

Agenda

Cloning basics

- What type of cloning is the right choice for a given requirement?
- What are the gotchas and where are the shortcuts?
- What to take care of beyond DB2?

"Instant CloningExpert for DB2 z/OS – HSC key benefits

- What are the benefits using HSC?
- How can I exploit instant copy technology, like Flashcopy?
- DB2 cross-version cloning

HSC in-depth

- XML scenario definition the sky is the limit!
- Naming conversions how do you want to be called today?
- The path to DB2 data sharing how many members do you need?

Tips and Tricks

- Cloning costs considerations
- Do's and don't's









Cloning is used for different reasons:

- Duplication of subsystems
 - For (DR) Test and Quality Assurance (QA)
 - For Backup
 - For new Subsystem creation
 - For Audit, (Compliance) Reporting and Data Mining
 - Demo and training
- Merge/Duplication of systems/data
 - Consolidation of Systems (Mergers & Acquisitions)
 - Separation of test data, applications or business unit
- (Refresh of an entire system or parts of it)







Advantages of cloning for:

- DR tests, QA, development
 →No effects on the real production system/data
- New subsystem creation

 \rightarrow New system w/o starting from scratch reduces set up efforts

Audit, Reporting, Data Mining → Shifts workload from production to the clone →Allows what if and point in time access to the data

Merge/Duplication of systems/data
 Reduces administration overhead and increase flexibility





How to achieve those benefits?

Duplication of subsystems

- For (DR) Test and Quality Assurance (QA)
- For Backup
- For new Subsystem creation
- For Audit, Reporting and Data Mining
- Demo and training









The various flavors of cloning

Yum, yum – now lets talk about technical details ... until the coffee break ;-)

Duplication of Subsystems

- 1. Details about Source and Target
- 2. Scope of Cloning
- 3. Required Steps
- 4. Gotchas to watch out for









Details about Source and Target:

- All data of an entire system is duplicated
- If both, source and target are one and the same OS and database type (e.g. DB2 z/OS → DB2 z/OS)

 \rightarrow Homogeneous System Copy

BTW:

- If the target is different (e.g. DB2 LUW \rightarrow DB2 z/OS)
 - \rightarrow Heterogeneous System Copy (not addressed today)







8



Scope of Cloning

We are talking about *database* cloning. This usually doesn't include the subsystem /data sharing group setup, like

- z/OS subsystem definition
- DB2 address spaces set up
- RACF rules
- SMS storage group/class set up
- WLM definitions
- Coupling Facility structures

You may want to talk to your systems/operations colleagues.











The various ways of Cloning

Scope of Cloning



Required Steps

1. Clone your source data

- Dump via ADRDSSU
- Split Mirror systems and break the mirror
- FLASH Copy / Disk dump and then Restore
- Any other method...
- 2. Stop the target system
- 3. Restore the source data
- 4. Rename (if naming should be different and/or target isn't isolated from source)
- 5. Adjust LOGs, BSDSs, DSNZPARM, DSNHDECP
- 6. Start target
- 7. Adjust DB2, like old naming (DB2 9 introduces NEWCAT)





- Don't burn time and resources
 If you have the appropriate storage features, use them!
 - → Instant copies (like Flashcopy) can clone your TB-sized source system in a fraction of time
 - \rightarrow Instant copies (like Flashcopy) don't burn CPU
 - \rightarrow Backup System assures full DB2 interaction
 - Data consistency without downtime (QUIESCE)







Gotchas to watch out for

 Assure a proper DFSMS definition if you want to exploit instant copy





Gotchas to watch out for

- Be careful with the RACF definitions
 - → If the target can access the source you can end up with corrupted source data!
- Changing the DB2 subsystem type (non-data sharing/data sharing) requires additional steps

 \rightarrow Be very careful going to less members!

 Cross-version cloning requires inclusion of the DB2 load libraries and changes the DB2 version of the target







Bottom Line

- Cloning DB2 systems isn't rocket science, but a complex and error-prone process.
- Familiarize yourself with these procedures and define an easy to use step-by-step guide.
- Tools that supervise, manage, and optimize cloning lead to
 - More flexibility
 - Higher degree of automation
 - Exploitation of latest storage and DB2 features
 - Highest efficiency







How does a tool manage those issues?

