MIGRATING DB2 DATABASES TO DB2 DAAS OFFERINGS

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WHAT IT IS ABOUT, AND WHAT IT'S NOT ABOUT

GOALS



- » It's not a step-by-step instruction of DB migration to any specific Public Cloud DaaS offering.
- » It's not a comparison of different DB as a Service Db2 offerings
- » It's a sharing of personal experience of working on a large migration project where migration target was a private cloud Db2 DaaS offering.



PROJECT SCOPE

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PROJECT SCOPE



Duration	A bit more than two years		
Number of migrated databases	200-300		
DB sizes	5Gb - 8Tb		
Full migration life cycle period (per 1 DB)	3-4 hours - up to 4-6 months per environment (Test/Dev, INT, Prod)		
Migration methods	Backup/Restore, DB structure recreation + data movement (EXPORT/LOAD)		
Source DBs	on-premise DB2 installations, DB2 installations in virtual environment (Linux VMs), third party managed DBs.		
No cluster configurations (no DPF, no PureScale installations).			



- » Host migration (host virtualization, VM movement, etc.)
 - » DB2 stop/start before / after host virtualization.
 - » Control of external storage presence after migration.
 - » Post-migration db2nodes.cfg correction.



» DB backup + redirected restore

Advantages:

All objects (even DB2 ATS jobs and their artifacts, defined monitors, collected statistics, packages with prepared execution plans, etc.) will be copied with a DB.

Most simple and fast method to perform migration from its start till the end.



» Full recreation of DB structure + data copying (EXPORT or fast UNLOAD / LOAD, data replication solutions).

This is the only available method in the case of

- » Migration between different platform groups having different byte order (Big-Endian vs Little-Endian).
 e.g. AIX or zLinux -> x86 Linux DB2 DBs migrations
- » There is a requirement to convert System Catalog tablespace from SMS to Automatic Storage.



- » Significant DB physical design changes.
- » Lack of direct access to the target system to perform DB restore.



» Issues:

- » Increased time for migration preparing
- » Increased outage time for the data movement step.
- » Difficulties with extracting all DB artifacts. Some of them can't be extracted with a db2look tool



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Just to note.

There could be different approaches to improve LOAD performance for different table types.

The best LOAD strategy will be different in cases where table has LOB columns or doesn't have, has XML columns or doesn't have, is small or large, is Range Partitioned or not Partitioned, is MDC or not, etc.



» General approach was to use Backup/Restore method whenever it was possible.



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- » An approach which became considered as the best practice was to
 - force migration requester to order target DB via standard DaaS DB ordering instruments
 - use it as a placeholder for the migration target



» Pros

- » automatically created and configured VM according to environment standards.
- » creates a database fully acceptable by Ops DBA team.
- » registers host and DB as CIs with proper ownership
- » provides standard pre-configured DB access interfaces



- » Major challenge when you have DB as a Service offering as a migration target.
 - » DB & environment standardization vs source environment DB parameters configuration.



- » How target environment becomes configured
 - » DB provisioning is ordered within some interface with specified general parameters:
 - workload type (transactional, analytical, mixed)
 - size (small, medium, large, extra-large)
 - Authorization mechanism and predefined users/roles
 - » Resources extension ordering (optional) to meet sizing special requirements:
 - ordering additional CPU cores
 - ordering additional storage



- » How to resolve possible conflicts between predefined configuration and original DB configuration?
- » How to make DB acceptable by cloud operational support DBA team?



- » Understand what are differences
- » Choose those which are important to be kept
- » Conform keeping these parameters with a target environment DBA team

Make a configuration DIFF!



