Achieving Great Web Performance Using ONLY SQL and PL/SQL

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Sept 28, 2010

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The Task

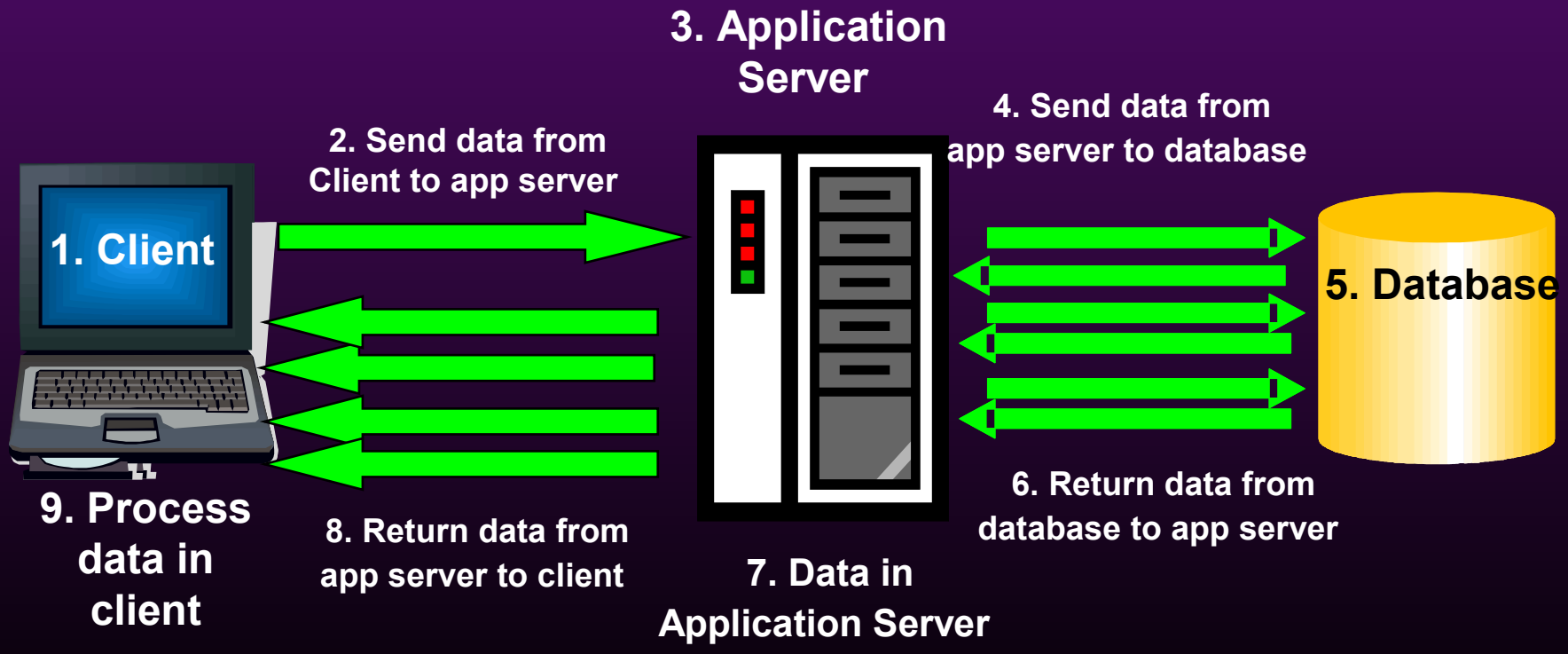
- Budget and Finance System for the government of Ethiopia
  - 1000 sites, 5000 users
  - 20 languages
  - Replace a legacy system
    - SQL Server => Oracle
    - Complex => simple architecture
    - No change in user functionality

