



IDUG*VIRTUAL*

2021 NA **Db2** Tech Conference

Virtual Indexes Explained

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Db2 for z/OS

Agenda

- What is Virtual Index?
- Virtual Index Evolution
- Virtual Index Requirements
- Virtual Index Considerations
- Use Case

What is Virtual Index?

- Prototype of the actual index
- Helps evaluate indexes without actually creating them
- Simulates the impact of creating or dropping an index
- Virtual Index definitions reside in input explain tables
- Only affects the outcome of EXPLAIN PLAN
- Considered by the Db2 optimizer as part of the access path evaluation during EXPLAIN PLAN, along with existing catalog indexes
- No affect on BIND/REBIND or on SQL execution

Virtual Index Evolution (1|2)

- Retrofitted into Db2 Version 8 via APAR PK46687 (2008)
 - Db2 V8 CM used short name DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEX
 - Renamed in Db2 V8 NFM to DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES
- Introduced in Db2 9 (2008)
 - Managed in DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES table
- Sample DDL in PDS *prefix.SDSNSAMP* member, along with other EXPLAIN tables
 - DSNTIJOS (Db2 V8 and 9)
 - DSNTESC (Db2 10, 11, and 12)
- Index types supported by DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES table:
 - Type-2 non-partitioned Indexes
 - Data Partitioned Secondary Indexes (DPSI)

Virtual Index Evolution (2|2)

- Db2 11 introduced a new virtual index table DSN_VIRTUAL_KEYTARGETS
 - Sample DDL in *prefix.SDSNSAMP(DSNTESC)*
- Index types supported by DSN_VIRTUAL_KEYTARGETS
 - XML indexes
 - Expression-based indexes

Virtual Index Requirements (1 | 11)

- Must have a set of EXPLAIN tables with the correct qualifier; i.e. PLAN_TABLE and DSN_STATEMENT_TABLE
 - Sample DDL in *prefix*.SDSNSAMP(DSNTESC)
- Must define the DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES and optionally the DSN_VIRTUAL_KEYTARGETS tables
 - These tables must have the same owner as the EXPLAIN tables. Otherwise, the optimizer ignores them.

Virtual Index Requirements (2 | 11)

- DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES table definitions are derived from related catalog tables:
 - SYSIBM.SYSINDEXES
 - SYSIBM.SYSKEYS
 - Plus a couple of new/unique columns

Virtual Index Requirements (3 | 11)

- SYSINDEXES columns in DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES:

TBCREATOR	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL	
TBNAME	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL	
IXCREATOR	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL	
IXNAME	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL	
UNIQUERULE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	
COLCOUNT	SMALLINT	NOT NULL	
CLUSTERING	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	
NLEAF	INTEGER	NOT NULL	
NLEVELS	SMALLINT	NOT NULL	
INDEXTYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT
PGSIZE	SMALLINT	NOT NULL	
FIRSTKEYCARDF	FLOAT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT -1
FULLKEYCARDF	FLOAT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT -1
CLUSTERRATIOF	FLOAT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT -1
PADDED	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT
KEYTARGET_COUNT	SMALLINT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT
UNIQUE_COUNT	SMALLINT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT
IX_EXTENSION_TYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT
DATAREPEATFACTORF	FLOAT	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT -1
SPARSE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL	WITH DEFAULT 'N'

Virtual Index Requirements (4 | 11)

- SYSKEYS columns in DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES:
 - COLNO1-64 – Indicates the column number in the index key
 - ORDERING1-64 – Indicates the column order in the index key
 - A – Ascending
 - D – Descending

COLNO1	SMALLINT WITH DEFAULT NULL
ORDERING1	CHAR(1) WITH DEFAULT NULL
.	
.	
.	
COLNO64	SMALLINT WITH DEFAULT NULL
ORDERING64	CHAR(1) WITH DEFAULT NULL

Virtual Index Requirements (5 | 11)

- Setting key columns
 - COLNO1 = 3 & ORDERING1 = A|D
 - COLNO2 = 5 & ORDERING2 = A|D

