

第九届中国数据库技术大会 DATABASE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE CHINA 2018

阿里云如何打破Oracle迁移上云的壁垒

萧少聪(铁庵)









应用及数据库系统 服务器

存储系统

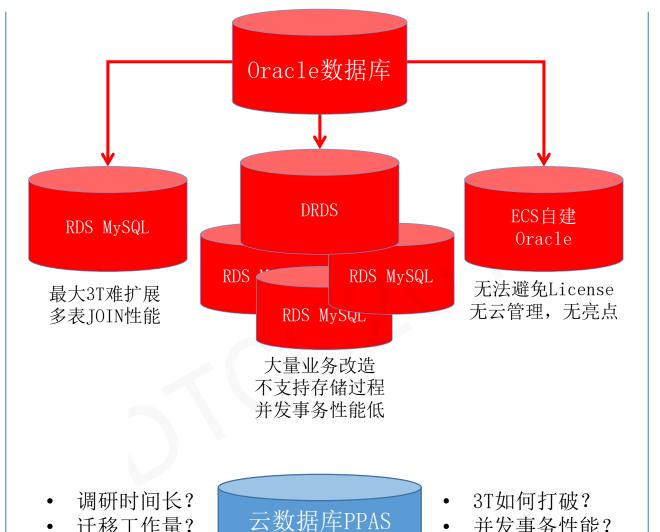


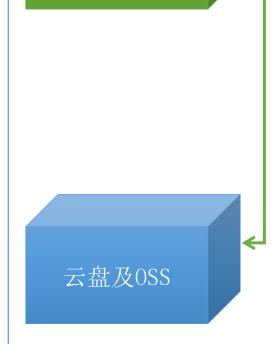












文件存储

- 迁移工作量?
- 性能难评估?

云数据库PPAS 兼容Oracle语法

- 并发事务性能?
- 复杂JOIN及事务?









什么是PPAS (1/3)

PostgreSQL: Architecture

lient Interfaces jdbc, odbc, libpq, node.js, psycopg2,		
B Server Parser PostgreSQL types, function, queries, pl/pgSQL,	Extensions/Loadable	Security
Optimizer/Planner	Modules QL, PostGIS, pgcrypto, foreign data wrappers	Users, roles, groups,
Executor Shared Buffers Utilities CREATE TABLE, COPY,		
Write-Ahead Log		Hadoop
BA Utilities		BigData Sparis Squ











什么是PPAS (2/3)

EDB Postgres Advanced Server: Architecture

Client Interfaces

jdbc, odbc, libpq, node.js, psycopg2,

Oracle compatible jdbc, .net, odbc, OCI, ecpg*plus, ...

DB Server

Parser

PostgreSQL types, function, queries, pl/pgSQL, Oracle types, function, procedures, queries, pl/SQL, packages, declarative partitions,

Optimizer/Planner

Declarative partitioning query pruning

Query hints

Executor

Shared Buffers

DRITA, Infinite Cache

Write-Ahead Log

Resource Manager

Utilities

CREATE TABLE, COPY,

. . .

Declarative partitioning insert, select, update....

Oracle catalogue/dictionary

Synonyms

Extensions/Loadable Modules

pl/pgSQL, PostGIS, pgcrypto, foreign data wrappers....

pl/SQL compiler & interpreter (aka SPL)

Value-add packages

- DBMS AQ
- DBMS Profiler
- DBMS Scheduler
- DBMS RLS
- UTL_FILE...

Installable language packs

- Perl
- Python
- TCL

Security

Users, roles, groups,

SQL Protect,

Virtual Private Database.

Password Profiles.

Session Tag Auditing

EDB*Wrap



DBA Utilities

pl/SQL Debugger, SQL Profiler, EDB*Loader, EDB*Plus, pg_prewarm, pg_catcheck, Dynatune..











什么是 云数据库PPAS版 (3/3)











为何Oracle -> MySQL系列 迁移难以推动的原因

ISV及企业迁移风险高

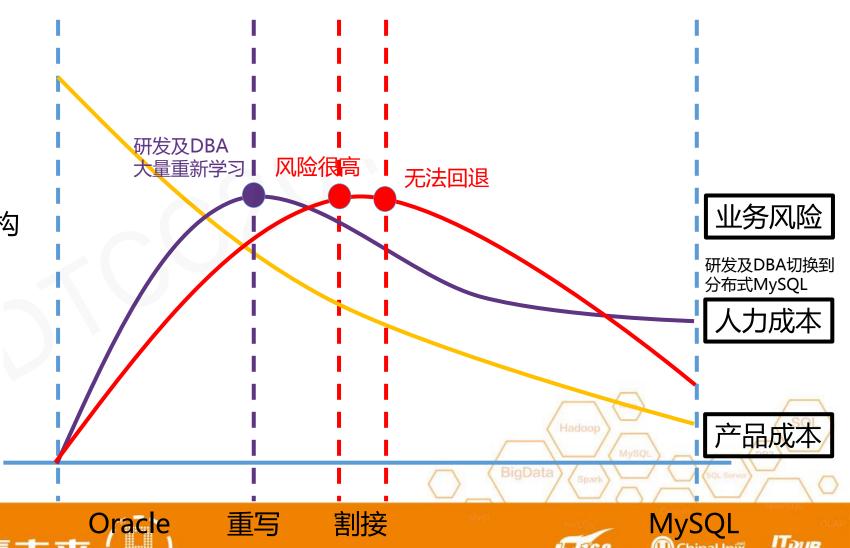
Oracle -> MySQL 大改,代码+存储过程+架构

研发:重新学习

DBA:重新学习

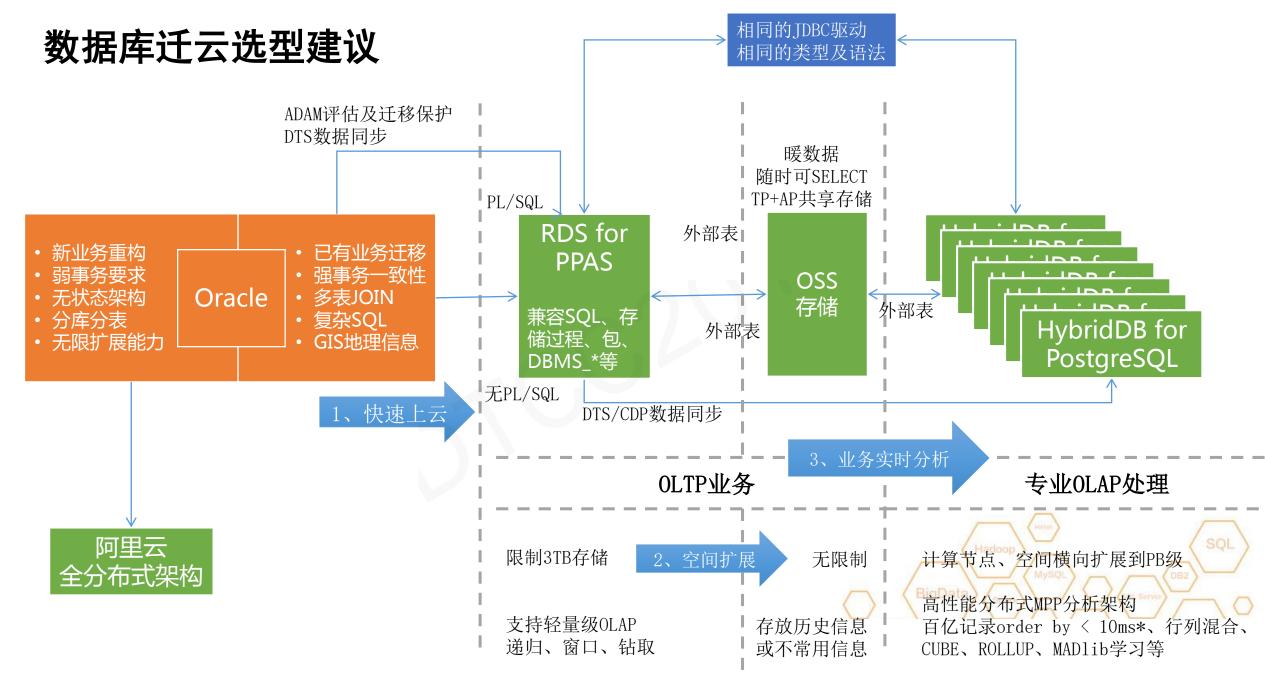
代码:话法重写

甚至业务架构重写









Sort Key特性助百亿记录order by < 10ms: https://help.aliyun.com/knowledge_detail/59195.html