The Challenges

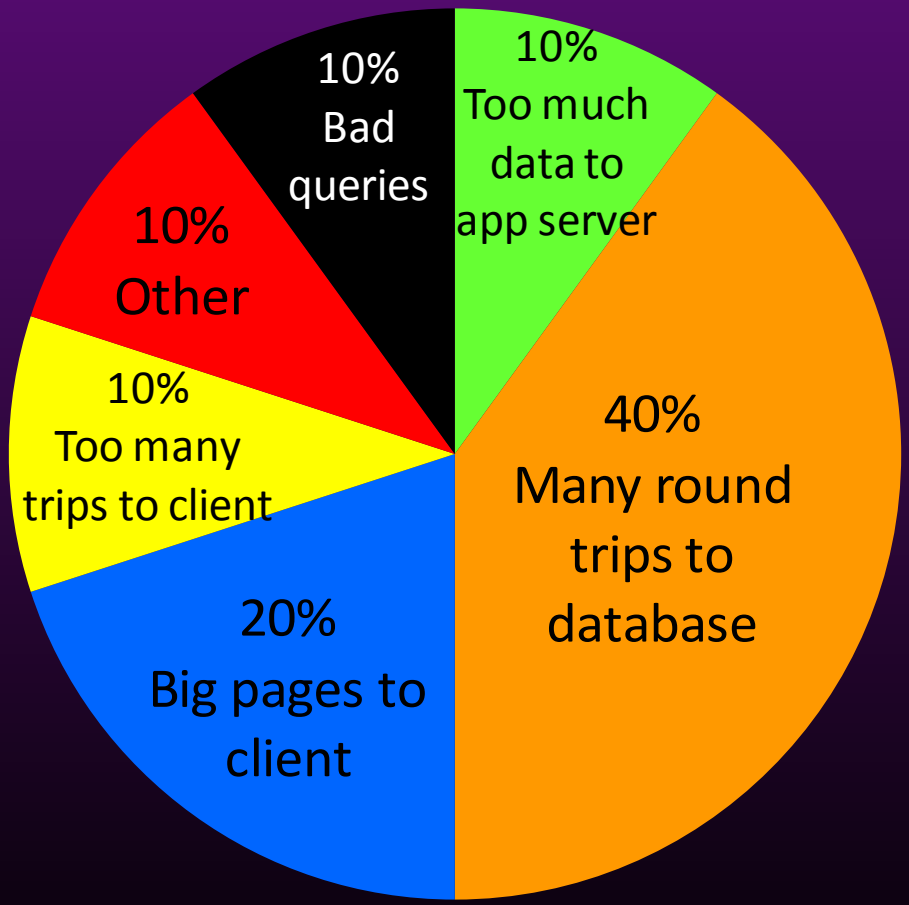
- Limited connectivity
- Large area (2 times the size of Texas)
- Limited IT skills of government employees
- No senior IT skills available in country
- Dirty data in source system
- Cultural differences

The Problem

- Everyone assumes infinite bandwidth.

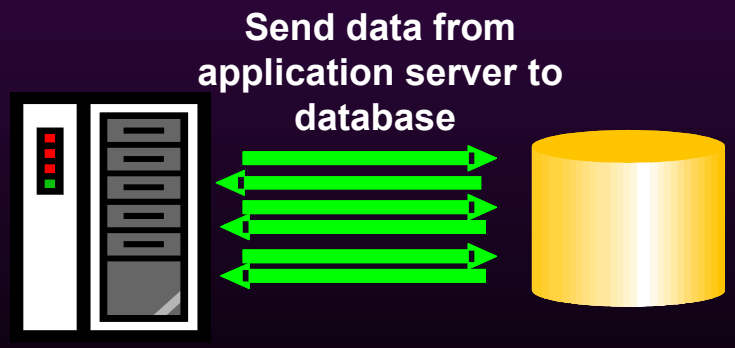


Why is my web application slow?



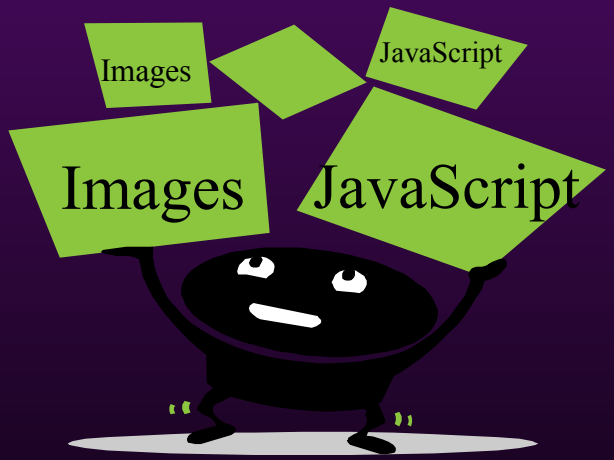
Many round trips from application server to database