HOW TO PREPARE DIFF

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» Queries to extract configuration:

```
select REG_VAR_NAME as NAME, REG_VAR_VALUE as VALUE_FLAGS from
SYSIBMADM.REG_VARIABLES;
```

select NAME, VALUE, VALUE_FLAGS from sysibmadm.dbmcfg;

select NAME, VALUE, VALUE FLAGS from sysibmadm.dbcfg;

CFG COMPARISON



```
bash$ db2 "select REG VAR NAME as NAME, REG VAR VALUE as VALUE, 'NONE' as VALUE FLAGS from SYSIBMADM.REG VARIABLES order by name"
NAME
                                          VALUE FLAGS
DB2CODEPAGE
                                   1208
                                           NONE
DB2COMM
                                   TCPIP
                                          NONE
                                   billing NONE
DB2SYSTEM
DB2 4K DEVICE SUPPORT
                                           NONE
DB2 BACKUP USE DIO
                                           NONE
DB2 ENABLE COS SDK
                                          NONE
DB2 OBJECT STORAGE SETTINGS
                                          NONE
DB2 REDUCE FLUSHING DURING BACKUP ON
                                          NONE
DB2 RESTORE GRANT ADMIN AUTHORITIES ON
                                           NONE
DB2 TRUST MDC BLOCK FULL HINT
                                           NONE
DB2 USE ALTERNATE PAGE CLEANING
                                           NONE
 11 record(s) selected.
```

CSV VERSION



```
bash$ db2 "export to src_reg_var.csv of del
select REG_VAR_NAME as NAME, REG_VAR_VALUE as VALUE, 'NONE' as VALUE_FLAGS
from SYSIBMADM.REG_VARIABLES order by name
"
SQL3104N The Export utility is beginning to export data to file
"src_reg_var.csv".

SQL3105N The Export utility has finished exporting "4" rows.

Number of rows exported: 4
```

```
bash$ db2 "export to tgt_reg_var.csv of del
select REG_VAR_NAME as NAME, REG_VAR_VALUE as VALUE, 'NONE' as VALUE_FLAGS
from SYSIBMADM.REG_VARIABLES order by name
"
SQL3104N The Export utility is beginning to export data to file
"tgt_reg_var.csv".

SQL3105N The Export utility has finished exporting "ll" rows.

Number of rows exported: ll
```

CSV CONTENT



```
bash$ cat src_reg_var.csv
"DB2CODEPAGE","1208","NONE"
"DB2COMM","TCPIP","NONE"
"DB2SYSTEM","billing","NONE"
"DB2_4K_DEVICE_SUPPORT","ON","NONE"
```

```
bash$ cat tgt_reg_var.csv

"DB2CODEPAGE","1208","NONE"

"DB2COMM","TCPIP","NONE"

"DB2SYSTEM","billing","NONE"

"DB2_4K_DEVICE_SUPPORT","ON","NONE"

"DB2_BACKUP_USE_DIO","ON","NONE"

"DB2_ENABLE_COS_SDK","OFF","NONE"

"DB2_OBJECT_STORAGE_SETTINGS","OFF","NONE"

"DB2_REDUCE_FLUSHING_DURING_BACKUP","ON","NONE"

"DB2_RESTORE_GRANT_ADMIN_AUTHORITIES","ON","NONE"

"DB2_TRUST_MDC_BLOCK_FULL_HINT","ON","NONE"

"DB2_USE_ALTERNATE_PAGE_CLEANING","ON","NONE"
```

COMPARE SCRIPT



DIFF SCRIPT OUTPUT



=======================================		
bash\$ cat reg_var_diff.txt		
DB2_BACKUP_USE_DIO	NONE	ON
DB2_ENABLE_COS_SDK	NONE	OFF
DB2_OBJECT_STORAGE_SETTINGS	NONE	OFF
DB2_REDUCE_FLUSHING_DURING_BACKUP	NONE	ON
DB2_RESTORE_GRANT_ADMIN_AUTHORITIES	NONE	ON
DB2_TRUST_MDC_BLOCK_FULL_HINT	NONE	ON
DB2_USE_ALTERNATE_PAGE_CLEANING	NONE	ON

