Design Your Databases Straight to the Cloud

Heli Helskyaho, Elise Valin-Raki



Introduction, Heli

- * Graduated from University of Helsinki (Master of Science, computer science), currently a doctoral student, researcher and lecturer (databases, Big Data, Multi-model Databases, methods and tools for utilizing semi-structured data for decision making) at University of Helsinki
- * Worked with Oracle products since 1993, worked for IT since 1990
- * Data and Database!
- * CEO for Miracle Finland Oy
- Oracle ACE Director
- Ambassador/EOUC (EMEA Oracle Users Group Community)
- Public speaker and an author
- Winner of Devvy for Database Design Category, 2015
- * Author of the book Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler for Database Design Mastery (Oracle Press, 2015), co-author for Real World SQL and PL/SQL: Advice from the Experts (Oracle Press, 2016)







Design, Deploy, and Maintain World-Class Databases on Any Platform

Heli Helskyaho

Oracle ACE Director

Forewords by C.J. Date and Tom Kyte





Real World SQL & PL/SQL

Advice from the Experts

Arup Nanda Brendan Tierney Heli Helskyaho Martin Widlake Alex Nuijten





Introduction, Heli

- * Been an Oracle Designer user since 1996 and Data Modeler user since 2010
- Been solving performance problems since 1993
 - * Absolutely convinced that good database design and documentation will reduce this work.
 - * Absolutely convinced that it is easier to solve problems on database that has been documented



Introduction, Elise

- * Oracle Database Lead for Fennia Insurance Company
- Master of Science degree from Helsinki High School of Economics (with major in Management Science)
- * IT sector since 1987, different positions
- * OUGF (Oracle User Group Finland):
 - * Exa-SIG founder
- Oracle ACE Associate
- * DBA



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- Oracle ACE Associate

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Why to design?

- * "Data is the most valuable property in our company"
- * "Why do we need to design the database? We already design the application!"



Why is designing the application not enough?

- * Point of view (saving and retrieving data vs. UI)
- First increment vs. 20 years from now
- * "the whole picture" vs. increments
- * Different goals/targets:
 - * Code tables vs. Code files (how about the data integrity?)
 - * How about analysis, reports, ... everything else but the UI that the data is used for
- Same terminology, different meaning -> misunderstandings
- *



Why to model the data?

- * To facilitate communication about the requirements
- * To find the questions that should be asked
- * To understand the requirements



How is Cloud different?

- It has a bigger chance to have latency (usually a hybrid solution)
 - * Good reason to add as much business logic to the database as possible!
 - * But you would do that anyway ©
- * Everything you have learned about database designing still applies....



What is database designing?

- * 4 (5) phases, over and over again
 - * Requirement analysis (DM: logical)
 - Conceptual design (DM: logical)
 - Logical design (DM: relational)
 - Physical design (DM: physical)
 - (Transaction design) (DM: process)



It would be crazy...

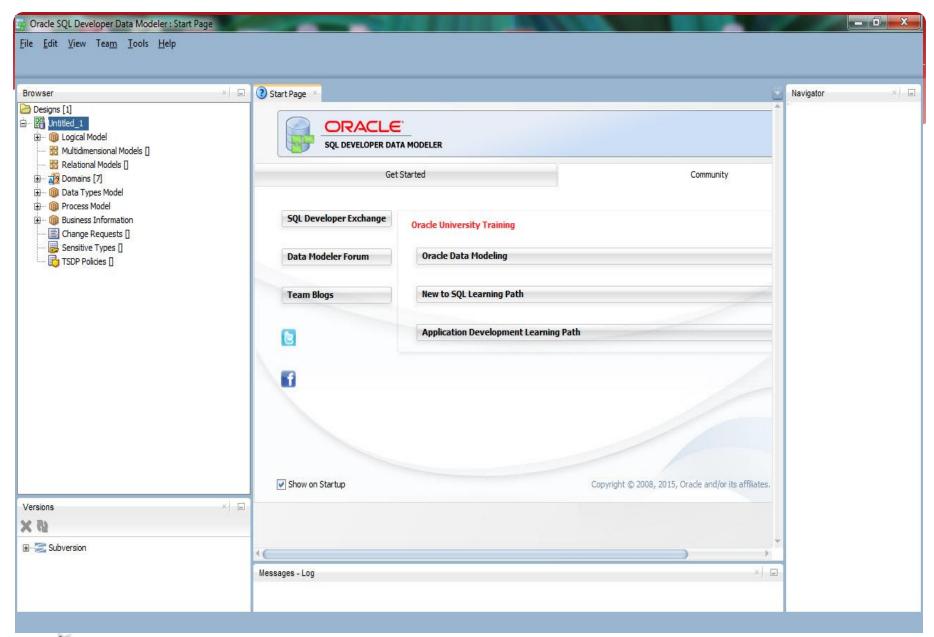
* ... to design databases without a tool!



Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler

- * To be efficient in designing you need a tool: my recommendation is Data Modeler
 - * Free of charge
 - Support for many different databases (Oracle, MS SQL Server, DB2,...)
 - * Support for both documenting the existing databases and designing a new one (and mainintaining that)
 - * Support for reporting, naming standards, glossaries, design rules, ...
 - Support for version control and multiuser environment
 - Support for everything you need for database design plus more







Designing the database

1. Requirement analysis: finding and analysing the requirements the future end users have

Result: specification of user requirements

- data requirements
- **functional** requirements

Also requirements for security, performance, ...



Designing the database

2. **Conceptual design**. "Interpretation" of all the requirements to a formal presentation (conceptual model).

Result: conceptual schema, also textual documentation is possible/recommended (to make sure all the knowledge is documented)

This is a tool for communication with end users.



Requirement analysis and Conceptual design

- * Collecting requirements and analyzing them
- * Fact-finding: interviews, questionnaires, existing documentation,... (recordings)
- Requirements specifications
 - * data requirements
 - * functional requirements (performance, security, backup/recovery,..)
- Completely neutral to any technology



Requirement analysis and Conceptual design

- * Why entity-relationship model (ER)
 - * Defining the tables directly based on requirements can be too difficult and lead to a wrong db schema.
 - Based on a good ER it is easy to generate the relational model (which is at least on 3NF)
- Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)



Conceptual design

- * Use right **terminology** and clear names, much easier to communicate with the end users (one of the reasons to model!)
- * Try to find and understand the **main** concepts and their relationships (these are the most difficult to change during the iterations)



Conceptual design

- * Modeling is **difficult** because
 - Spoken/written language is not exact
 - * Usually all the "important" things are those that "everybody knows" so they are not told.
 - * At this stage we do not know one important thing: how the data will be **retrieved**? That will be on iteration 9...
- * Modeling is **mandatory** because when modeling the database designer realizes **what must be asked!**

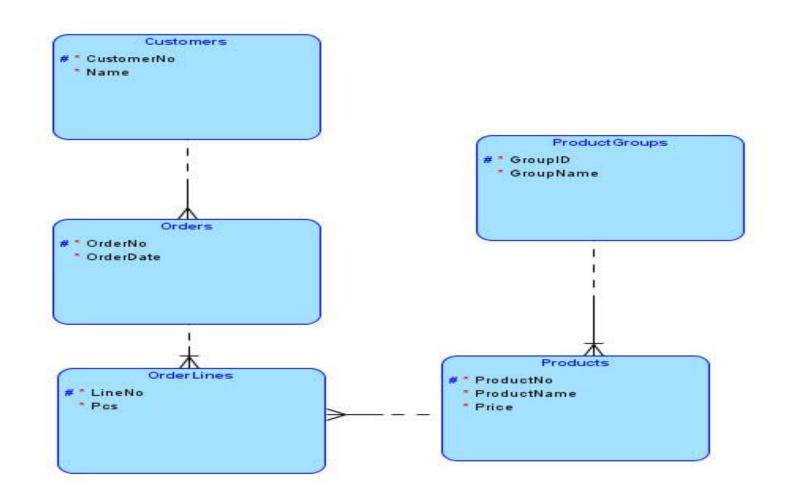


Logical model



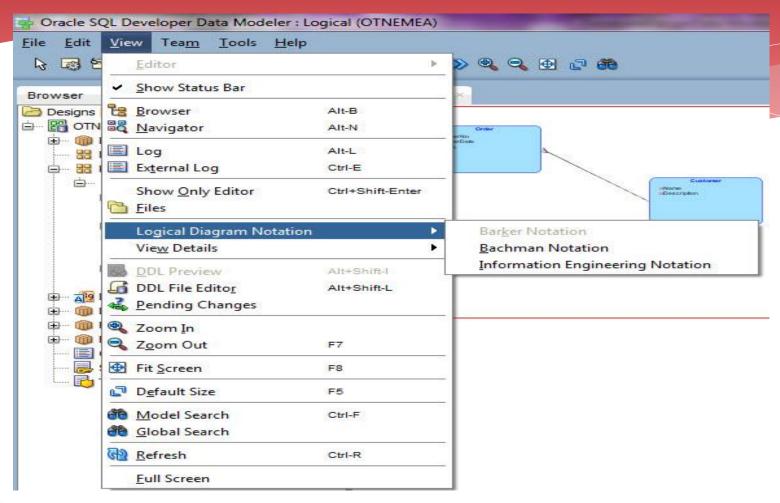
Demo (Logical)







