This presentation shows much of the history of DB2, with milestones of new versions and new inventions. It also shows some of the people who contributed key inventions and innovations in DB2. It uses many images and mementoes to show the process and progress in DBMS.

• Understand some of the key inventions in DB2
• Note the teams and some key inventors for the technology
• See the cross-product design and implementation
• Provide insight into the past and direction for DB2
• Show some of the reasons for the success of DB2
This presentation shows some of the history of DB2, with milestones of new versions and new inventions. It also shows some of the people who contributed key inventions and innovations in DB2.

Note inventions across products: data sharing, locking, compression, design, standards, consistency across family, convergence

Need to add: C. Mohan, Yun Wang, Josephine Cheng, Jim Teng, Jeff Josten, Tim Vincent, Matt Huras, Curt Cotner, Berni Schiefer, Mark Anderson, Bruce Lindsay
Also get picture of larger groups of developers.
IBM's history of innovation to meet the needs of human endeavors.
1) To support sending man to the moon, invented hierarchical database to run on System 360
2) As business found more ways to make their businesses better with computers, IBM invented the relational db and introduced DB2 to make computers more than just a technical experiment, but a true business tool
3) The world wide web make the world smaller and information more accessible. IBM introduced the first DB with SOAP based web services support to help business use the web for a real business advantage
4) As IT grew in importance and usage, it also grew in complexity. To help customers reduce the manpower cost of managing their DB’s. IBM was a leader in advanced autonomic capabilities.
5) And finally, as the world become yet smaller with globalization, where customers and supplier on the other side of the world are no different from the customers in your back yard, IBM introduced the first hybrid XML and relational database… leverage the XML standard that’s quickly becoming the language of business.

All of these innovations were meant to help our customers do what they needed to do better… better for their customers, and better against their competitors. Looking forward, businesses are facing a ever changing set of new pressures… changes in the marketplace require businesses to run faster, leaner and more flexibly to survive.

Globalization of trade, production and skills is leading to an explosion of new emerging opportunities but also competition from every corner of the world. Natural resources are becoming scarce. There are new threats to national security. There are also great advancements in technology that business will need to adopt to compete. Scientific management is adding precision and rigor to how business are automated and optimized. The next wave of the web is truly delivering on the promises that seems like science fiction just a decade ago.

With all these economic, competitive, and technological pressures... business need to focus on establishing a firm competitive advantage to survive and flourish. But how will they find that competitive advantage?
This is a relational database timeline used in IBM.
This is a poster commissioned by IDUG and provided in DB2 Magazine, as well as a pdf on the web.
Dr. Ted Codd invented the Relational Model in 1969 published in CACM 1970
Dr. Don Chamberlin invented SQL
Dr. Jim Gray

- Leader in System R and DB2 locking and transaction processing
- Missing at sea Jan. 28, 2007
Query Optimization
Dr. Pat Selinger

http://it.toolbox.com/blogs/db2luw/what-is-the-halloween-problem-in-databases-12618
Here we are at 25 years, looking forward and building for the next 25. Don, the mother of DB2 and our fearless leader for formative years. The old story notes that success has many fathers, while failure is an orphan. Many people have claimed to be the father of DB2. We could take one or two more steps back. It would be useful to start with IMS and the heritage it brings, then Dr. E.F. Codd, and the relational database journey. Include Mike Stonebraker, the Informix, Illustra history, and RedBrick too.
C. Mohan, Yun Wang, Josephine Cheng, Jim Teng, Jeff Josten, Tim Vincent, Matt Huras, Curt Cotner, Berni Schiefer, Mark Anderson, Bruce Lindsay, Roger Reinsch, Bob Jackson, Akira Shibamiya, …
There have been dozens of major changes and probably hundred of minor changes in the database world over the last forty years.

Having moved from a basic file storage system (albeit somewhat sophisticated ones), database systems are now called on to do more and more. Simply storing the data provides no value to a company – it’s only when data is used to provide information to give a company a competitive edge that the true value of a data management system is realised.

This chart outlines some of the massive changes that have occurred in the Data Management sphere over the past 40 years. One can only imagine what can be expected over the next 10, 20 or 30 years (who had ever heard of ‘Autonomic Computing’ 40 years ago, or even only 5 years ago?). We can justifiably look forward to the future with some anticipation and excitement.
Over the years we have seen greater emphasis and responsibility being placed on the database management system, and consequently more responsibility on those database professionals charged with supporting them! The early databases were effectively file systems (albeit very sophisticated ones) whose prime role was to store the data and make it accessible to the applications that were doing most of the work.