TABLE NAME	CREATOR	COLUMN NAME	COLTYPE	LENGTH	N	COLNO
STUDENTS	ANLQA	ID	SMALLINT	2	Y	1
		FIRSTNAME	CHAR	25	N	2
		LASTNAME	CHAR	25	N	3
		GPA	DECIMAL	3	N	4
		ED_LEVEL	SMALLINT	2	N	5
		EXTRA_CREDIT	INTEGER	4	Y	6
		LAST_UPDATED	TIMESTAMP	10	Y	7
		TEACHER	CHAR	25	N	8
		COMMENTS	VARCHAR	300	Y	9

Virtual Index Requirements (6 | 11)

- DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES new/unique columns:
 - ENABLE – Indicates whether the virtual index should be considered by the optimizer
 - Y – Use this index (index definition must be valid or the index gets ignored)
 - N – Do not use this index
 - MODE – Indicates whether the index is being create or dropped
 - C – Create this index (new index)
 - D – Drop this index (old index)

ENABLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL
MODE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL

Virtual Index Requirements (7 | 11)

- DSN_VIRTUAL_KEYTARGETS definition shadows SYSIBM.SYSKEYTARGETS

IXNAME	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL
IXSCHEMA	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL
KEYSEQ	SMALLINT	NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT
COLNO	SMALLINT	NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT
ORDERING	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL
TYPESCHEMA	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL
TYPENAME	VARCHAR(128)	NOT NULL
LENGTH	SMALLINT	NOT NULL
LENGTH2	INTEGER	NOT NULL
SCALE	SMALLINT	NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT
NULLS	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'N'
CCSID	INTEGER	NOT NULL
SUBTYPE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL
DERIVED_FROM	VARCHAR(4000)	NOT NULL
CARDF	FLOAT	NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT -1

Virtual Index Requirements (8 | 11)

- DSN_VIRTUAL_KEYTARGETS unique column:
 - ENABLE – Indicates whether the virtual index should be considered by the optimizer
 - Y – Use this index (index definition must be valid or the index gets ignored)
 - N – Do not use this index

ENABLE	CHAR(1)	NOT NULL
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Virtual Index Requirements (9 | 11)

- These tables were put in place in support of the vendor tools
 - Perhaps your vendor already supports virtual indexes (lucky you)
- If you want to play with it yourself, handle with care
 - Use caution when manually inserting or updating the virtual index tables because these tables may be used by vendor tools
 - Db2 optimizer ignores invalid index definitions
 - Estimating some of the virtual index values may be challenging i.e. NLEAF, NLEVELS, FIRSTKEYCARD, FULLKEYCARDS, CLUSTERRATIO, PGSIZE
 - Some help is available in the Db2 Administration Guide. Refer to “Calculating the space required for an index”
 - Check constraints help prevent invalid data
 - Write a REXX script to automate the process of populating data in the table

Virtual Index Requirements (10|11)

- Example of templating an existing index in the Db2 catalog for virtual index create

```
INSERT INTO STERYA1.DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES
( TBCREATOR, TBNAME, IXCREATOR, IXNAME, ENABLE, MODE
, UNIQUERULE, COLCOUNT, CLUSTERING, NLEAF, NLEVELS
, INDEXTYPE, PGSIZE, FIRSTKEYCARDF, FULLKEYCARDF
, CLUSTERRATIOF, PADDED, COLNO1, ORDERING1, COLNO2,
, ORDERING2, COLNO3, ORDERING3, COLNO4, ORDERING4
, KEYTARGET_COUNT, UNIQUE_COUNT, IX_EXTENSION_TYPE
, DATAREPEATFACTORF, SPARSE
)
SELECT TBCREATOR
, TBNAME, CREATOR, 'VI_01_DSNDTX02', 'Y', 'C'
, UNIQUERULE, COLCOUNT, CLUSTERING, NLEAF, NLEVELS
, INDEXTYPE, 32, FIRSTKEYCARDF, FULLKEYCARDF
, CLUSTERRATIOF, PADDED, 6, 'A', 7, 'A', 2, 'A', 1, 'A'
, KEYTARGET_COUNT, UNIQUE_COUNT, IX_EXTENSION_TYPE
, DATAREPEATFACTORF, SPARSE
FROM SYSIBM.SYSINDEXES
WHERE CREATOR
= 'SYSIBM'
AND NAME
= 'DSNDTX02'
;
```

