

Refactoring Integration Databases Using Evolutionary Design



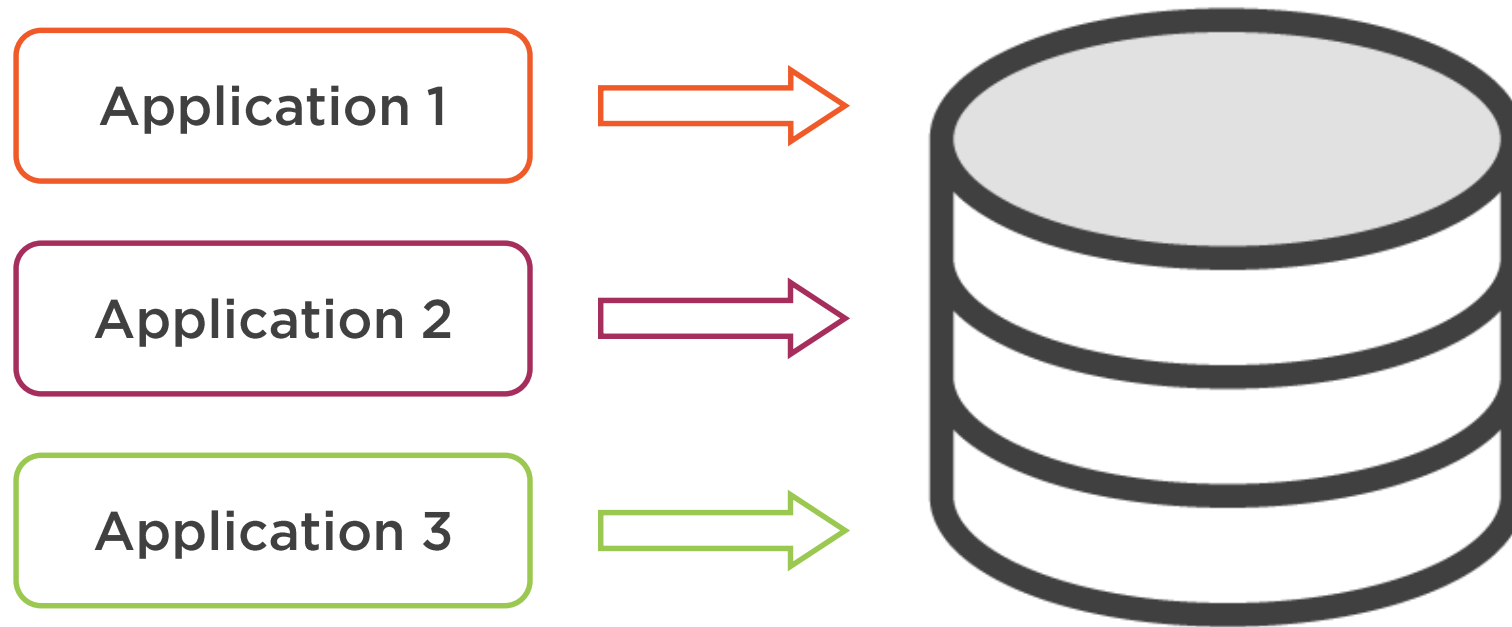
Vladimir Khorikov

PROGRAMMER

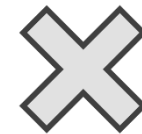
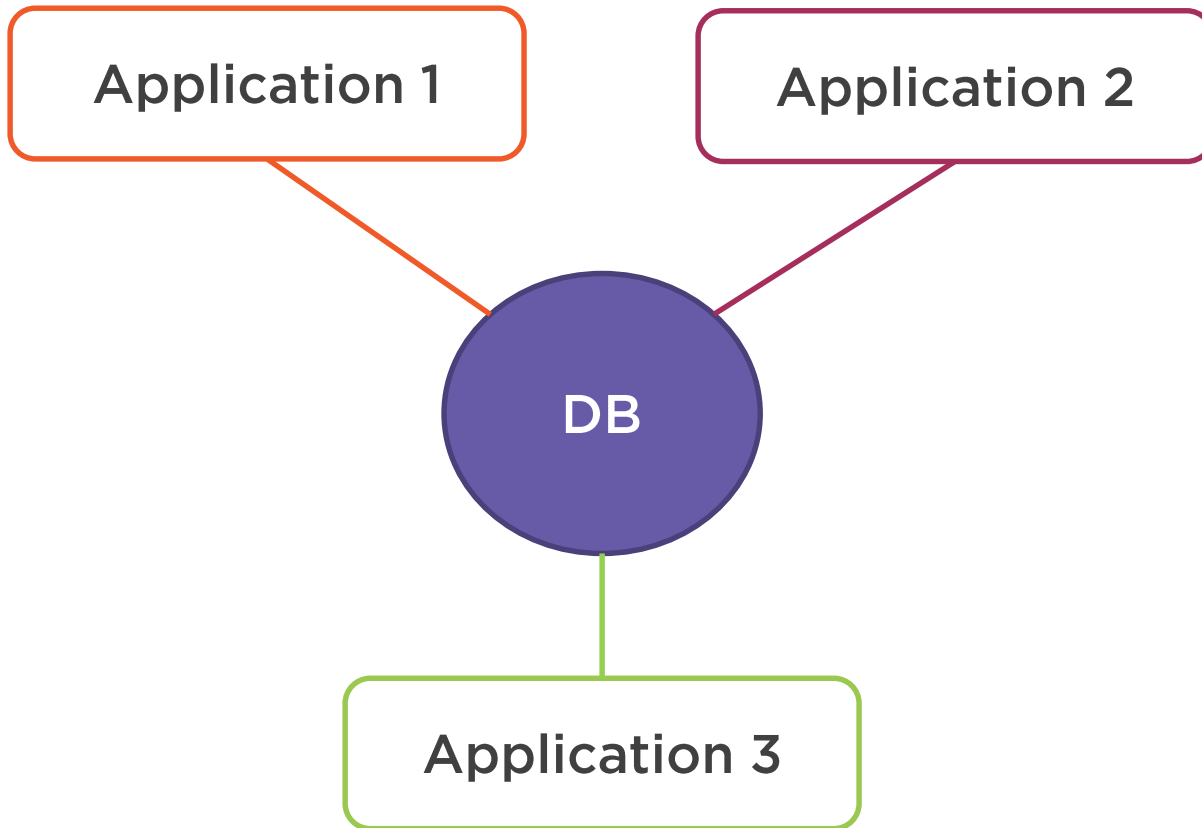
@vkhorikov www.enterprisecraftsmanship.com