With the advent of the Relational Database system and DB2, it became possible for more and more of the processing that was traditionally done in the application to be ‘pushed’ down to the database, and we have seen this trend continue to expand as more functionality has continued to be added to DB2 over the years. While increasing the productivity of application developers, it has meant that the database professionals who support the database systems now need to be more cognisant of the application and the business requirements it is seeking to satisfy. An example of such functionality was database maintained referential integrity, introduced in DB2 on the mainframe in Version 2 in 1988.

As the database systems have continued to evolve and become even more sophisticated, we have seem them take even more of the onus of keeping a company’s IT systems running and operational. Certain ‘SMARTs’ are built into databases like DB2, and there is a high degree of integration with other database systems. Database professionals are finding that they need to know more and more about previously esoteric (at least to them) topics like ………………….

But we’re getting ahead of ourselves…………….
In the early days of mainframe computing, file systems of varying flavours were generally acceptable to store a company’s information. These were useful for storing data and making it available to applications that would process it. However, as data volumes and complexity started to increase, it became apparent that basic file systems would not be sufficient to provide the appropriate level of support.

As it was for so many industries, the Manned Space Program proved to be the push to develop a more rigid data management system. Put simply, a better tool needed to be found that was able to store and manage the inventory of 3.6 million parts that made up the Apollo Saturn V rocket. Thus was born the IMS Database system, whose hierarchical structure lent itself to the massive Bill of Materials application that storing the inventory for the Apollo spacecraft had become. Over time, this same structure had applicability to hundreds of commercial business requirements, such as banking systems and airline reservation systems and continues to do so today.

However, the hierarchical structure of the IMS system was also its drawback, as far as application developers were concerned. In order to develop applications, developers needed to understand the structure of the hierarchy, and needed to know where in the hierarchy the data resided. It has served the business community for more than 30 years, and was borne out of a specific need. By contrast, the relational model has been built on the foundation of the experience gained from IMS, as well as an academic mathematical model. Extracts from the IBM Systems Journals from the time outline the basic tenet of the relational model – that data is logically stored in tables comprised of rows and columns, and the user does not need to know the location of the data. The user only needs to worry about what data is needed, the system needs to worry about where the data is and how to access it. This was a much simpler model than the hierarchical model, as most people can understand the concept of data being stored in tables (at least anyone who can read a bus timetable or read a phone book). The era of the relational database was nigh..........
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Following the academic work and mathematical modelling that led to the relational model, IBM announced its first Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) in 1983 to great fanfare. As well as introducing the new-fangled Relational Model, it provided a whole new database language in Structured Query Language (SQL - which, in spite of its name, provided much more than just the ability to query the data) and features pertinent to uninterrupted access to data.

There was an entire volume of the Systems Journal dedicated to DB2 in 1984, from which many of these images are taken. The names on this particular article (i.e. Haderle) will be familiar to many of you.

Some of you (either those with greying hair, or those – like myself - that started their IT careers when they were about 7 years old) may recall some of the mementoes of the time. The brass #1 was distributed to customers and IBM Support staff who took part in the Early Support Program for DB2 V1.
Over the next few slides, I'll just touch on the main new features and functions that have come out with each new version of DB2 (in the interests of time, I'll skip the point releases, although I'm sure many of you recall those features. After all, some of those point releases contained a lot of new functions. (Who can forget the functionality included in DB2 Version 2.3?)

During this time, IBM introduced a number of peculiarly database terms, some of which have remained over the years, and some of which have been changed to reflect community standards. Has anyone ever used the word SPUFI in a game of Scrabble and lived to tell the tale? And who ever used the term SARGABLE in general conversation?
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And on to DB2 Version 3. As new functions were added, DB2 professionals found themselves more and more having to become familiar with concepts and systems that they had previously not needed to know about. Over the course of several releases in DB2 V2, DB2 professionals not only had to get their heads around system controlled referential integrity, but with the advent of distributed databases, they also had to become familiar with communications protocols, DRDA, SNA etc. With DB2 Version 3, closer integration to storage subsystems was introduced, and DB2 professionals found themselves having to become more familiar with I/O systems, DFSMS, optical storage, hardware-assisted data compression and the like. The upside was that they were able to use this new-found knowledge to impress members of the opposite sex at cocktail parties which DB2 professionals regularly attend!