Virtual Index Requirements (11 | 11)

- Example of templating an existing index in the Db2 catalog for virtual index drop

```
INSERT INTO STERYA1.DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES
( TBCREATOR, TBNAME, IXCREATOR, IXNAME, ENABLE, MODE, UNIQUERULE
, COLCOUNT, CLUSTERING, NLEAF, NLEVELS, INDEXTYPE, PGSIZE
, FIRSTKEYCARDF , FULLKEYCARDF , CLUSTERRATIOF, PADDED, COLNO1
, ORDERING1, COLNO2, ORDERING2, KEYTARGET_COUNT, UNIQUE_COUNT
, IX_EXTENSION_TYPE, DATAREPEATFACTORF, SPARSE
)
SELECT TBCREATOR
, TBNAME, CREATOR, 'VI_02_DSNDTX05', 'Y', 'D', UNIQUERULE
, COLCOUNT, CLUSTERING, NLEAF, NLEVELS, INDEXTYPE, 32, FIRSTKEYCARDF
, FULLKEYCARDF , CLUSTERRATIOF, PADDED, 4, 'A', 5, 'A'
, KEYTARGET_COUNT, UNIQUE_COUNT, IX_EXTENSION_TYPE, DATAREPEATFACTORF
, SPARSE
FROM SYSIBM.SYSINDEXES
WHERE CREATOR
= 'SYSIBM'
AND NAME
= 'DSNDTX05'
```

Virtual Index Consideration

- Try an existing index with more, less, or different columns
- Test altered statistics on an index
- See what happens if an index is dropped
- Determine the impact of adding an index
- Etc.

Use Case (1 | 13)

A case to illustrate the use of virtual indexes in solving SQL performance issues.

- Problem description
 - Recent spike in CPU and high GETPAGE count has been reported
- Troubleshoot the problem
 - You suspect the problem might be related to a new program package that was recently implemented
 - DB2 Explain shows an inefficient tablespace scan
- Explore potential solution
 - Implement a virtual index
- Assess the effectiveness of the candidate solution
 - Re-Explain the package and compare the access path results
- Implement permanent solution

Use Case (2|13)

- EXPLAIN package reveals the problem

SQL STATEMENT:

```
DECLARE STUDENT_CSR1 CURSOR FOR
SELECT  FIRSTNAME , LASTNAME
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE  LASTNAME = :HLASTNAME
AND  FIRSTNAME = :HFIRSTNAME
```

ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 956		(SU) 35390		(TC) +.20651 E+04	
PQBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: TS SCN	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: S	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1: ANLQA.STUDENTS					
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG:		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: N	

Use Case (3|13)

- Identify problem object

TABLE NAME	CREATOR	COLUMN NAME	COLTYPE	LENGTH	N	COLNO
STUDENTS	ANLQA	ID	SMALLINT	2	Y	1
		FIRSTNAME	CHAR	25	N	2
		LASTNAME	CHAR	25	N	3
		GPA	DECIMAL	3	N	4
		ED_LEVEL	SMALLINT	2	N	5
		EXTRA_CREDIT	INTEGER	4	Y	6
		LAST_UPDATED	TIMESTAMP	10	Y	7
		TEACHER	CHAR	25	N	8
		COMMENTS	VARCHAR	300	Y	9

INDEX NAME	CREATOR	COLUMN NAME	KEYSEQ	TABLE NAME
STUDENTSIX	ANLQA			STUDENTS
		ID	1	
STUDENTSIX2	ANLQA			STUDENTS
		GPA	1	

Use Case (4|13)

- Define virtual index on LASTNAME and ED_LEVEL key columns

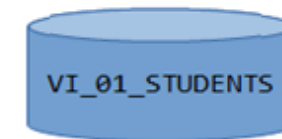
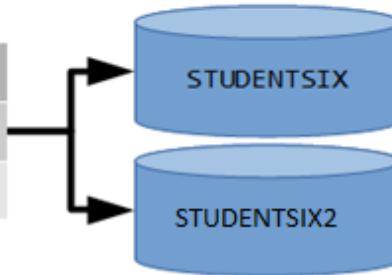
DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES

TBNAME	IXNAME	ENABLE	MODE
STUDENTS	VI_01_STUDENTS	Y	C

→ CREATE INDEX VI_01_STUDENTS ON STUDENTS...

