

Why upgrade to IDS 11.50 – A Technical Perspective

by Jacques Roy

This document discusses the reasons why someone using an older version of IBM Informix Dynamic Server (IDS) would want to upgrade to IDS 11.50. As stated below, IDS 9.21 is a superset of functionality from IDS 7.31. By considering features included in the IDS 9.x code line in different versions, we can find the new features that were added after the IDS 7.x code line. By dividing the features by release, it makes it easier for anyone to have a better idea of how much more they get by going to IDS 11.50. It should be noted that the upgrade to IDS 11.10 is a direct step from IDS 7.31, 9.21, 9.30, 9.40, 10.0 and 11.10.

The merging of functionality

The IDS 9.x code line started from IDS 7.12. Both code lines (7.x and 9.x) continued to evolve separately until IDS 9.21. Starting with IDS 9.21, released in March 2000, the IDS 9.x code line became a superset of IDS 7.31.

IDS 7.31 came out in February 1999. Since then it has gone through 15 releases, most of them being bug fix releases. Since the merger of functionality (7.31UC6 and 9.21), the new functionality included in IDS 7.x consist of back-porting features from newer releases of IDS 9.x. This includes features such as SQL optimization, performance optimization and the new B-tree scanner. The B-tree scanner was also back-ported to IDS 9.30UC7 from IDS 9.40xC1. The current release of IDS 7.31 is 7.31.UD10. It became available in August 2006.

IDS 11.50 is a superset of functionality of any previous version of IDS. It is the logical upgrade path for all previously supported versions of IDS.

Ease of Upgrade

As mentioned above, upgrading to IDS 11.50 is a direct upgrade from multiple versions of IDS. The upgrade can be quite simple. After installing IDS 11.50, one only has to bring up the server and the upgrade is completed in a few minutes during the server initialization. The only concern should be the new keywords added between the current version used and IDS 11.50.

In addition to the ease of upgrade, an IDS customer stated that his 2.5 million lines of Informix 4GL did not even need to be recompiled to work with IDS 10.0. This should be the same for a migration to IDS 11.50.

For more details on upgrading to IDS 11.50, please refer to: IBM Informix Migration Guide. This guide can be found on the documentation site listed in the reference section.

Criteria for upgrade

The reasons to upgrade IDS include performance and scalability, reliability and availability, manageability, and application development features. These criteria are reviewed in detail later in this document.

One criterion that is not listed is database extensibility. Database extensibility was the reason for the creation of the IDS 9.x product. IDS extensibility allows for a better integration of the database server with the business environment. This results in simpler solutions and faster performance. IDS extensibility has been used to solve business problems in airline capacity planning, retail, and government agencies among other areas. The choice of IDS as the underlying database for the WebSphere RFID Information Center product was made in great part because of its extensibility features.

We see extensibility in all sorts of products including operating systems, web servers, and integrated development environments (IDEs) such as Visual Studio and Eclipse. We could even consider application servers as a formalized extensible platform. A recent Infoworld¹ article on a successful SOA project lists, in its performance recommendation, that data intensive processing should be put in the database. This makes the case for greater use of database extensibility.

IDS extensibility is outside the scope of this document. You could consider extensibility, at a minimum, as the ability to write stored procedures in “C” or Java. Please take some time to look at the examples provided in the reference section.

Performance and Scalability

Performance is often the number one concern of many IDS users. It took until IDS 9.40 to put this issue completely to rest when comparing IDS 7.x to IDS 9.x. Despite some performance work on IDS 9.x, some operations remained faster in 7.31 than releases before IDS 9.40. One of the major goals of IDS 9.40 was therefore to be faster than IDS 7.31 in all situations. This goal was achieved by doing nightly performance test comparisons during the development cycle. Any performance issues found during the nightly tests were aggressively pursued. This resulted in a performance improvement that varied between 15% and 20%. This effort continued in the development of IDS 10.0 where we see IDS 10.0 being faster than 9.40. These performance tests are now part of the development process where each new release of IDS must be faster than its predecessor.