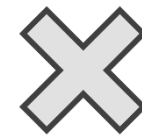
Integration Databases



Integration Databases



Point of coupling



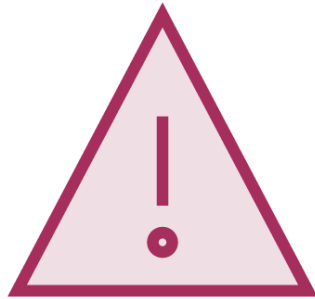
Cannot be refactored
the regular way

Integration Databases



Accumulates technical debt

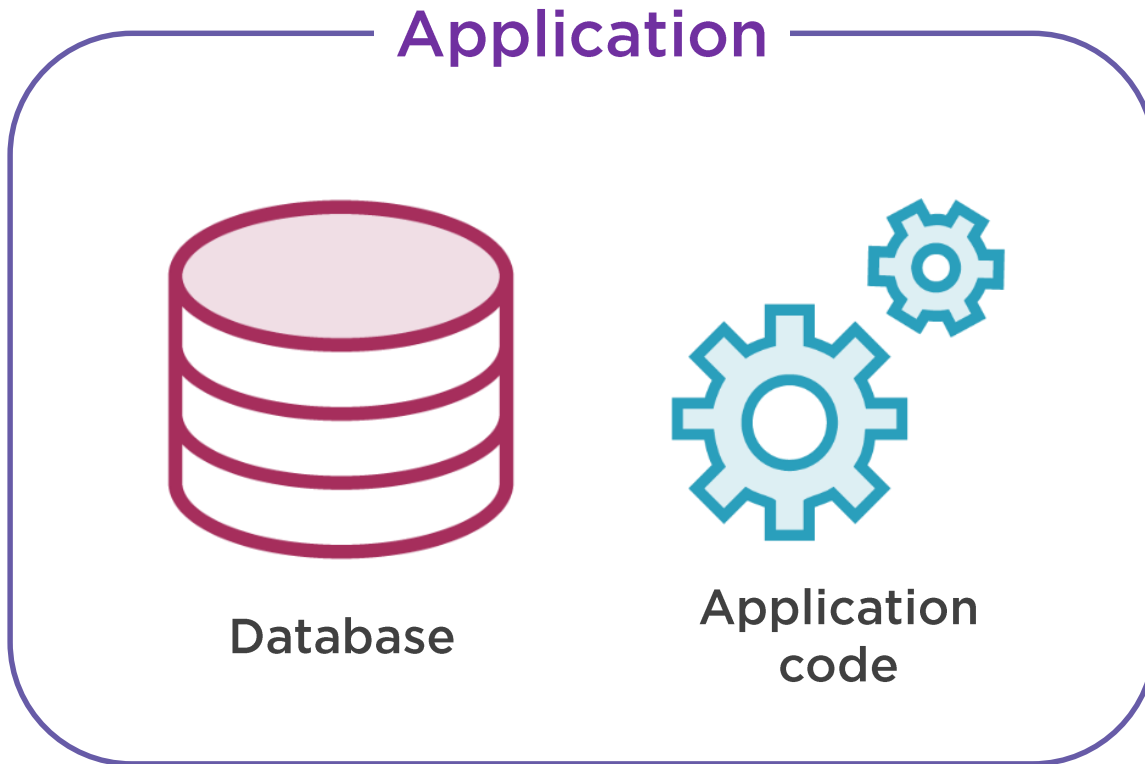
Integration Databases



**Try to avoid
integration databases**



Application Database



Intrinsic part of the application

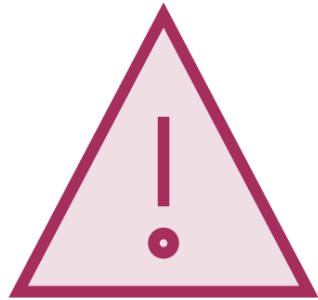


Refactor along with the application code



