHERE order\_date > '6/1/94'  
AND customer\_num **IN (SELECT** customer\_num FROM customer WHERE city='Redwood City');
  29. **LOAD FROM** 'new\_state.unl' INSERT INTO state;
  30. **LOAD FROM** 'new\_state.unl' **DELIMITER** '|' INSERT INTO state;
  31. **LOAD FROM** 'new\_state.unl' INSERT INTO customer(**customer\_num,fname,lname**);
  32. **UNLOAD TO** 'new\_state.unl' **DELIMITER** '|' SELECT \* FROM customer;
  33. **UNLOAD TO** 'new\_state.unl' SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE customer\_num > 120;
  34. INSERT INTO customer(fname,lname) VALUES ('Donald','Duck');  
SELECT UNIQUE **DBINFO('sqlca.sqllerrd1')** FROM sysdefaults;
  35. INSERT INTO customer(fname,lname) VALUES ('Donald','Duck');  
SELECT UNIQUE **DBINFO('sqlca.sqllerrd2')** FROM sysdefaults;

## - Remote Connection

1. CONNECT TO **'db@server'** USER 'username' USING passwd;
2. DATABASE **"//server/db"**
3. SELECT a.\*, b.\* FROM customer a, **testdb:customer b**

WHERE a.customer\_num = b.num;

4. SELECT \* FROM orders, **testdb@server:tablename**

WHERE orders.key = **testdb@server:tablename.key**;



## - Query EXPLAIN

1. Query Optimization
  - A. Read fewer rows
  - B. Avoid sorts
  - C. Sort fewer rows
  - D. Sort on simple keys
2. SET EXPLAIN ON; SET EXPLAIN OFF;

```
SQL:  New  Run  Modify  Use-editor  Output  Choose  Save  Info  Drop  Exit
Run the current SQL statements.
```

```
----- stores7@dbserver ----- Press CTRL-W for Help -----
```

```
SET EXPLAIN ON;
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE zipcode matches '94*';
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE zipcode matches '*40';
SET EXPLAIN OFF;
```

```
$ vi sqexplain.out
```

```
QUERY:
```

```
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE zipcode matches '94*'
```

```
Estimated Cost: 1
```

```
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 6
```

```
1) informix.customer: INDEX PATH
```

```
(1) Index Keys: zipcode (Serial, fragments: ALL)
```

```
Lower Index Filter: informix.customer.zipcode MATCHES '94*'
```

```
QUERY:
```

```
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE zipcode matches '*40'
```

```
Estimated Cost: 2
```

```
Estimated # of Rows Returned: 6
```

```
1) informix.customer: SEQUENTIAL SCAN
```

```
Filters: informix.customer.zipcode MATCHES '*40'
```

3. (o)SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE zipcode MATCHES '94\*';  
 ≠ (x)SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE zipcode MATCHES '\*94\*';
- 4.(o)SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE zipcode[1,2] = '94';  
 ≠ (x)SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE zipcode[2,3] = '40';
- 5.(o)SELECT \* FROM customer, order WHERE customer.customer\_num =  
 orders.customer\_num  
 ≠ (x)SELECT \* FROM customer, order WHERE customer.text = orders.text
- 6.SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE EXISTS  
 (SELECT customer\_num FROM orders  
 WHERE orders.customer\_num = customer.customer\_num  
 AND order\_date = date('1998/6/18'));  
 ≠ SELECT c.\* FROM customer c, orders o  
 WHERE c.customer\_num = o.customer\_num AND o.order\_date = date('1998/6/18');

## - Optimizer Directives

1. --+ Directives
2. {+ Directives }
3. /\*+ Directives \*/

#### 4. Directives

##### A. Join-Order Directive

- ORDERED : join-order

```
SELECT --+ ORDERED
name, title, salary, dname
FROM dept, job, emp
Where title = 'clerk'
AND loc = 'Palo Alto'
AND emp.dno = dept.dno
AND emp.job= job.job
```

##### B. Access-Method Directive :

- INDEX : Perform a full-table scan.
- AVOID\_INDEX : Do not use any of the indexes listed.
- FULL : Use the index specified to access the table.
- AVOID\_FULL : Do not perform a full-table scan on the listed table.

```
SELECT {+INDEX(EMP dept_no)}

SELECT {+AVOID_INDEX(EMP loc_no, job_no), AVOID_FULL(EMP)}

SELECT {+FULL(e)} name, salary FROM emp e;

SELECT {+AVOID_FULL(e), INDEX(e salary_idx)} name, salary
FROM emp e WHERE e.dno = 1 AND e.salary > 5000;

SELECT {+EXPLAIN AVOID_FULL(customer)} *
FROM customer;
```

##### C. Join-Method Directive :

- USE\_NL : Nested Loop Join
- USE\_HASH : Hash Join
- AVOID\_NL :
- AVOID\_HASH :

```
SELECT /*+ USE_HASH (dept /BUILD)
Force the optimizer to use the dept table to
construct a hash table */
name, title, salary, dname
FROM emp, dept, job
WHERE loc = 'Phoenix'
AND emp.dno = dept.dno
AND emp.job = job.job
```

```
SELECT --+USE_NL(dept)
      Name, title, salary, dname
FROM emp, dept, job
WHERE loc='Palo Alto'
      AND emp.dno = dept.dno
      AND emp.job = job.job
```

#### D. Optimization-Goal Directive

- ALL\_ROWS:
- FIRST\_ROWS :

```
SELECT --+ FIRST_ROWS
lname, fname FROM customer
ORDER BY sname
```

```
SELECT {+FIRST_ROWS
Return the first screenful of rows as fast as possible}
FIRST 50 lname, fname, bonus
FROM emp
ORDER BY bonus DESC
```

```
SELECT --+FIRST_ROWS INDEX(test ix_mul)
FIRST 10 a,b,fix_test(a,b)
FROM test
ORDER BY 4;
```