



# Hands-on Lab: Db2 System Tables

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will learn how to access and work with system tables in the Db2 relational database management system. Every Db2 database contains system catalog tables that store metadata and definitions of the database objects such as tables, views, indexes, etc.

## Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use Db2 on Cloud to:

- Explore the system catalog tables of your Db2 database
- Query the system catalog to retrieve metadata from tables in your database
- Query the system catalog to retrieve column metadata

## Software Used in This Lab

In this lab, you will use [IBM Db2 Database](#). Db2 is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) from IBM, designed to store, analyze and retrieve data efficiently.

# IBM Db2

To complete this lab, you will use a Db2 database service on IBM Cloud. If you did not complete the following lab earlier, you may not have access to Db2 on Cloud and should complete that lab before starting this lab.

- [Hands-on Lab : Sign up for IBM Cloud and Create Db2 service instance](#)

## Database Used in This Lab

The database used in this lab is an internal database. You will be working on a sample HR database. This HR database schema consists of 5 tables called EMPLOYEES, JOB\_HISTORY, JOBS, DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS. Each table has a few rows of sample data. The following diagram shows the tables for the HR database:

|

SAMPLE HR DATABASE TABLES										
EMPLOYEES										
EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	SSN	B_DATE	SEX	ADDRESS	JOB_ID	SALARY	MANAGER_ID	DEP_ID
E1001	John	Thomas	123456	1976-01-09	M	5631 Rice, OakPark,IL	100	100000	30001	2
E1002	Alice	James	123457	1972-07-31	F	980 Berry ln, Elgin,IL	200	80000	30002	5
E1003	Steve	Wells	123458	1980-08-10	M	291 Springs, Gary,IL	300	50000	30002	5

JOB_HISTORY			
EMPL_ID	START_DATE	JOBS_ID	DEPT_ID
E1001	2000-01-30	100	2
E1002	2010-08-16	200	5
E1003	2016-08-10	300	5

JOBS			
JOB_IDENT	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
100	Sr. Architect	60000	100000
200	Sr.SoftwareDeveloper	60000	80000
300	Jr.SoftwareDeveloper	40000	60000


DEPARTMENTS			
DEPT_ID_DEP	DEP_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOC_ID
2	Architect Group	30001	L0001
5	Software Development	30002	L0002
7	Design Team	30003	L0003
5	Software	30004	L0004

LOCATIONS	
LOCT_ID	DEP_ID_LOC
L0001	2
L0002	5
L0003	7


## Exercise 1: Load the Database into Db2

To get started, let's open up Db2 on IBM Cloud and create the sample HR database.


1. Download the sample HR database by right-clicking the following link and saving as HR\_Database\_Create\_Tables\_Script.sql: [Sample HR Database](#)
2. Open up and log in to the [IBM Cloud](#).
3. In left pane, click the “Resource list” button.
4. Under the “Services and software” subsection, select the Db2 database. It will be titled some variation of “Db2-xx” where *xx* is some combination of letters and numbers.










 IBM Cloud







Search resources and offerings...




# Resource list

**1**

**vm****+**



▼ Name	↑ Group
<input type="text" value="Filter by name or IP address..."/>	<input type="text" value="Filter by gro"/>
^ <b>Container Registry</b> (0)	
^ <b>Satellite</b> (0)	
^ <b>Cloud Foundry apps</b> (0)	
^ <b>Cloud Foundry services</b> (0)	
^ <b>Services and software</b> (5)	
<b>2</b>  <u>Db2-qk</u>	Default
 KnowledgeCatalog	Default
 WatsonMachineLearning	Default
 WatsonOpenScale	Default
 WatsonStudio	Default
^ <b>Storage</b> (1)	
 CV Studio	Default
^ <b>Network</b> (0)	

5. Click the “Go to UI” button to open the user interface for Db2.

 IBM Cloud

Search resources and offerings...

[Resource list](#) /

Db2-qk  Active [Add tags](#) 

**Manage**

[Getting started](#)


[Service credentials](#)

[Connections](#)

## Getting started

Where can I find my credentials?