DB CFG DIFF EXAMPLE



bash\$ cat db_cfg_diff.txt					
database memory	3689493	AUTOMATIC	3675120	AUTOMATIC	
locklist	13824	AUTOMATIC	33280	AUTOMATIC	
logarchmethl	DISK:/billing db/DB2BILLD/archive logs/			K:/home/db2bill/db/ar	
logsecond	12	_	4024		
maxlocks	98	AUTOMATIC	97	AUTOMATIC	
num log span	0		4050		
pckcachesz	8528	AUTOMATIC	12792	AUTOMATIC	
sheapthres_shr	5000	AUTOMATIC	25432	AUTOMATIC	
softmax	520		0		
sortheap	986	AUTOMATIC	5086	AUTOMATIC	
util heap sz	19794		100000		
loghead	S0100675.LOG		S0265117.LOG		
logpath	/billing_db/DB2BILLD/active_logs/NODE0000/LOGSTREAM0000/ /billin				
mon_req_metrics	BASE	_			
mon act metrics	BASE	BASE			
mon obj metrics	BASE	BASE			
mon_uow_data	NONE	NONE			
mon_locktimeout	NONE	NONE			
mon_lck_msg_lvl	1		3	3	
mon uow pkglist	OFF		ON	ON	
mon_uow_execlist	OFF		ON		
mon rtn execlist	OFF		ON	ON	
mon_rtn_data	NONE		BASE	BASE	
extbl_location	/home/db2billd		/home/db2bill	/home/db2bill	
bash\$					



CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS GROUPS

CFG PARAMETERS GROUPS



- » Business logic related
 - » DECFLT_ROUNDING
 - » DEC_ARITHMETIC
 - » LARGE_AGGREGATION
 - » DFT_SQLMATHWARN
 - » STRING_UNITS
 - » NCHAR_MAPPING

CFG PARAMETERS GROUPS



- » Most probably important for application correct execution
 - » configured size of transaction logs space
 - » lock timeouts
 - » APPLHEAPSZ & APPL_MEMORY
 - » MAXAPPLS

CFG PARAMETERS GROUPS



- » Environment related
 - » Monitoring configuration
 - » IO CLEANERS, IO SERVERS
 - » LOG archiving methods/paths
 - » Automatic maintenance configuration
 - » SYS groups



PRE-DAAS MIGRATION DB TRANSFORMATIONS.

TWO-STEP MIGRATIONS.

TWO STEP MIGRATIONS



- » Too much modifications to make them in one step
- » Make DB conforming pre-migration requirements you define to reduce migration risks
 - » Make DB on the same version and fixpack level as target environment
 - » Clean-up DB to reduce migration time
 - » Do a migration between platform groups



SECURITY. ACCESS PRIVILEGES TRANSFORMATION.

SECURITY



- » Certificates
- » Authentication & Authorization
 - » Populate privileges
 - db2look with -xd + grep + replace with "sed" may be good enougth option.
 - » Transfer ownership



IMPORTANCE OF TEST MIGRATIONS.

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TEST MIGRATIONS



» DB owners

- » Realists
 - Test migration (one or more)
 - Application tests
 - Cutover migration repeat for each environment (Dev, Test, UAT, Prod)
- » Optimists
 - Let's do it without test



POST-MIGRATION ACTIVITIES

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POST-MIGRATION PERIOD



- » DB Hardening
- » DB Handover between Migration team and operational support team.



CONTROL POST-MIGRATION PERFORMANCE

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POST MIGRATION PERFORMANCE



- » Performance tests (nice to have during test migrations)
- » Collect detailed performance metrics in source environment
 - » MON_xxx table functions (mostly all and several times to have an ability to see deltas for different period of times)
 - » In the case of high statements flow in the package cache, set-up package cache event monitor to collect evicted statements characteristics



REDUCING MIGRATION OUTAGE TIME

REDUCING MIGRATION WINDOW



- » Online backup + logs shipping or HADR setup
- » Replication setup
- » Optimize backup/restore
- » Use various methods to speed-up LOADs





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