- Getters and Setters are problematic
  - Fannie Mae
    - 26.5 years to execute month-end routine
  - DOD
    - 60,000 round trips to populate 1 screen
  - USAF Reserve Recruiting
    - Batch routine
      - 20 minutes in Java
      - .2 seconds in PL/SQL



Big Pages

- Web Center
  - “Some of our pages are less than 1MB.”



“Mr. Page Bloat”

The Solution

1

- One round trip from database to application server per UI operation

2

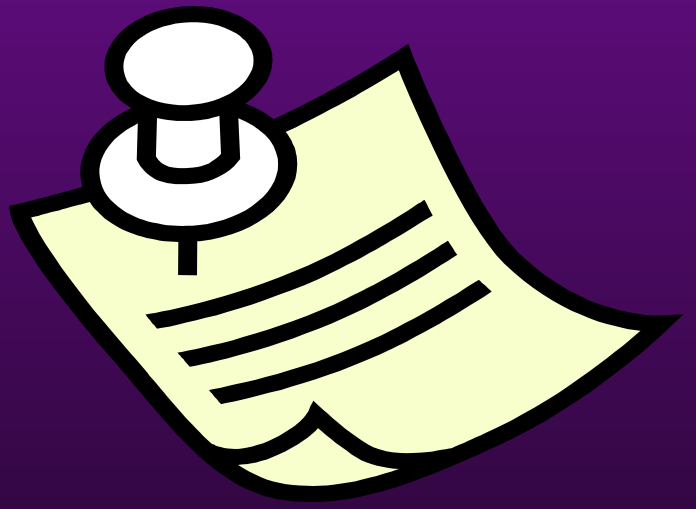
- Minimize page size

One round trip from application server to database (Implications)

- Thick database or no SQL
  - No context switch
- ALL user interface information in one place
  - Only way to reduce round trips to zero
- Ultra-thick database
  - Everything in the database

Minimize page size

- How small is small enough?
  - High bandwidth (>1MB/second)
    - 1 MB page is OK
  - Low bandwidth (5k/second)
    - 10K is the maximum
- Industry standard
  - Modern, cool, Web 2.0
    - >1MB
  - Basic HTML
    - 40K



Not Small Enough!!

What is possible?

- Logical description of page

```
<Page height = "200" ...>
  <Field height = "20" .../>
  <Field height = "20" .../>
  <Button label = "Save" .../>
</Page>
```

- UI Layout 4K
- Data 1K
- First time load = 5K
- Subsequent load = ≤1K

Implications for desired architecture

- 1) It doesn't currently exist.
- 2) Forget industry standard.
- 3) Must keep complete copy of UI state in the database.
- 4) Super smart "browser" required
- 5) Application Server has minimal role.
- 6) Ultra-thick database
- 7) Minimal runtime logic sent to client