Notation

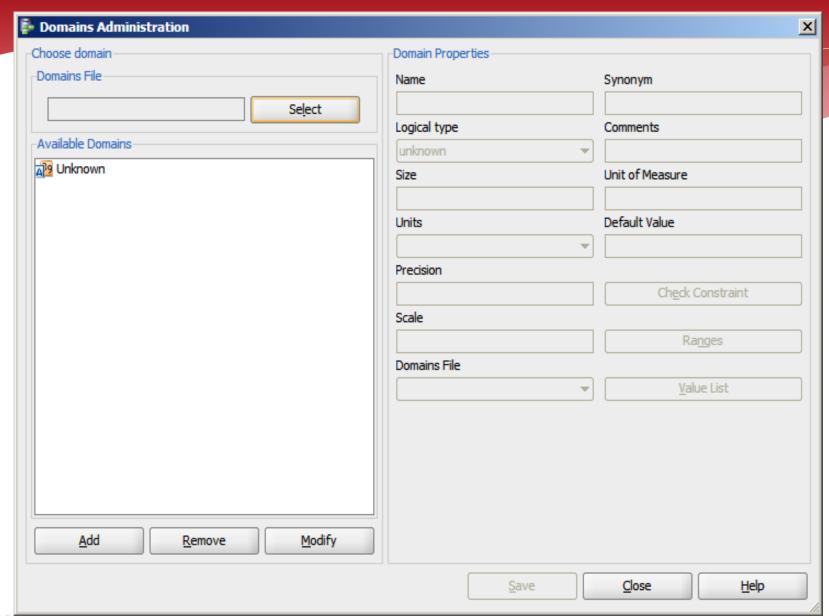




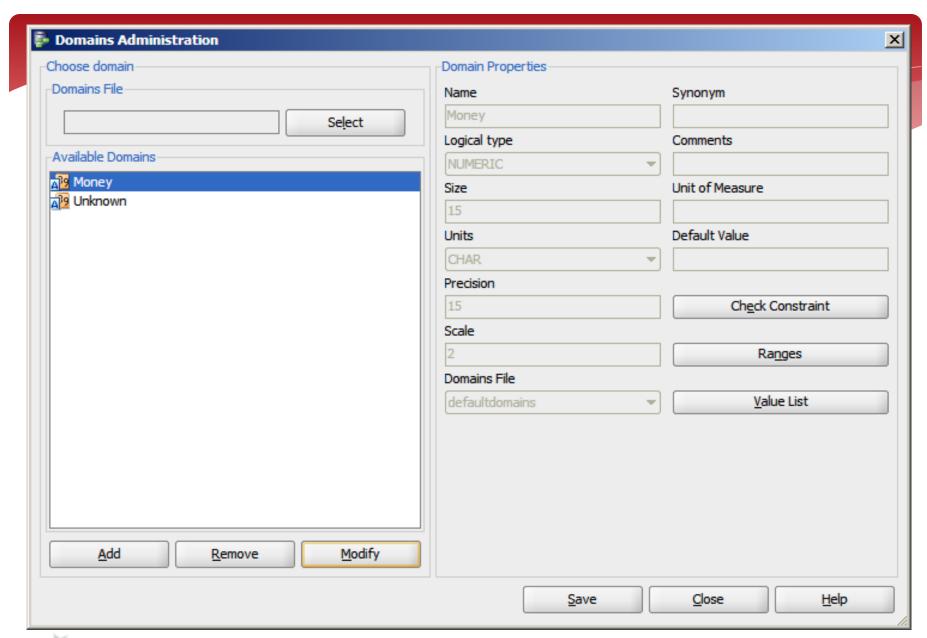
Domains administration

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Too	ols <u>H</u> elp	
A 19	Domains Administration	Alt+Shift-D
200	Types Administration	Alt+Shift-T
	RDBMS Site Administration	Alt+Shift-B
<u>△</u> P9	Mask Templates Administration	Alt+Shift-S
8	Table To View Wizard	Alt+Shift-A
*	View To Table Wizard	Alt+Shift-V
AP 9	Types To Domains Wizard	Alt+Shift-P
(ab)	Name Abbreviations	Alt+Shift-N
(ab)	Glossary Editor	Alt+Shift-Y
(2)	Object Names Administration	
	Design Rules And Transformations	
53	Compare/Merge Models	Alt+Shift-M
	<u>F</u> eatures	
	Preferences	