云数据库PPAS版, Oracle迁移上云首选

	Oracle同构搬迁	PPAS+ADAM迁移(百TB级业务重点考虑)	MySQL模型重构(适合面向PB级业务)
云化管理增强	简单 IaaS 提升	DBaaS云数据库管理	DBaaS云数据库管理
是否改造	不需	少量	大量
横向扩展	自行部署管理	热数据:OLTP纵向扩展 60C/470GB/3TB SSD暖数据:OSS对象存储 基于外部表无限扩展BI分析:OLAP横向扩展 OSS实时流转 百TB实时分析	全分布式分库分表,无状态最终一致性
迁移难度	无	容易 , 兼容Oracle数据类型, 语法, PL/SQL存储过程	难,大量改写
迁移耗时	一般2周完成	一般6-8周完成(部份业务可能只需替换驱动即可)	6个月或以上
人力成本	¥	¥¥¥(研发人员可沿用Oracle语法继续开发)	¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥
软件成本	¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥ ¥	¥¥¥	¥¥¥
上云收益	资源规格灵活调整	符合云计算及自主可控,降低License合规成本事务智能优化,提高DBA效率,分析100倍性能3TB热数据,OSS暖数据,百TB实时分析	纯互联网架构,可长期横向发展 OLTP、OLAP、离线计算无展扩展

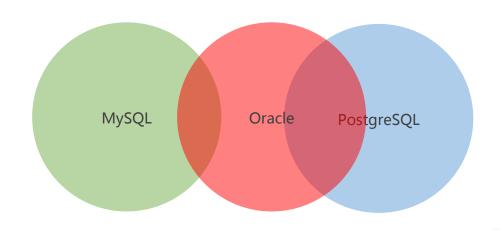








云数据库PPAS版(高度兼容Oracle)



MySQL/PostgreSQL与Oracle兼容度主要在标准数据类型及标准SQL,

PostgreSQL:需要改写PL/SQL,增加学习及开发成本

MySQL: 甚至需要将PL/SQL抽取到应用程序中实例, 业务逻辑需要重组



PPAS兼容Oracle近40种数据类型、100+函数及数据库包、PL/SQL语法、表分区语法、Hint优化标记、类AWR性能分析报告、DUAL表、序列。

- 相比迁移到MySQL,工作量减少90%以上
- 后续业务开发依然可以用Oracle语法
- 一次开发Oracle、PPAS通用











- **云数据库PPAS (Postgres Plus Advanced Server)**,是阿里云与EnterpriseDB公司合作,共同在基于阿里云飞天架 构推出的Oracle上云解决方案,基于开源数据库PostgreSQL内核。
- ADAM(Advance Database & Application Migration),是阿里云针对应用及数据库上云的企业级评估及数据迁移。 工具。当中"PPAS专版" 重点解决Oracle迁移,通过工具平台化将迁移时间从几个月缩短到2-6周。

Oracle DBA程序员



兼容性保护您的:

开发团队(企业人力成本)

Oracle上的应用程序



兼容性保护您的:

开发成果(避免大量改写)

基于PPAS快速上云 结合PG生态横向扩展



兼容性促进您的:

业务云化变革(随需应变)

PPAS: DBA及程序员可用熟悉的Oracle语法 继续进行开发业务开发,降低培训学习成本

PPAS: 减少90%Oracle语法改写

ADAM: 减少90%迁移调研及比对工作

PPAS + ADAM: Oracle迁移上云 最短路径 同时解决 政策合规 及 云化管理 两大需求 👀













云数据库PPAS - 提高Oracle迁移上云成功率

Oracle -> 云数据库PPAS语法几乎不改

• 研发:可继续写Oracle语法

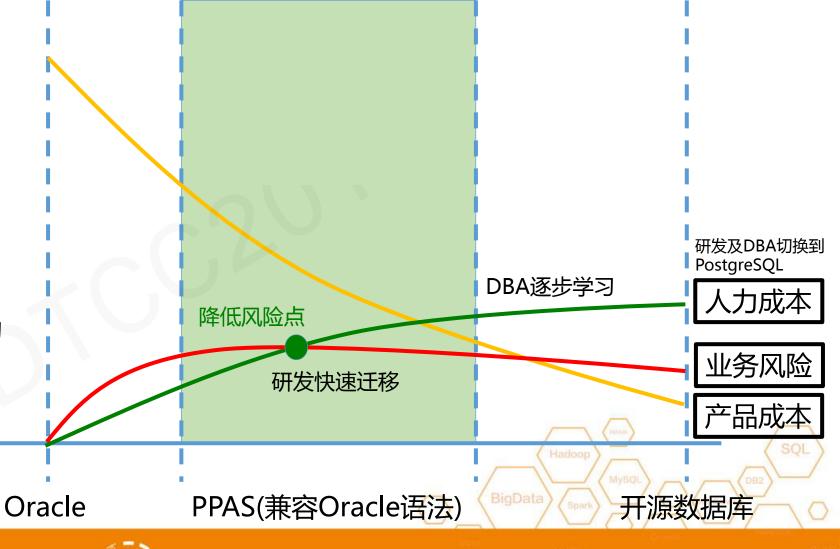
降低迁移难度及工作量

• DBA:阿里云自动运维

提高DBA SQL优化能力

代码:几乎不用修改

ADAM协助精准分析









云数据库PPAS - Oracle兼容的数据类型

兼容0racle数据类型包括:

BLOB

CLOB

DATE

INTEGER

NUMBER

REAL

VARCHAR

VARCHAR2

NVARCHAR2

等

同时还支持自定义数据类型 CRETE TYPE

Name	Alias	Description
BLOB	LONG RAW, RAW(n), BYTEA	Binary data
BOOLEAN		Logical Boolean (true/false)
CHAR [(n)]	CHARACTER [(n)]	Fixed-length character string of n characters
CLOB	LONG, LONG VARCHAR	Long character string
DATE	TIMESTAMP(0)	Date and time to the second
DOUBLE PRECISION	FLOAT, FLOAT(25) - FLOAT(53)	Double precision floating-point number
INTEGER	INT, BINARY INTEGER, PLS INTEGER	Signed four-byte integer
NUMBER	DEC, DECIMAL, NUMERIC	Exact numeric with optional decimal places
NUMBER(p [, s])	DEC(p [, s]), DECIMAL(p [, s]), NUMERIC(p [, s])	Exact numeric of maximum precision, p, and optional scale, s
REAL	FLOAT(1) - FLOAT(24)	Single precision floating-point number
TIMESTAMP [(p)]		Date and time with optional, fractional second precision, p
TIMESTAMP [(p)] WITH TIME ZONE		Date and time with optional, fractional second precision, p, and with time zone
VARCHAR2 (n)	CHAR VARYING(n), CHARACTER VARYING(n), VARCHAR(n)	Variable-length character string with a maximum length of n characters
XMLTYPE		XML data