Don't use the DB for communication purposes

Integration Databases



**Not always possible to
avoid integration
databases**



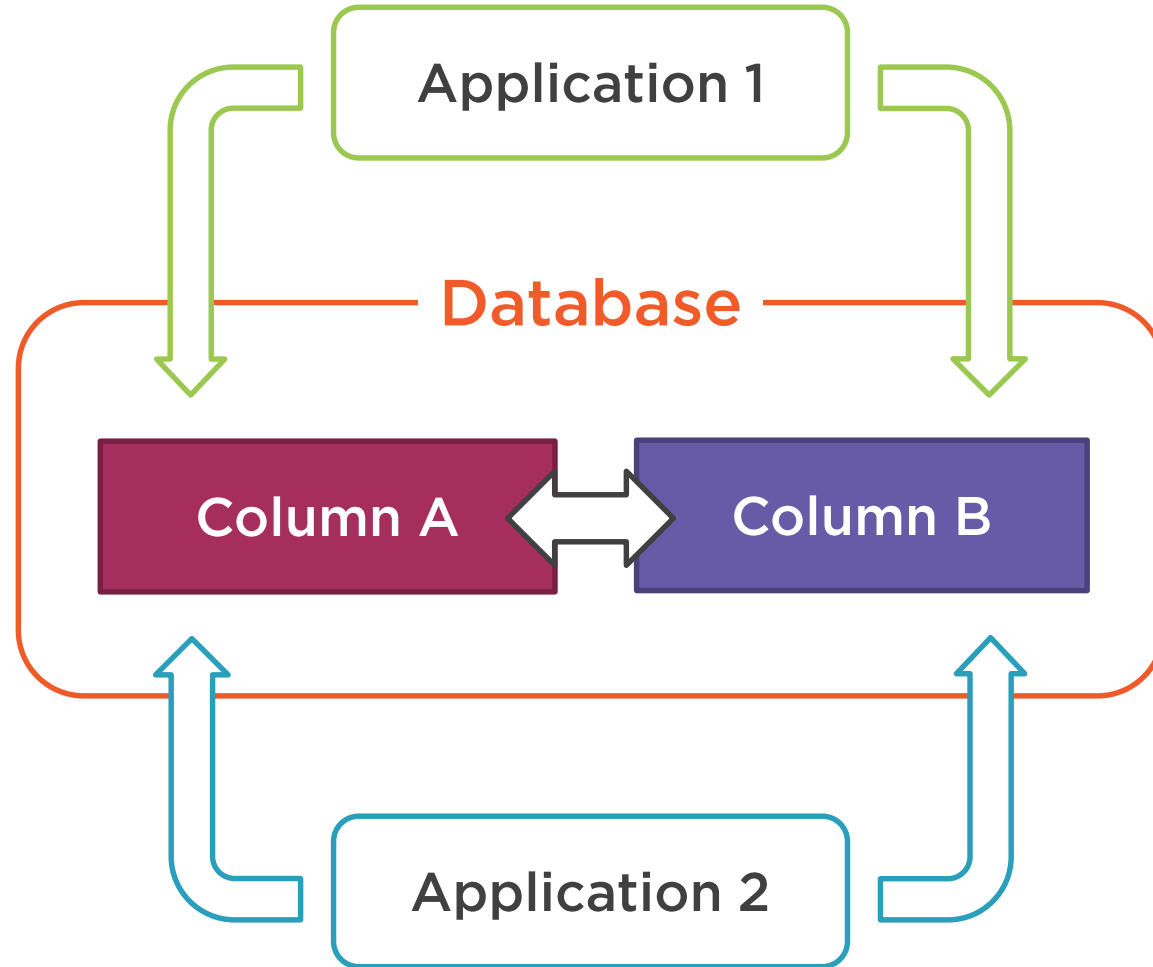
Refactoring Integration Databases



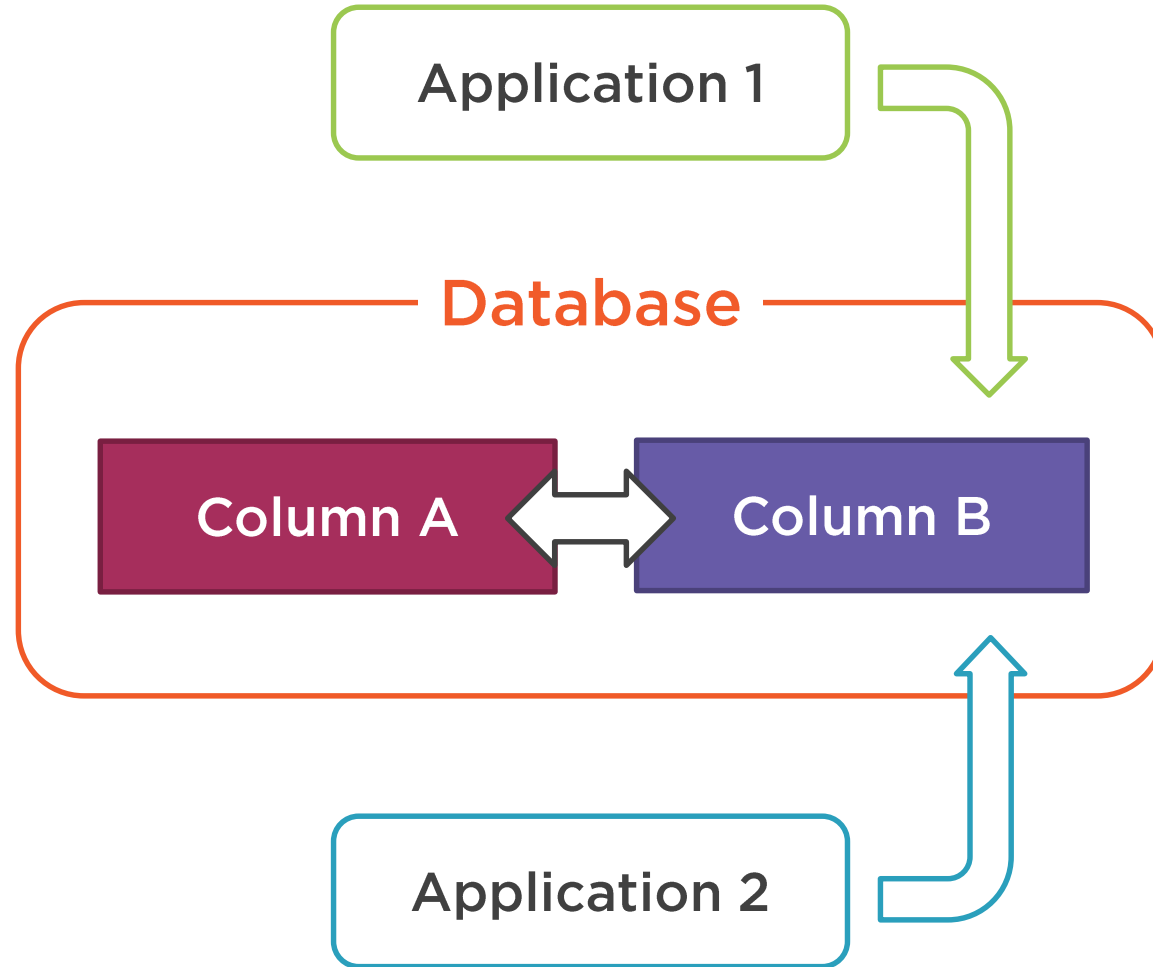
**Must preserve
backward compatibility**



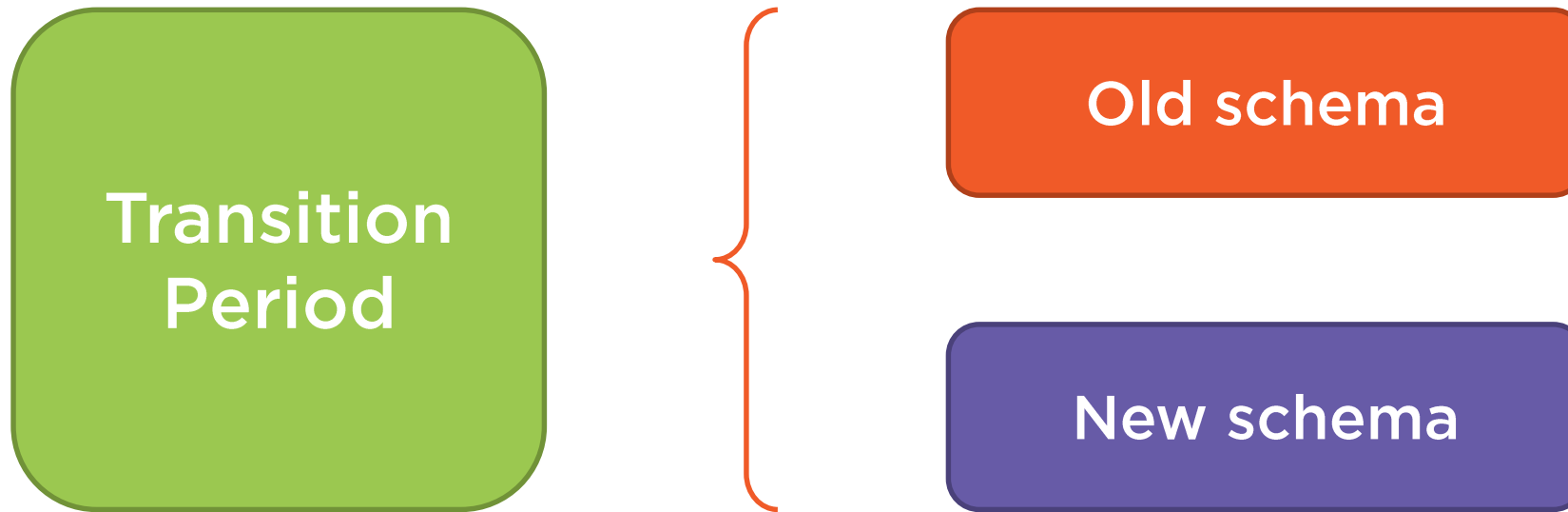
Refactoring Integration Databases



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Refactoring Integration Databases