Fortunately, at about this time, IBM also realised that clever, esoteric terms were actually turning people off, and sought to redress this issue.
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And on to DB2 Version 4. This was the version that introduced Type 2 indexes (clearly IBM’s Chief Imaginative Feature Namer had departed by this time), stored procedures, row-level locking, mind-blowing scalability, significant performance improvements and – the biggie – DB2 Data Sharing across a Parallel Sysplex. This version was a quantum leap in DB2’s evolution, and while it contained many features that DB2 professionals had been wanting for a long time, it also increased the onus on what these professionals had to know.
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And to DB2 Version 5. So much new function, so much for the DB2 professional to absorb. This version of DB2 emphasized the common approach that IBM was taking for its DB2 systems across all platforms, mainframe and otherwise. As a result, DB2 professionals who had been supporting DB2 on the mainframe some years found themselves having to converse with their colleagues who supported DB2 on other platforms.

In fact, this release had so much new function, that IBM turned it into a whole new version. If anyone still has one of these frisbees, keep it, because it is truly a collector’s item. The story behind this frisbee needs 2 hours and a box of tissues to tell, and is probably not appropriate to tell here.
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DB2 V6 brought the concept of a **Universal** database to the mainframe, by supporting many functions and data types previously only supported on the distributed platform. It was this version that brought the Universal moniker to the mainframe, effectively putting the **U** in UDB. At this point, our DB2 professionals found themselves having to learn a whole new set of data types. You mean pictures, text and movies can be stored in DB2 tables?! Ya gotta be kidding!

These concepts were expanded with the release of DB2 UDB V7 in 2001. As you can see, there is ever more for the DB2 professional to learn.
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Greatest Hit 3: Java and the web: Improvements in SQLJ and JDBC support, a new Java Universal Driver, enhanced Unicode support, integration with WebSphere and new XML functions make Java and web applications more robust and more productive.

Greatest Hit 4: Queries and data warehouses: Optimization changes provide the best performance improvement opportunities in V8. Faster response and reduced processing time come from improved optimization and better information for the optimizer. New database design options for indexes, clustering and materialized query tables provide more gains. Warehouses often need to have the new rotate partition capability.

Greatest Hit 5: Migrating or porting applications from other platforms: Many SQL enhancements provide better compatibility with the DB2 family and with the industry. If customers develop on Windows, Unix or Linux, and then move to z/OS, the process is much easier. Early customers reported success at porting applications.

Greatest Hit 6: Application packages: SAP, PeopleSoft, Siebel, etc. … About 50 improvements, including everything mentioned in the “Greatest Hits” section, are provided for most of the key vendor packages. SAP R/3 4.6 and PeopleSoft PeopleTools 8.45 certified for V8 just two months after general availability.
DB2 9 has a lot for everyone. Here are just a few of the highlights.

The business needs include CPU cycle reductions that deliver in most utilities, improved query optimization, improved business agility via faster implementation cycles, and new pureXML™ that builds a strong foundation for SOA and XML initiatives. Kevin Campbell, an Application Architect at Univar USA said it better than I can, “This is not a bolt-on or band-aid approach, DB2 9 for z/OS is XML without compromise.”

Database Administrators (DBAs) need improved database availability and performance including LOBs, reorganization, backup and recovery, and partitioning enhancements. DBAs also get more flexible trusted network context and role-based security to help with regulatory compliance. A wide range of enhancements improve ERP application and data warehouse functionality and performance. Large object (LOB) function is added with file reference variables and REORG, while performance is improved.

Application developers are most excited by PureXML, which adds a powerful SQL and XML interface to access XML data stored in a native format. Application developers need powerful new SQL enhancements including MERGE and TRUNCATE statements, INTERSECT and EXCEPT set operations, and spatial support for geographical data. Text handling is improved with the XML changes, many new built-in functions, and an upcoming text server. Improved SQL and data definition compatibility with other DB2 platforms makes porting much easier.
These next two charts illustrate the “big picture” of the versions of DB2 announced on the mainframe, and year these releases were made available. I’ve restricted myself to just the version releases in this time, although I’m sure many of you will recall the huge functional enhancements shipped in some of IBM’s point releases. (Who could forget the amount of new function shipped in DB2 V2.3, for example?)

