The Role of the Composer DBA

Session 720

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Introduction

- Provide a full life cycle perspective on how a Composer DBA can positively influence the success of a project
- Assumed knowledge base is an understanding of Composer analysis and technical design concepts



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Agenda	
Implement	ation
Process Action Diagramming	
Project Initiation	
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The Big Mistake

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- DBAs not included Early
- Reactive DBA
- DBAs not trained on the tool





Composer DBA Roles

- Project team member
 - May support multiple projects simultaneously
- Full life cycle participant
- · Enforce good modeling practices
- Maintain the physical data model and data structure
- Be responsible for the application implementation



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Composer DBA Skills

- Be trained in advanced modeling techniques
- Have a working knowledge of how to create Action Diagrams
- Have expertise in the technical architecture



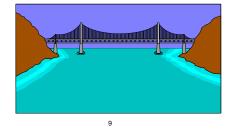
Project Initiation	
Implementa Vesting Technical Design Process Action Diagramming	Ition
Data Model Deroject Initiation	

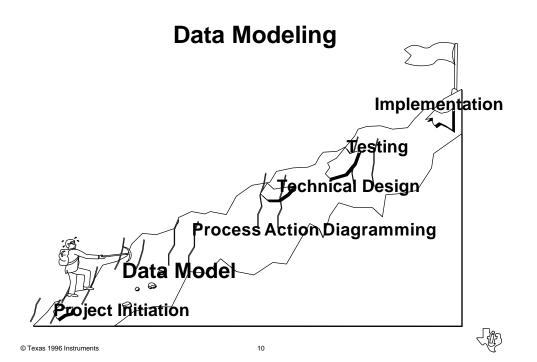
Project Initiation Activities

- Define standards
- Set up a shared public interface access
- Identify performance requirements
- Identify database requirements for backup, recovery, maintenance, and utility activities

Bridging and Conversion

- Model interface
- Consider Composer load applications
 - Avoid data in consistencies (permitted values)
 - Default values
 - Document conversion rules
 - Adhere to model business rules





Review Point

- At least one review should be held at the conclusion of data modeling
- Performance, implementation and stability issues should be considered

Things that Don't Transfer Across Environments

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- DBMS differences in column length, number of columns, number of tables, number of tables in a join, reserve words
- Differing implementations of VarChar
- Timestamp (Oracle)
- Precision available in COBOL is not available in C

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Entity Type Definition

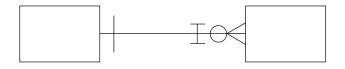
- Code/Lookup tables identified
- Data Structure Diagram names for attributes and entity types become field and record names
- Review implications of external loads
 - Default values
 - Permitted values
- Volumetric data should be included during analysis
 - Large tables identified
 - Total disk space needed identified
 - Should be as accurate as possible

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Relationship Definition

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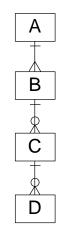
- All relationships should be one-to-many, optional and identifying, or the many side
- Foreign key chaining identified
 - Surrogate identifiers selected



Relationship Definition

- Select the delete option on each relationship membership
 - Cascade Delete
 - Cyclical Cascade Delete
 - Set Nulls
 - Pendant Delete
 - Restricted Delete
- Specify referencing on the many side of relationship membership to improve concurrence

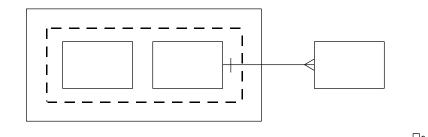
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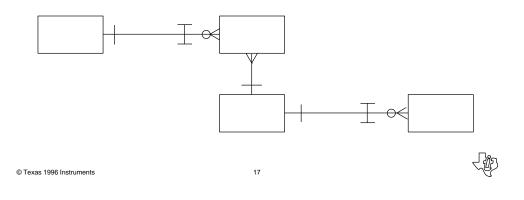
Other Considerations

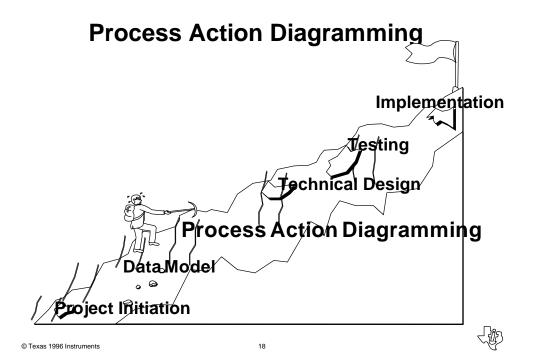
- Add redundant relationships for performance
- Consider derived attributes in place of redundant relationships
- Consider promoting subtypes



Stabilize...Stabilize...Stabilize

• Stabilize your data model before performing action diagramming





Review Point

- At least one review should be held at the conclusion of process action diagramming
- Performance, implementation, and stability issues should be addressed

