



DB2 Version 8 Backup and Recovery

DB2 Quickstart Education
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February 2003

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Recovery Types

- Crash/Restart Recovery
 - ► Uses the RESTART DATABASE command or the automatic restart enable configuration parameter (autorestart) to protect a database from being left in an inconsistent, or unusable, state
- Version/Image Recovery
 - ► BACKUP & RESTORE commands to put the database in a state that was previously saved (data since last backup lost).
- Rollforward Recovery
 - ► BACKUP & RESTORE and ROLLFORWARD commands to recover a database to a specified point in time (minimal data loss).



Database Logging

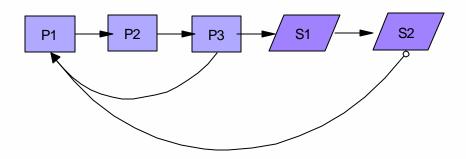
- Logs record actions of transactions. If there is a crash, Logs are used to playback/redo committed transactions during recovery.
- Logging is always on for regular tables in DB2 UDB
 - ▶ Possible to mark some tables or columns as NOT LOGGED
 - ► Possible to declare and use USER temporary tables
- There are two kinds of logging
 - ► Circular logging (default)
 - ► Archive logging

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DB2 Log Usage

- Primary logs are PREALLOCATED
- Secondary logs are ALLOCATED as needed (costly)
- For day to day operations, ensure that you stay within you primary log allocation

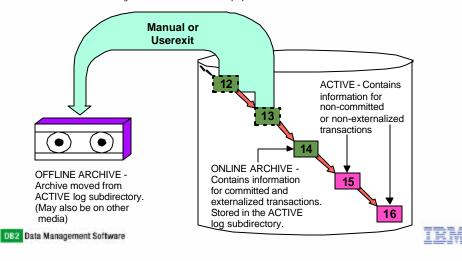


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Archival Logging/Log Retain

- Enabled with LOGRETAIN parameter.
- Log files not deleted kept online or off-line.
- USEREXIT routine needed to move archived log files to secondary storage (e.g. tape). samples provided.
- Roll forward recovery and on-line backup possible.



DB2 Logging Parameters

■ The CORE parameters

►logbufsz

 the amount of memory to use as a buffer for log records before writing these records to disk

► logfilsz

the size of each configured log, in number of 4-KB pages

logprimary

- the number of primary logs of size logfilsz that will be created

► logsecond

- the number of secondary log files that are created and used for recovery, if needed.

►logpath/newlogpath

the location in which active logs and future archived logs are placed

► mirrorlogpath

To protect the logs on the primary log path from disk failure or accidental deletion, you
can specify that an identical set of logs be maintained on a secondary (mirror) log path

► loghead

- the name of the log file that is currently active



Logging Parameters (cont...)

- Core Logging Parameters
 - **►**userexit
 - enable userexit program to copy logs offline
 - ► softmax
 - limits cost of crash recovery
 - ► logretain
 - enables Archive Logging mode

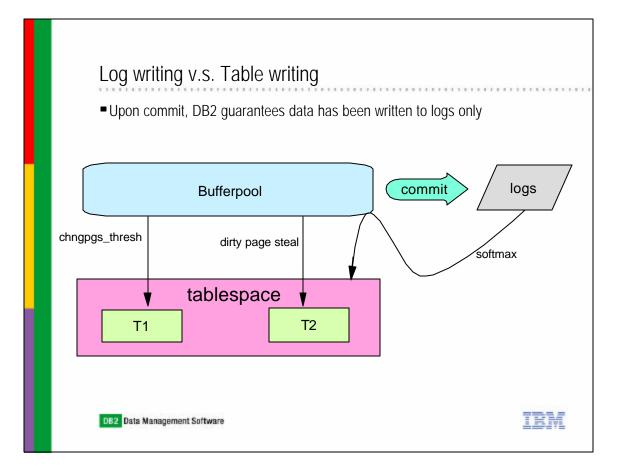
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Logging Parameters (cont...)