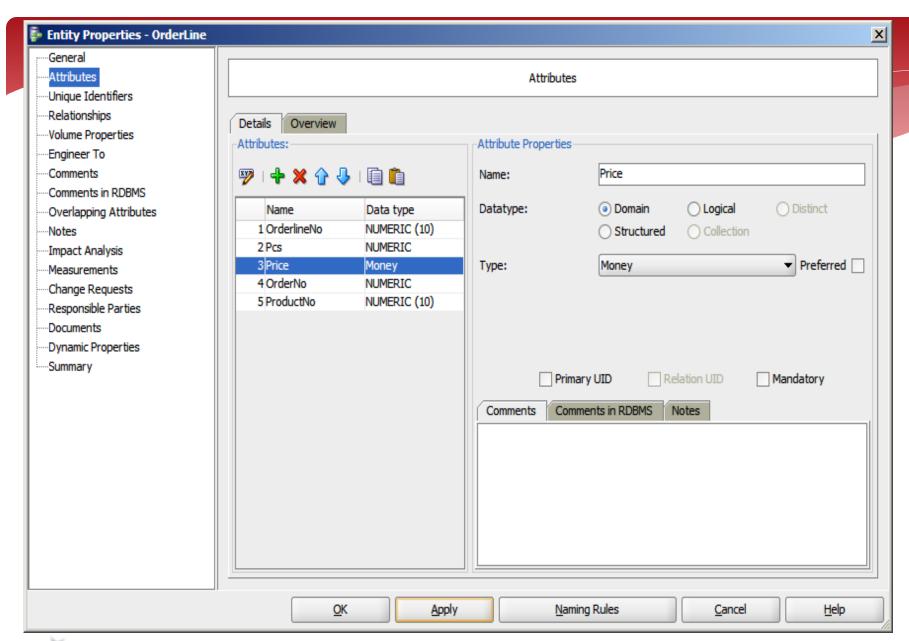




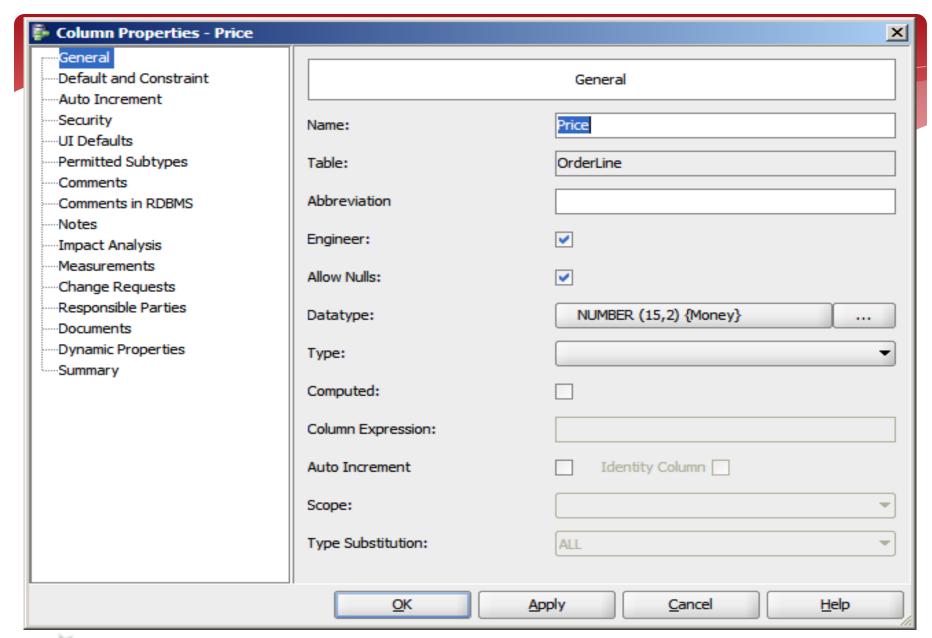








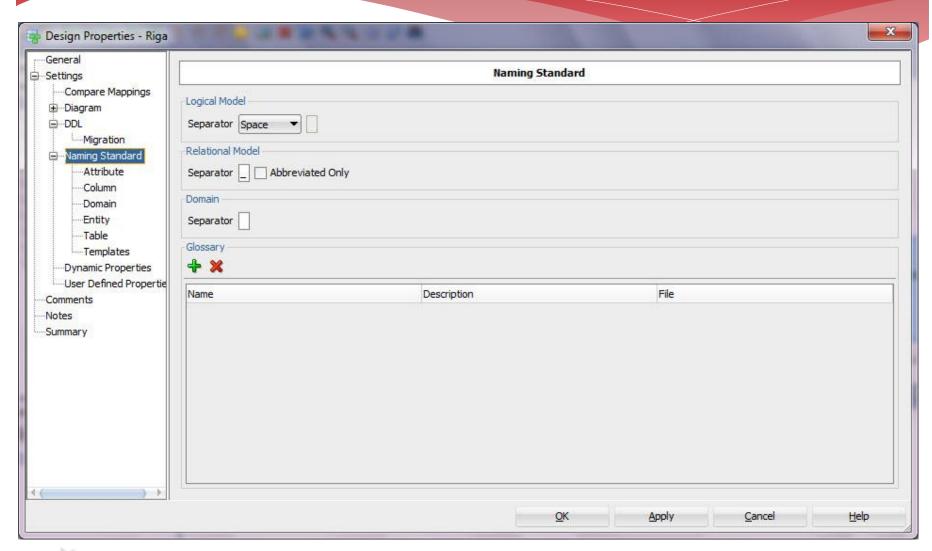




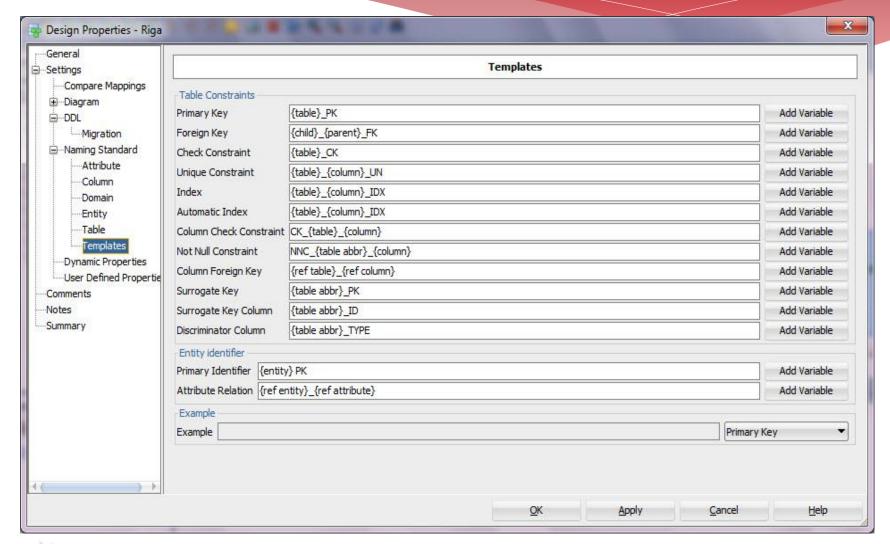


Design Properties



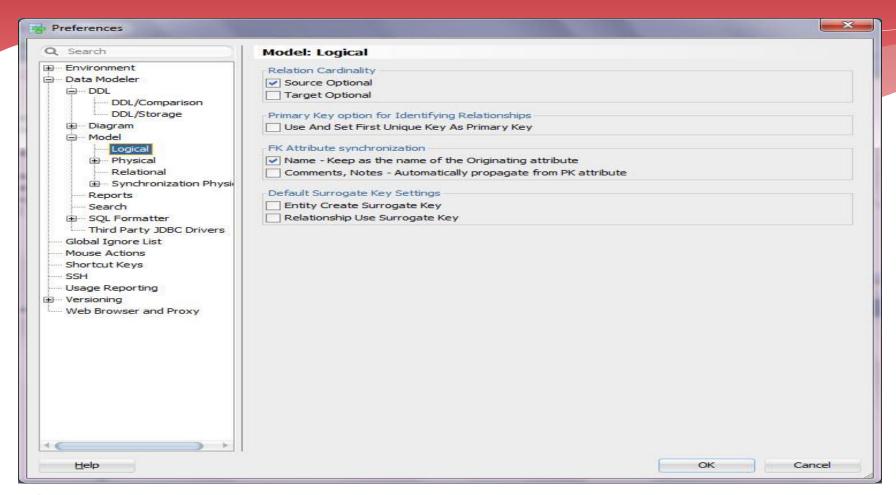








Preferences





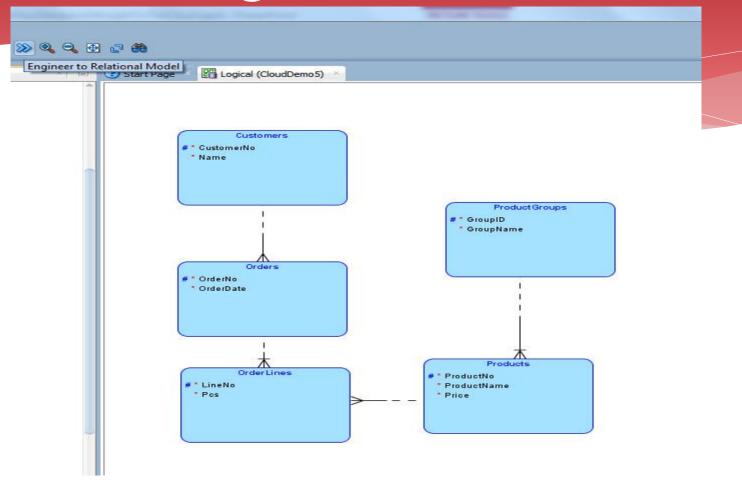
Designing the database

3. **Logical design:** transforming the conceptual model into a logical data model and a logical schema that the RDMS understands

Result: relational-database schema (relational schemas and constraints)



From logical to relational





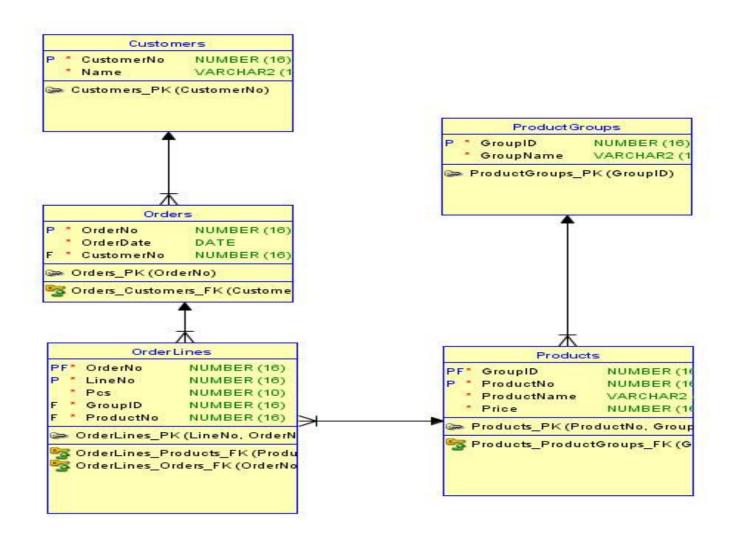
Demo (Relational)



Step 1

* Check that you got what you wanted...