Get your username and password from the [Getting started](#) link to the left and selecting "New"

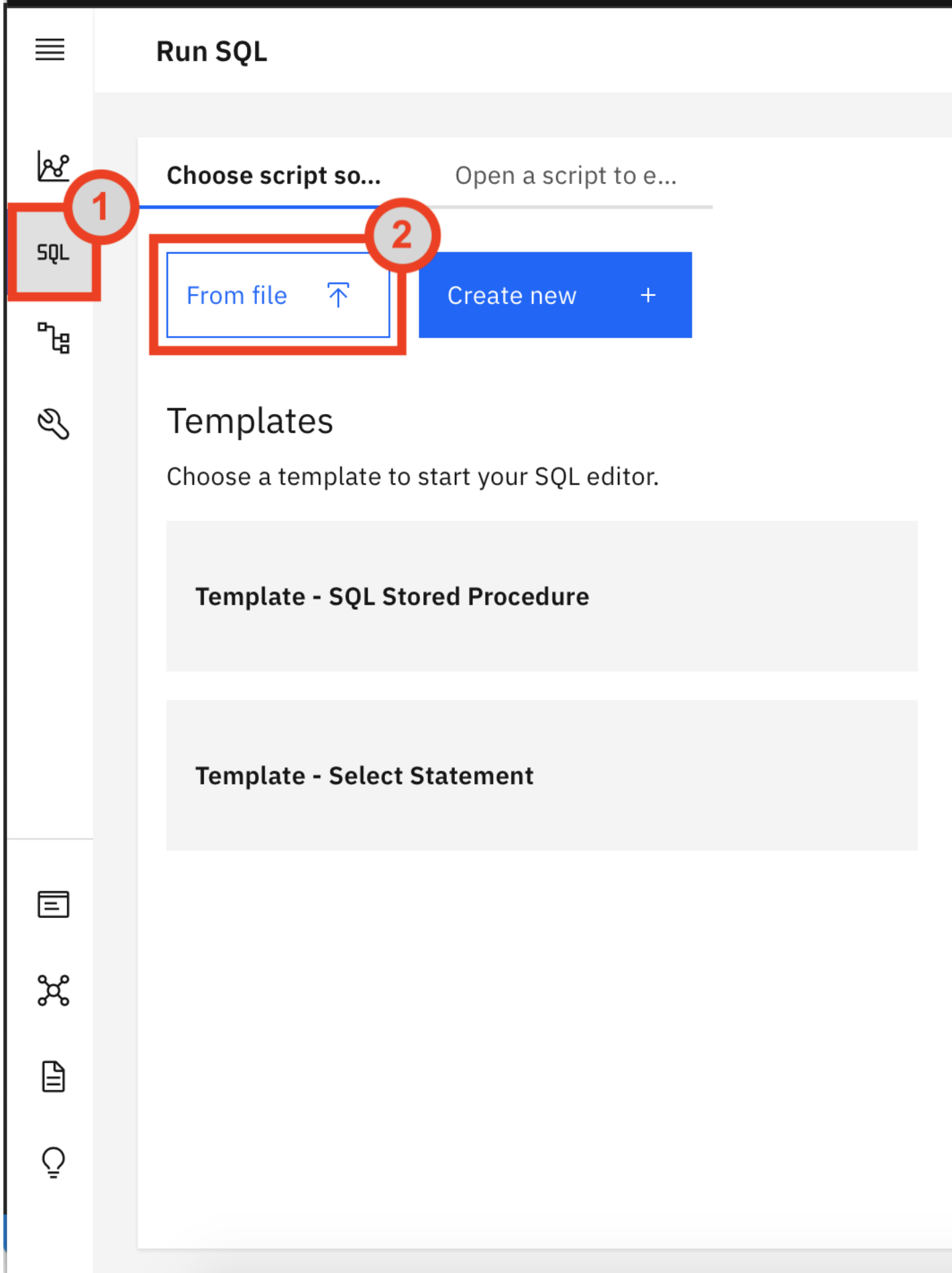
[Go to UI](#) 

[Getting started](#)