As you can see, DB2 has been vibrant since it was first shipped, with new functions and features, and enhanced performance being shipped so often. Of course, these functions are there for a purpose, and that is to support the ever-increasing complexities and requirements of the applications. At the end of the day, it’s the DB2 professionals charged with implementing and maintaining these systems that need to maintain their DB2 skills.
Part 2 of previous chart. This might bring back some memories for some of you.
DB2 for z/OS V7 became generally available (GA) March 2001, and V8 delivered three years later. DB2 9 became generally available in March 2007, three more years. We expect the next version will be 2.5 to 3 years from V9 GA to DB2 10 or DB2 X or whatever the name becomes.

The themes for future versions will continue to focus on core platform strengths of performance, scalability, reliability, stability, availability, resilience, and security. PureXML and Schema evolution or data definition on demand will be ongoing for a long time. In contrast, most of the 64 bit evolution should be completed in DB2 X.

The key interfaces for customers and vendors expand for both XML and for SQL. Information is a key leg of the SOA platform, and DB2 for z/OS provides many advantages for data management in SOA.

Standards, interoperability, portability and security along with secure access using the latest technologies are key touch points. Productivity improvements for application developers and for database administrators are very important as data grows in scale and complexity.
This slide shows the scope and mission for IBM's Common Application Development and Administration organization. A wide range of administration and application development function delivers for IBM relational database: Informix Dynamic Server, DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows, DB2 Connect and DB2 for z/OS. The new IBM Data Servers organization is changing the face of IBM relational database as it provides the client for Informix and DB2 for Linux, UNIX, Windows, i5/OS and z/OS.

The new IBM Data Servers offering consolidates database administration and application development (APIs, developer tools) across IBM’s relational databases. You will see names of some components changing to ones which include IBM Data Server, for instance IBM Data Server Administration Console and IBM Data Server Developer Workbench. Other Data Server deliveries include the Client, Runtime Client, and Drivers for ODBC, CLI, .NET, JDBC, SQLJ, Ruby, PHP, Perl, and Python. Application Development APIs strategy includes new support for PHP and Ruby on Rails, dramatic improvements in Java with JLinQ and keeping Microsoft support very current. The next generation of SOA web services comes from Data Server.

Recent improvements in application development tooling for both DB2 and Rational make the application life cycle more productive with better quality. The new Web-based administration console project provides a much improved, more productive way to administer IBM relational databases.
Slide objective: set up for onion peel. First we give you a comprehensive look at the total Consul portfolio

Points:

1. Consul provides the depth of security management on the mainframe, right side of the diagram and the breadth across the enterprise with comprehensive compliance management from the distributed environment on the left side of the diagram

2. Distributed portfolio is InSight
   1. Focus is on access monitoring, log management and compliance reporting

3. Mainframe portfolio is zSecure
   1. Focus is on integrated mainframe audit, monitoring, compliance and administration
   2. z/OS
   3. RACF

4. The intersection is the overlap and illustrates how Consul integrates mainframe data into InSight to provide the comprehensive compliance management view across the enterprise
So over the last 20 years, the typical DB2 professional has had to learn and keep up to date with so much more than just the standard ‘run of the mill’ database technology. We’ve seen how his/her job has extended a variety of areas, and how, at the very least, the DB2 professional’s new best friends have become the network coordinator, the business analyst, the application developer, the storage supervisor, the Unix and Windows operators, and especially the OS/390 systems programmer.

Over the last 10 years or so, open systems (aka. Distributed Platforms, or Multiplatforms) have become more prominent in running applications to run a company’s business. Along with these, DB2 has also developed on these platforms, and is used by more customers and manages more data than ever.

In many cases, companies that have traditionally run applications on DB2 on mainframes have expanded their use to DB2 on distributed platforms, and in some cases, have even migrated completely off the mainframe to the distributed platform. In other cases, companies run a mixture of mainframe and distributed system applications. The common point here is that many of the DB2 professionals who have maintained DB2 on the mainframe for years are often now finding themselves in the position where they need to maintain DB2 on a Windows or Unix (and increasingly Linux) platform. Even if the two platforms are maintained by different groups, both groups of support staff (i.e. those on the mainframe side and those on the distributed side) are finding that they need to have an understanding of how the other side works.
DB2 has been available on the desktop in various guises since 1989, starting with Data Base Manager (DBM)……..
Contrary to popular belief, DB2 is not just available on the mainframe. Since the late 1980s, DB2 has made its presence felt on the open system platforms. This chart gives a brief overview of the history of DB2 on distributed platforms (or open systems). This culminated in the announcement of DB2 Universal Database on the next slide.
DB2 Universal Database (or DB2 UDB) was a culmination of years of development and experiences gained with earlier versions of DB2. It was, in effect, a 'merging' of DB2 Common Server (rich in function) and DB2 Parallel Edition (designed for scalability and high performance), as well as the addition of significant new function. It set the direction for which IBM would be applying its development resources and established the “6 Universals” that future RDBMSs from IBM would adhere to, namely:

• Universal Applicability (being able to run a mixture of different types of applications)
• Universal Availability
• Universal Scalability
• Universal Manageability (being able to manage the system easily)
• Universal Accessibility (being able to access the data easily)
• Universal Extensibility (support for non-traditional data types such as pictures, video, audio, etc.)
This chart just outlines some of the features that came with DB2 UDB for Unix/Windows/OS/2/Linux versions 6 and 7.
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By coming to the conference you have access to the Stinger technical preview. In order to take advantage of this make sure you visit the demonstration pavilion. There will be a special technology preview education track. Visit to start on your journey, register and pick up your CDs at the booth.
Key Business Value DB2 9 Iuw

- Greater business insight faster
- Resilient, low cost operation
- Faster, lower cost development
- Manage risk and streamline compliance
- Lower cost, optimized infrastructure
- Reduce information complexity

SOA / XML
- Faster, Simpler Access to your XML data
- Eliminate external XML processes
- Put DB2 Viper at the core of your SOA strategy

SAP
- Optimized BI application performance
- Single step deployment
- Automated management

Storage
- Compression significantly lowers cost
- Storage groups reduce DBA effort
- Auto-resize tablespaces simplifies storage management
- Range Partitioning increases performance, reduces maintenance
- DB2 can handle your largest databases

Simplicity
- Significant Ease-of-Use Enhancements
- Faster development & Open standards
- Autonomic Object Maintenance
- Automatic Statistics Collection
- Self-Tuning Resource Management

Security
- LBAC Security / LDAP Authentication
- New security administrator role

Performance and Savings
- Continued commitment to leading performance
- Continued commitment to reduce cost
- Unbundled features = buy only what you need

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Over the last hour, I’ve just touched on the changes that we’ve seen in the DB2 world over the last 20 years, and hopefully given you a taste of the myriad of aspects that comprise the life of a DB2 Professional in the 21st century. Life is a lot more complex these days than just worrying about tables, columns and rows, but consequently, it’s a lot more interesting and exciting too. The
Beginnings...

1983: IBM gives DATABASE 2 (DB2) for MVS (once known internally as Eagle) its wings, shipping V1

1988: IBM announces and ships SQL/400 on the new AS/400 server with integrated RDBMS. The International DB2 Users Group (IDUG) is formed.

1993: IBM announces and ships DB2 for OS/2 V1 and DB2 for AIX V1

For a full, comprehensive DB2 timeline, visit: http://wiki.ibmdbasemag.com/index.php/DB2_History__A_Timeline

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A little bit of press...

Happy Birthday DB2! Happy Birthday Business Intelligence!

On June 7, 2008, IBM celebrated the 25th anniversary of Database 2 (DB2). Released to the market in 1983, DB2 has become one of the leading relational databases for data warehousing. DB2 was an outgrowth of research into relational data modeling by E.F. Codd of IBM Research — work that led to several related commercial innovations that have had a significant influence on the data warehousing market, among them the SQL language.

-Dan Vessett, IDC Link

http://www-306.ibm.com/software/data/db2/25th-birthday/?wm=7115001f1779&cm_sp=ZZ999-_-SWB00-_-1779&weight=30.0
A little bit more…

IBM DB2 Turns 25!

On June 7, 1983, IBM issued a press release announcing a "relational data base management system [RDBMS] for large enterprises", and so began the life of Database 2, now simply called DB2. Tomorrow we celebrate the 25th anniversary of DB2. Here are some of the key happenings that led not only to the birth of DB2 but to the formation of the RDBMS industry as a whole.

-from the 25th Anniversary release

View the original DB2 press release from 1983!

View the 25th Anniversary release


25th release: http://www-306.ibm.com/software/data/db2/25th-birthday/?wm=7115001f1779&cm_sp=ZZ999-_SWB00-_1779&weight=30.0
Did you know?