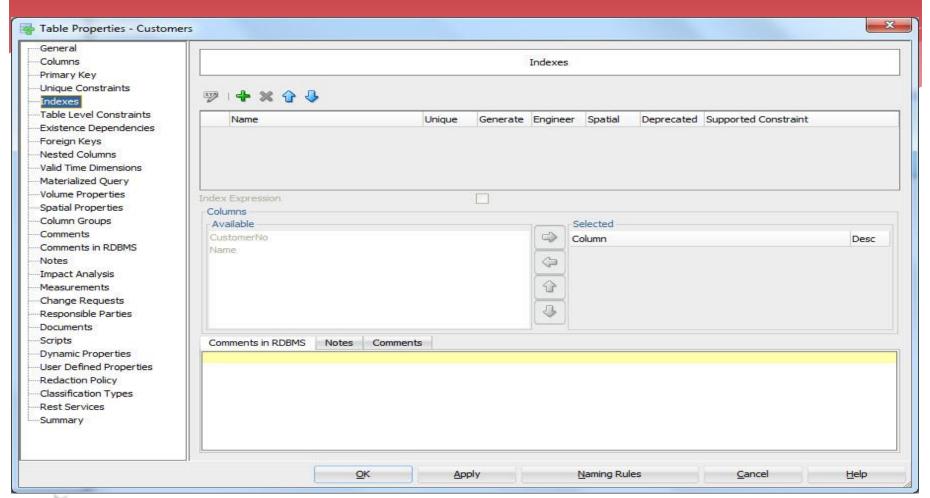




Indexes

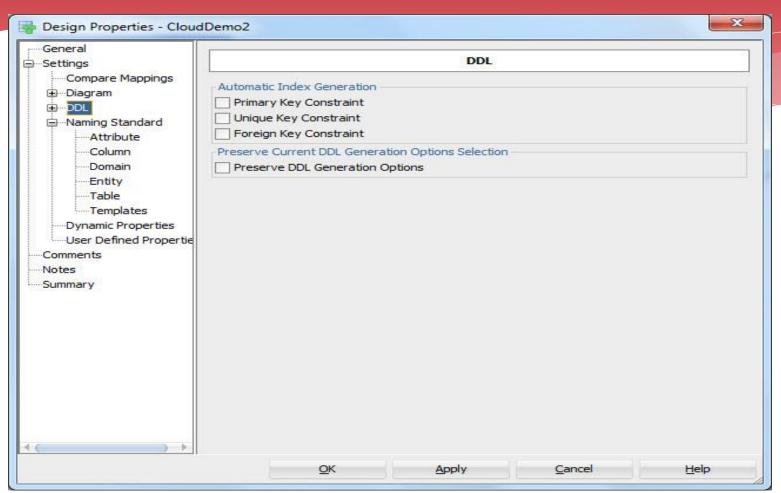


Manually





Automatically





Designing the database

4. Physical design: instances, tablespaces, indexes, disks ...

And all of these phases over and over again...
(this is different, we have always done that but not so many times and in such a short cycles)

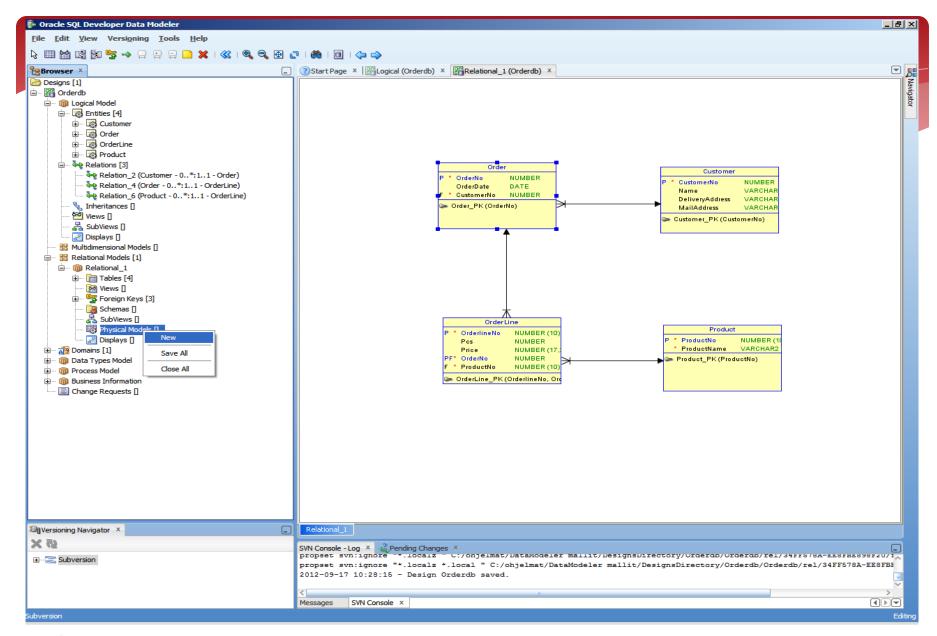


From relational to physical

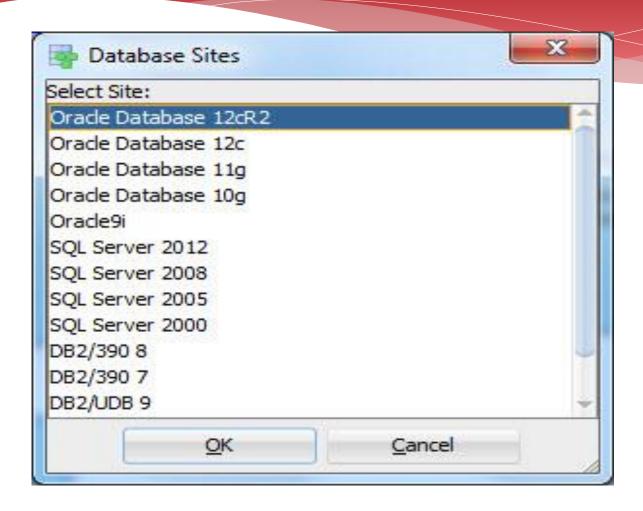


Demo (Physical)

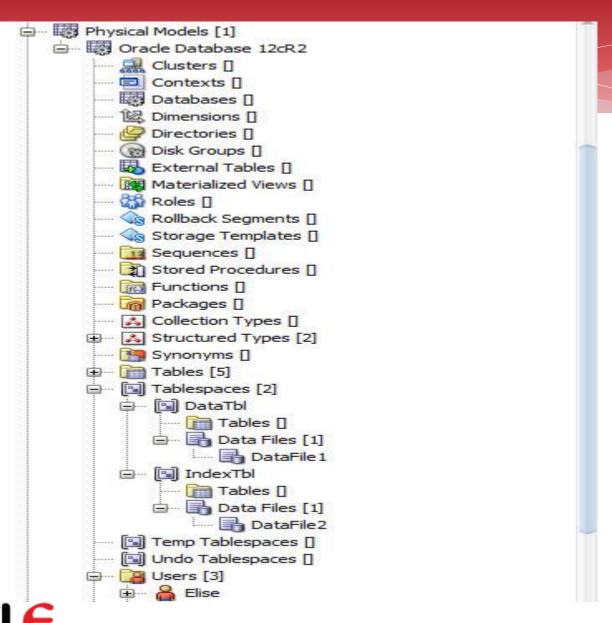












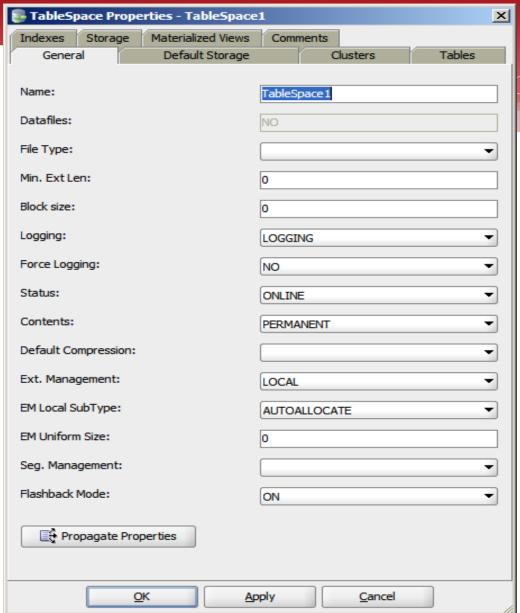
Physical Design

- * Creating physical elements (tablespaces, users, ...)
- * Privileges...