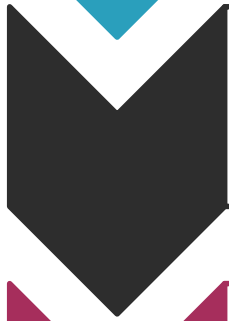


Application databases don't have a transition period

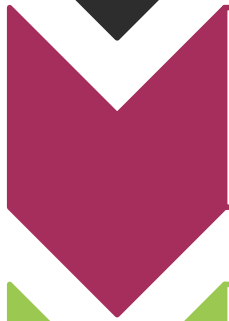
Refactoring Integration Databases



Refactor in small steps



Don't allow transition periods to overlap



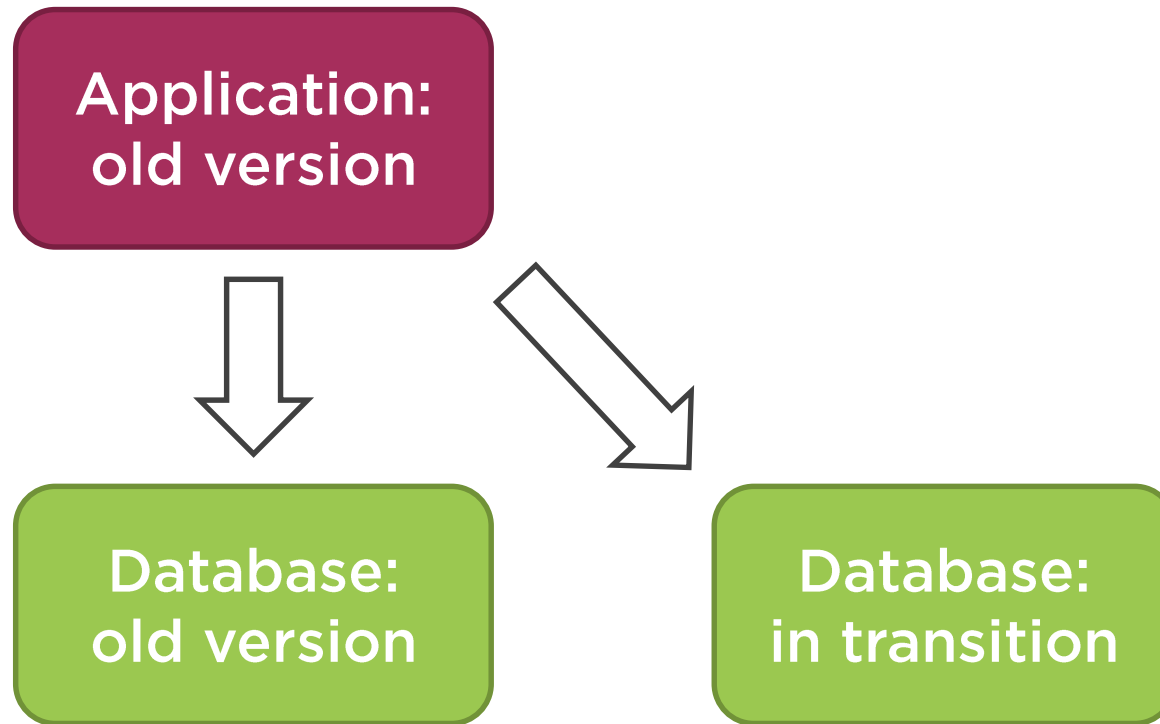
Keep transitional periods short



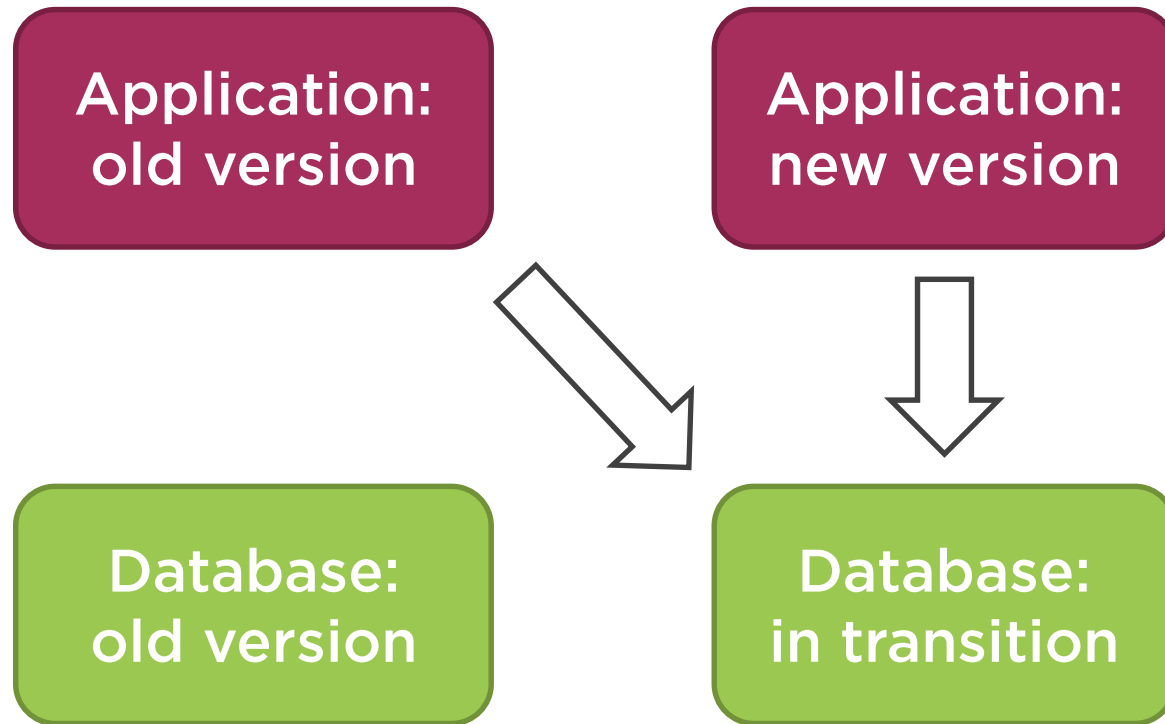
Perform integration testing on each step