云数据库PPAS - Oracle兼容的DDL

```
CREATE [ GLOBAL TEMPORARY ] TABLE table name (
   column name data type [ DEFAULT default expr ]
    column constraint [ ... ] ] | table constraint } [, ...]
  [ ON COMMIT { PRESERVE ROWS | DELETE ROWS } ]
  [ TABLESPACE tablespace ]
where column constraint is:
  [ CONSTRAINT constraint name ]
  { NOT NULL
    NULL |
    UNIQUE [ USING INDEX TABLESPACE tablespace ] |
    PRIMARY KEY [ USING INDEX TABLESPACE tablespace ] |
    CHECK (expression) |
    REFERENCES reftable [ ( refcolumn ) ]
     [ ON DELETE action ] }
  [ DEFERRABLE | NOT DEFERRABLE ] [ INITIALLY DEFERRED
    INITIALLY IMMEDIATE 1
and table constraint is:
  [ CONSTRAINT constraint name ]
  { UNIQUE ( column name [, ...]
     [ USING INDEX TABLESPACE tablespace ]
    PRIMARY KEY ( column name [, ...] )
      [ USING INDEX TABLESPACE tablespace ]
    CHECK ( expression ) |
    FOREIGN KEY ( column name [, ...] )
        REFERENCES reftable [ ( refcolumn [, ...] ) ]
      [ ON DELETE action ] }
  [ DEFERRABLE | NOT DEFERRABLE ]
  [ INITIALLY DEFERRED | INITIALLY IMMEDIATE ]
```

List Partitioning Syntax

Use the first form to create a list-partitioned table:

```
CREATE TABLE [ schema. ] table_name
   table_definition
   PARTITION BY LIST(column)
   [SUBPARTITION BY {RANGE|LIST} (column[, column ]...)]
   (list_partition_definition[, list_partition_definition]...);

Where list_partition_definition is:

PARTITION [partition_name]
   VALUES (value[, value]...)
   [TABLESPACE tablespace_name]
   [(subpartition, ...)]
```

Range Partitioning Syntax

Use the second form to create a range-partitioned table:

[(subpartition, ...)]

```
CREATE TABLE [ schema. ] table_name
    table_definition
    PARTITION BY RANGE(column[, column ]...)
    [SUBPARTITION BY {RANGE|LIST} (column[, column ]...)]
    (range_partition_definition[, range_partition_definition]...);

Where range_partition_definition is:

    PARTITION [partition_name]
    VALUES LESS THAN (value[, value]...)
    [TABLESPACE tablespace name]
```



云数据库PPAS - Oracle兼容的DML

```
SELECT [ optimizer hint ] [ ALL | DISTINCT ]
  * | expression [ AS output name ] [, ...]
  FROM from item [, ...]
  [ WHERE condition ]
  [ [ START WITH start expression ]
     CONNECT BY { PRIOR parent expr = child expr |
       child expr = PRIOR parent expr }
    [ ORDER SIBLINGS BY expression [ ASC | DESC ] [, ...] ] ]
  [ GROUP BY expression [, ...] [ LEVEL ] ]
  [ HAVING condition [, ...] ]
  [ { UNION [ ALL ] | INTERSECT | MINUS } select ]
  [ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC ] [, ...] ]
  [ FOR UPDATE ]
where from item can be one of:
  table name[@dblink ] [ alias ]
  ( select ) alias
  from item [ NATURAL ] join type from item
    [ ON join condition | USING ( join column [, ...] ) ]
SELECT /*+ ORDERED */ e.ename, d.dname, h.startdate
  FROM emp e, dept d, jobhist h
  WHERE d.deptno = e.deptno
  AND h.empno = e.empno;
```

Create an ascending sequence called serial, starting at 101:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE serial START WITH 101;
```

Select the next number from this sequence:

```
nextval
101
(1 row)
```

Create a sequence called supplier seq with the NOCACHE option:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE supplier seq
MINVALUE 1
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
NOCACHE;
```

云数据库PPAS - Oracle 存储过程、函数、触发器

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE list emp
                                           IS
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp admin
                                               v empno
                                                                  NUMBER (4);
                                                                  VARCHAR2 (10);
                                               v ename
   FUNCTION get dept name (
                                               CURSOR emp cur IS
       p deptno
   ) RETURN VARCHAR2;
                                                    SELECT empno, ename FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
   FUNCTION update emp sal (
                                           BEGIN
                      NUMBER,
       p empno
                                               OPEN emp cur;
                      NUMBER
       p raise
                                               DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE ('EMPNO
   ) RETURN NUMBER;
                                                DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('----
   PROCEDURE hire emp (
                                               LOOP
                      NUMBER,
       p empno
       p ename
                      VARCHAR2,
                                                    FETCH emp cur INTO v empno, v ename;
                      VARCHAR2,
       p job
                                                    EXIT WHEN emp cur%NOTFOUND;
       p sal
                      NUMBER,
                                                    DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE(v empno | | ' | | v ename);
       p hiredate
                      DATE,
                                               END LOOP:
       p comm
                      NUMBER,
                      NUMBER,
                                               CLOSE emp cur;
       p mgr
       p deptno
                      NUMBER
   PROCEDURE fire emp (
                      NUMBER
       p empno
   );
END emp admin;

    Package body for the 'emp admin' package.

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp admin
   -- Function that queries the 'dept' table based on the department
   -- number and returns the corresponding department name.
   FUNCTION get dept name (
                      IN NUMBER
       p deptno
   ) RETURN VARCHAR2
                      VARCHAR2 (14);
       v dname
       SELECT dname INTO v dname FROM dept WHERE deptno = p deptno;
       RETURN v dname;
   EXCEPTION
       WHEN NO DATA FOUND THEN
           DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Invalid department number ' | | p deptno);
           RETURN '':
   END:
```

PL/SQL

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER emp sal trig
    BEFORE DELETE OR INSERT OR UPDATE ON emp
    FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    sal diff
                   NUMBER:
    IF INSERTING THEN
        DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Inserting employee ' | : NEW.empno);
        DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('..New salary: ' | | :NEW.sal);
    IF UPDATING THEN
        sal diff := :NEW.sal - :OLD.sal;
        DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('Updating employee ' || :OLD.empno);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION new empno RETURN NUMBER
IS
    v cnt
                    INTEGER := 1;
                    NUMBER;
   v new empno
BEGIN
    WHILE v cnt > 0 LOOP
        SELECT next empno.nextval INTO v new empno FROM dual;
        SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v cnt FROM emp WHERE empno = v new empno;
    END LOOP;
    RETURN v new empno;
END;
```