Internal tests have shown IDS 9.40 to be 15% to 20% faster than version 7.31, IDS 10.0 is 5% to 10% faster than IDS 9.40, and so on. IDS 11.50 continues to improve on performance.

Going hand-in-hand with performance is the ability to scale as the load increases: scaling with more resources and scaling in terms of the volume of the data managed. The

¹ Infoworld, August 14, 2006

following table summarizes some of the major performance and scalability features that were added to IDS over time.

<p>IDS 9.21 (and below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lightweight I/O for BLOBs - Fuzzy checkpoint - SQL statement cache <p>IDS 9.30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved space allocation of user data and metadata in sbspaces - ER Performance improvements <p>IDS 9.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B-tree scanner² - Chunks up to 4TB - Number of chunks (32767) - Increased in server aliases - Increased file-size limits - PDQ enabled on hold cursors - Improved buffer management - Decimal values for LRU min and max - More ER performance improvements - DS_NONPDQ_QUERY_MEM 	<p>IDS 10.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configurable page size - Shared memory > 4GB - DS_QUERY_MEMORY³ - Multiple fragments per dbspaces - Indexes on non-logging tables - Faster recovery from fuzzy checkpoints - Improved performance on backup and restore - Enabling view folding <p>IDS 11.10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-blocking checkpoints - Index self-join - VP private memory - Improved parallelism during backup and restore - Enhanced concurrency with CR isolation - Direct I/O on cooked files <p>IDS 11.50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updatable secondary servers - BIGINT and BIGSERIAL
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Without going into all the details of all the features listed above, a further explanation of some of these features better shows their importance:

Non-blocking checkpoints: This feature streamline the checkpoint processing. It eliminates transactions blocking, providing a smoother overall throughput. Because the checkpoints are now non-blocking, we can relax the settings of LRUs min and max value from the aggressive low single digits to values of aound 70 for min and 80 for max. This better use of memory buffering improves performance.

Index self-join: Improves performance on range-based index scan which have highly duplicated lead keys.

VP private memory: Speeds up access to memory blocks and reduces contention/locking for higher performance on large systems.

² back ported to IDS 7.31.UD8 and 9.30.UC7

³ Rename of the 9.40.UC4 parameter DS_NONPDQ_QUERY_MEM

Improved parallelism during backup and restore: Improved dbspaces ordering for onbar backups for higher parallelism and reduced backup/restore time.

Enhanced concurrency with CR isolation: This additional isolation level (last committed) greatly reduces locking contention and eliminates deadlocks. The result is higher application performance.

Direct I/O on cooked files: This feature allows IDS to bypass the filesystem cache when using file-based (cooked) chunks. Avoiding this “double buffering” improves I/O performance.

SQL statement cache: The SQL statement cache allows for the sharing of SQL statements between user sessions. In the appropriate environment, it can reduce the time spent in parsing and optimizing statements and also save server memory.

ER Performance: Enterprise replication performance work provided huge returns in IDS 9.30. Some tests have shown a performance improvement from 300 Transactions per seconds (TPS) to 1200 TPS. The performance work continued in later releases.

Buffer management: This is an important feature that greatly reduced the complexity of our buffer management and improved its performance.

Configurable page size: This provides I/O performance benefits for the manipulation of tables that have large rows.

DS_QUERY_MEMORY: This parameter, which can be set dynamically, can change the default amount of memory allocated to an OLTP query. This allows the resolution of queries in memory instead of having to use temporary space on disk. This results in higher performance.

Multiple fragments per dbspaces: This feature extends IDS’s partitioning capabilities. By partitioning tables using a finer grained partitioning, you can improve fragment elimination. The result is less disk I/O, increasing performance.

Updatable secondary servers: It is now possible to have a cluster environment including shared disk secondaries, HDR secondary, and RSS secondaries to provide scalability and high-availability and have all the nodes updatable.

