

Telcon Call
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Composite Requests

General Comments

- Provides ability to define logical units of work
 - No control action should be required within unit of work
 - Cases exist where:
 - Request failure is not important
 - Completion of every operation essential
 - Sequential execution not essential
 - Sequential execution is essential
- Scalability/performance technique
 - Reduce number of responses
 - Reduce network traffic



Administrative tasks

- Batch of DDL statements
 - Create/Delete set of tables, views, or storage objects as part/whole of a new DB or DB copy
 - Create set of users, Grant/Revoke privileges to a set of users
- Schema modification
 - Lock, alter, release
- Create/Delete indexes
 - Lock (for primary keys)
 - Batch of create/delete index statements
 - Release
- Backup/Restore data

Composite Requests

Batched pipeline operations

- Bulk data load into one or more table
 - Create/Delete set of tables
 - Perform validation/normalisation
 - Create indexes
- User controlled partial/whole copy of a database
 - Create new tables locally or remote
 - Lock tables
 - Extract data from tables
 - (Move data)
 - Insert data into DB copy
 - (Grant privileges)
 - Create indexes

Composite Requests

Batched pipeline operations

- User controlled data derivation
 - Set transaction
 - Query to extract data
 - Create derived data (e.g. summarisation, transformation)
 - Insert data into existing/new table
 - (Create indexes)
- Data analysis (e.g. Data warehousing)
 - Query to extract sample data
 - Insert into new/existing table
 - Create indexes
 - Perform analysis



Batched pipeline operations

- Bulk update
 - Set transaction
 - Update/Delete data
- Optimised Distributed Query
 - Query to extract local/remote data
 - Move data to local/remote site
 - (Transform data)
 - Insert data into temporary table
 - Perform multi-table query at local/remote site
 - Deliver results
- Optimised distributed query may be one stage in a multi-stage pipeline