"Instant CloningExpert for DB2 z/OS – "HSC component

- Data set names If on the same "system" duplicates
 → Super fast low level RENAME
- Subsystem parameters In built "names" VCAT etc.
 → XML user exits for all parameters
- Manual Intervention Issuing shutdown messages etc.
 → XML user exits for external event triggering
- Huge folder full of instructions updates, errors etc.
 → Automated step-by-step customizable system







What are the key benefits of the **"HSC** component?

- Supports and exploits storage subsystem instant copies like
 - Backup systems or native
 - ESS Flashcopy
 - Timefinder
 - Snapshot
- Assures data consistency for cloned data taken from running source systems – no source outage
 - Supports rename even changing the HLQ length
 - Guides and verifies the entire process
 - Takes care of special steps (e.g. V8 \rightarrow V9, DS \rightarrow NDS)



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19

Duplication of Subsystems

What are the key benefits of the **"HSC** component?

- Guides and takes care of the various types of cloning
 - Non-data sharing to non-data sharing
 - Data sharing to data sharing
 - Non-data sharing to data sharing
 - Data sharing to non-data sharing
 - Data sharing x members to data sharing y members

\rightarrow One standardized, central solution for your cloning needs





And now a quick walk through the **"HSC** component







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20

Screen Flow of the **"HSC** component





1. Select DB2 - Select source ===> Select DB2 - Select target 3. Prepare - Define Datasets 4. Gather Information - Get all needed Information 5. Stop DB2 - Stop target DB2 6. Restore - Restore volumes Rename all Datasets DSNZPARM+DSNHDECP - Assemble and linkedit - START Target DB2 ACCESS(MAINT) 9. Start DB2 - Switch VCAT for all DB2 USER DATA 10. VCAT SWITCH

Execute options 1 through 15 in sequence. Press ENTER to proceed with Select DB2

Command ===>

Screen Flow of the **BHSC** component

Homogeneous System Copy ----- Scenario Control Menu

Duplication of Subsystems

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MENU=ON SCENARIO=DEFRFDR SOURCE=UNSELECTED TARGET=UNSELECTED



Screen Flow of the **"HSC** component



XML scenario framework of the **"HSC** component



Screen Flow of the **"HSC** component





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Screen Flow of the **"HSC** component

Homogeneous System Copy ----- Scenario Control Menu -Command ===> MENU=ON SCENARIO=DEFRFDR SOURCE=D81X TARGET=D91X Execute options 1 through 15 in sequence. Press ENTER to proceed with Cleanup DONE Restore - Restore volumes DONE 7. Rename - Rename all Datasets DONE DSNZPARM+DSNHDECP - Assemble and linkedit - START Target DB2 ACCESS(MAINT) 9. Start DB2 DONE - Switch VCAT for all DB2 USER DATA DONE 10. VCAT SWITCH DONE 11. Stop DB2 - STOP Target DB2 DONE 12. Start DB2 - START Target DB2 DONE 13. Work DB/WLM - Create/Rename ===> 14. Cleanup - Delete work files - Cloning completed 15. Finished



Duplication of Subsystems

Screen Flow of the **"HSC** component

Homogeneous System Copy Command ===> MODE=TEST MENU=ON AUTO=001 Primary cmd: SUB(mit), AUTO, J Line cmd: V(iew), E(dit), R	Job Subm (ob stat (eset st	us), G(et fa atus)	Job 00001 o Scroll == DB iled job), EXIT,	f 00010 => <u>CSR</u> 2:D91X
Member Prompt	Size	Created	StatusTime	Status
INIT0001	72	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:56:28	CC=0000
INIT0002	71	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:56:28	SUBMIT
INIT0003	106	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:41	GENERAT
INIT0004	108	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:41	GENERAT
INIT0005	113	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:42	GENERAT
INIT0006	72	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:43	GENERAT
INIT0007	70	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:44	WAIT#01
INITOOO8	83	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:44	WAIT#01
INIT0009	83	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:45	WAIT#01
INIT0010	82	2010/04/22	2010/04/22 15:49:46	WAIT#01
End				
SEGU				

How to achieve those benefits (...continued)?