The IDS multi-threaded architecture provides the foundation to exploit the capabilities of hardware platforms and operating systems. This results in excellent performance and scalability. The additional features added over time in IDS 9.x and 10.0 improve significantly the performance and scalability of IDS. Depending on the processing environment, the features listed above could have significant impacts.

Benefits of Performance and Scalability

Internal tests have shown that IDS 9.40 is 15% to 20% faster than IDS 7.x and that IDS 10.0 is 5% to 10% faster than IDS 9.40. IDS 11.10 continues to improve performance

through code line reduction and better algorithms in several areas. Another way to look at performance is that on an 8-CPU system, having a 12.5% performance increase is the equivalent of getting one additional CPU of processing power. At a 20% performance improvement, it is the equivalent of getting one additional CPU for each five CPUs. We could also look at it in terms of additional throughput, additional users and so on.

“We are now handling about double what we were able to handle under the old platform. So we have multiple servers that are handling a portion of these databases. Searches that were taking five minutes, 10 minutes before are now taking seconds.”

Eric Gordon, Managing Director RealPlus LLC,
on upgrading from IDS 7 on SCO to IDS 10 on Linux

This performance improvement can delay costly hardware upgrades and additional software licenses required with it (additional CPU licenses). A hardware upgrade can be disruptive. Being able to delay an upgrade or, in some cases, avoid it all together reduces the disruption to the business.

The performance benefits of features such as non-blocking checkpoint and index self-joins are hard to overstate. Since many customers use very low values for their LRU min and max parameters, they can benefit from much more efficient buffering since the non-blocking checkpoint allows for much higher values for these parameters. The result would be a noticeable performance gain.

Customers could also see significant performance improvement in queries that use multi-column indexes.

These are but two features that can significantly improve the performance of a business environment without any application changes. Taking advantage of the other new features could translate into a strategic business advantage.

Reliability and Availability

Code quality has a significant impact on reliability and availability. IDS 7.31 is already known as a very stable product but the IDS development team wanted to do more. The IDS team created new development processes to insure that IDS 9.4 became the highest quality IDS product at the time of its release. IDS 10.0 , 11.10 and 11.50 benefited from these new processes.

The development team benefited from additional hardware resources. This allowed them to run QA and performance tests nightly on all the supported platforms. With this capability, they instituted a process where new code, checked into the IDS code line, is tested the following night. If the result of the testing shows any regression or performance problems, the responsible engineer has four hours to solve the problems or he/she has to remove the changes and resolve the problem in his/her development environment before trying to integrate it again in the main code line. The benefit of this

approach is that the release cycle does not depend on a large QA exercise when it gets close to the release date. Code quality is an ongoing concern and a priority.

The reliability of IDS is shown through examples such as a top retailer who happens to have over 10,000 instances of IDS world wide, achieving 99.999% up time (including planned downtime), or customers with instances up for over 1000 days and counting.

The latest releases of IDS also add features that improve reliability and availability. Some of major features are listed in the following table:

9.21 (and below)	10.0
- Dynamic lock allocation	- Automating HDR failover
9.3	- ER improvements
- Dynamic log allocation	- Creating and Dropping Indexes without Locking Tables
9.4	- Recovering Quickly with Fuzzy Checkpoints
- Encrypting communication	- DBCREATE_PERMISSION parameter
- ER security	- SECURITY_LOCALCONNECTION configuration parameter
- ER large transaction support	- DB_LIBRARY_PATH parameter
- ER dynamic log file	- Truncate Table
- HDR and ER concurrently	11.10
- Dynamically monitor queries (onmode -Y)	- Multi remote secondary servers
- No files installed in /usr/lib	- Shared disk secondary servers
- External authentication with Pluggable Authentication Modules	- Continuous logical log restore
- HPL improvements	- Encrypted communication with HDR
- Restartable fast recovery	- Dynamic changes to ER configuration parameters
10.0	- Rename databases, tables, columns involved in ER replication
- Column-level encryption	- Truncate ER tables
- Server utilities check for secure environment before starting	- LBAC security
- Restricted registration of external routines	11.50
- Preventing denial-of-service attacks	- Updatable secondary servers
- Replicating indexes to secondary server	- Connection manager

This table includes security features because compromised security can result in an unavailable system. For example, addressing denial-of-service attacks can be considered both a security and an availability feature.