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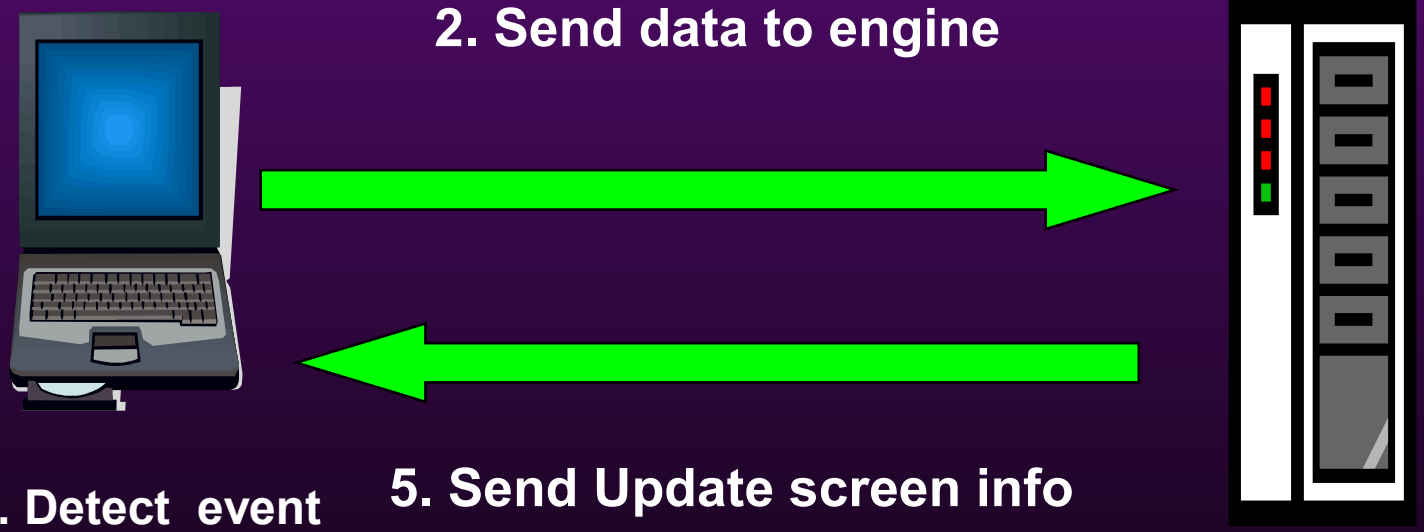
Other Constraints

- 1) Simple to learn/use
- 2) Productive
- 3) Functionally complete cool Web 2.0 pages
- 4) Rule-based
  - "The articulation of the rules is independent of the implementation of the rules."
- 5) UI tech stack-independent

The Solution: Event/Action Framework (EAF)



What do we need?

- 1) Client
  - Event Detector
  - Action Interpreter
- 2) Server
  - Magic Engine
- 3) Interface Architecture
  - How to communicate between client and engine