6. To upload the sample HR database you are working with, click the "Run SQL" button on the menu tab in the left pane.

7. Click the “From file” button.

# IBM Db2 on Cloud



8. Upload the HR\_Database\_Create\_Tables\_Script.sql file you downloaded in Step 1.

9. Click the “Run all” button.

## IBM Db2 on Cloud



## Run SQL



SQL



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```
1  -----
2  --DDL statement for table 'HR' database--
3  -----
4
5  -- Drop the tables in case they exist
6
7  DROP TABLE EMPLOYEES;
8  DROP TABLE JOB_HISTORY;
9  DROP TABLE JOBS;
10 DROP TABLE DEPARTMENTS;
11 DROP TABLE LOCATIONS;
12
13 -- Create the tables
14
15 CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES (
16     EMP_ID CHAR(9) NOT NUL
17     F_NAME VARCHAR(15) NOT
18     L_NAME VARCHAR(15) NOT
19     SSN CHAR(9),
20     B_DATE DATE,
21     SEX CHAR,
22     ADDRESS VARCHAR(30),
23     JOB_ID CHAR(9),
24     SALARY DECIMAL(10,2),
25     MANAGER_ID CHAR(9),
26     DEP_ID CHAR(9) NOT NUL
```

Run all



Remember my selection



After executing this SQL code, your Db2 server will now have a database containing several tables.

## Exercise 2: Access the Db2 System Tables

Every Db2 database has a **SYSTABLES** catalog table. From the official [IBM Db2 documentation](#), the SYSTABLES table contains one row for each table, view, or alias. Each table row indicates whether the object that it describes is a table, view, or alias, its name, who created it, the database that it belongs to, the table space it belongs to, and other information. The SYSTABLES table also has a REMARKS column in which you can store your own information about the table in question.

In essence, the SYSTABLES catalog table contains metadata about all other database objects in the Db2 server. Let's go ahead and see how you can access some of this useful metadata.

### Task A: Perform a Simple Query on SYSTABLES

1. Click the “Add new script” button.

IBM Db2 on Cloud



Run SQL



SQL



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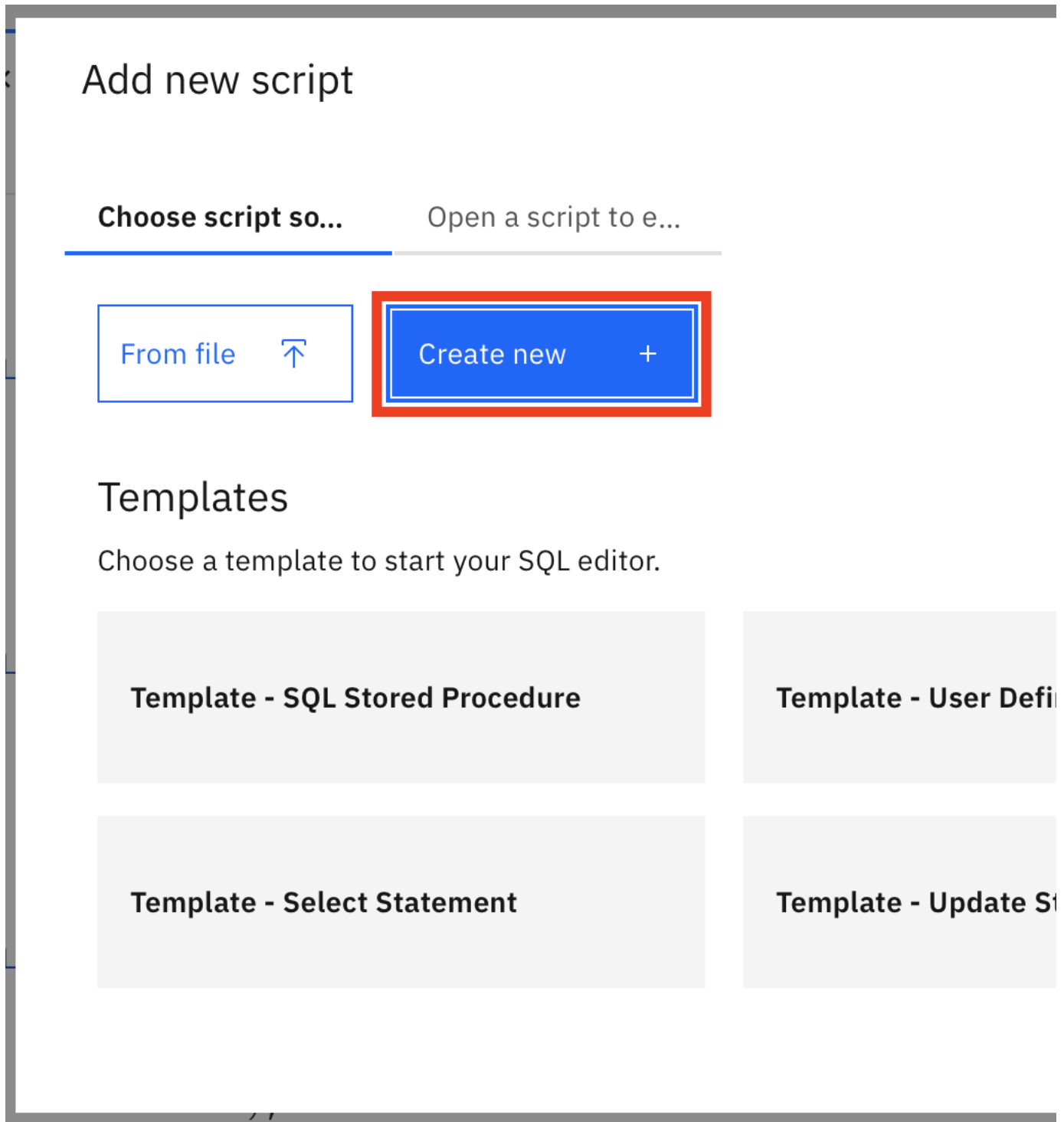
```
34                                DEPT_ID CHAR(9),
35                                PRIMARY KEY (EMPL_
36                                );
37
38 CREATE TABLE JOBS (
39     JOB_IDENT CHAR(9) NOT NULL
40     JOB_TITLE VARCHAR(15) ,
41     MIN_SALARY DECIMAL(10,2),
42     MAX_SALARY DECIMAL(10,2),
43     PRIMARY KEY (JOB_IDENT)
44 );
45
46 CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENTS (
47     DEPT_ID_DEP CHAR(9) NOT NULL
48     DEP_NAME VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL
49     MANAGER_ID CHAR(9)
50     LOC_ID CHAR(9),
51     PRIMARY KEY (DEPT_ID_DEP, DEP_NAME)
52 );
53
54 CREATE TABLE LOCATIONS (
55     LOCT_ID CHAR(9) NOT NULL
56     DEP_ID_LOC CHAR(9) NOT NULL
57     PRIMARY KEY (LOCT_ID, DEP_ID_LOC)
58 );
59
```

Run all



Remember my selection

2. Click “Create new” to open an empty SQL editor.



3. Let's start off with the most basic query on the SYSTABLES table by taking a look at the whole table. Enter the following code into the SQL editor and click the “Run all” button.

