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Nota di contenuto	Front cover -- Contents -- Notices -- Trademarks -- Preface -- The team that wrote this redbook -- Become a published author -- Comments welcome -- Chapter 1. Introduction to this redbook -- 1.1 Understanding strategic directions for XPS -- 1.2 Objective of this redbook -- 1.3 Chapter abstracts -- Chapter 2. XPS and DB2 UDB architectures -- 2.1 High-level product overviews -- 2.1.1 IBM Informix Extended Parallel Server -- 2.1.2 DB2 Data Warehouse Edition -- 2.2 Understanding the architectures -- 2.3 Defining an instance -- 2.3.1 Informix XPS instance architecture -- 2.3.2 DB2 Universal Database instance architecture -- 2.4 Storage architecture -- 2.4.1 Pages -- 2.4.2 Containers and chunks -- 2.4.3 Logical disks -- 2.4.4 Logging -- 2.4.5 Storage architecture summary -- 2.5 Parallelism -- 2.5.1 The process model of XPS -- 2.5.2 The process model of DB2 -- 2.5.3 Intra-node parallelism -- 2.5.4 Inter-node parallelism -- 2.6 Memory management -- 2.6.1 XPS memory model -- 2.6.2 DB2 memory model -- 2.7 Partitioning -- 2.7.1 Fragmentation in XPS -- 2.7.2 Partitioning in DB2 -- 2.8 Terminology -- Chapter 3. Configuration -- 3.1 XPS and DB2 configuration -- 3.1.1 Knobs (configuration files and tuning parameters) -- 3.1.2 Commands -- 3.1.3 Granularity -- 3.1.4 Database manager -- 3.1.5 Dynamic

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The acquisition of Informix by IBM has provided the opportunity for Informix customers to consider new alternatives to further enrich their data management systems infrastructure. They can now more easily take advantage of available products, services, and capabilities as they grow and change. This IBM Redbooks publication focuses on strategies, techniques, capabilities, and considerations for using Informix Extended Parallel Server (XPS) and DB2 Universal Database (UDB). It provides detailed discussions and data to give a good understanding of the two products, their capabilities, and their similarities. XPS customers can choose to adopt a database strategy of coexistence or consider transitioning to DB2 UDB. The features and functionality of each DBMS are briefly described for a better understanding, in areas such as architecture, partitioning techniques, SQL considerations, configuration, indexing, data types, DML, and DDL. It also discusses products and tools to complement these database management systems. With this information, you can better decide which products satisfy your particular requirements, and better plan on how to achieve your objectives as you develop your database management system strategy. You will be better positioned to make informed decisions that can give you the best return on your DBMS investment.

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