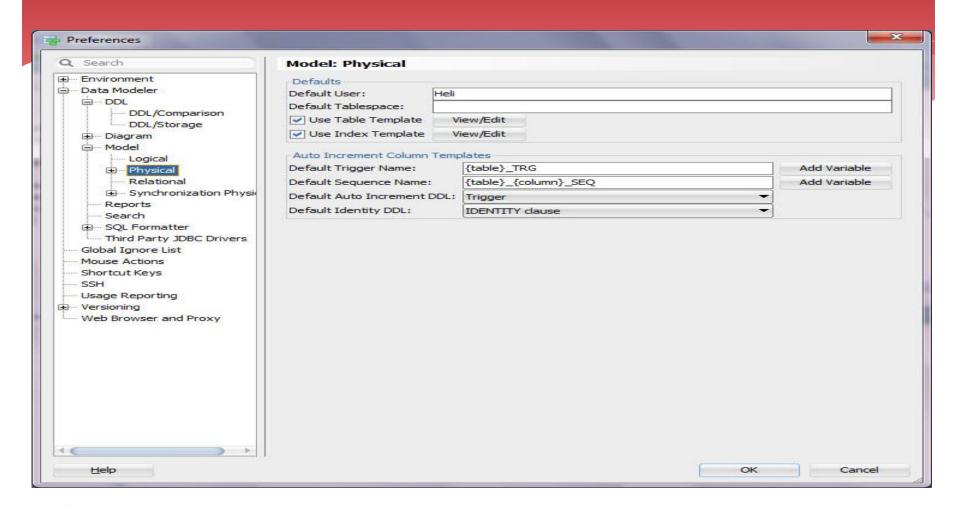


Setting up the Properties





Setting the Defaults



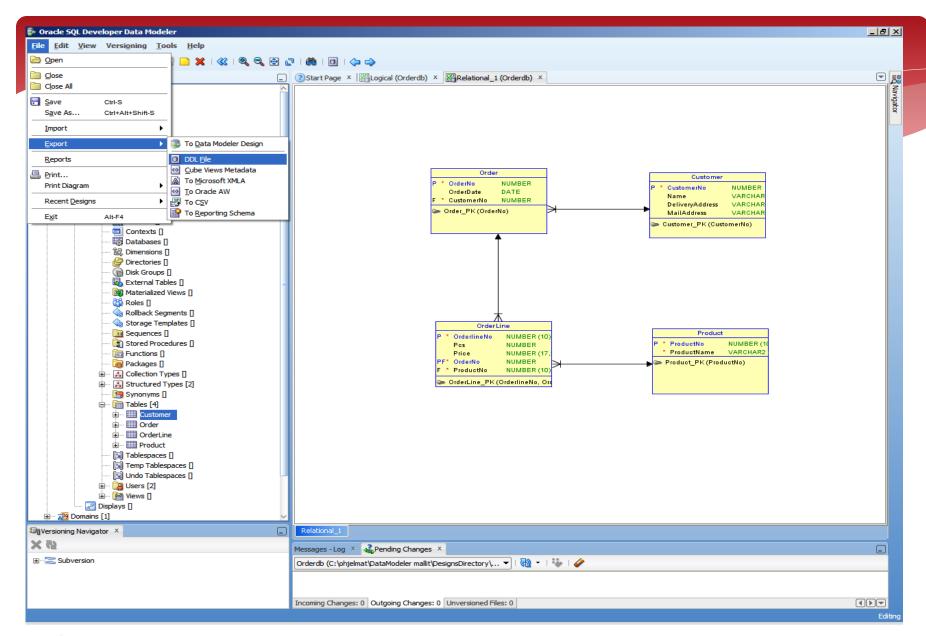


Physical to DDLs

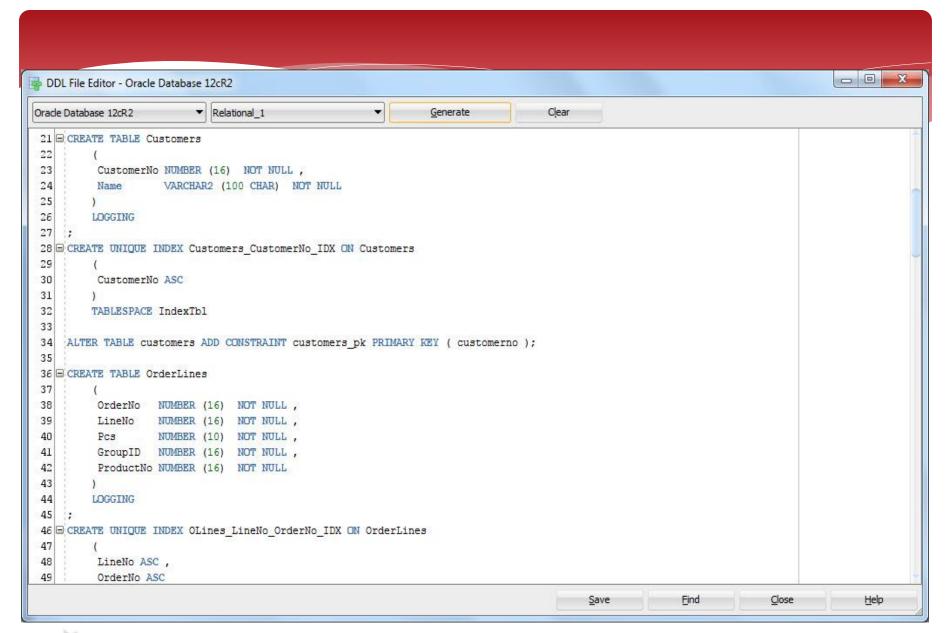


Demo (DDL)







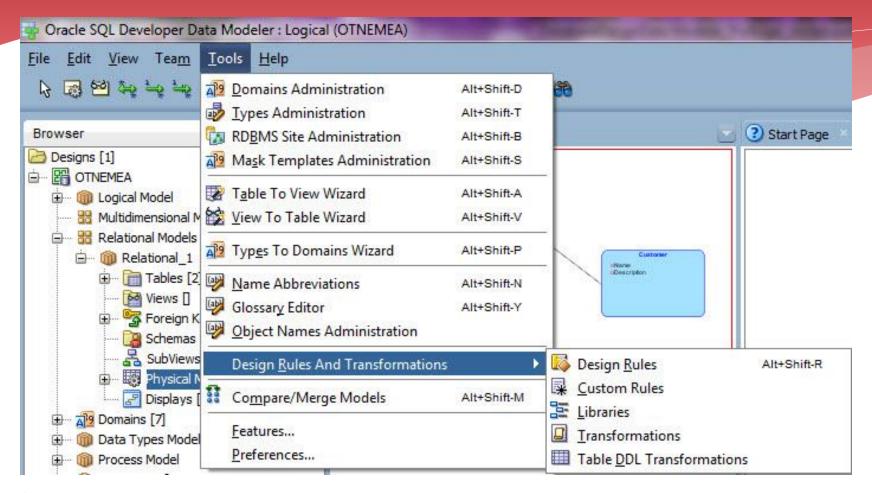




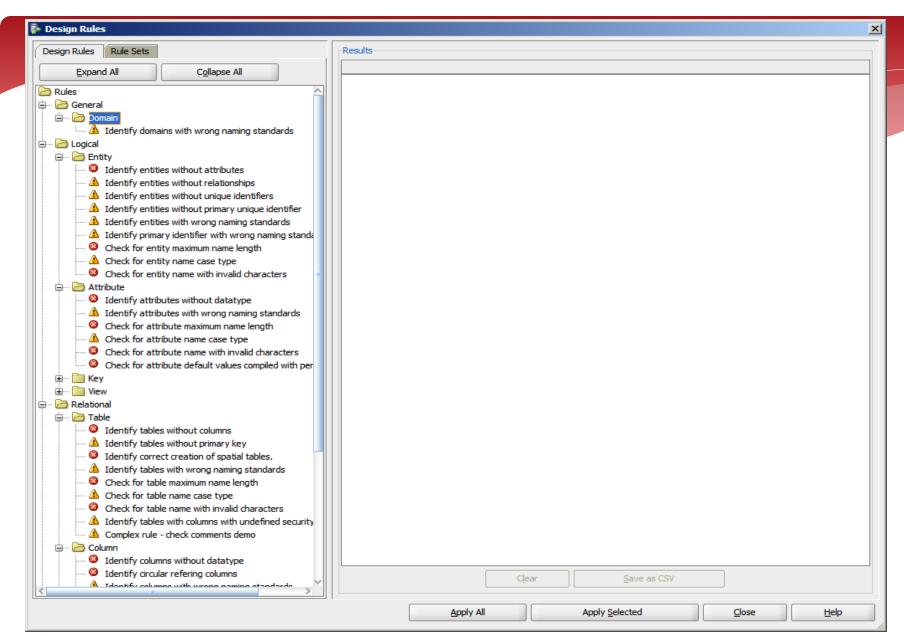
Demo (executing the DDLs to the Cloud)