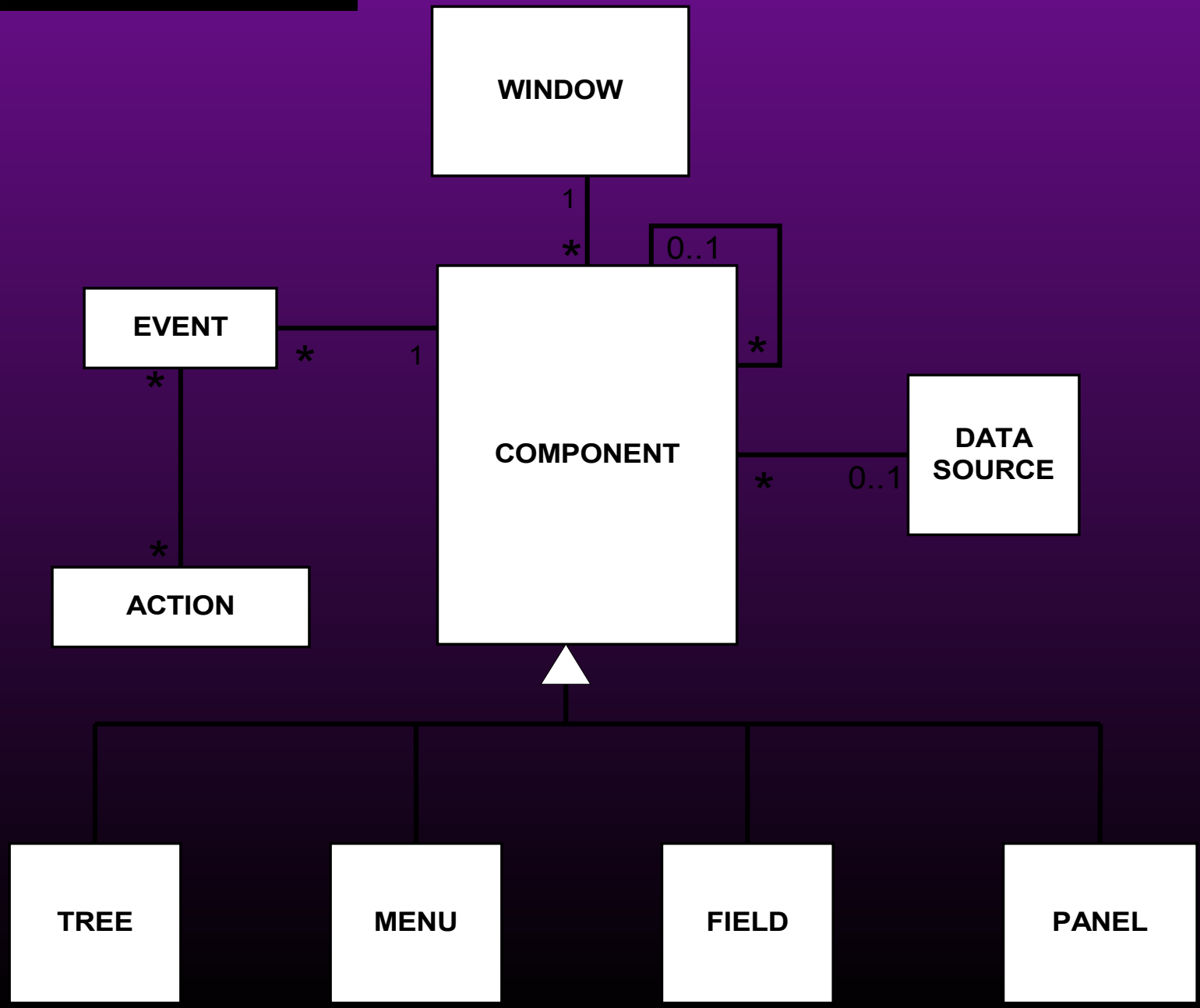
Interface Architecture

- XML for communication

```
<Screen>
   <Field . . ./>
   <Button . . ./>
<Screen>
```

Why are pages so BIG???

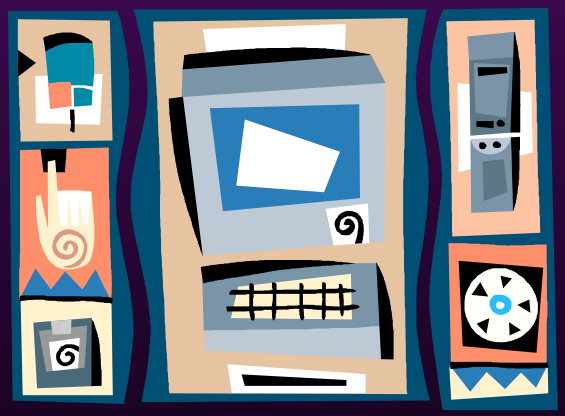
Repository Data Model



Client

- Big JavaScript library
  - ExtJS foundation for components
- Java

Do the formatting on the client!!



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Server

- 1) Repository
- 2) Scripting Language
- 3) Runtime Engine
- 4) IDE

Advantages

- Easy to learn (easier than APEX)
- Client/Server quality on the web
  - 100% of Forms functionality implemented
- Rapid development (a little faster than Forms)
- Only SQL & PL/SQL required
- Fastest web applications ever
  - 10x -100x reduction in network traffic
- Deploy client/server or web (NO conversion cost)

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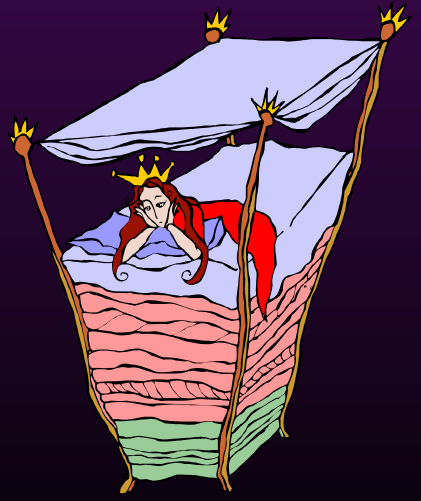
But how???