Examine READ Statements in Process Action Diagrams

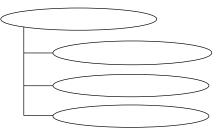
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- Use extended READs in action diagrams to allow optimization in generated code to access denormalized fields rather than performing tables joins
- Number of joins identified
- Note READs not qualified by identifiers

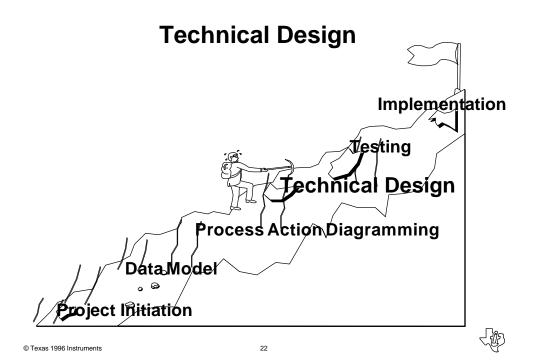


Process Review

- Starve entity action views
- High-volume elementary processes identified
 - Concentrate on critical path processes







Review Points

- After completing Procedure Action
 Diagramming
 - Examine READ statements
- Prior to performing Transformation
- After performing Transformation
- Performance, implementation, and stability issues should be addressed

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Pre-Transformation Review

- Identifiers
 - Names become index names
 - Avoid multiple identifiers
- Select "all" DBMS reserve word defaults

Pre-Transformation Review

- Composer vs. DBMS-generated Referential Integrity
 - Select DBMS-enforced Referential Integrity whenever possible to decrease trigger module size and increase performance
- Review items whose implementations are different in the unit test environment vs. the target environment

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Post-Transformation Review

- Change nulls to not nulls for foreign keys of mandatory relationships
- Delete extra entry points on foreign keys
- Review foreign keys names

Post-Transformation Review

- Add entry points on non-identifier fields that are used to qualify READs in high volume processes or procedures
- Normalize those fields that are referenced frequently in high-volume processes or procedures
- Enforce DBMS naming standards within the tool

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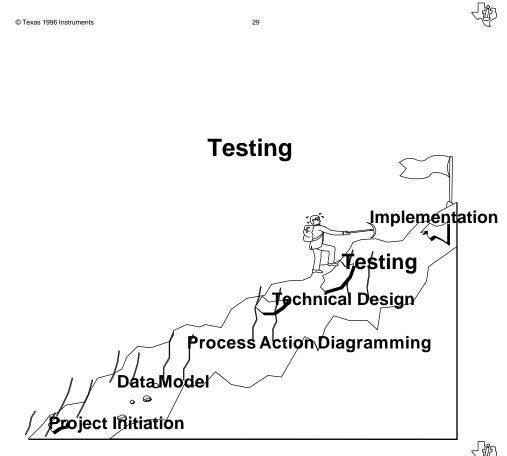
Transformation Options

- Initial Transformation creates Data Structure Diagram records
- Intelligent Retransformation used when changes are made to the data model
- "Implement Entity Type" option can be used to implement changes to specific entity types

Coordination Days

- Transformation/ Retransformation performed
- Objects tagged for deletion removed
- Batch database changed and performed on a routine schedule

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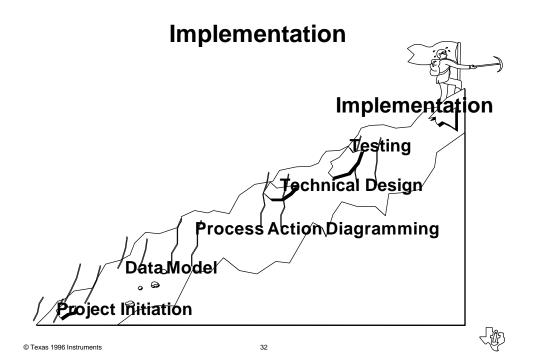


System Test Should Include

- Production volume of data
- Performance testing
- Backup and recovery
- Utilities and maintenance routines

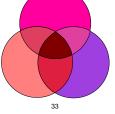






Shared Objects

- Objects that exist in more than one place should be the same
- Migrate objects that are the same versus creating them in the new source
- Must be tested in an integrated test environment
- Manage local databases and test data as shared



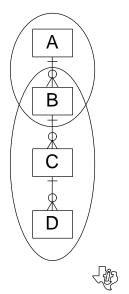
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Shared Objects in Production

- Projects released as multiple models
 - All entity types in both places
 - Entity types included that cascade
 - Don't implement new relationships

- Project combined into one model
- Shared object model



Summary

- DBAs should be well-trained on the tool
- Maintain the database within Composer
- Composer DBA should be full life cycle participant



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