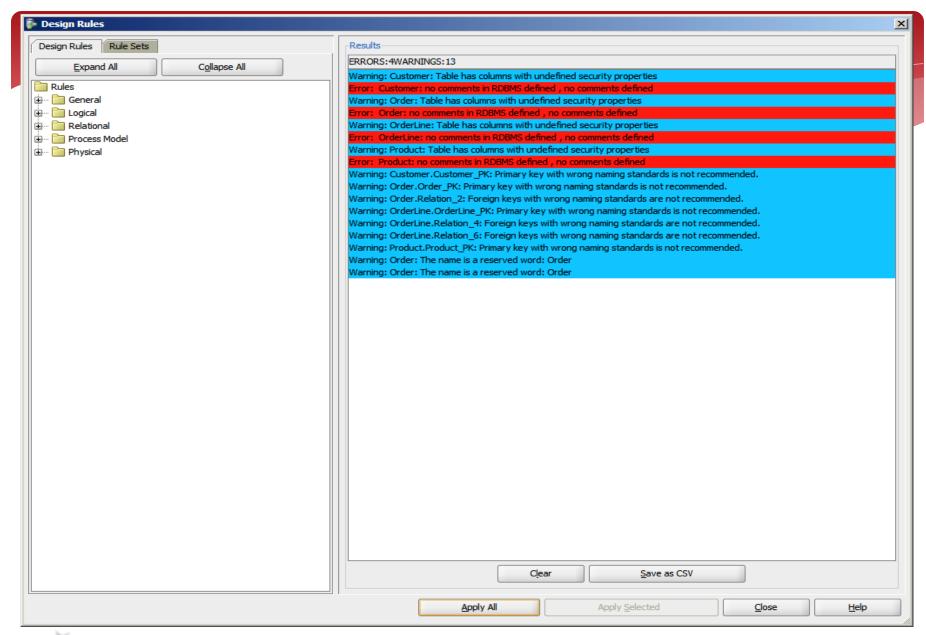
Design Rules













Different Compares

- * Design vs Design
- Design vs Database
- * Database vs Design



Different Compares, Designs

- * File | Import | Data Modeler Design
 - * Compares "everything"
- * Tools | Compare/Merge Models
 - Compares only relational and physical models
 - * ALTER DDLs can be generated
- * These can be used for instance to compare different versions of the design from version control

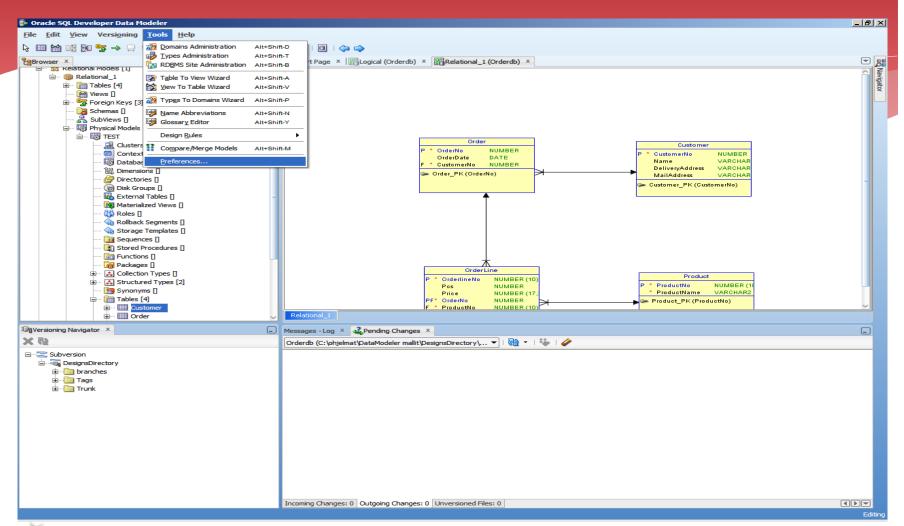


Different Compares, Database

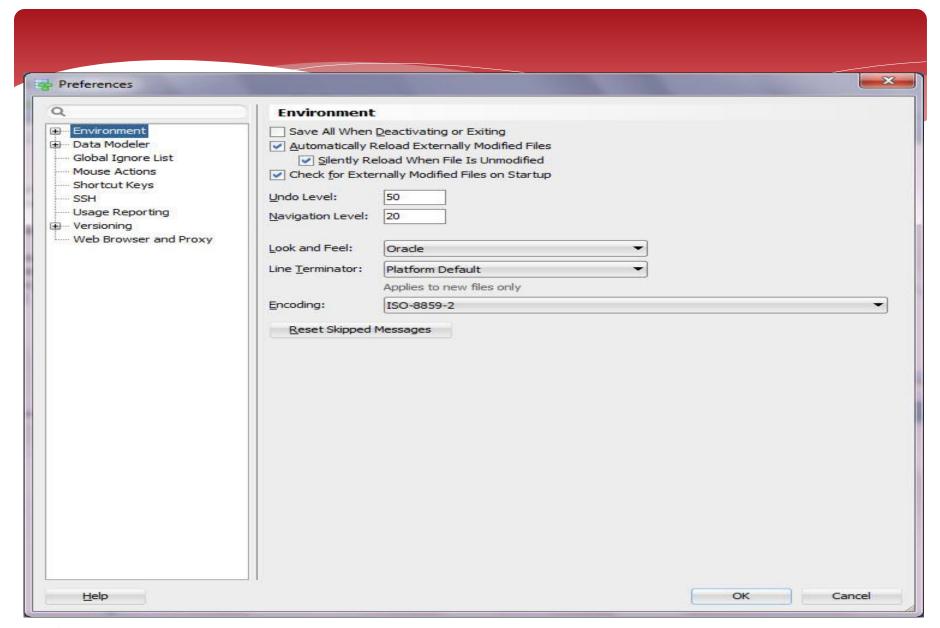
- Synchronize Model With Data Dictionary
 - * Target: model
- Synchronize Data Dictionary With Model
 - * Target: database
- * File | Import | DDL File
- * File | Import | Data Dictionary