```
1. 1  
1. SELECT * FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES;
```

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2

SELECT \* FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES;

1

Run all

2

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☒ Remember my selection

The result of the query is shown on the right-hand side of the screen. There are numerous results with only the first few displayed. You can see the first few columns showing the name of the table, its creator, and the type of the database object (T for table). The first five shown are all system tables and you can see that the creator is SYSIBM.

**Task B: Query SYSTABLES by CREATOR**

Let’s do a slightly more advanced query on SYSIBM.SYSTABLES to retrieve the metadata for the tables you created for your sample HR database. One way to do this is to query the table based on the CREATORcolumn, which stores the schema that the given table belongs to.

1. First, you need to find the schema name for your Db2 database. In the left pane, click the “Data” button.

The screenshot shows the 'Run SQL' interface. At the top, there's a title bar with a hamburger menu icon and the text 'Run SQL'. Below this is a toolbar with icons for saving, undo, redo, code editor, and search. The main area is a SQL editor with a single line of code: `SELECT * FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES;`. A red box highlights the 'Run' button icon (a play button) in the left sidebar. A red arrow points from the 'Run' button icon to the SQL code line. At the bottom, there's a blue 'Run all' button and a checkbox labeled 'Remember my selection' which is checked.

2. Click the “Tables” button located in the top menu bar.

IBM Db2 on Cloud

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SQL

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Load Data

Load History

Tables

Views

Index

Source

Target

You are loading the file

🖥️ My Computer