*IDS 11.10 is the most reliable IDS release ever!
IDS 11.50 continues this tradition*

The high-availability features of IDS include the ability to dynamically modify configuration parameters, the attach/detach feature for fragmented tables, and many more. It also depends on the capabilities of High-availability Disaster Recovery (HDR) and Enterprise Replication (ER). Both HDR and ER have been improved over the last few releases in terms of capabilities, ease of manageability and performance. IDS 9.40 also adds the capability to use both products concurrently. This opens the door to new levels of high-availability as demonstrated by customers such as TCH (see the success story listed in the references section).

We could also add the new buffer management introduced in IDS 9.40 as a reliability and availability feature since it allows IDS to better adjust to the needs of the running system. This feature removes the need for the “SET RESIDENCY” SQL statements since IDS can now adjust dynamically based on the real-time needs of a running system. The new B-tree scanner is also much more reliable than the old B-tree cleaner used before IDS 9.40. We could make the case for a lot of the performance features as also being reliability and availability features.

IDS 11.10 includes significant new functionality in the area of reliability and availability. It includes the ability to setup additional instances to insure business continuity either as remote stand-alone secondary instances (RSS) or as shared-disk secondary server (SDS). These new read-only servers allows for a flexible implementation of failure recovery even in the case of multiple sites failures.

With IDS 11.50, we can now execute updates to secondary servers. The new connection manager can be used to re-route connection requests to the cluster to the appropriate server based on service level agreements defined in the system. The connection manager also includes an arbitrator that includes configurable automatic failover logic to handle nodes failure.

Benefits of Reliability and Availability

The new IDS features provide the ability to insure that a mission-critical system is available even in cases of disasters through the use of High-Availability Disaster Recovery (HDR), remote secondary stand-alone (RSS), shared-disk secondary (SDS) and Enterprise Replication(ER).

Many features add autonomic capabilities to IDS. This way, the server can adapt to the needs of the running system and avoid things such as long transactions that might force a restart of the database server. This way, the database server is better able to respond to the variations of the work load and provide continuous services to the business.

It is important to note that many businesses lose money if their system is not available. Just think of a company that performs 100,000 transactions per day. If we give an average of \$25 per transaction, we can say that one hour downtime would cost approximately \$104,000. This is when we spread the 100,000 transactions over 24 hours. The cost is much higher when we consider peak times. IDS' improved reliability and availability directly affects the business' bottom line.

“Thanks to IDS, we relocated our entire data center with less than seven minutes of database downtime. We would never have been able to do that with Oracle.”

Stephen Cobb, Senior Administrator of Systems and Databases, TCH

This section also included security features. It is worth mentioning that features such as column-level encryption, label-based access control (LBAC) and the ability to use external authentication with Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) can provide the needed functionality to address regulatory requirements.

Manageability

IDS is renowned for its ease of administration. We see this through customers that use a handful of database administrators to manage hundreds if not thousands of IDS instances. Manageability is one major reason why IDS is IBM’s database of choice for industrial strength integrated OLTP systems.

IDS 10.0 includes new features that give a better view of what the server is doing. It also includes new capabilities to impact the optimizer such as the external optimizer directives.

