

# IBM - DB2 10.5 for Linux, UNIX and Windows Advanced Database Recovery

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**Code:** U5CL493G  
**Length:** 4 days  
**URL:** [View Online](#)

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## Overview

**This course is developed and owned by an IBM Authorized Global Training Provider: TechData Inc.**

Gain a deeper understanding of the advanced recovery features of DB2 10.5 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows database environments with single and multiple partition databases.

Get practical experience in the planning and utilization of a wide variety of DB2 recovery facilities in a series of database recovery scenarios you complete during lab exercises using DB2 Advanced Enterprise Edition 10.5 for Linux.

## Audience

This advanced course is for experienced database administrators who plan and implement recovery and high availability plans for DB2 10.5 for Linux, UNIX and Windows databases using single or multiple partition databases.

The lab exercises can be performed using a single partition or a multiple partition database using DB2 Advanced Enterprise Edition 10.5 for Linux.

This course is appropriate for those using DB2 in a z/Linux environment.

## Prerequisites

You should complete:

- DB2 10 for LUW: Basic Administration for Linux and Windows (CL2X3) or
- DB2 10 for LUW: Basic Administration for AIX (CL213) or
- DB2 10.1 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Quickstart for Experienced Relational DBAs (CL484)
- Or have equivalent experience

## Objectives

After completing this course, you should be able to:

- Describe the unique recovery planning requirements for DB2 10.5 single partition and multiple partition databases

- Explore the DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows recovery facilities and database configuration options
- Plan the implementation of automated archival and retrieval of database logs
- Recover a DB2 table following a DROP TABLE command issued in error
- Utilize the REBUILD option of the RESTORE Utility to recover a full or partial database copy using either database or table space backups
- Plan and execute the recovery of table spaces to a selected point in time
- Effectively utilize incremental backup and restore to reduce the size and duration of DB2 database backups
- Describe the database crash recovery processing performed when there is an unplanned outage of a DB2 database server and select database configuration options to minimize the restart time.
- Utilize the redirected restore option to recover DB2 data to alternate disk configurations and invoke the db2relocatedbcommand to alter the configuration of a DB2 database
- Execute recovery scenarios, including loss of DB2log data using the DB2 log mirroring option, and configure a database for automatic backups
- List the benefits and limitations of disaster recovery alternatives including log shipping to a standby database or using DB2replication
- Describe the use of the db2haicucommand to select options for the integrated high availability cluster support for DB2 LUW 10databases
- List some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with various High Availability and Disaster Recovery configurations DB2databases
- Describe some of the differences between DB2 recovery facilities for DB2 pure Scale database clusters compared to non-pure Scale databases, including the use of the Cluster Caching Facilities to support Member Crash Recovery
- Plan and implement the use of split mirror copies of DB2databases to create snapshot database copies or use as an alternative to a standard DB2 database backup.
- Plan, implement, and manage the Primary and Standby databases using the High Availability Disaster Recovery (HADR) facilities ofDB2 10.5 for Linux, UNIX and Windows databases
- Implement Read-Only application access to the Standby database in a HADR environment
- Manage a HADR environment with multiple standby databases

## Schedule (as of 3 )

Date	Location	
Aug 5, 2024 – Aug 8, 2024	<a href="#">Live Virtual</a>	<a href="#">Enroll</a>

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