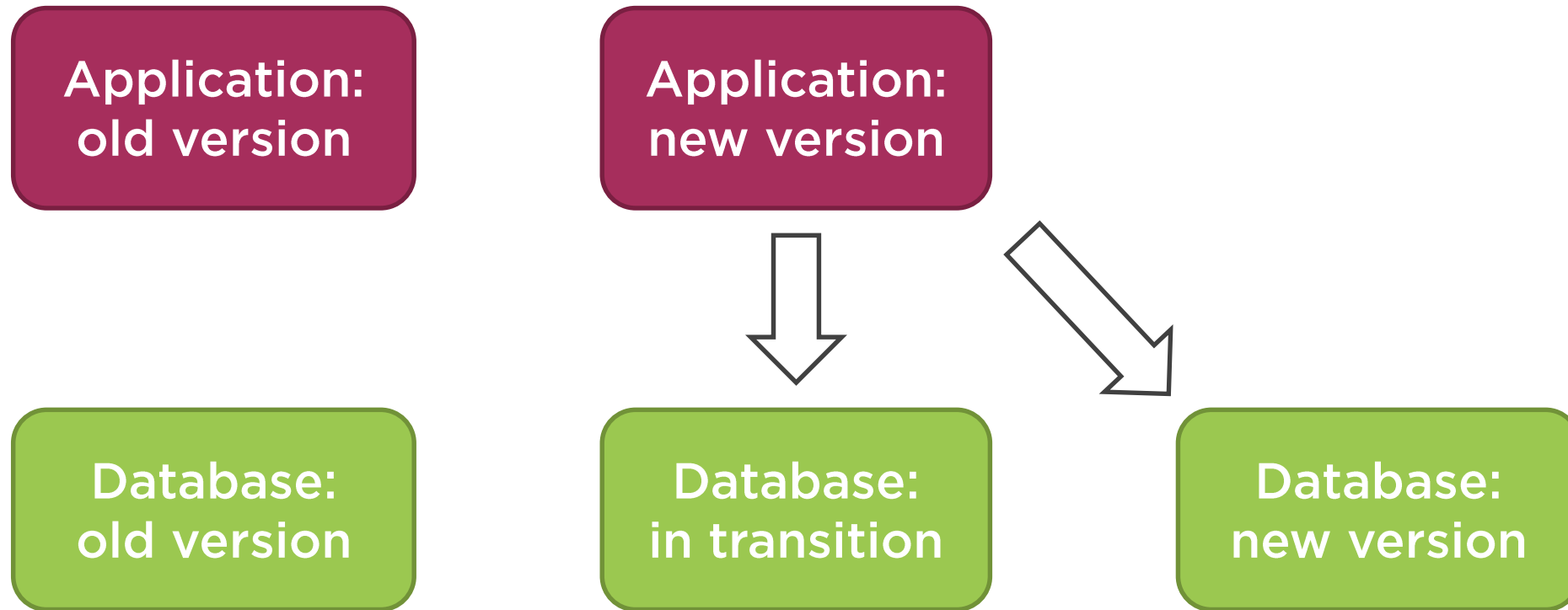
Integration Testing



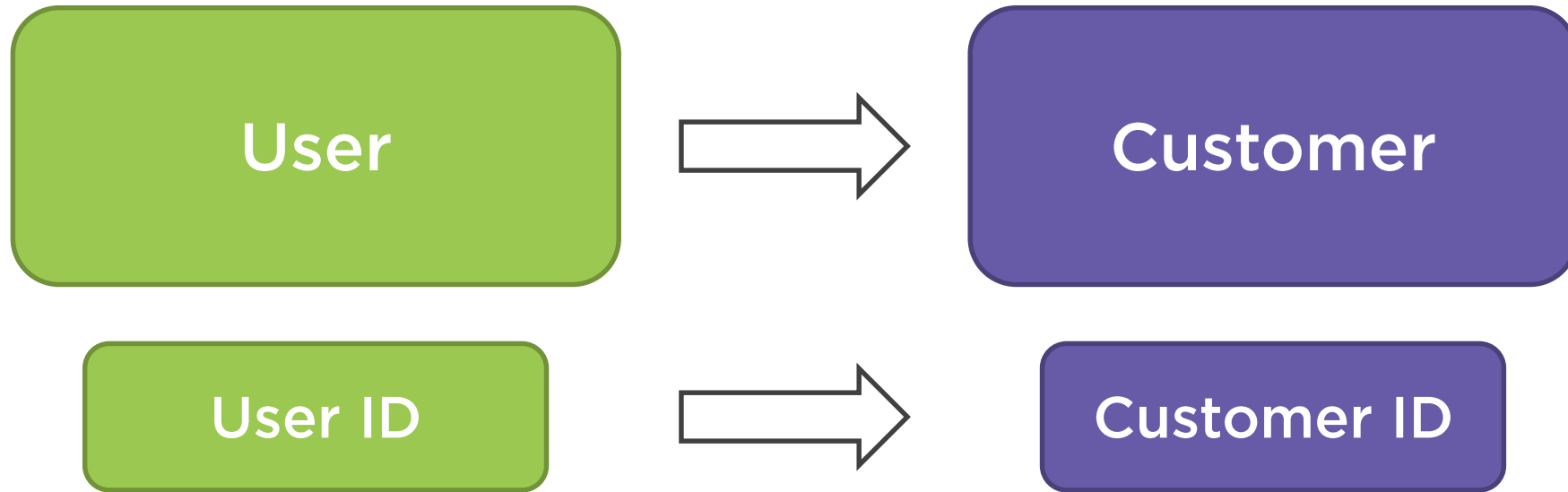
Integration Testing



Integration Testing

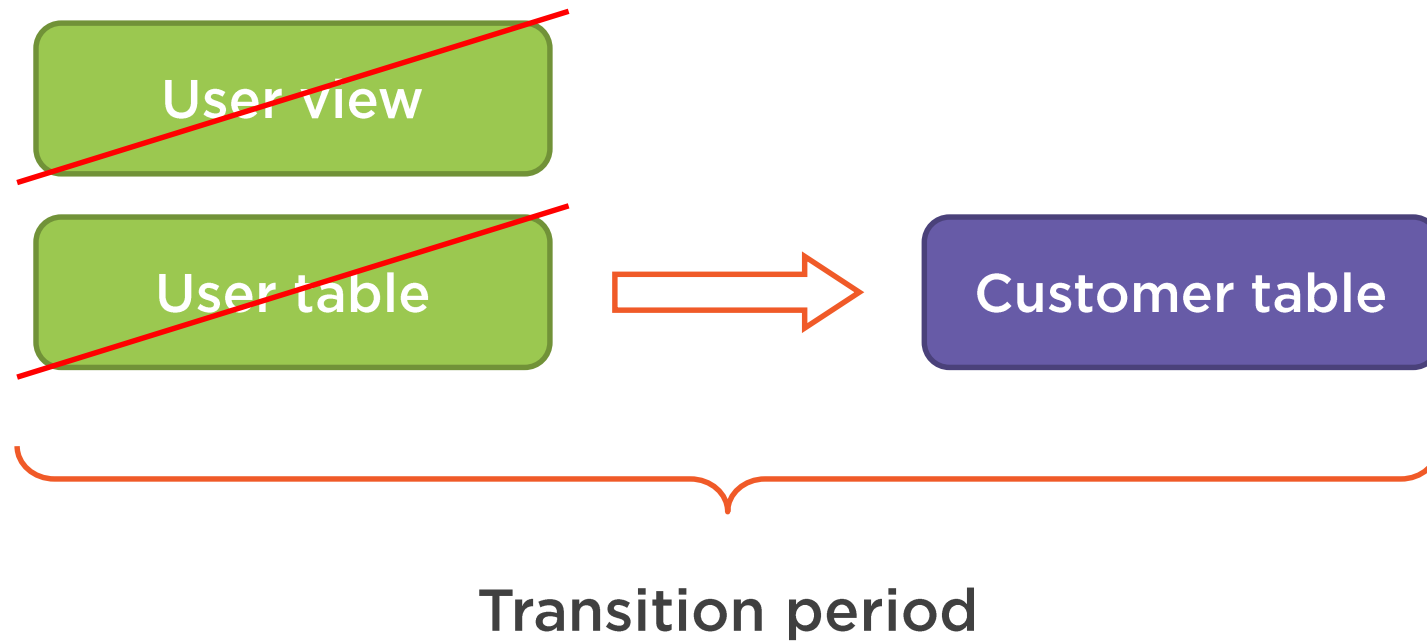


Renaming the User Table



Will use a database view for backward compatibility

Recap: Renaming the User Table



Recap: Renaming the User Table

02_RenameUser_**begin**.sql

03_RenameUser_**end**.sql



Easier to navigate through transition periods



Recap: Renaming the User Table

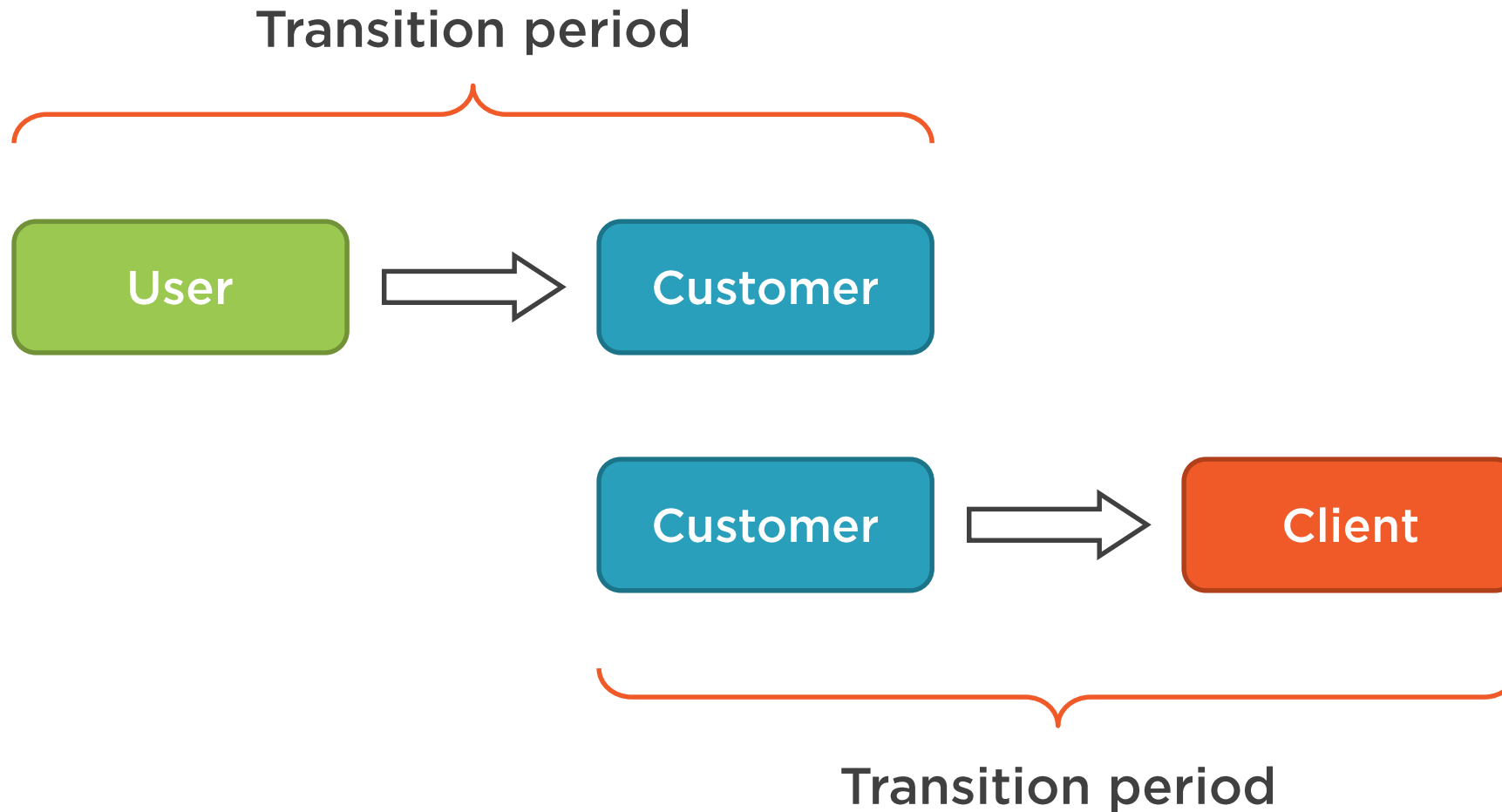


Not all RDBMS support updatable views



In such cases, you will have to keep both tables

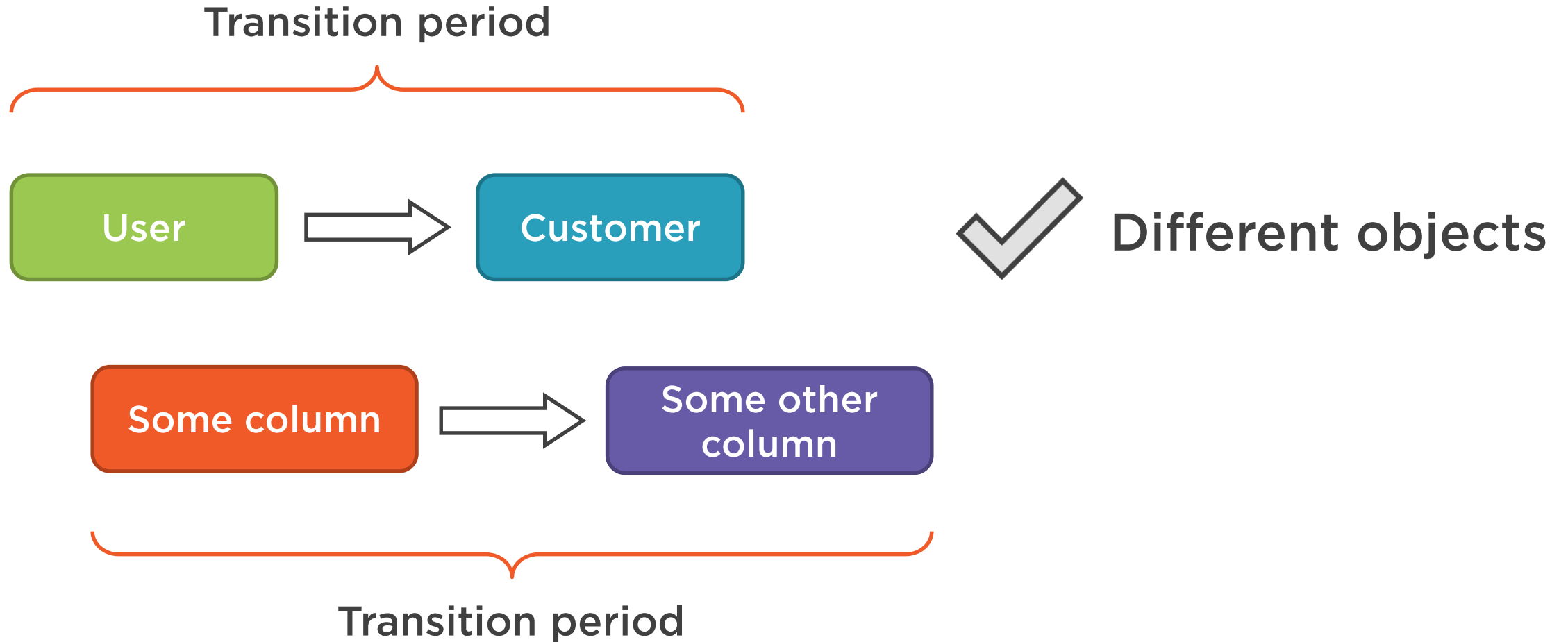
Overlapping Transition Periods



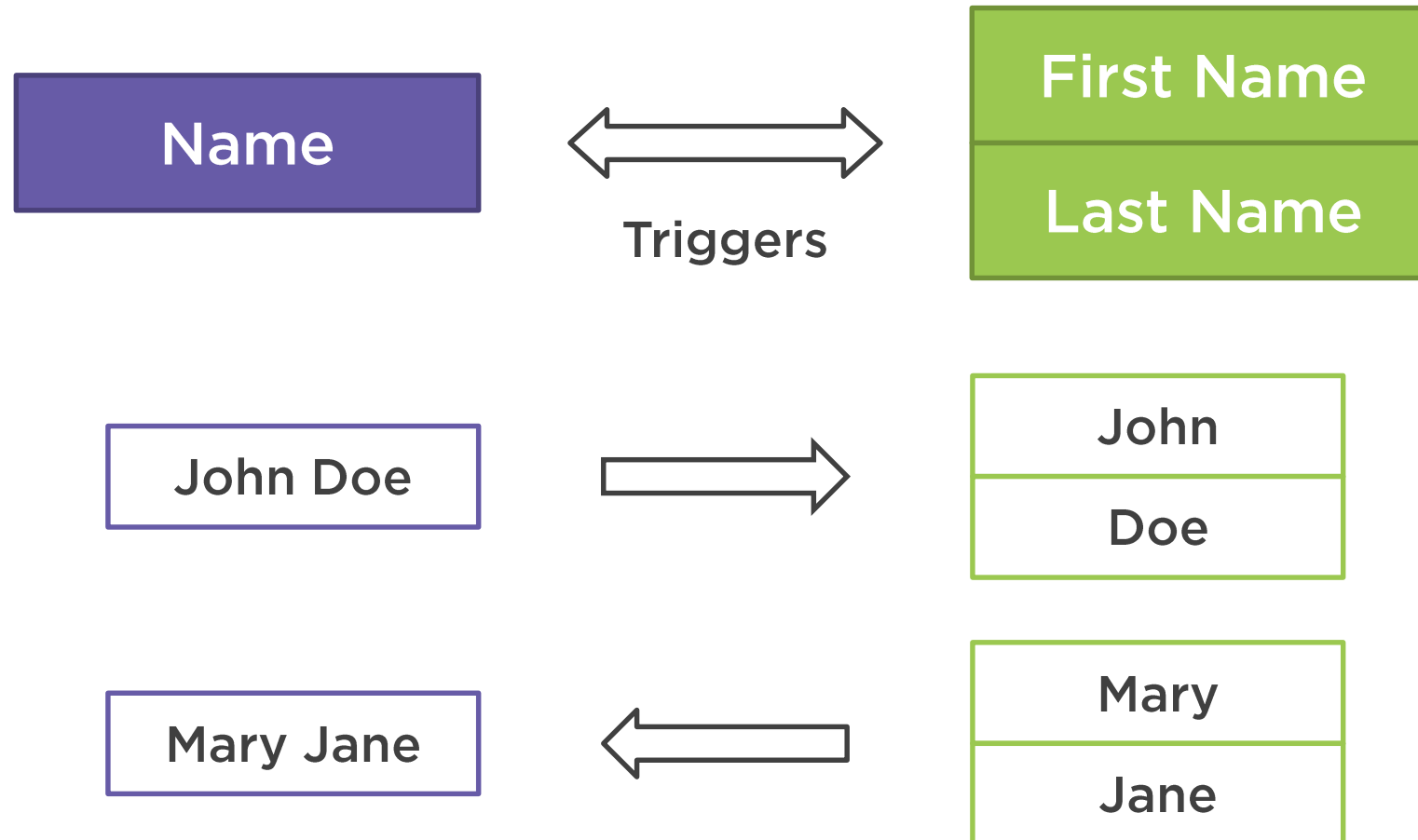
✗ Same object



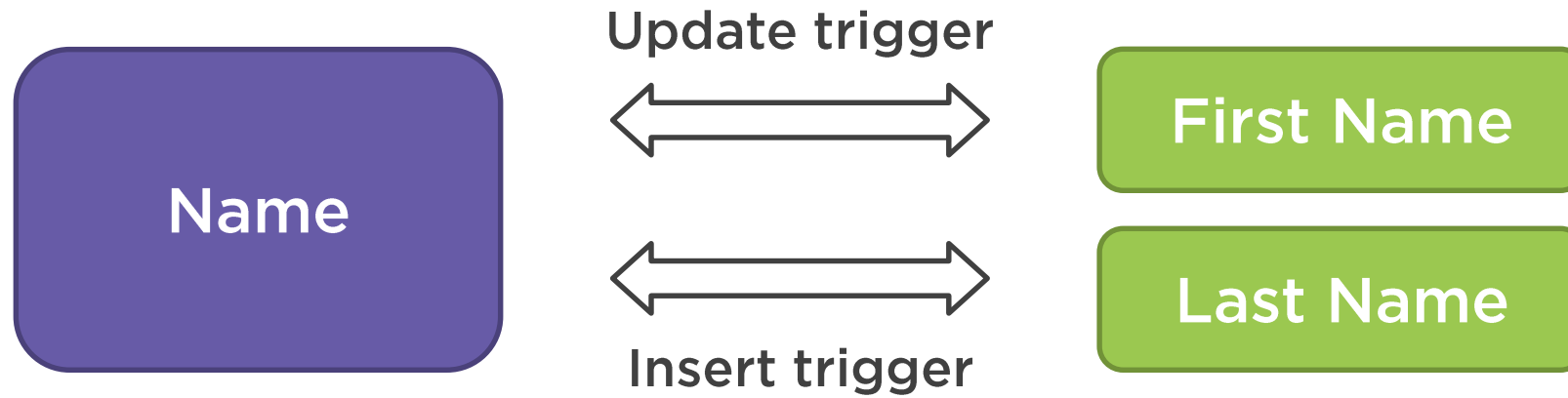
Overlapping Transition Periods



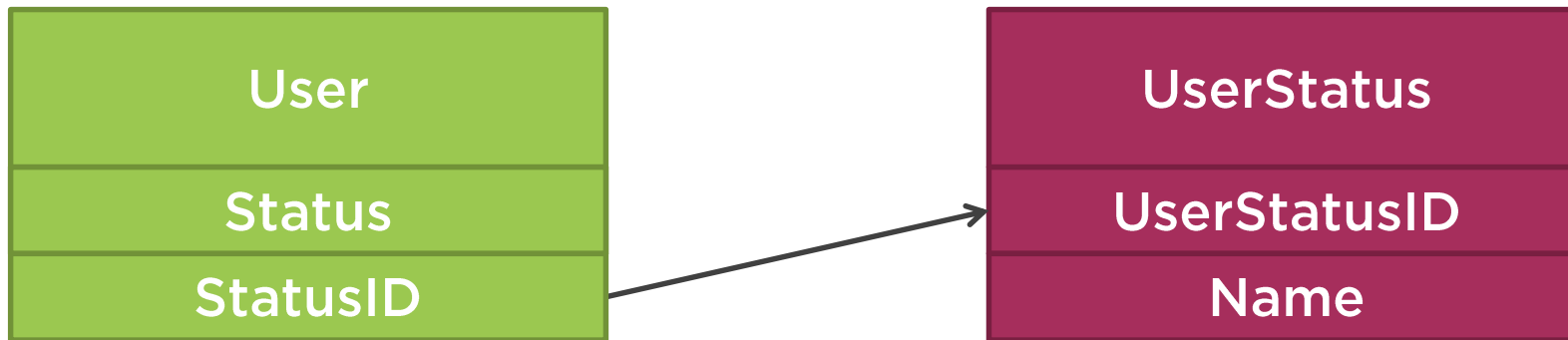