- IBM DB2 is at the core of business applications in...
  - 25 of the Top 25 Worldwide Banks
  - 9 of the Top 10 Global Life/Health Insurance Providers
  - 23 of the Top 25 US Retailers

- In 20 years, DB2 for z/OS has had fewer than 5 critical security patches
  - Oracle had to ship 89 in 1 qtr (October 19th, 2005), …
  - 51 more October 17, 2007, 26 more January 15, 2008, 41 more April 15, 2008, 45 more July 15, 2008, …

http://www.computerworld.com/action/article.do?command=viewArticleBasic&articleId=9042942&source=rss_topic17

eWeek Oracle Issues 41 Security Fixes in Latest CPU
By Brian Prince 2008-04-15

January's CPU featured 26 security fixes for Oracle products. The next CPU is slated to be released July 15.


Oracle Patches 45 Security Holes in Database, App Server and More
July 15, 2008
DB2 Support and Social Networking

DB2 proves to be a tool vital to the day-to-day work of businesses around the world. Support groups and social networks are abundant in support of DB2.

Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/pages/IBM-DB2/10442975871
IDUG: http://www.idug.org/wps/portal/idug
Channel DB2: http://channeldb2.ning.com/
DB2.community: http://www.db2-community.org/DB2_Certification_-_General_Informa.db2-cert-gen.0.html
Developer Works: http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/wikis/display/db2xml/Home
DB2 hits the Blogosphere

Bloggers from inside and outside of IBM dish on DB2

- An Expert's Guide to DB2 by Chris Eaton
- DB2 Portal Blog by Craig Mullins
- Getting the Most Out of DB2 for z/OS and System z by Willie Favero
- FreeDB2 by Leon Katsnelson
  http://FreeDB2.com
- DB2usa: Blog About DB2 for z/OS

"IBM puts the shizzel into the Data Warehouse!"
- Vincent McBurney's Blog, Consultant, Solution Architect

Getting the Most Out of DB2 for z/OS and System z:
http://blogs.ittoolbox.com/database/db2zos
FreeDB2 by Leon Katsnelson: http://FreeDB2.com
DB2usa: Blog About DB2 for z/OS: http://db2usa.blogspot.com/
Happy Birthday DB2 from Dan Vesset at IDC

“In 1983, the launch of DB2 from IBM marked the beginning of data warehousing and business intelligence as we know it today”

“DB2 was the first database that enabled businesses to understand their business”

“Ecommerce would be impossible without the birth of DB2”

“the traces of Web 2.0 can be attributed to DB2”

“DB2 established credibility for real-world enterprise data management software”

Dan Vesset at IDC
Program Vice President of IDC's Business Analytics Research
Here is my list of DB2 for MVS, DB2 for OS/390 and DB2 for z/OS product managers, sometimes for all database, sometimes more than one in DB2 across the history so far: Ed Altman, Bob Jolls, Don Sallan, Eric Miles, Sam Kahn, Marilyn Bohl, Bob Jackson, Roger Reinsch, Janet Perna, Gary Ferdinand, Diane Jablonski, Al Zollar, Carl Chamberlin, Dan Wardman, Beth Smith, Fiona Gleeson, Greg Lotko, and TBD, with pictures of some of the more recent ones.
These are a few pointers that I found looking quickly.

http://www.mcjones.org/System_R/
SQL Reunion conference paper
http://www.mcjones.org/System_R/SQL_Reunion_95/
http://redbook.cs.berkeley.edu/redbook3/oldeditions.htm
http://user.it.uu.se/~torer/publ/Mimer-PG.pdf
http://www.scs.stanford.edu/nyu/01fa/sched/recovery.pdf
http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=320455.320457
http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/journals/tods/AstrahanBCEGGKLMPTWW76.html
http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~brewer/cs262/SystemR.pdf
These are a few pointers that I found looking quickly. With the 25th anniversary coming up in June 2008, there will be more to come.
DB2 History Web Pointers

The business value of DB2 chapter 2 “The evolution of DB2 for z/OS”
http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/abstracts/sg246763.html

Presentations on the web
  - db2-history-2008-haderle.pdf

These are a few pointers that I found looking quickly. With the 25th anniversary coming up in June 2008, there will be more to come.
These are a few pointers that I found looking quickly. With the 25th anniversary coming up in June 2008, there will be more to come.
Bibliography