云数据库PPAS - DBMS_*、ALL_*、DBA_*、USER_*

7.1 DI	BMS_ALERT	7.4 DE	BMS_LOB	10.5	ALL IND COLUMNS	
7.1.1	REGISTER	7.4.1	APPEND	10.6	ALL_INDEXES	
7.1.2	REMOVE	7.4.2	COMPARE		ALL_JOBS	
7.1.3	REMOVEALL.	7.4.3	CONVERTTOBLOB		ALL_OBJECTS	
		7.4.4			ALL_PART_KEY_COLUMNS	
7.1.4	SIGNAL		CONVERTTOCLOB	10.10	ALL_PART_TABLES	
7.1.5	WAITANY	7.4.5	COPY	10.11	ALL_POLICIES	
7.1.6	WAITONE	7.4.6	ERASE	10.12	ALL_SEQUENCES	
		7.4.7	GET_STORAGE_LIMIT	10.13 10.14	ALL_SOURCEALL_SUBPART_KEY_COLUMNS	
7.2 DE	BMS_CRYPTO	7.4.8	GETLENGTH	10.14	ALL_SYNONYMS	
7.2.1	DECRYPT	7.4.9	INSTR	10.16	ALL_TAB_COLUMNS	
7.2.2	ENCRYPT	7.4.10	READ	10.17	ALL_TAB_PARTITIONS	
7.2.3	HASH	7.4.11	SUBSTR	10.18	ALL TAB SUBPARTITIONS	
7.2.4	MAC			10.19	ALL_TABLES	
7.2.5	RANDOMBYTES	7.4.12	TRIM	10.20	ALL_TRIGGERS	
7.2.6	RANDOMINTEGER.	7.4.13	WRITE	10.21	ALL_TYPES	
7.2.7	RANDOMNUMBER.	7.4.14	WRITEAPPEND	10.22	ALL_USERS	
7.8.7	RESET BUFFER	7.5 DE	BMS_LOCK	10.23	ALL_VIEW_COLUMNS	
7.8.8	SEND_MESSAGE	7.5.1	SLEEP	10.24	ALL_VIEWS	
7.8.9	UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME	7.6 DE	BMS_MVIEW			
7.8.10	UNPACK_MESSAGE	7.6.1	GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES	10.25	DBA_ALL_TABLES	
7.8.11	Comprehensive Example			10.26	DBA_CONS_COLUMNS	
	MS_PROFILER	7.6.2	REFRESH	10.27	DBA_CONSTRAINTS	
7.9.1	FLUSH_DATA	7.6.3	REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS	10.28	DBA_DB_LINKS	
7.9.2	GET_VERSION	7.6.4	REFRESH_DEPENDENT	10.29	DBA_IND_COLUMNS	
7.9.2	INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK.	7.7 DE	BMS_OUTPUT	10.30 10.31	DBA_INDEXES	
7.9.4	PAUSE PROFILER	7.7.1	CHARARR	10.31	DBA_JOBS DBA OBJECTS	
7.9.5	RESUME PROFILER	7.7.2	DISABLE	10.32	DBA PART KEY COLUMNS	
7.9.6	START_PROFILER	7.7.3	ENABLE	10.34	DBA_PART_TABLES	
7.9.7	STOP_PROFILER	7.7.4	GET_LINE	10.35	DBA_POLICIES	
	MS_RANDOM			10.36	DBA_ROLE_PRIVS	
7.10 DD	INITIALIZE	7.7.5	GET_LINES	10.37	DBA_ROLES	
7.10.1	NORMAL	7.7.6	NEW_LINE	10.38	DBA_SEQUENCES	
7.10.2	RANDOM	7.7.7	PUT	10.39	DBA_SOURCE	
7.10.3	SEED	7.7.8	PUT_LINE	10.40	DBA_SUBPART_KEY_COLUMNS.	
7.10.4	SEED	7.7.9	SERVEROUTPUT	10.41	DBA_SYNONYMS	1
7.10.5	STRING		BMS_PIPE	10.42	DBA_TAB_COLUMNS	(
7.10.0	TERMINATE	7.8.1	CREATE_PIPE	10.43	DBA_TAB_PARTITIONS	
7.10.7	VALUE			10.44	DBA_TAB_SUBPARTITIONS	
		7.8.2	NEXT_ITEM_TYPE	10.45	DBA_TABLES	
7.10.9	VALUE	7.8.3	PACK_MESSAGE	10.46	DBA_TRIGGERS	
	MS_RLS	7.8.4	PURGE	10.47	DBA_TYPES	
7.11.1	ADD_POLICY	7.8.5	RECEIVE MESSAGE	10.48	DBA_USERS	
7.11.2	DROP_POLICY	7.8.6	REMOVE_PIPE	10.49	DBA_VIEW_COLUMNS	
7.11.3	ENABLE POLICY	7.0.0		10.50	DBA_VIEWS	

10.51	USER_ALL_TABLES
10.52	USER_CONS_COLUMNS
10.53	USER_CONSTRAINTS
10.54	USER DB LINKS
10.55	USER_IND_COLUMNS
10.56	USER_INDEXES
10.57	USER_JOBS
10.58	USER_OBJECTS
10.59	USER_PART_KEY_COLUMNS.
10.60	USER_PART_TABLES
10.61	USER_POLICIES
10.62	USER_ROLE_PRIVS
10.63	USER_SEQUENCES
10.64	USER_SOURCE
10.65	USER_SUBPART_KEY_COLUMNS.
10.66	USER_SYNONYMS
10.67	USER_TAB_COLUMNS
10.68	USER_TAB_PARTITIONS
10.69	USER_TAB_SUBPARTITIONS
10.70	USER_TABLES
10.71	USER_TRIGGERS
10.72	USER_TYPES
10.73	USER_USERS
10.74	USER_VIEW_COLUMNS
10.75	USER_VIEWS

BigData Spark MySQL Squ Server DB2 更多兼容性见:

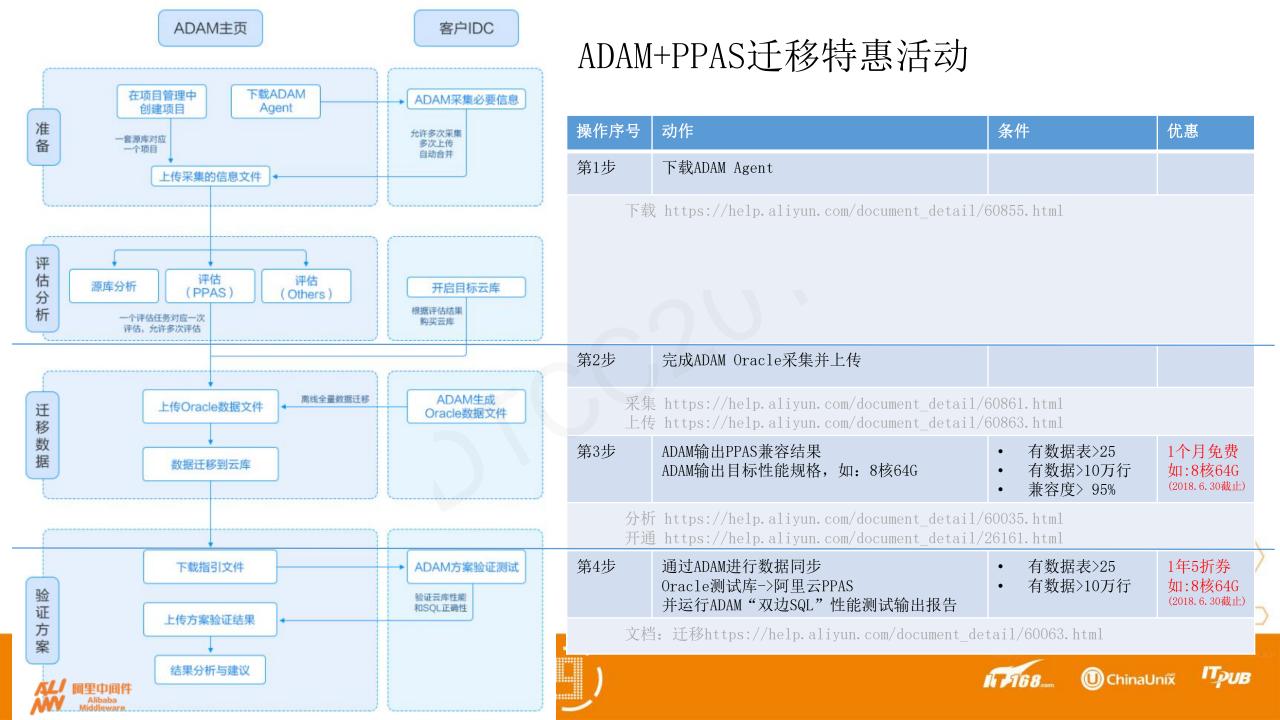
《阿里云云数据库PPAS兼容手册》 共901页

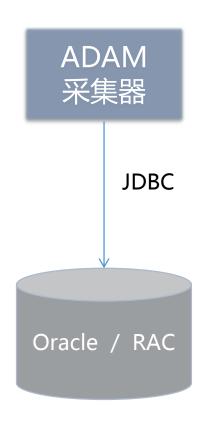
云数据库PPAS 规格及存储容量

- 实例规格
 - 计算能力:1核/1GB内存~60核/470GB内存
- 热数据存储容量 (5GB ~ 3TB)
 - 针对OLTP,需要ms级查询的数据,如果最近1年的销售、最近1年的财务等
- · 暖数据存储容量(基于OSS无限)
 - 历史数据,基于法规不可丢失但查询量很低的数据,要求查询时不需要重新 进行数据导入,可以直接通过SELECT进行查询、追加
- · 冷数据存储容量(自行归档到NAS)
 - 由于有"暖数据"功能的支持,云数据库PPAS版中一般没有必要进行此操作