SYSINDEXES

TBNAME	IXNAME
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX2



Use Case (5|13)

- Our new virtual index is enabled for consideration by the optimizer

Table	Index	Column	Creator	Type	Mode	Enable
STUDENTS			ANLQA	Table		
STUDENTSIX		ID	ANLQA	Type-2 SMALLINT		
STUDENTSIX2		GPA	ANLQA	Type-2 DECIMAL		
VI_01_STUDENTS		LASTNAME ED_LEVEL	ANLQA	Type-2 CHAR SMALLINT	CREATE	YES

Use Case (6|13)

- Re-EXPLAIN shows positive effect of the virtual index on access path

OLD ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 956		(SU) 35390		(TC) +.20651 E+04	
PQBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: TS SCN	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: S	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1: ANLQA.STUDENTS					
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG:		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: N	

NEW ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 173		(SU) 6387		(TC) +.57726 E+03	
PQBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: IXDATA	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: L	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1: ANLQA.STUDENTS					
INDEX: ANLQA.VI_01_STUDENTS					
MCOLS: 1	DIRECT: FWD				
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG:		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: Y	

SQL STATEMENT:

```
DECLARE STUDENT_CSR1 CURSOR FOR
SELECT FIRSTNAME , LASTNAME
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE LASTNAME = :HLASTNAME
AND FIRSTNAME = :HFIRSTNAME
```

Use Case (7|13)

- But the new IX causes access path degradation for another SQL statement

OLD ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 142		(SU) 5234		(TC) +.52444 E+03	
POBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: IXDATA	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: L	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1 : ANLQA.STUDENTS					
INDEX : ANLQA.STUDENTSIX2					
MCOLS : 1	DIRECT: FWD				
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG:		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: N	

NEW ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 249		(SU) 9189		(TC) +.72574 E+03	
POBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: MLT IX	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: L	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1 : ANLQA.STUDENTS					
INDEX : ?					
MCOLS : 0	DIRECT: ?				
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG:		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: Y	
INDEX : ANLQA.VI_01_STUDENTS					
MCOLS : 2	DIRECT: ?				
INDEX : ANLQA.STUDENTSIX2					
MCOLS : 1	DIRECT: ?				

SQL STATEMENT:

```
DECLARE STUDENT_CSR3 CURSOR FOR
SELECT FIRSTNAME , LASTNAME , GPA
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE ( ED_LEVEL = 12
      AND LASTNAME = :HLASTNAME )
      AND GPA > 3.0
```

Use Case (8|13)

- Review all indexes and the affected SQL statement

Table	Index	Column	Creator	Type	Mode	Enable
STUDENTS			ANLQA	Table		
STUDENTSIX		ID	ANLQA	Type-2 SMALLINT		
STUDENTSIX2		GPA	ANLQA	Type-2 DECIMAL		
VI_01_STUDENTS		LASTNAME	ANLQA	Type-2 CHAR	CREATE	YES
		ED_LEVEL		SMALLINT		

SQL STATEMENT:

```
DECLARE STUDENT_CSR3 CURSOR FOR
SELECT  FIRSTNAME , LASTNAME , GPA
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE ( ED_LEVEL = 12
      AND LASTNAME = :HLASTNAME )
      AND GPA > 3.0
```

Use Case (9|13)

- Evaluate drop of an existing indexes

DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES

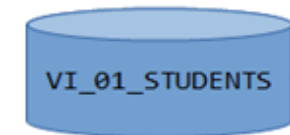
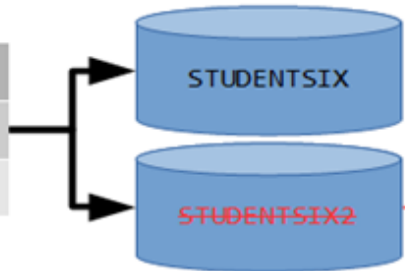
TBNAME	IXNAME	ENABLE	MODE
STUDENTS	VI_01_STUDENTS	Y	C
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX2	Y	D

CREATE INDEX VI_01_STUDENTS ON STUDENTS...