- Additional logging parameters
 - **►** overflowlogpath
 - Similar to the OVERFLOW LOG PATH option of the ROLLFORWARD command; however, instead of specifying the OVERFLOW LOG PATH option for every ROLLFORWARD command issued, you can set this configuration parameter once.
 - ►blk_log_dsk_ful
 - set to prevent disk full errors from being generated when DB2 cannot create a new log file in the active log path. Instead, DB2 will attempt to create the log file every five minutes until it succeeds. Unblocked, read-only SQL may continue.
 - ►max loc
 - Percent of max active log space by transaction
 - ►num_log_span
 - Num. of active log files for 1 active UOW





Backup

backup database <dbname>
 [TO <path>]

- Point-in-time image of a database
- Backup example:

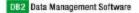
BACKUP DB sample TO C:\BACKUPS\

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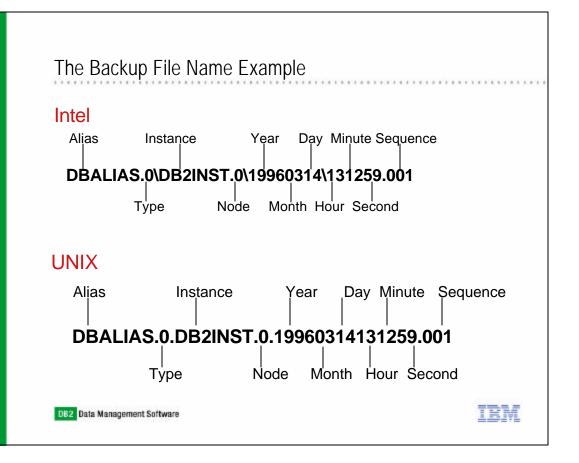
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Database Recovery

- A database restore will recreate the database from a backup
 - ► The database will exist as it did at the time the backup completed
- If archival logging were used before the database crash, it would then be possible to roll forward through the log files to reapply any changes since the backup was taken.
 - ► It is possible to roll forward either to the end of the logs or to a specific point in time.
- The granularity available on the last transaction needs to be weighed against database performance.

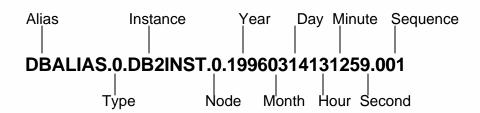






Database Restore

restore database <dbname>
[from <path>] [taken at <timestamp>]



Restore example:

RESTORE DB dbalias FROM <path>TAKEN AT19960314131259



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USEREXIT

sqllib/sample/c/db2uext2.cdisk sqllib/sample/c/db2uext2.ctsm customize_& rename db2uext2.c

- A program to automatically take logs offline. Needs to be compiled.
- When a user exit program is invoked, the database manager passes control to the executable file, db2uext2
- Samples and more info: Data Recovery and High Availability
 Guide: Appendix H: User Exit for Database Recovery.

Also Possible with BACKUP and RESTORE

- Restore over existing database
- Clone database from a backup image (redirected restore)
 - ► http://www7b.boulder.ibm.com/dmdd/library/techarticle/0211melnyk/0211melnyk.html
- Backup by tablespace
- Restore only tablespace from full backup image
- Delta and Incremental Backups
- Backup from flash copy
- Recovery of dropped tables

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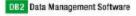
BACKUP to TAPE notes

For Future Reference

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Backup to Tape Notes

- The full path on which the directory resides must be specified.
 - ► Target must reside on the database server.
 - ► If more than one target is specified (target1, target2, and target3, for example), target1 will be opened first. The media header and special files (including the configuration file, table space table, and history file) are placed in target1. All remaining targets are opened, and are then used in parallel during the backup operation.





Backup to Tape Notes (continued)

- If the tape system does not support the ability to uniquely reference a backup image, it is recommended that multiple backup copies of the same database not be kept on the same tape.
- optional: buffersize parameter is size of buffer in units of 4K pages when building the backup image.
 - ► Default value is 1024 pages.
 - ► If using tape with variable block sizes, reduce the buffer size to a range that the tape device supports. Otherwise, the backup operation may succeed, but the resulting image may not be recoverable.

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