采集内容:

- 表、视图、存储过程等数据库结构定义信息
- 脱敏后的SQL (DML/Trans)
- 数据库运行状态信息,比如CPU/SGA/表容量等等

源库保护:

- ✓ 只读模式,不会产生脏数据
- ✓ 自动切片,单线程远程访问,消耗源库负载极小
- ✓ 每个切片采集前,均判断源库负载是否超阈值
- ✓ 专用守候线程,定期检查源库负责,超阈值自动暂定采集

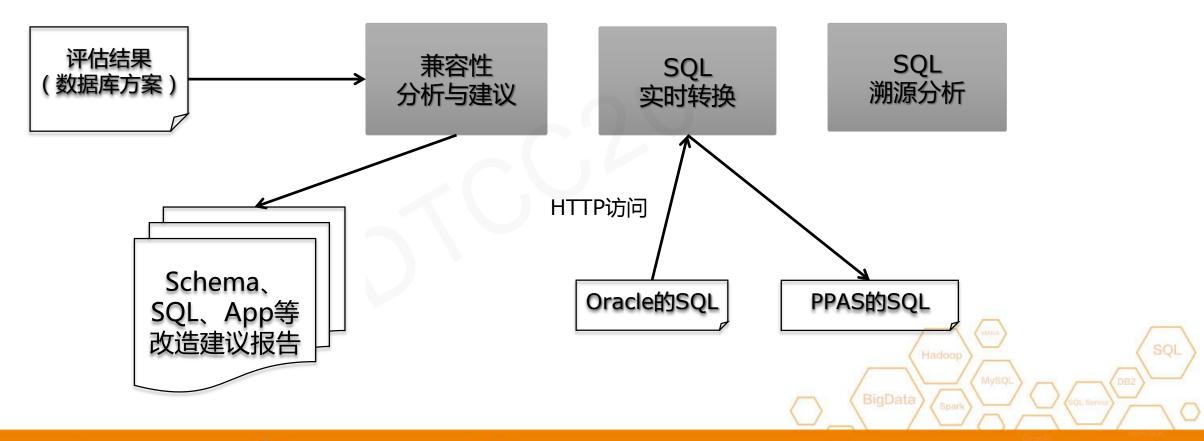
信息保护:

- ✓ 业务数据,主机名称、IP等敏感信息,不采集
- ✓ 自动完成一级脱敏,所有SQL中Value值替换为问号
- ✓ 选择完成二级脱敏,所有表名称、字段名称加密,密钥文件由客户保管





第二阶段: 实施协助(工具和手册)





报告编号: 1755

应用数据库上云解决方案评估报告

(企业版) 评估时间: 2017-41-01

报告说明

1.本报告由ADAM系统评估给出,依据评估时间获取的企业数据库信息记录的信息生成。报告中的信息全部根据由信息主体提供的源数据库中的数据统计分析生成。ADAM系统不保证其原有数据的真实性和准确性,但承诺在信息整合、分析、统计、展示的全过程中保证信息的客观性和可靠性。

2本评估报告作用是根据信息主体原有应用数据库的类型和相关数据以及期待替换的目标云数据库产品、针对性的为企业上云提供指导参考。

3本评估报告仅针对阿里集团的云数据库产品提供完整的检查评估和修改建议。对于其他云数据库产品暂不支持。

信息概况

源库信息

MOVE TEL YEAR		7470.10-1-1-0-10		
源数据库产品	orade	分析时间	2017-11-01 10:30:51.0	

评估配置

schema名称	表	视图	物化视图	存储过程	触发器	函数	自定义
YDOA	48	0	0	1	0	4	0
XJCRM	494	34	19	68	12	80	1

目标数据库方案

编号	类型	数据库规格	表数量	备注
1	PPAS	16 Cores 64 G Memory 512 G Disk	962	

应用数据库上云可行性报告

(企业版) 评估时间: 2017-10-31

报告说明

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信息概况

兼容性分析

编号	数据库类型	对象类型	对象总数	兼容	不兼容	改动后兼容
1	PPAS	MATERIALIZED_VIEW	0	0	0	0
1	PPAS	PROCEDURE	165	162	3	0
1	PPAS	SQL SQL	5,578	5,578	0	0
1	PPAS	TABLE	948	948	0	0
1	PPAS	TRANSACTION	0	0	0	0
1	PPAS	VIEW	38	37	1	0
	总计		6,729	6,725	4	0







SQL详细评估报告

(企业版)

评估时间: 2017-12-11 14:49:44

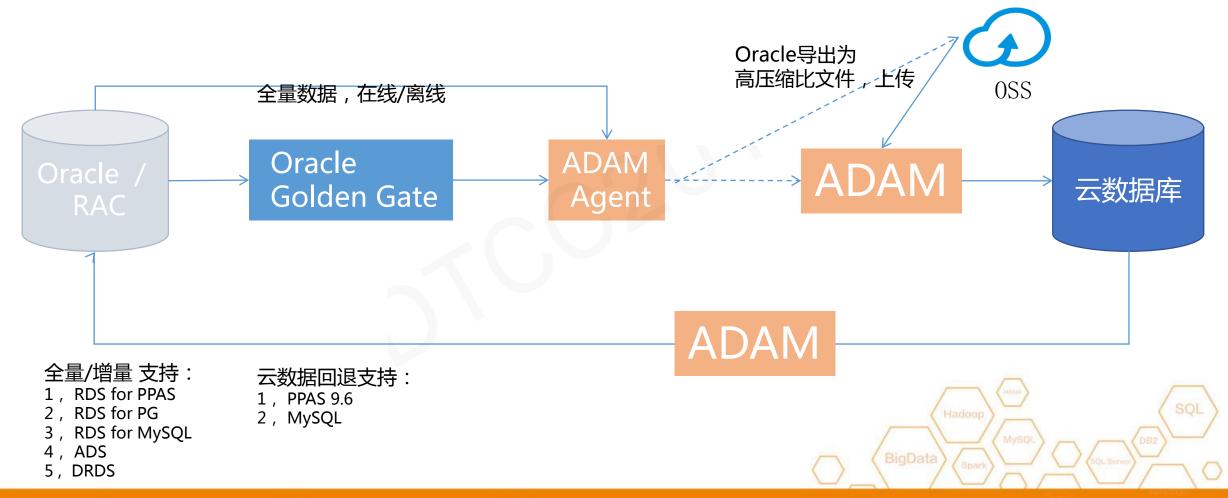
总计评估SQL数量为759, 匹配到特性的SQL有759, 其中, 不兼容的SQL数量有0, 修改后兼容的SQL数量为0, 兼容的SQL数量为759。