DROP INDEX STUDENTSIX2;

SYSINDEXES

TBNAME	IXNAME
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX2



Use Case (10|13)

- Add the existing index STUDENTSIX2 to DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES for drop evaluation

Table	Index	Column	Creator	Type	Mode	Enable
STUDENTS			ANLQA	Table		
STUDENTSIX			ANLQA	Type-2		
ID				SMALLINT		
STUDENTSIX2			ANLQA	Type-2	DROP	YES
GPA				DECIMAL		
VI_01_STUDENTS			ANLQA	Type-2	CREATE	YES
LASTNAME				CHAR		
ED_LEVEL				SMALLINT		

Use Case (11 | 13)

- EXPLAIN output shows improvement with of new access

OLD ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 249			(SU) 9189			(TC) +.72574 E+03			
PQBKNO:	0	PPLNNO:	0	QBLKNO:	1	PLANNO:	1	MXOPSQ:	0
ACCESS:	MLT IX	TSLOCK:	IS	PREFET:	L	QBLKTY:	SEL	TBTYPE:	TABLE
TB#1:	ANLQA.STUDENTS								
PLLMOD:	QUERY CP	ACDEGR:	0	ACPGRP:	1	SRTNPG:		VI_ACT:	Y
ENCODE:	EBCDIC	SCCSID:	500	MCCSID:	N/A	DCCSID:	N/A		
PQBKNO:	0	PPLNNO:	0	QBLKNO:	1	PLANNO:	1	MXOPSQ:	1
ACCESS:	MLT IXSC	TSLOCK:	IS	PREFET:	S	QBLKTY:	SEL	TBTYPE:	TABLE
TB#1:	ANLQA.STUDENTS								
INDEX:	ANLQA.VI_01_STUDENTS								
MCOLS:	2	DIRECT:							
ENCODE:	EBCDIC	SCCSID:	500	MCCSID:	N/A	DCCSID:	N/A	VI_ACT:	Y
PQBKNO:	0	PPLNNO:	0	QBLKNO:	1	PLANNO:	1	MXOPSQ:	2
ACCESS:	MLT IXSC	TSLOCK:	IS	PREFET:		QBLKTY:	SEL	TBTYPE:	TABLE
TB#1:	ANLQA.STUDENTS								
INDEX:	ANLQA.STUDENTSIX2								
MCOLS:	1	DIRECT:							
ENCODE:	EBCDIC	SCCSID:	500	MCCSID:	N/A	DCCSID:	N/A	VI_ACT:	Y
PQBKNO:	0	PPLNNO:	0	QBLKNO:	1	PLANNO:	1	MXOPSQ:	3
ACCESS:	MX ISECT	TSLOCK:		PREFET:		QBLKTY:	SEL	TBTYPE:	TABLE
TB#1:	ANLQA.STUDENTS								
ENCODE:	EBCDIC	SCCSID:	500	MCCSID:	N/A	DCCSID:	N/A	VI_ACT:	Y

NEW ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 174			(SU) 6433			(TC) +.57802 E+03			
PQBKNO:	0	PPLNNO:	0	QBLKNO:	1	PLANNO:	1	MXOPSQ:	0
ACCESS:	IXDATA	TSLOCK:	IS	PREFET:	L	QBLKTY:	SEL	TBTYPE:	TABLE
TB#1:	ANLQA.STUDENTS								
INDEX:	ANLQA.VI_01_STUDENTS								
MCOLS:	2	DIRECT:	FWD						
PLLMOD:	QUERY CP	ACDEGR:	0	ACPGRP:	1	SRTNPG:		VI_ACT:	Y
ENCODE:	EBCDIC	SCCSID:	500	MCCSID:	N/A	DCCSID:	N/A		