Splitting the Name Column



Recap: Splitting the Name Column



Recap: Splitting the Name Column



Status  **StatusID**
Triggers



Making a Nullable Column Non-nullable

Customer
First Name
Last Name

No nulls

~~Allows nulls~~

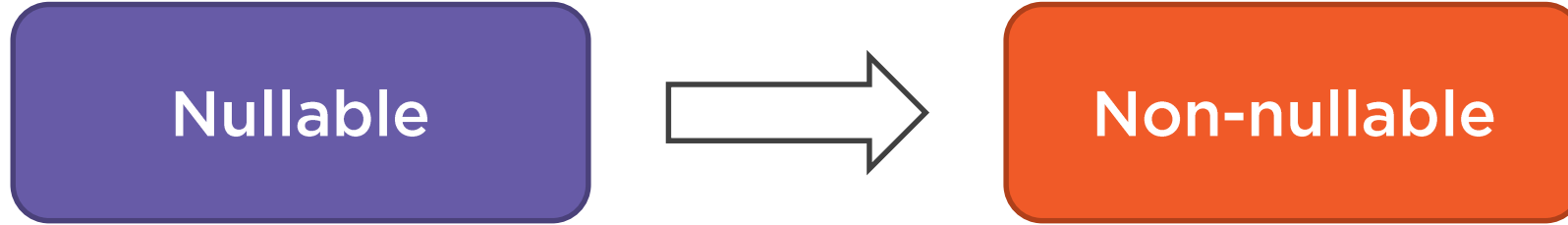
Allows nulls



Use default constraints

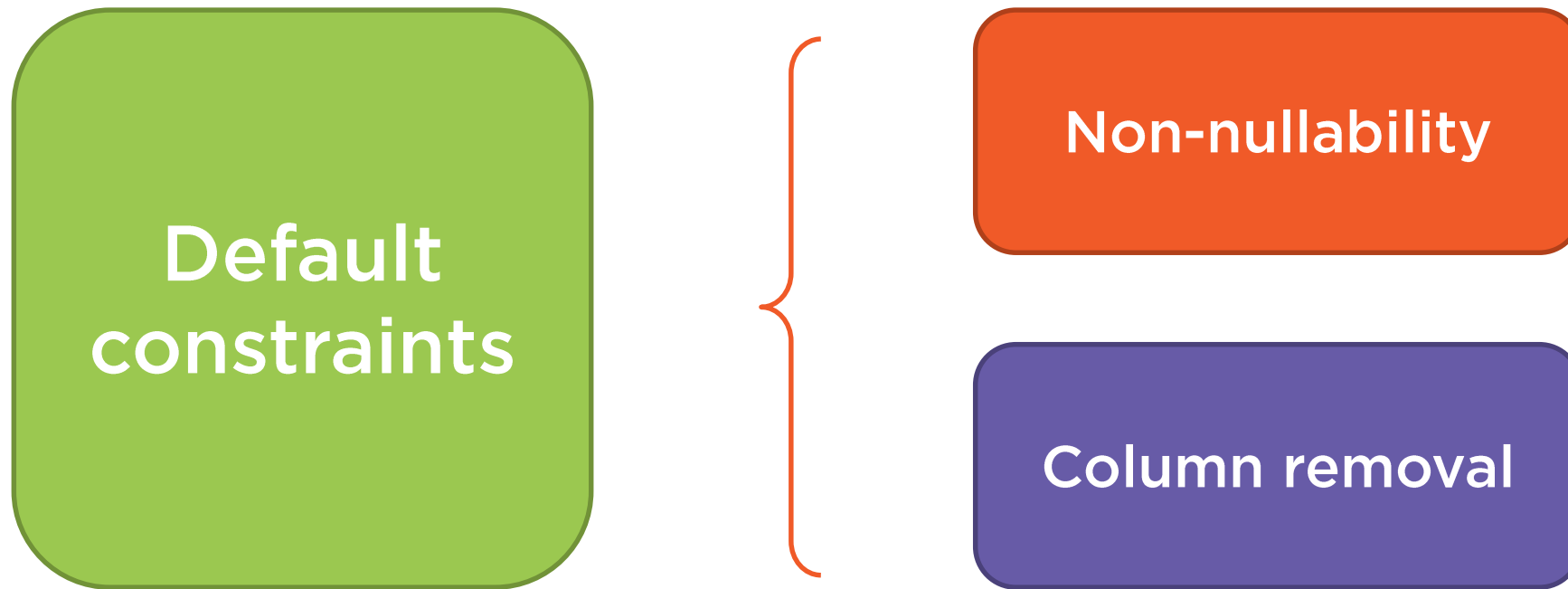


Recap: Making a Nullable Column Non-nullable



Default constraint

Recap: Making a Nullable Column Non-nullable



Integration Databases Refactoring



1-on-1 views

Help with table renaming



Triggers

Help with complex structure transformations

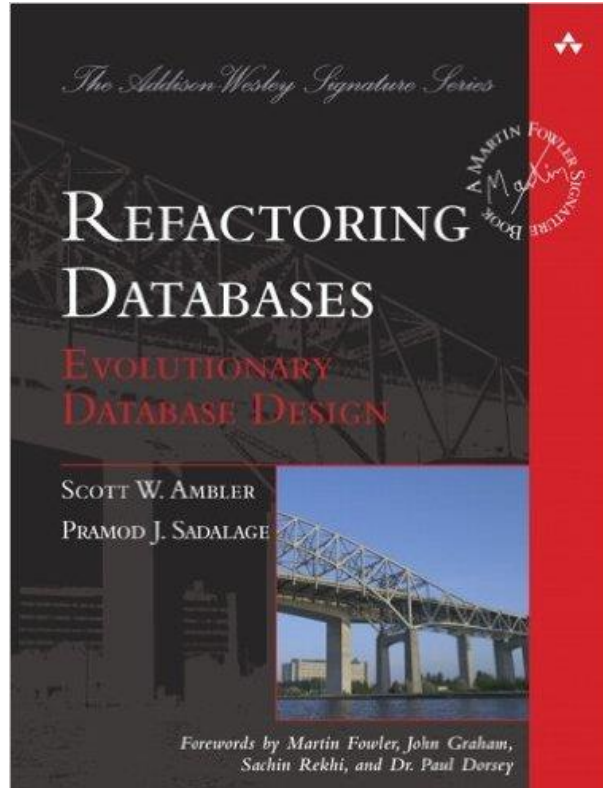


Default constraints

Non-nullability and column removal



Integration Databases Refactoring



Refactoring Databases: Evolutionary Database Design

by Scott Ambler and Pramodkumar Sadalage