Merge/Duplication of systems/data

- Consolidation of Systems (Mergers & Acquisitions)
- Separation of test data, applications or business units

Refresh of an entire system or parts of it





The various ways of cloning

Merge of systems/data



The various ways of cloning

Duplication of systems/data



The various ways of cloning

Refresh Cloning



Yum, yum, yum – not that long until the coffee break ;-)

Merge/Duplication of systems/data

Refresh of an entire system or parts of it

- 1. Details about Source and Target
- 2. Scope of Cloning
- 3. Required Steps
- 4. Gotchas to watch out for







Details about Source and Target

- All or parts of data from a system is duplicated
 - Including/Excluding objects
- Source and target can be different or the same
 - Applying conversion allows to clone objects (e.g. DB) in one and the same DB2 subsystem
- Existing objects may only want to be refreshed







Scope of Cloning

We are talking about *database* object cloning. This usually doesn't include the DB2 subsystem /data sharing groups

- Catalog and Directory
- Any other DB2 subsystem specific parts







Required steps

- 1. Define scope of objects
- Determine depending objects like indexes, views, authorization, ... if desired
- 3. Extract DDL for resulting source objects
- 4. Extract data from resulting source objects
- 5. Apply naming conversion if desired
- 6. Run DDL on target
- 7. Load data on target objects

Note: Refresh only requires the data







- Don't burn time and resources
 - If you have the appropriate storage features, use them!
 - → Instant copies (like Flashcopy2) can clone your TB sized source objects in a fraction of time
 - \rightarrow Instant copies (like Flashcopy2) don't burn CPU
 - → DB2 supports Flashcopy2 for ONLINE CHECK INDEX maybe for copies one day, too ;-)







- Be careful with Sequences
 → Manage them correctly
- Be careful with XML (This is not supported by DSN1COPY)
 → Use the cross loader for XML
- Be careful with availability
 → Use DB2 Clone Tables







- Be careful with user defined objects
 → DEFINE CLUSTER
- Be careful with Multi linear datasets in both directions
 - Multi on source single on target
 - Single on source and multi on target
 - or even multi on source and multi on target but different number of used datasets
 - \rightarrow Delete all non-used data sets to avoid later problems







Bottom Line

- Cloning DB2 objects isn't rocket science, but there are some specialties to take care of
- Familiarize yourself with these procedures and define an easy to use step by step guide.

Tools that supervise, manage and optimize cloning lead to

- More flexibility
- Higher degree of automation
- Exploitation of latest storage and DB2 features
- Highest efficiency









How does a tool manage those issues?

"Instant CloningExpert for DB2 z/OS – "HOC component:

- DDL processing
 → High speed DSNTIAD
- Dataset names If on the same "system" duplicates
 → flexible renaming and wildcard support
- Complex dependencies and structures
 → optional dependency support
- User defined objects and multi linear datasets
 → Out of the box dataset level management







What are the key benefits of the **"HOC** component?

- It supports DB2 copies and DSN1COPY
 - DSN1COPY jobs are generated with the appropriate OBIDXLAT option to translate the object IDs.
- It takes care of
 - "normal" DDL
 - Stogroups
 - Sequences
 - \rightarrow Basically anything valid up to DB2 10







What are the key benefits of the **HOC** component?

It splits object and data cloning

Copies DDL and/or data only using one of the methods below

- 1. Extract object data from source and generate DDL to run on target DB2
- 2. Data Copy using DSN1COPY based on Copies or VSAM DB2 Cluster

Refresh via DB2 Clone Tables for High Availability

 \rightarrow One standardized, central solution for your cloning needs









And now a quick walk through the **HOC** component











ADHO no Commano	Utili ===>	ty Ger	nerator Collect Objects		DB2: 091A	
Primary	, cmd :	END,	R(un), SE(up), +(ADD), S(how),	RES(et)		
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OBJECT	TYPE :	D	D(atabase) R(Tablespace) T(able) G(lobal temporary table) M(aterialized query table)	X(Auxiliary table) I(ndex) A(lias) S(ynonym) V(iew))	
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NAME						
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	Creator DBID	Name Group_member Type Encoding_scheme	Created by StoGroup Bufferpool	Created timestamp Altered timestamp Index bufferpool	
±	BOXWELL 280	BOXWELLX UNICODE	BOXWELL SYSDEFLT BP0	2007-07-09-08.57.43.323074 2007-07-09-08.57.43.323074 BP0	
+	BOXWELL 295	DIRKDB2 EBCDIC	BOXWELL SYSDEFLT BP0	2009-01-26-12.40.52.086554 2009-01-26-12.40.52.086554 BP0	
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+	DUDEK 320	DUDEKDB	DUDEK SYSDEFLT BP0	2009-10-06-18.30.39.843413 2009-10-06-18.30.39.843413 BP0	
±	DUDEK 375	DUDEKUTF	DUDEK SYSDEFLT BP0	2010-07-05-14.49.21.377269 2010-07-05-14.49.21.377269 BP0	
+	DUDEK 265	DUDEKXML UNICODE	DUDEK SYSDEFLT BP0	2007-02-28-17.36.32.449190 2007-02-28-17.36.32.449190 BP0	
+	DUDEK 327	IDATQB	DUDEK SYSDEFLT BP0	2009-11-30-14.53.59.590595 2009-11-30-14.53.59.590595 BP0	