A single delimited text file (CSV) without header row.

S3 Amazon S3

Cloud Object Storage

File selection

3. Copy the name you see under the “Name” field and either write it down or paste it in a text editor of your choice. This is the schema name. In the screenshot below, this name is ZLV36117. In your case, it will certainly be a different name.

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# Schemas

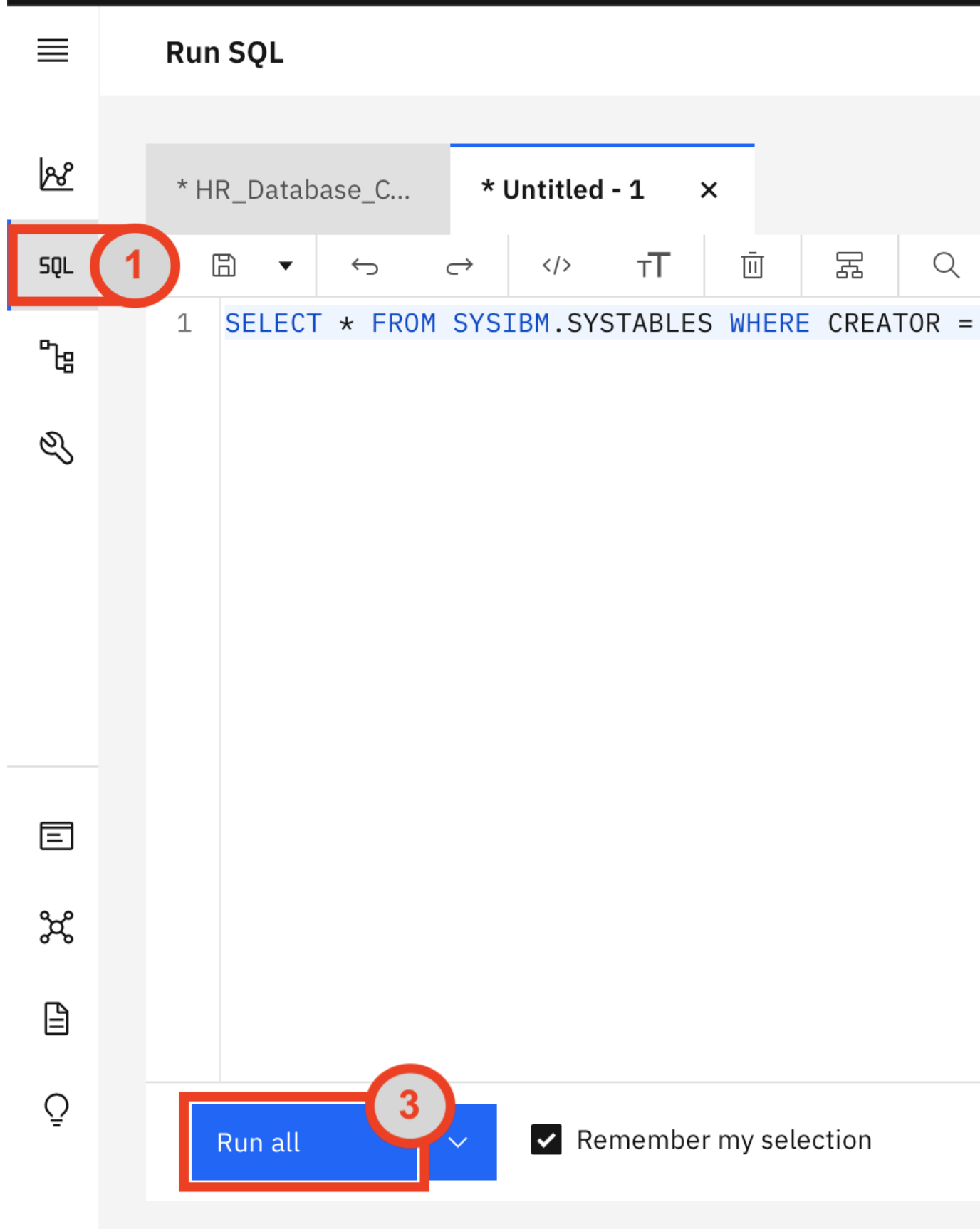
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZLV36117	User



4. In the left pane, click the “SQL” button.
5. Enter the following SQL command to query the SYSTABLES, replacing the part within the single quotes with the name you copied in Step 3:
- ```
1. 1
1. SELECT * FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE CREATOR = '<insert name here>';
```

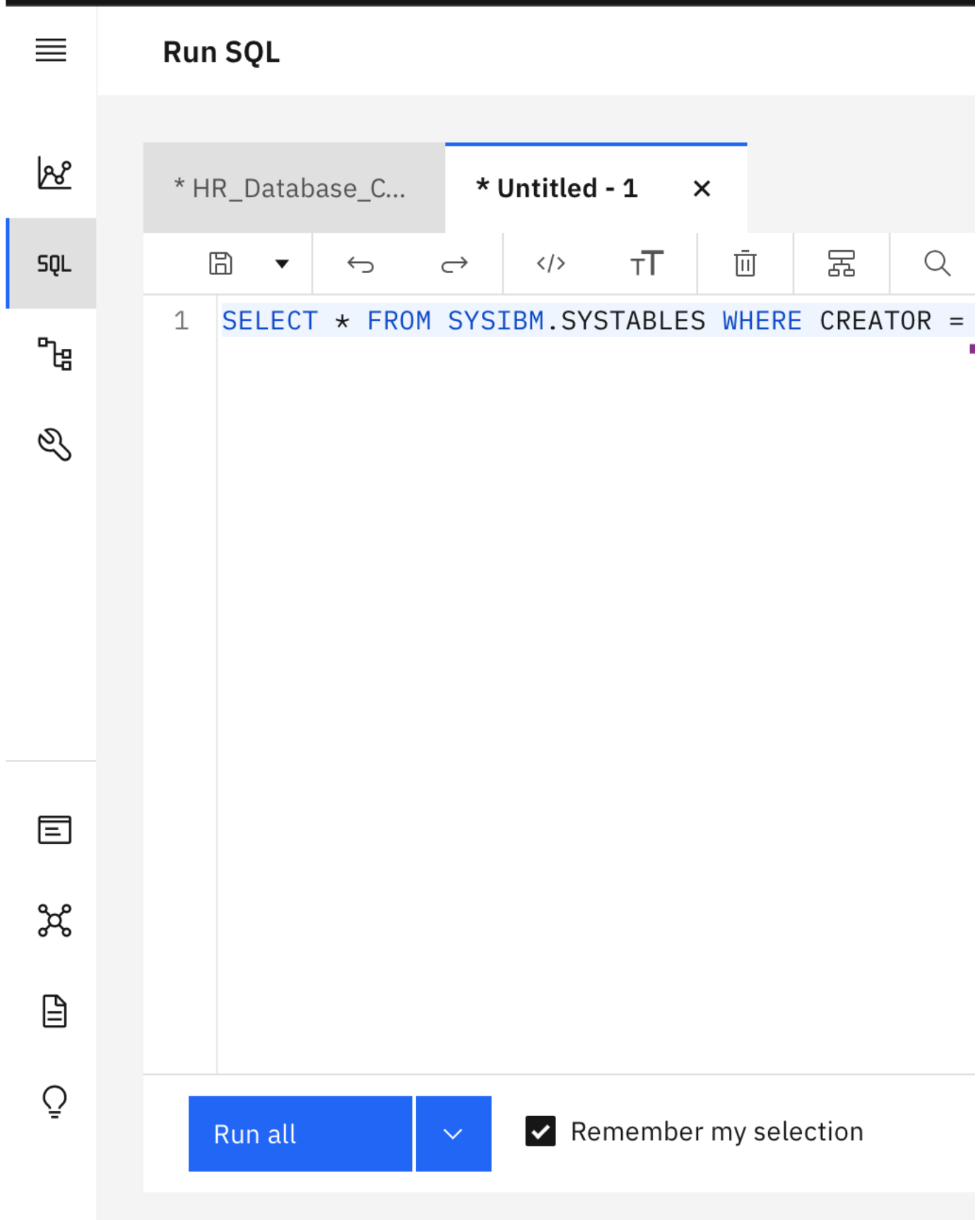
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6. Finally, click the “Run all” button to run the SQL script you created.

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# IBM Db2 on Cloud



Again, on the right-hand side of the screen you can see the results of the query you executed. You can see the five tables that belong to the sample HR database and that their type is “T” for table.

### Task C: Try Updating a System Table

In a Db2 database, the system tables cannot be edited directly with INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements. When you create, modify, or delete other objects in the database, the system tables are automatically updated to reflect the changes. Therefore, system tables are only for *retrieving* metadata about other objects in your database; you do not modify them directly.

The current name for the “CREATOR” of the five tables that belong to the sample HR database appears to be some random combination of letters and numbers, but suppose you wanted to modify the entries in “SYSTABLES” to have a different schema name in the “CREATOR” column for those tables.