Use Case (12|13)

- Performance with new access path is slightly degraded from the original access path, but it is an acceptable tradeoff for this test case

OLD ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 142		(SU) 5234		(TC) +.52444 E+03	
PQBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: IXDATA	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: L	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1: ANLQA.STUDENTS					
INDEX: ANLQA.STUDENTSIX2					
MCOLS: 1	DIRECT: FWD				
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG: 1		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: N	

NEW ACCESS PATH ANALYSIS:

COST: (MS) 174		(SU) 6433		(TC) +.57802 E+03	
PQBKNO: 0	PPLNNO: 0	QBLKNO: 1	PLANNO: 1	MXOPSQ: 0	
ACCESS: IXDATA	TSLOCK: IS	PREFET: L	QBLKTY: SEL	TBTYPE: TABLE	
TB#1: ANLQA.STUDENTS					
INDEX: ANLQA.VI_01_STUDENTS					
MCOLS: 2	DIRECT: FWD				
PLLMOD: QUERY CP	ACDEGR: 0	ACPGRP: 1	SRTNPG: 1		
ENCODE: EBCDIC	SCCSID: 500	MCCSID: N/A	DCCSID: N/A	VI_ACT: Y	

Use Case (13 | 13)

- Virtual Index evaluation completed

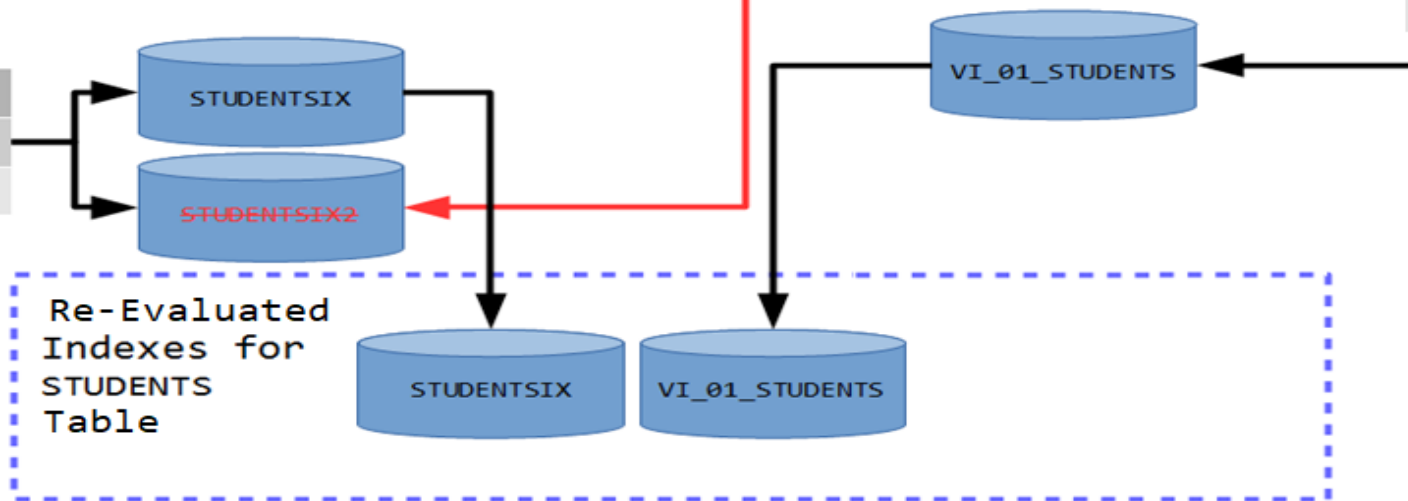
DSN_VIRTUAL_INDEXES

TBNAME	IXNAME	ENABLE	MODE
STUDENTS	VI_01_STUDENTS	Y	C
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX2	Y	D

CREATE INDEX VI_01_STUDENTS ON STUDENTS...
DROP INDEX STUDENTSIX2;

SYSINDEXES

TBNAME	IXNAME
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX
STUDENTS	STUDENTSIX2





Thank You



Speaker: Ryszard Stepień

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Session code:

Please fill out your session evaluation before leaving!!!!