需要修改SQL详细信息 不兼容sql详细信息 兼容sql详细信息

?,?),?,?)), to_char(substrb(dump(max("maxprocessingtime"),?,?,?)), to_char(count("processingtime")), to_char(substrb(dump(min ("processingtime"),?,?,?)), to_char(substrb(dump(max("processingtime"),?,?,?)), to_char(substrb(dump(max("processingtime",?,?,?),?,?)), to_char(count("requestcount")), to_char(substrb(dump(min ("requestcount"),?,?,?)), to_char(count("errorcount")), to_char(substrb(dump(min ("errorcount"),?,?,?)), to_char(substrb(dump(max("errorcount"),?,?,?)),?,?)), to_char(count("bytesreceived")), to_char(substrb(dump(min ("bytesreceived"),?,?,?)), to_char(substrb(dump(max("bytesreceived"),?,?,?)),?,?)), to_char(count("bytessent")), to_char(substrb(dump(min ("bytessent"),?,?,?)), to_char(count("message")), to_char(substrb(dump(min("message"),?,?,?)), to_char(count ("message"),?,?,?)), to_char(count ("	编号	1		
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[\ memo // , \cdots enar(sabsab(admp\mm\ memo), \) , \cdots		("memo")), to_char(substrb(dump(min("memo"), ?, ?, ?), ?, ?)), to_char(substrb		



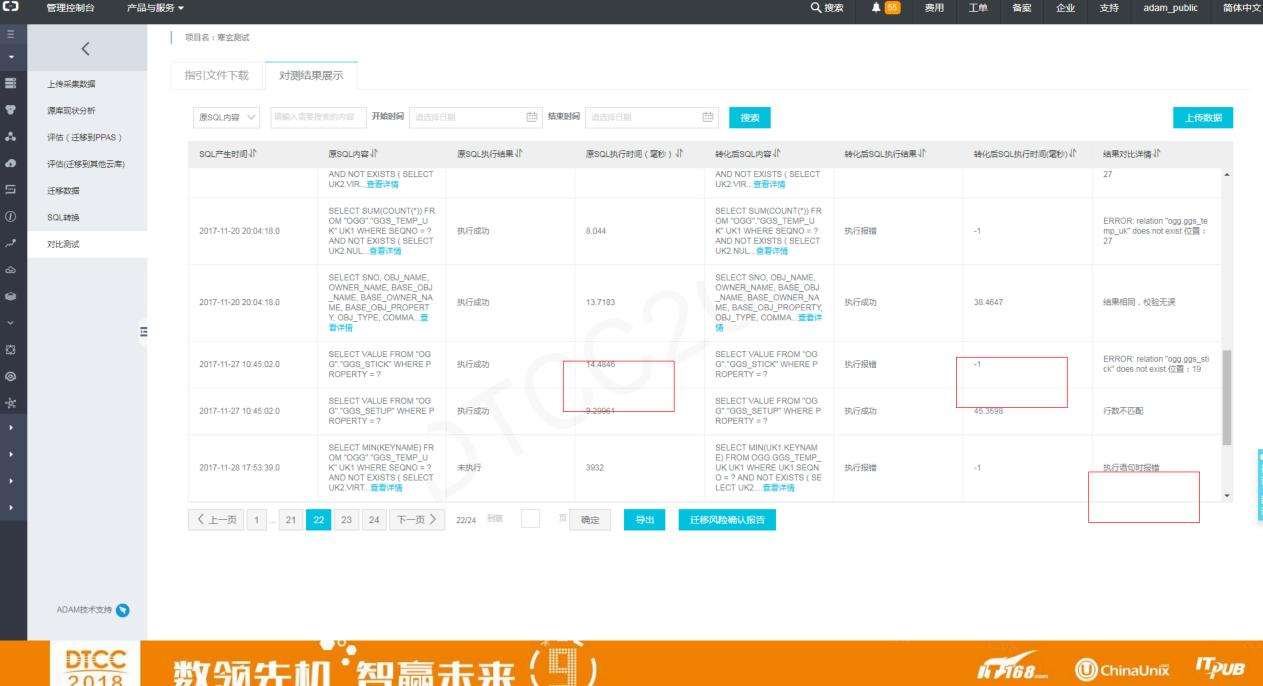
第三阶段: 数据迁移(全量,增量,回流)











上传采集数据 源库现状分析 评估(迁移到PPAS)

评估(迁移到其他云库)

迁移数据

SQL转换

对比测试

sql转换

```
源SQL (Oracle)
```

```
1 SELECT NVL2(12, '1', 'Not Applicable')
2 FROM DUAL;
```

格式化原SQL并做转化

清空

转化后的SQL (PPAS)

- 1 SELECT DECODE(12, NULL, 'Not Applicable', '1')
- 2 FROM DUAL;

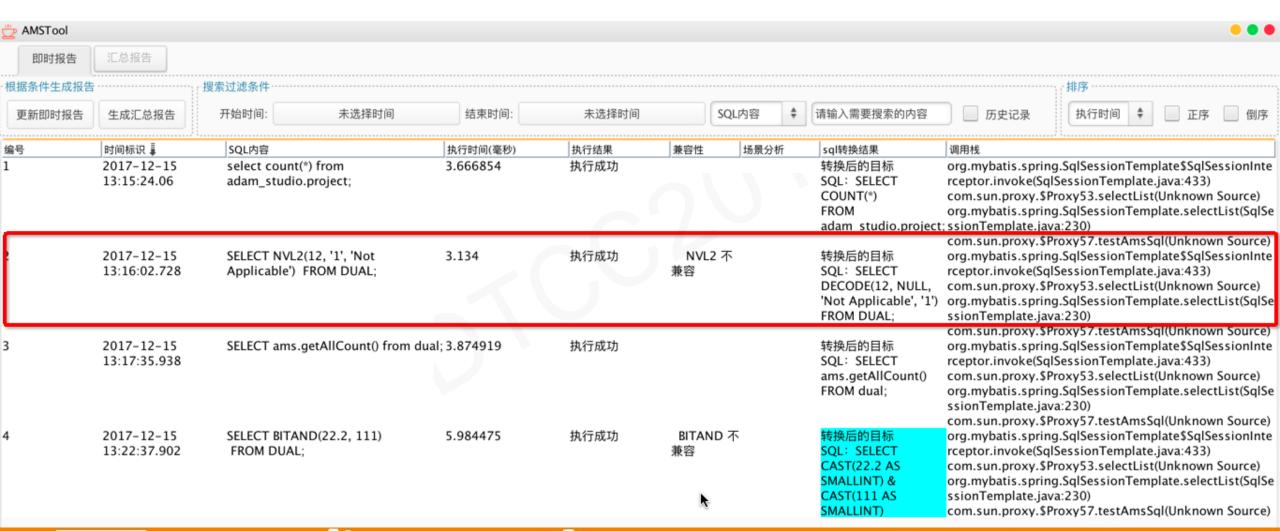








SQL溯源分析与建议











第九届中国数据库技术大会 DATABASE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE CHINA 2018