Screen Flow of the **"HOC** component





ADHO nd Utility Generator Collect Objects C P SCANNING OBJECTS A ************************************	DB2: Q91A	
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ADHO nd Utility Generator Change Da EDIT SYS10256.T013117.RA000.HEINRIC Command ===>	ta .R0103647	Columns 000 Scroll =	01 00072 ==> <u>CSR</u>
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000135 GRANTS DB "DSNDB04" 000136 SET CURRENT SQLID = 'HENN' ; 000137 GRANT CREATETAB 000138 ,CREATETS 000139 ON DATABASE "DSNDB04" 000140 TO PUBLIC 000141 ; 000142 COMMIT ;	12	21 Line(s) not D	isplayed
000248TABLESPACE"ADB01". "AS13"000249SET CURRENT SQLID = 'VOELKEN'000250CREATETABLESPACE "AS13"000251IN "ADB01"000252USING STOGROUP SYSDEFLT000253PRIQTY12 SECQTY000254ERASE NO000255FREEPAGE0000256PCTFREE0000257GBPCACHE CHANGED000258TRACKMOD YES000259LOGYES	10 4	05 Line(s) not D	isplayed



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005851	SET CURRENT SQLID = 'HEINRIC' ;				
005852	CREATE TABLE "VOELKEN", "AT131"				
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005854	WITH DEFAULT				
005855	,"X01"	TIMEST	AMP	NOT NULL	1777
005856	WITH DEFAULT			process doctioning	
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005861			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
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005863	, "X04"	CHAR (254)		
005864			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
005865	WITH DEFAULT				
005866	, "X05"	CHAR (254)		
005867			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
005868	WITH DEFAULT				
005869	, "X06"	CHAR (254)		
005870			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
005871	WITH DEFAULT				
005872	, "X07"	CHAR (254)		
005873			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
005874	WITH DEFAULT				
005875	, "X08"	CHAR (254)		
005876			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
005877	WITH DEFAULT				
005878	,"X09"	CHAR (254)		
005879			FOR SBCS DATA	NOT NULL	
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005899	,"X16"	CHAR (254)	L
005900			FOR SBCS DATA NOT NULL	
005901	WITH DEFAULT			
005902	,"×17"	CHAR (190)	
005903			FOR SBCS DATA NOT NULL	
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005906	IN "ADB01"."AS13"			
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005908	DATA CAPTURE NONE			
005909	CCSID EBCDIC			
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005911	APPEND NO			
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005913 -	- INDEX "VOELKEN". "AX131"			The second second
005914	CREATE UNIQUE INDEX	"VOEL	_KEN", "AX131"	
005915	ON "VOELKEN". "AT131"			
005916	("XCOUNT"		ASC	
005917)			
005918	CLUSTER			
005919	USING STOGROUP SYSDEFLT			
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005925	DEFINE YES	
005926	COMPRESS NO	
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005928	CLOSE YES	
005929	PIECESIZE 2 G	
005930	COPY NO	
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013476 - 013477 013478	- GTT "IDUG610"."ADB CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TAB ("RTYPE"	7544 Line(s) not Displayed D2_TODO_TABLE" DLE "IDUG610"."ADB2_TODO_TABLE" CHAR(1)
013479		FOR SECS DATA NOT NULL
013480	, "QUALIFIER"	VARCHAR(128)
013481		FOR SBCS DATA NOT NULL
013482	, "NAME1"	VARCHAR(128)
013483		FOR SBCS DATA NOT NULL
013484	"NAME2"	VARCHAR(128)
013485		FOR SECS DATA NOT NULL
013486	"VERSION"	VARCHAR(122)
013487		FOR SECS DATA NOT NULL
013488	"OWNER"	VARCHAR(128)
013489		FOR SHOS DATA NOT NULL
013490	"PLAN"	VARCHAR(24)
013491		FOR SBCS DATA NOT NULL
013492	"STMTNO"	INTEGER
013493	"OUERYNO"	INTEGER NOT NULL
013494	"CONTOKEN"	CHAR(8)
013495	, GONTOREN	FOR SECS DATA NOT NULL
013496	"VTYPE"	CHAR(1)
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013610 ON TABLE "IDUG610", "IDUGHGTO"	
013611 TO PUBLIC	
013612 ;	
013613 ALIAS "IDUG610". "IQHGTTPACK"	
013614 SET CURRENT SOLID = 'HEINRIC' ;	
013615 CREATE ALIAS "IDUG610", "IQHGTTPACK"	
013616 FOR "IDUG610", "IDUGHGTO"	
013617 ;	
045455 RI FOR TABLE "IDUG610"."IDUGH005"	
045456 ALTER TABLE "IDUG610"."IDUGH005"	generating
045457 ADD CONSTRAINT IDUGHXX51	
045458 FOREIGN KEY	And the second second
045459 ("BOUNDTS"	
045460 ,"PLNAME"	
045461 , "NAME"	
045462	
045463 REFERENCES "IDUG610", "IDUGH004"	
045464 ("BOUNDTS"	
045465 ,"PLNAME"	
045466 , "NAME"	
045467)	
045468 ON DELETE CASCADE ENFORCED ENABLE QUERY OPTIMIZATION	
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046356 TRIGGER IQA_IDUGCOLL_610", "IDUGAR11"	promitively a
046357 #SET TERMINATOR 5	
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046360 OPDATE OF X_ROLESEINR ON IDUG610.IDUGA001	
046361 REFERENCING NEW AS RSNEW	
046362 OLD AS RSOLD	
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046365 BEGIN HIUMIC	