Let’s see what happens if you try to modify the “CREATOR” column in “SYSTABLES”.

1. In the SQL editor, enter the following command and replace <current creator name> with the schema name you copied earlier in Step 3 of Task B. Replace <new creator name> with a new name of your choice, then click the “Run all” button.

1. 1

1. UPDATE SYSIBM.SYSTABLES SET CREATOR = '<new creator name>' WHERE CREATOR = '<current creator name>';

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IBM Db2 on Cloud

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1   UPDATE SYSIBM.SYSTABLES SET CREATOR = 'DAVID' W

Run all   ▼


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Running this code results in the following error in the output:

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Result - Sep 24, 2021 3:52:20 PM    ▾    ⋮

^        UPDATE SYSIBM.SYSTABLES SET C...    Run time: 0.014 s

Status: **Failed**

Error message

The column "CREATOR" cannot be updated.. SQLCODE=-151, SQLSTATE=42808,

[Learn more about this error](#)

As you can see, attempting to execute an UPDATE command directly on SYSIBM.SYSTABLES, which is a system table, results in an error.

## Exercise 3: Try it yourself!

As mentioned in the previous exercise, Db2 system tables cannot be modified directly. Instead, they store metadata about all objects in the database and are automatically updated to reflect any changes made to them, including the creation or deletion of database objects.

You will now get an opportunity to apply what you learned and see this in action for yourself. In this practice exercise, use the SQL editor along with the steps given below.

1. **Try it yourself:** Query the SYSTABLES table by the schema name to display the five tables that belong to the sample HR database.

▼ **Hint** (Click Here)

Recall that you performed this exact action in Task B of Exercise 2.

▼ **Solution** (Click Here)