云数据库实例全生命周期管理 --让 Oracle 迁移上云 价值倍增加

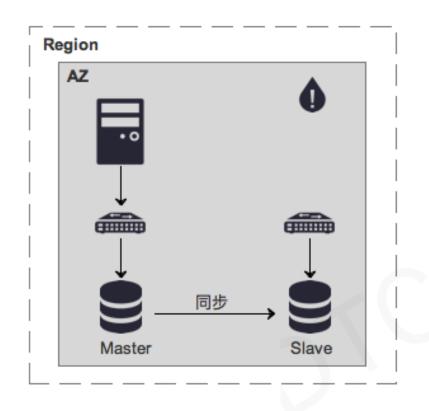




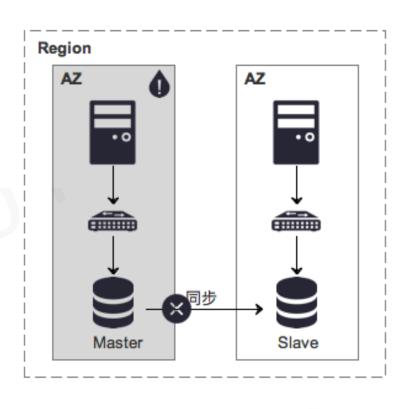




云数据库PPAS 不只是高可用,还是同城容灾



数据中心内高可用



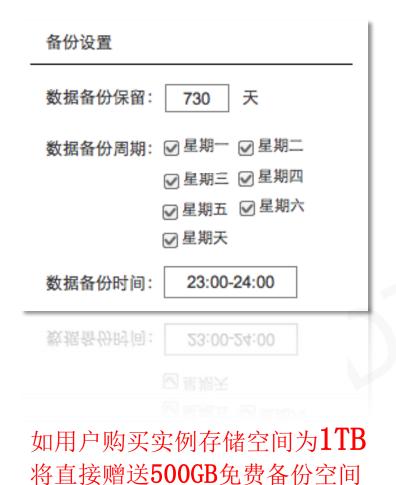
同城容灾高可用

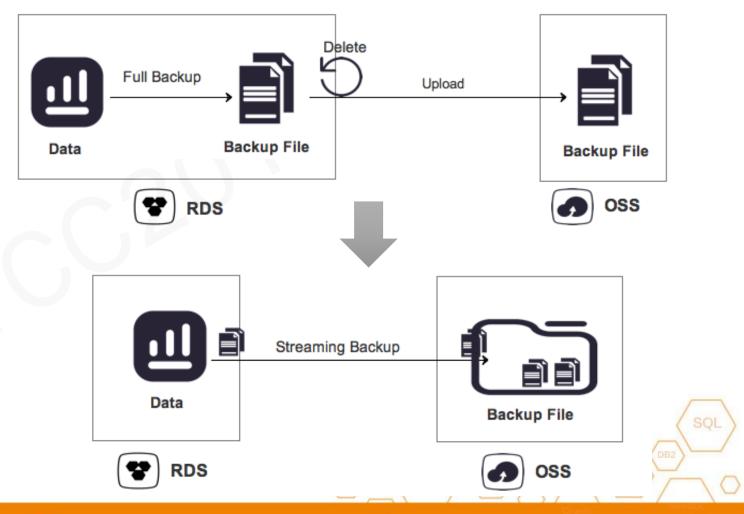
不支持类似Oracle RAC的集群,但云数据库PPAS版提供更贴近企业安全容灾需求的同城双中心保护





云数据库PPAS 不只是自动备份,还送50%免费备份空间



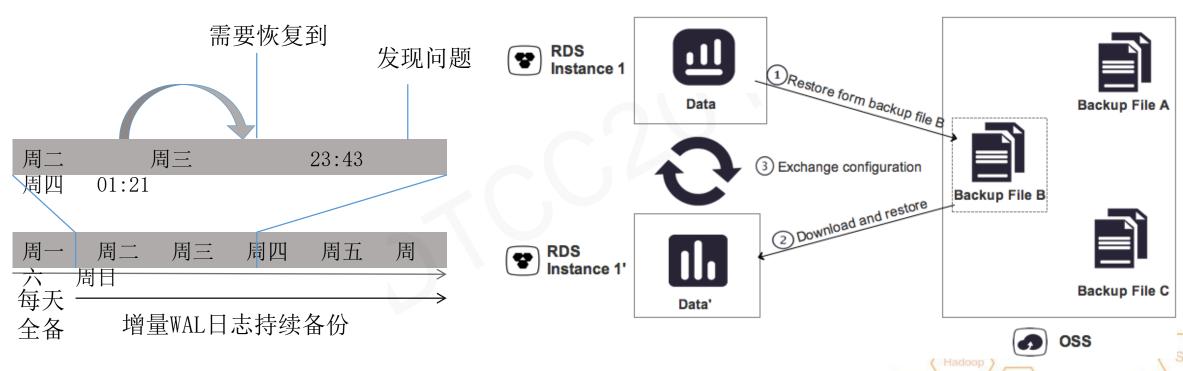






云数据库PPAS云化管理:按时间点进行实例克隆

Point-In-Time-Recovery(PITR),基于时间点的数据恢复



实例克隆功能将于2018年7月提供,并支持长达730天数据备份当前只提供临时实例





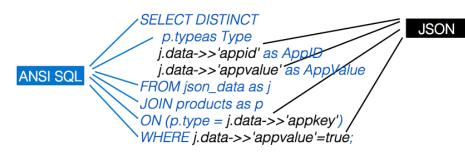




PPAS让迁移Oracle上云更有价值

SQL + JSON = No Only SQL (NOSQL)

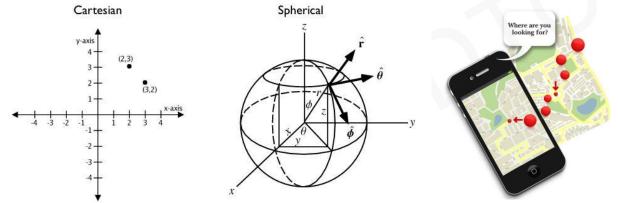
CTEATE TABLE json_data(data json); INSERT INTO json_data VALUES ('{"appid":"1234","appkey":"xx","appvalue":"true"}');



基于GIN索引: 任意列组合查询性能 数十倍+ 提升

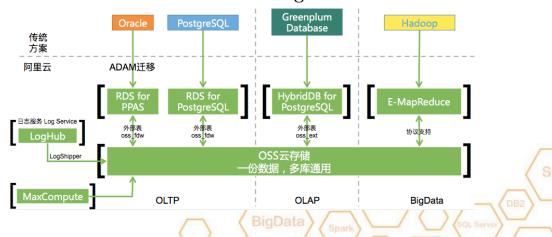
	btree	gin
where c1(ms)	8.914	8.574
where c2(ms)	1034.848	7.541
where c3(ms)	1120.531	0.061
where c4(ms)	1447.65	0.075
where c5(ms)	1692.934	0.059
where c6(ms)	1322.881	0.063
where c1 and c2(ms)	1026.881	0.056
where c1 or c2(ms)	1436.745	8.178
where c4 and c5 and c6(ms)	1474.479	0.12
where c4 or c5 or c6(ms)	3041.509	1.596