Thick database techniques

- UI screens NEVER touch tables.
  - De-normalized views
  - Function-based views
- All complex data transformations in PL/SQL only!
- Effective utilization of:
  - BULK operations
  - CLOBs
  - XML types



De-Normalized Views

- The idea:
  - Convert relational data into something that will make user interface development easier.
  - Easiest way to separate data representation in the front-end from the real model.
- The solution:
  - Use a view with a set of INSTEAD-OF triggers.

De-Normalized view

```
create or replace view v_customer
as
select c.cust_id,
       c.name_tx,
       a.addr_id,
       a.street_tx,
       a.state_cd,
       a.postal_cd
from customer c
left outer join address a
   on c.cust_id = a.cust_id
```

INSTEAD-OF Insert

```
create or replace trigger v_customer_ii
instead of insert on v_customer
declare
  v_cust_id customer.cust_id%rowtype;
begin
  if :new.name_tx is not null then
   insert into customer
      (cust_id,name_tx,phone_tx)
    values
      (object_seq.nextval,:new.name_tx,:new.phone_tx)
   returning cust_id into v_cust_id;
  if :new.street_tx is not null then
   insert into address
      (addr_id,street_tx,state_cd, postal_cd, cust_id)
   values (object_seq.nextval,:new.street_tx,
    :new.state_cd,:new.postal_cd, v_cust_id);
  end if;
end;
```

Function-Based Views (1)

- Case:
  - Complex search engine
    - About 20 different filtering criteria
    - Applicable to different tables
    - Large data volume

- Problem:
  - Unpredictable performance results in a single SQL query.
- Solution
  - Function-based view with dynamic SQL under the hood.

Function-Based Views (2)

- A. Create an output object with corresponding collection.

```
CREATE type search_ot as object
(Name_TX Varchar2(50),Phone_TX varchar2(20)…)
CREATE type search_nt as table of search_ot;
```

- B. Create a function to return collection all search criteria become input variables

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION f_search_tt
  (i_name_tx varchar2, i_phone_tx varchar2, …)
RETURN search_nt
IS
  v_tt search_nt:= search_nt();
BEGIN
  RETURN v_tt;
END;
```

Function-Based Views (3)

- Use Dynamic SQL build the query

```
FUNCTION f_search_tt IS
  v_sql_tx varchar2(32000);
BEGIN
  v_sql_tx:='select search_ot(...) '||chr(10)
            'from ... '||chr(10)
            'where ...';

  if i_name_tx is not null then
    v_sql_tx:=v_sql_tx||
      ' and cust.name_tx like ''%''||i_name_tx||''%'' '
  end if;
  ...

  execute immediate v_sql_tx bulk collect into v_tt;
  ...
END;
```

Function-Based Views (4)

- Give code to developers

```
select name_tx, address_tx, phone_tx, …
from table(
            cast(f_search_nt
                    (:1, -- name
                     :2, -- phone
                     …
                    )
            as search_nt)
            )
```

Conclusions

- We CAN do better
- We do not need…
  - Complex architectures
  - FAT pages
  - Lots of big servers
- The keys…
  - Rules approach
  - Ultra thick database
  - All UI logic and processing in the server

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Contact Information

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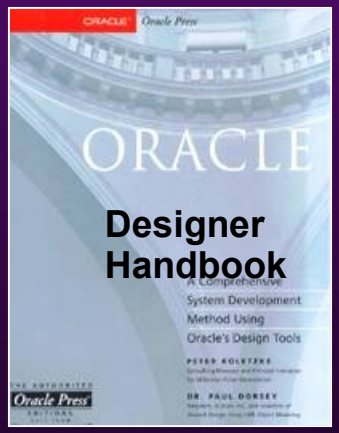

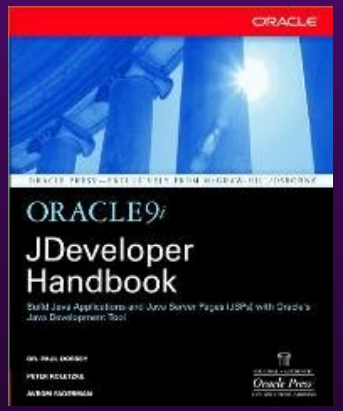

Latest book:
Oracle PL/SQL for Dummies