```
1. 1
1. SELECT * FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE CREATOR = '<insert schema name here>';
```

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2. **Try it yourself:** Try directly deleting the row corresponding to the EMPLOYEES table from the SYSIBM.SYSTABLES system table.

▼ **Hint** (Click Here)

You can delete a row from a table using a SQL command of the following form:

```
1. 1
1. DELETE FROM <table_name> WHERE <condition>;
```

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▼ **Solution** (Click Here)

```
1. 1
1. DELETE FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE NAME = 'EMPLOYEES';
```

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DELETE FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE NAME = 'EMPLOYEES';

As you may have guessed, this command raises an error since we cannot use DELETE commands directly on system tables.

3. Try it yourself: Drop the EMPLOYEES table from the database.

▼ Hint (Click Here)

You can drop a table from a database using a SQL command of the following form:

1. 1

1. DROP TABLE <table name>;

Copied!

▼ Solution (Click Here)

1. 1

1. DROP TABLE EMPLOYEES;

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DROP TABLE EMPLOYEES;

4. Try it yourself: Once again, query the SYSTABLES table by schema name to confirm that the EMPLOYEES table was successfully dropped from the database.

▼ Hint (Click Here)

This is the same query you ran in step 1 of this practice exercise.

▼ Solution (Click Here)

1. 1

1. SELECT \* FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE CREATOR = '<insert schema name here>;

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SELECT \* FROM SYSIBM.SYSTABLES WHERE CREATOR = 'ZLV3611'

As you can see, the SYSTABLES table was automatically updated to reflect that the EMPLOYEES table was dropped from the database. Now only 4 tables are present. You did not have to modify the SYSTABLES directly.

Conclusion

Congratulations on completing this hands-on lab! You now have some understanding and experience of working with the system tables of a Db2 server and are ready for the next step in developing your skill set as a database administrator.

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Changelog

| Date       | Version | Changed by                 | Change Description      |
|------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2023-05-10 | 1.1     | Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko | Updated Page Frames     |
| 2021-09-08 | 1.0     | David Pasternak            | Created initial version |

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