移动业务 "GIS地理位置+网络IP" 专用数据类型



符合国际OpenGIS标准,精准地球不规则偏移

OLTP->OLAP->BigData











第九届中国数据库技术大会

OLTP->OLAP->BigData解决方案 --让 Oracle 迁移上云 价值倍增加

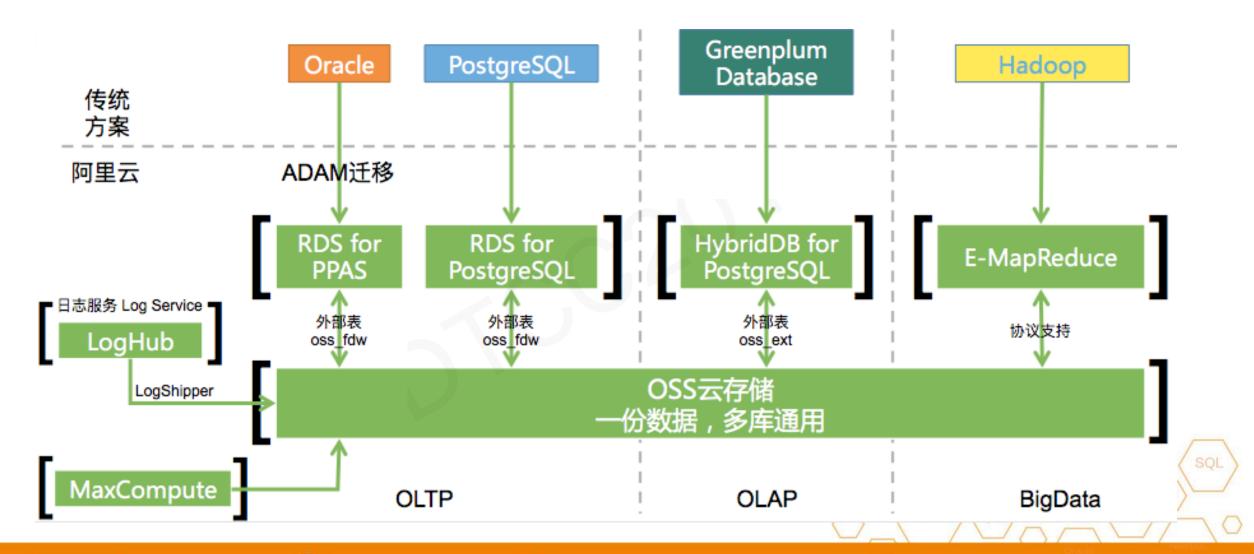








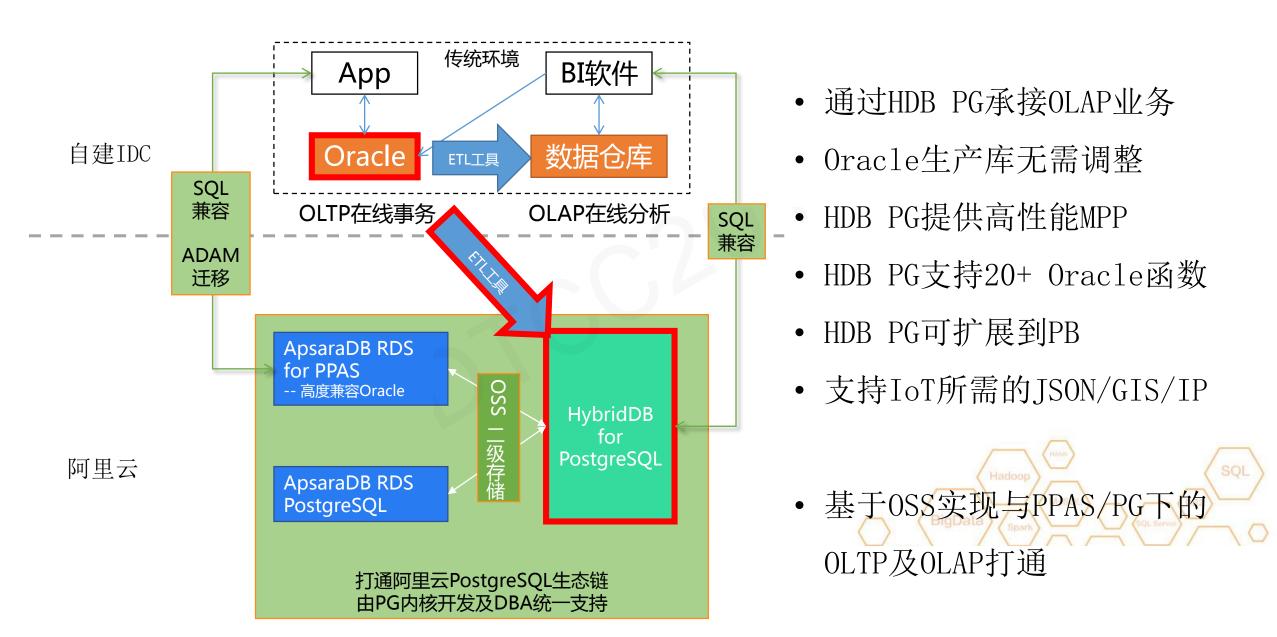
阿里云PostgreSQL生态系统: OLTP->OLAP->BigData







协助HybridDB for PostgreSQL提高Oracle的OLAP性能



混合分区:数据生命周期管理 HybridDB for PostgreSQL



行式存储

- 行存储对于需要查询某行 详细信息的性能更好
- 对于需要进行update及 delete操作的数据集性能 更好
- 通过Index索引可以优化 查询性能

列式存储

- 列存储获得更高压缩比, 节省存储空间
- 可以灵活地设定每行不同的压缩比基于gzip
- 进行分析操作时列存模型 减少磁盘遍历的IO,性能 极大提升
- 常见压缩比达1:5以上

OSS暖存储

- 通过OSS存放不经常使用的历史归档数据。
- 实现"暖存储"支持直接查询无需重新进行导入。
- 支持CSV、gzip格式。







HyperLogLog预估分析: 1-5%计算误差

换取2675倍于count distinct的性能提升

- => CREATE EXTENSION hll;
- => CREATE TABLE access_date_hll (acc_date date unique, userids hll);
- ---- insert 100 million rows -----
- => select #userids from access_date_hll where acc_date='2017-02-03';

?column?

1515803.229769629

(1 row)

Time: 36.519 ms

Very good for PV / UV statistics 1500001

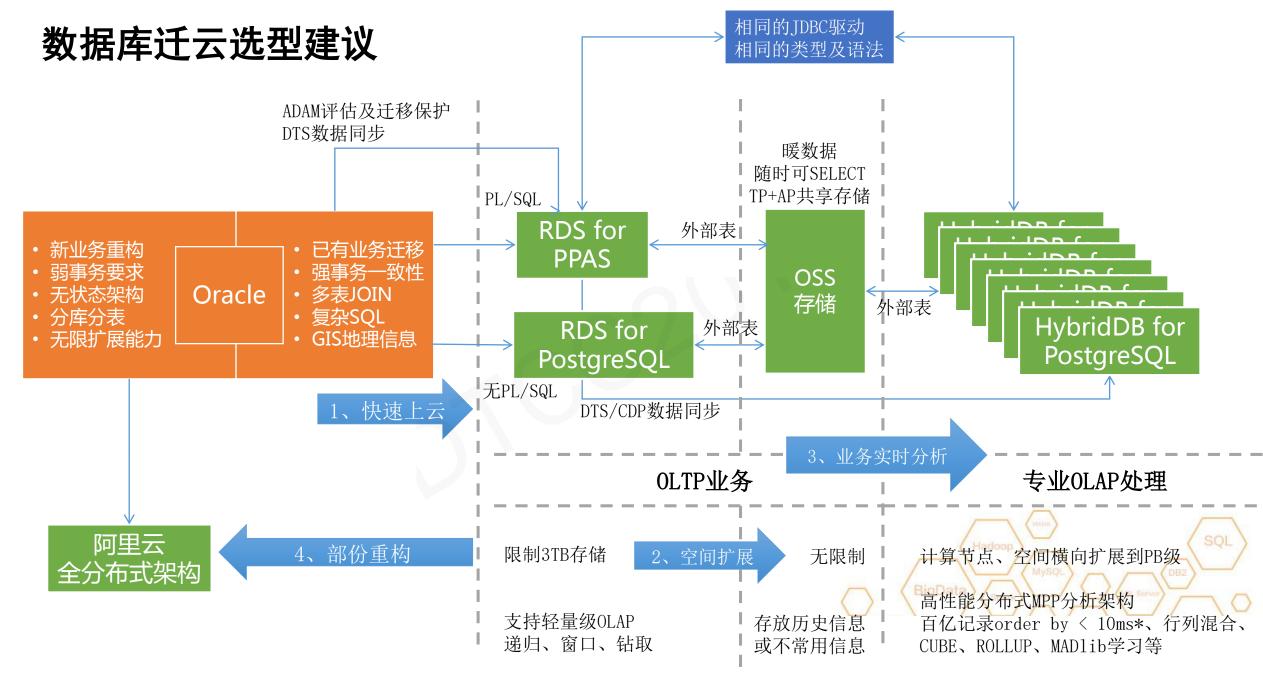
- => create table access_date_bigint (acc_date date, userids bigint);
- => select count(distinct userids) from access_date_bigint where acc_date=current_date-1;

?column?

1500001 (1 row)

Time: 96324.984 ms





Sort Key特性助百亿记录order by < 10ms: https://help.aliyun.com/knowledge_detail/59195.html



Oracle迁移上云PPAS...



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