Quick Summary

How to serve different needs of cloning?

Instant CloningExpert consists of two components:

1st **"HSC** component

 \rightarrow Duplication of subsystem (Homogenous System Copy)

2nd **HOC** component

- \rightarrow Merge/Duplication of systems/data
- → Refresh of an entire system or parts of it (Homogenous Object Copy)









The Requirements:

 Merge multiple NDS production sites with the same subsystem name (DSN) into a new DS system

The Solution:

Instant CloningExpert for DB2 z/OS

→ Merging multiple Non Data Sharing DB2s to one Data Sharing Group

"HSC component creates the DS base system from the first production NDS system

"HOC component migrates data from additional systems









The steps of the procedure:

Base clone of first NDS DB2 using **"HSC**:

- Backup system used for data consistency
- Restore source volumes and fast rename (new naming conventions applied DSN \rightarrow DB2P)
- Start Target DB2 Access Maint and Alter/Switch VCAT
- Apply source Bufferpool-Settings









Selection of source objects based on wildcards

- Depending objects discovered and included
- Full SHRLEVEL REFERENCE copies used (some objects data) directly taken from DB2 VSAM Clusters)
- Objects defined on target using high speed DSNTIAD (new naming conventions applied)

Process applied to each NDS to merge

The real world example

Partial clone of second to last NDS DB2 using **"HOC** :

The steps of the procedure







The steps of the procedure

The scenario was tested and proofed in two simulation steps before the final going live.

After the initial set up access path checks were executed to validate performance. Since stress tests only allowed simulation of the workload, the customer used

Bind ImpactExpert for DB2 z/OS

to verify all resulting access paths

- for static SQL
- for dynamic SQL











The steps of the procedure

Final production availability checks before AND after going live were processed using

Becovery AssuranceExpert:

to checked the new environment created. This included

- Verifying the ZPARMS for the DS environment
- Verifying the coupling facility defined for the DS environment
- Verifying the recoverability of all objects
- Verifying the logging for the DS environment





Cloning is a powerful way to duplicate data or entire subsystems for multiple purposes

- It's important to understand what's required and choose the right scenario
- Exploiting instant copy technology can speed up cloning significantly
- Setting up standard procedures increases the degree of automation and makes the complex scenarios less error prone









Summary

Instant CloningExpert

- Automates cloning even beyond DB2 tasks
- Supports the different flavors
- Exploits storage technology advantages
- Speeds up cloning
- Is flexible and easy to use
- Ensures consistency of your data