The manageability benefits of IDS make it a great candidate for SMB enterprises. An IDS database can become virtually invisible. Its management can be done through scripting and some functionality makes it adapt to the running environment. The following table shows some of IDS’s major manageability features:

9.21 (and below)	10.0
- Dynamic lock allocation	- Fragments in a single Dbspace
9.30	- ER master replicates
- Dynamic log allocation	- ER replicate templates
- Display query plan without execution	- ER Altering Replicated Tables
- IFX_DEF_TABLE_LOCKMOD environment variable	- ER Remastering
9.40	- Point-In-Time Table level restores
- Configurable event alarms	- View Logical Logs Backed Up by ON-Bar
- Full use of storage media	- ontape use of standard I/O
- Chunk reserve pages in non-root chunks	- New ER commands to show statistics information
- Restartable fast recovery	11.10
- Display parameters of prepared statements	- Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
- Rename chunks during restore	- Automatic LRU min/max adjustment
10.0	- Automatic AIO VPs adjustment
- Configurable page size	- SQL Query drill-down
- Defining buffer pools	- Sessions configuration routines
- Managing tblspace tblspace	- SQL admin API
	- Task scheduler

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single user mode - Managing database permission through default roles - Renaming dbspaces - Specifying which events trigger the alarm program - External optimizer directives - Storing Multiple Table or Index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved statistics maintenance - Deployment wizard - Backup/restore to directories - Open Admin Tool for IDS <p style="text-align: center;">11.50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improves onconfig organization and default values
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“Stober Drive is committed to Informix because it’s the best database for us, because of reliability, because of scalability, lack of administration and the speed with which it returns our queries.”

Bill Marshall, Operations Manager, Stober Drives, Inc.

The new IDS 11.10 features for manageability are significant: The recovery time objective (RTO) parameter allows you to tell the server how much time you are willing to wait for the data server recovery in case of failure and then let the server adjust other parameters to achieve the highest level of performance possible based on the RTO requested. The SQL query drill-down gives the database administrator a view of the recently executed SQL statements that can help diagnose problems. The deployment wizard allows you to reduce the IDS footprint by removing features you don’t need. The minimum IDS footprint is now down to less than 90MB! And the list of features goes on.

Benefits of Manageability

The newer manageability features give database administrators (DBAs) a better view of the server. The benefits are that DBAs can be pro-active instead of reacting to situations. Better manageability means that DBAs can also provide their expertise to other section of the enterprise. One major benefit is then a more efficient use of the data server that results in optimized resource utilization. This optimization can translate in more efficient applications that provide better response time and greater scalability. This translates into a business advantage. This also results in savings that affect the business bottom line.

Application Development

Application development support includes more than database server features. It starts with the integration of IDS with other IBM Software Group (SWG) products. This include integration with Information Management products (Alphablox, DB2 Everyplace, Information Integrator, etc), WebSphere (App server, portal, etc), Tivoli (Data protection, monitoring), and Rational (Rational Application Developer, Rational Data Architect, etc).

Rational Application Developer (RAD) also includes a new fourth-generation language that was based in large part on Informix-4GL. This gives a migration path for 4GL customers that want to modernize both their development environment and their runtime environment. All this, while preserving their 4GL expertise. The RAD tool also includes a migration tool that automates most of the work to migrate 4GL code to the new EGL language.

The newest Client-Software Development Kit (CSDK) now includes a plug-in for Visual Studio .Net. This allows .Net developers to interact with the database without having to leave their IDE. Related to the client-SDK, we also have updates to the JDBC driver to track the evolution of the JDBC standard.

In addition to the benefits of the integration with the other SWG products and Visual Studio, IDS 10.0 includes features that can have a significant impact on software design and development. The following table summarizes the major features related to application development:

<p>9.21 (and below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensibility features - LVARCHAR (up to 2048 bytes) - Re-entrant triggers - SELECT trigger - Long identifiers - ability to retain update locks <p>9.30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microsoft transaction server/XA support - Display query plan without execution - NOT NULL properties used in outer join <p>9.40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INSTEAD OF trigger on views - SELECT order by column or expression not in projection list - Iterator UDR in the FROM clause - Sequence - ANSI join syntax - LVARCHAR up to 32000 bytes - session-level non-default collation - support for Unicode - Microsoft Transaction Server tightly-coupled transaction support - Support for FULL OUTER JOIN syntax - Support for unions in subqueries of SELECT statements - Trigger introspection 	<p>10.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MQ DataBlade module - Truncate table - SELECT SKIP M FIRST N <p>11.10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-query in FROM clause - XML publishing and manipulation - Trigger enhancements - Session configuration procedure - SPL enhancements - Enhanced concurrency with CR isolation - Indexable binary types - Indexable hierarchical data type - Basic text search engine - Support for .Net 2.0 - Support for PHP, Ruby/Ruby-on-rail - JDBC named parameters - Web Feature services - Admin API - Task scheduler - Deployment wizard <p>11.50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dynamic SQL in stored procedures - XML-aware search using the basic text search DataBlade - XSL transformation function - Additional integration with IBM Data Studio
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Some of these features deserve further explanation. For others, please refer to the Informix documentation or ask your local IBM representative.

Dynamic SQL in stored procedures: It is now possible to execute a string that represents an SQL statement using the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE command.

XML publishing: IDS has had the ability to store and retrieve XML documents for a long time. IDS 11.10 adds the ability to generate XML directly from the server and extract or test sections of XML documents.

Session configuration routines: This feature gives you the ability to add the execution of a procedure when a user connects to a database. You can configure the isolation level and other parameters and even log the access to the database without having to have this type of code in the application.

Enhanced concurrency: This feature tells the server what to do in the case when two users are modifying the same row in a table. It facilitates porting applications from Oracle since it emulates its behavior.

Extensibility features: These features allow you to better adapt the database to your environment. You could easily add functionality that would allow you to group your data by week of the year. You could go as far as having events that send messages to outside processes. For starter, please read the articles listed in the reference section to get an idea on how extensibility can change the way you look at application development.

LVARCHAR: This new data type gives you the ability to create variable length character strings of up to 32762 bytes. This could be a good replacement to the TEXT data type that some applications use for description or remark fields. The TEXT type is often use as a poor replacement to the VARCHAR type that can only accommodate 256 characters.

Select skip M first N: This feature allows for skipping some of the resulting values and retrieving part of the resulting set. It is important for web applications that otherwise need to retrieve the whole result set.

All these features can have impacts in ease of development and porting. Moreover, these features could also have a significant impact in the performance of applications by providing better ways to approach a business problem.

Benefits of Application Development Features

The new application development capabilities of IDS 11.10 make it easier to adapt the database to the design of a solution. This translates into faster development, higher performance and less complexity. From this, we can also expect faster time to market and lower application maintenance costs.

IDS 11.10 also benefits from the performance improvements in the Client Software Development Kit (CSDK), the update to the JDBC driver for compliance with the latest

specifications and the addition of the addition to development language support including PHP for web applications.

Other Considerations

The IBM migration toolkit version 2.0.5 supports migration from Oracle (8i, 9i, 10g) and Sybase Anywhere version 9 to IDS 11.10. This provides a path for consolidation for customers that have a mixed environment and want to take advantage of IDS' superior total cost of ownership.

Conclusion

IDS 11.50 has improved greatly in the areas of performance and scalability, reliability and availability, manageability, and application development. As noted above, each area provides significant benefits that result in business advantages.

These benefits include better resource utilization that result in lower costs of operation, higher up time due to a set of features that also include better security, reduced administration overhead with the new manageability features, and easier software development with new server features and programming language support.

References

- IDS 7.x release notices
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Success Stories

- Bayerwald sees higher productivity and lower costs with IBM Information On Demand. (Oct 2006)
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- RealPlus accelerates online real estate listings service with IBM Informix Dynamic Server, Version 10 and Linux (Feb 2006)
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Extensibility examples

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- Generating XML from IDS 9.x
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- Event-driven fine-grained auditing for Informix Dynamic Server
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