<http://bit.ly/database-refactoring>



Module Summary



Refactoring integration databases

- All changes must be backward compatible

2-step approach

- Start a transition period where both schema versions are supported
- Remove the old version after all clients had adopted it

Prefer application databases over integration databases



Module Summary



Keep refactorings small

Don't allow transition periods to overlap

Keep transition periods short

Perform integration testing in each step

- Old application within the transition period
- New application within the transition period
- New application outside of the transition period

Refactoring an integration database

- 1-on-1 view
- Update and Insert triggers
- Default constraint



Resource List

Database migration tool	https://github.com/vkhorikov/DatabaseUpgradeTool
	http://bit.ly/migration-tool
The elephant in the room: Continuous Delivery for Databases	https://vimeo.com/131637362
Refactoring Databases: Evolutionary Database Design	http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0321293533/
	http://bit.ly/database-refactoring



Course Summary



Basic principles behind database delivery

- Keep your database in the source control system
- Refactor it the same way you refactor your application code

State-based approach: state is explicit

Migration-based: transitions are explicit

State-based vs migration-based approaches

- Large distributed team or lots of logic in DB -> state
- Small team or lots of structural changes -> migrations
- Multiple production DBs -> migrations

Combine the two approaches if possible



Contacts



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<http://enterprisecraftsmanship.com/>