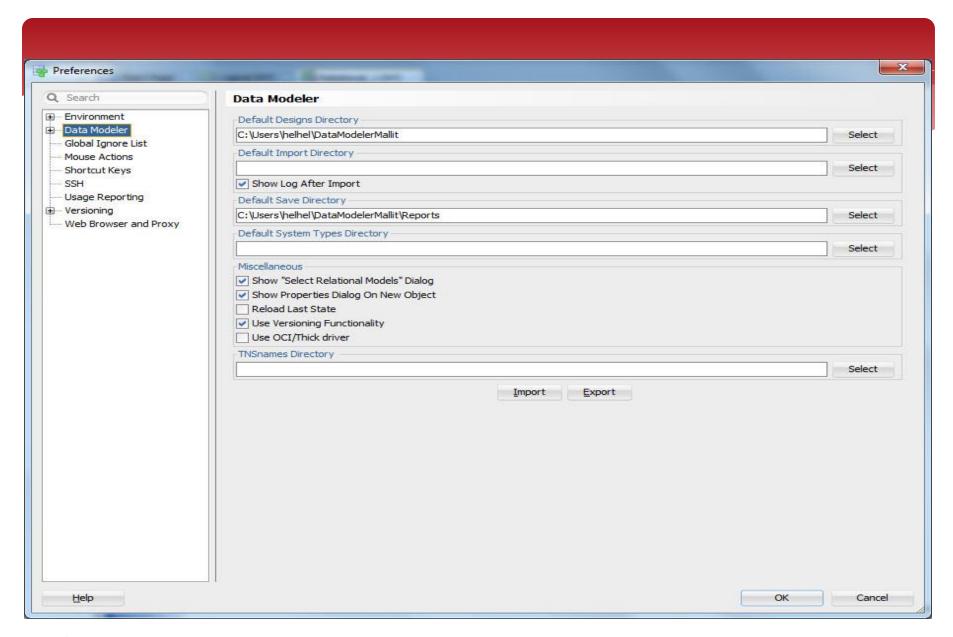
Preferences



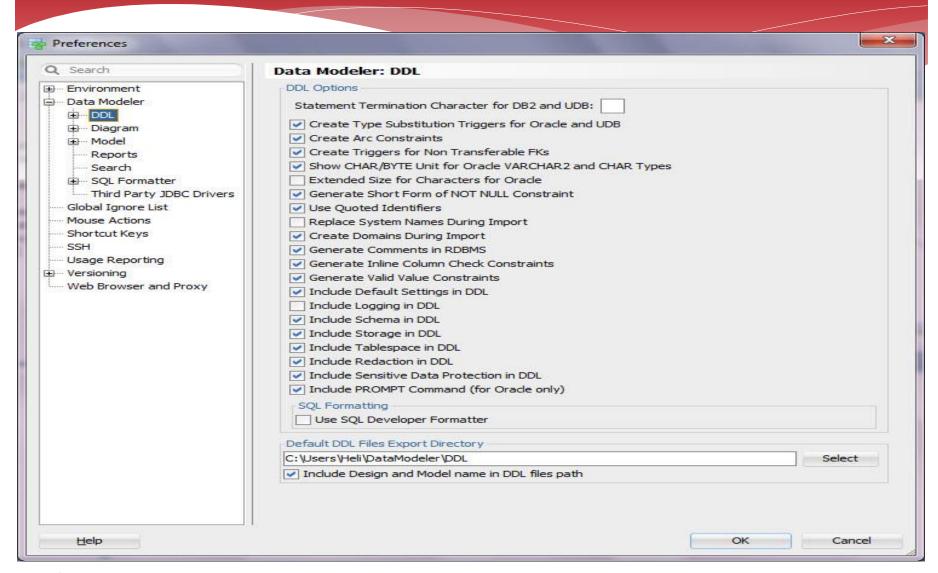




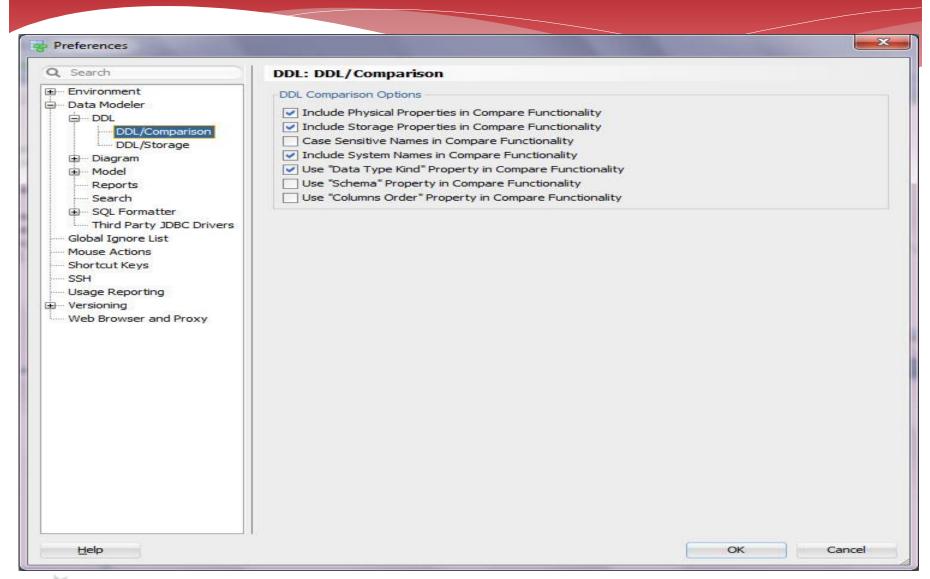




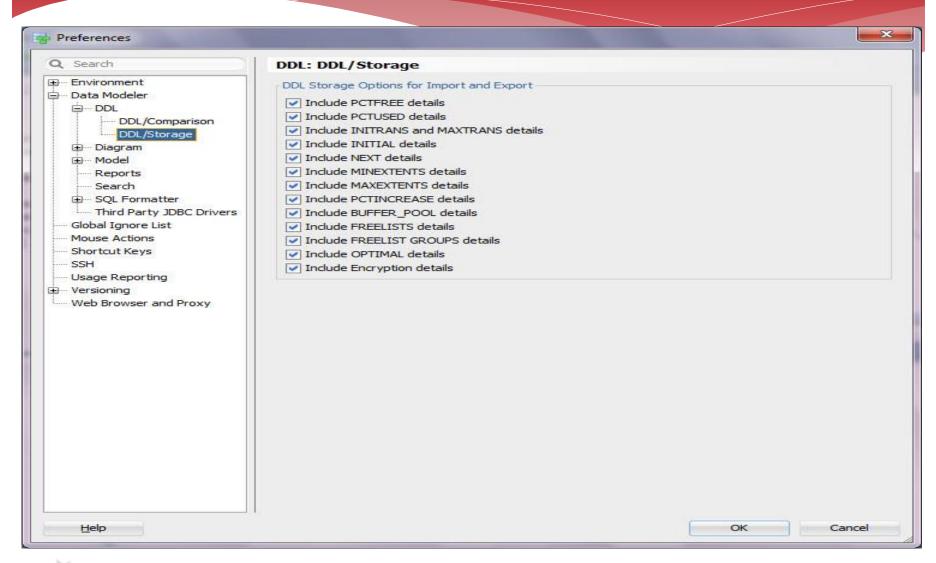




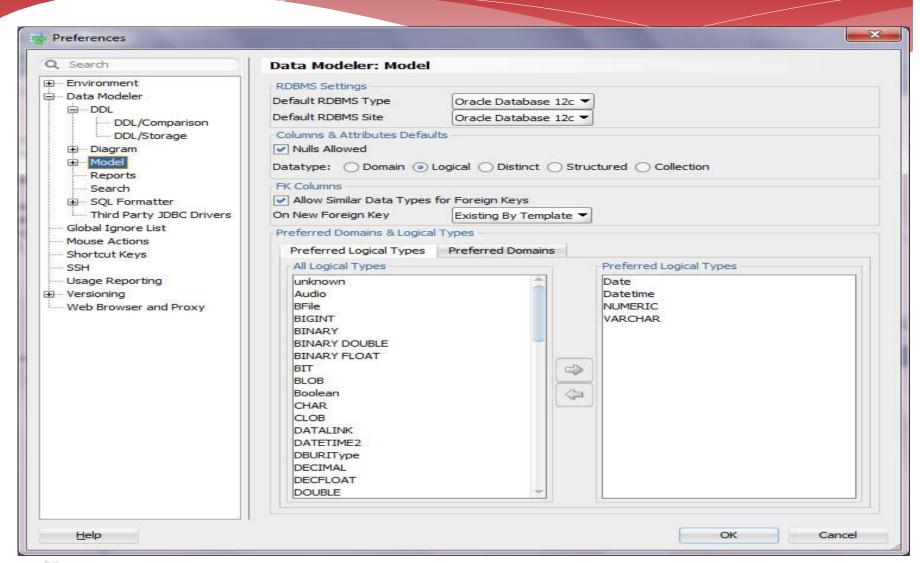








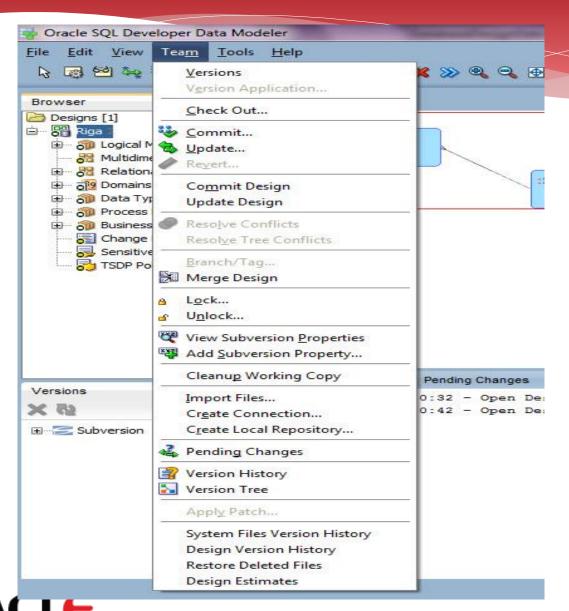


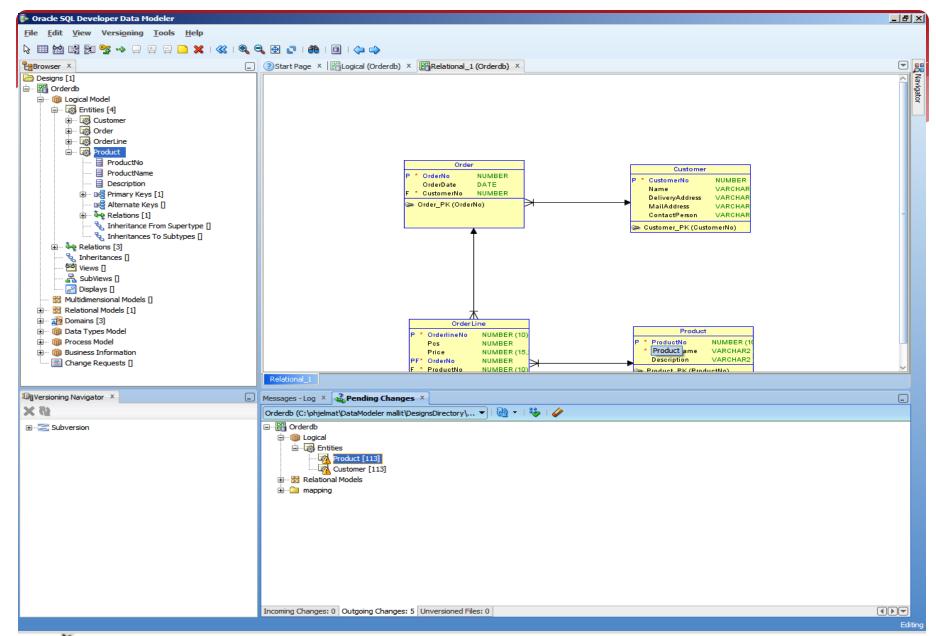




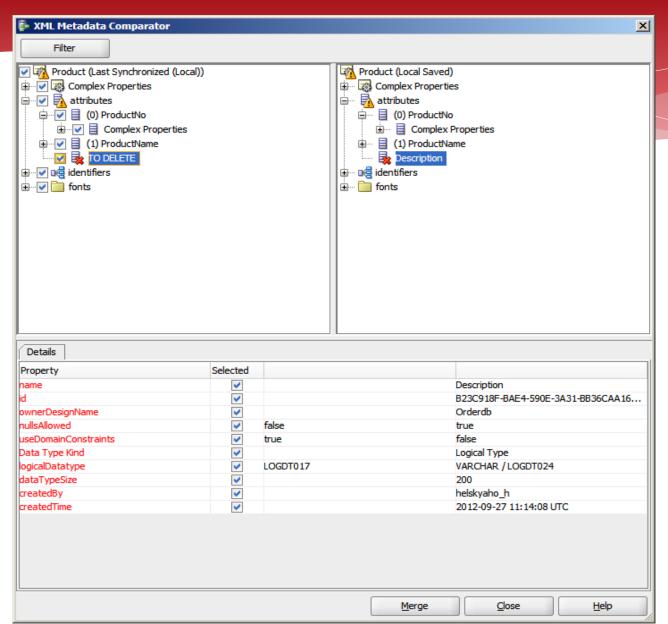
Version control (Subversion)



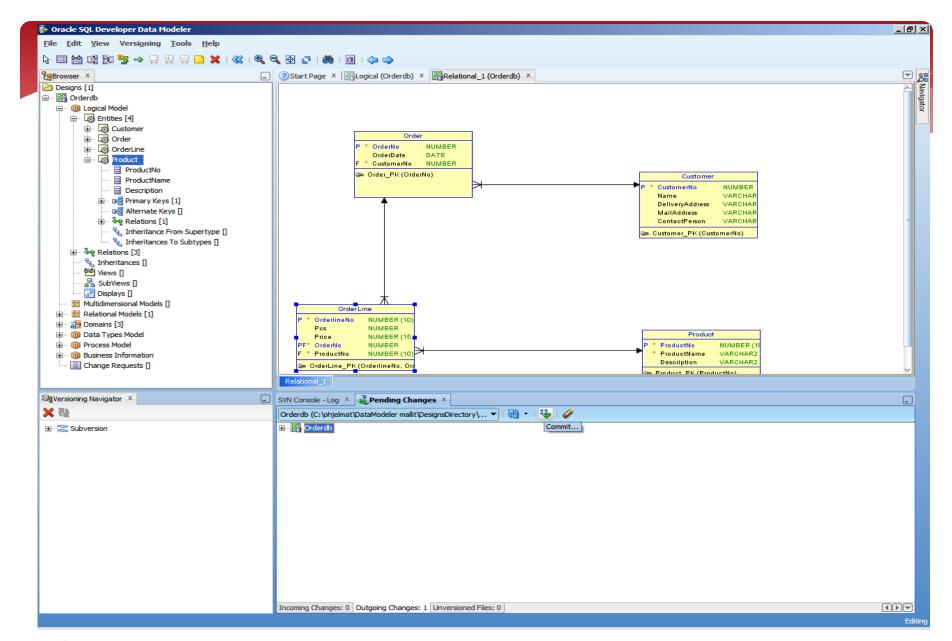




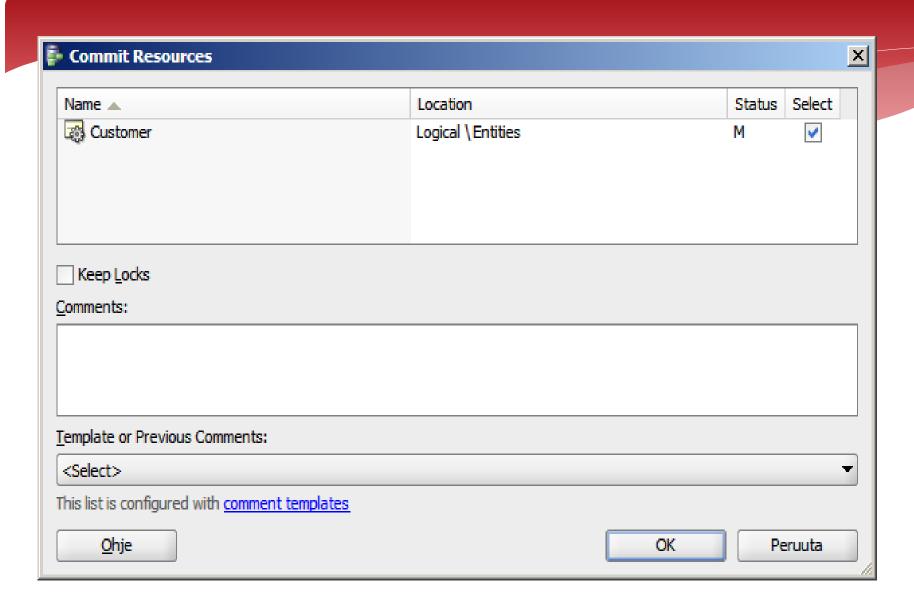














Conclusions

- To be able to connect to the database, to see its content online and to maintain the data: SQL Developer
- * To design the database and to maintain the data structures: Data Modeler
- * To design the data architecture: Data Modeler



Conclusions

- Data Modeler is a good tool; good support for iterative processes
- * Enables documenting and versioning (and comparing the versions)
- * Enables multiuser environment
- * Is free to use
- Support for other databases as well
- * I see no reason not to use it!



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

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