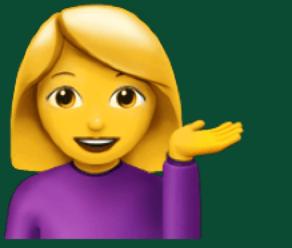


DB와 ORM에 관한 7가지 고민

—
김찬우

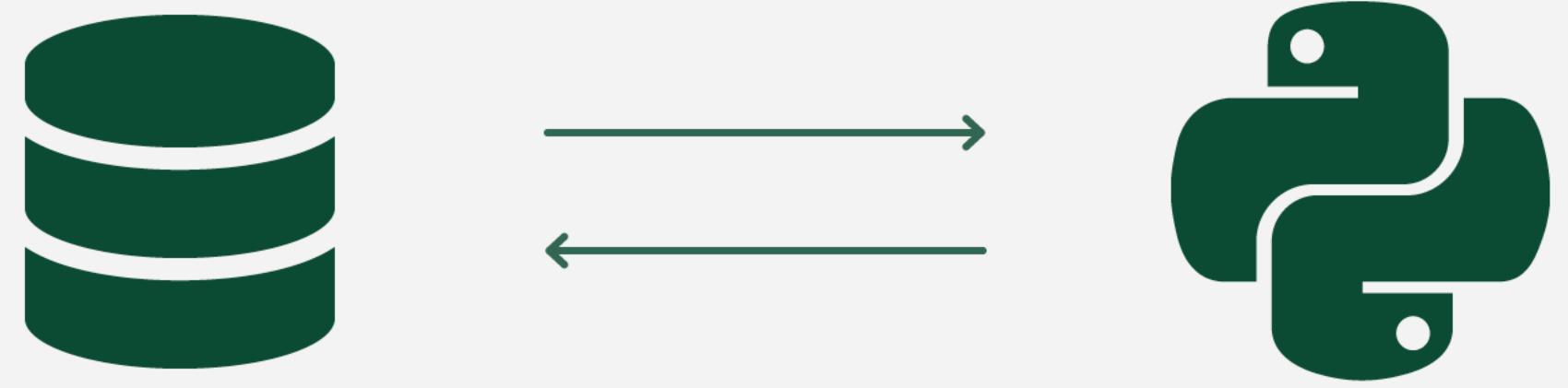
Internal Products Developer, **Toss**

DB와 ORM에 관한 ≠ 6가지 고민



—
김찬우

Internal Products Developer, **Toss**



Notes

- 1 슬라이드 주소 : bit.ly/devdjango-2018-ed
- 2 특별한 언급이 없는 한, MySQL 환경을 기준으로 합니다.

Django at **Toss**

django

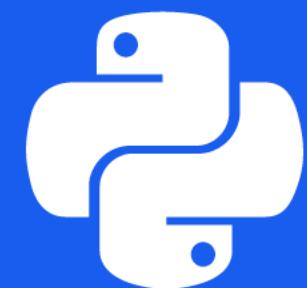
Django at **Toss**



Django at **Toss**



Django at **Toss**



자주 묻는 질문

송금

이용방법

보안

거래내역 조회

신용등급 조회

카드조회서비스

비대면 계좌 개설

부동산 소액투자

P2P 분산투자

펀드 소액투자

해외 주식투자

기타

입금확인증은 어디에서 발급 받을 수 있나요?

은행의 자동이체 알림 메시지를 받았어요

토스 송금/결제 한도는 어떻게 되나요?

1. 송금

- 일반 회원 : 일 50만원
- 토스 신한금융투자 계좌, 토스 KEB하나은행 계좌 개설 회원 : 일 200만원
- 미성년자 회원 : 일 30만원, 월 최대 100만원

채우기/옮기기와 송금 한도는 별도로 계산됩니다. 옮기기 횟수는 1일 30회까지입니다.

2. 결제

- 일반 회원 : 일 200만원
- 미성년자 회원 : 일 30만원, 월 최대 100만원

단, 일부 가맹점은 더 낮은 한도가 적용됩니다. 자세한 사항은 가맹점 홈페이지에서 확인하세요.

3. 1999년생 출생자의 경우, 생일이 지난 다음달 1일에 '일반 회원'의 한도로 변경됩니다. (2018년 기준)

4. 미성년자의 출금 한도는 송금액과 결제액이 합하여 계산됩니다.

예를 들어 이번 달에 30만원 송금하고 토스 가맹점에서 50만원 결제했다면, 다음 달이 되기 전엔 20만원이 넘는 송금이나 결제를 할 수 없습니다.

타인 명의 후대폰으로도 토스를 사용할 수 있나요?

토스머니 대사 운영

BankingHistory2 - toss_fb_main 매칭 현황을 관리합니다.



지난 3일 간 이상 상황이 없습니다.

조회 시작 일시*

2018-08-15

조회 종료 일시*

2018-09-15

조회하기

✓ 9월 15일 (토) 법인계좌 잔여 0건 / 펌뱅킹 잔여 0건 ▼

✓ 9월 14일 (금) 법인계좌 잔여 0건 / 펌뱅킹 잔여 0건 ▼

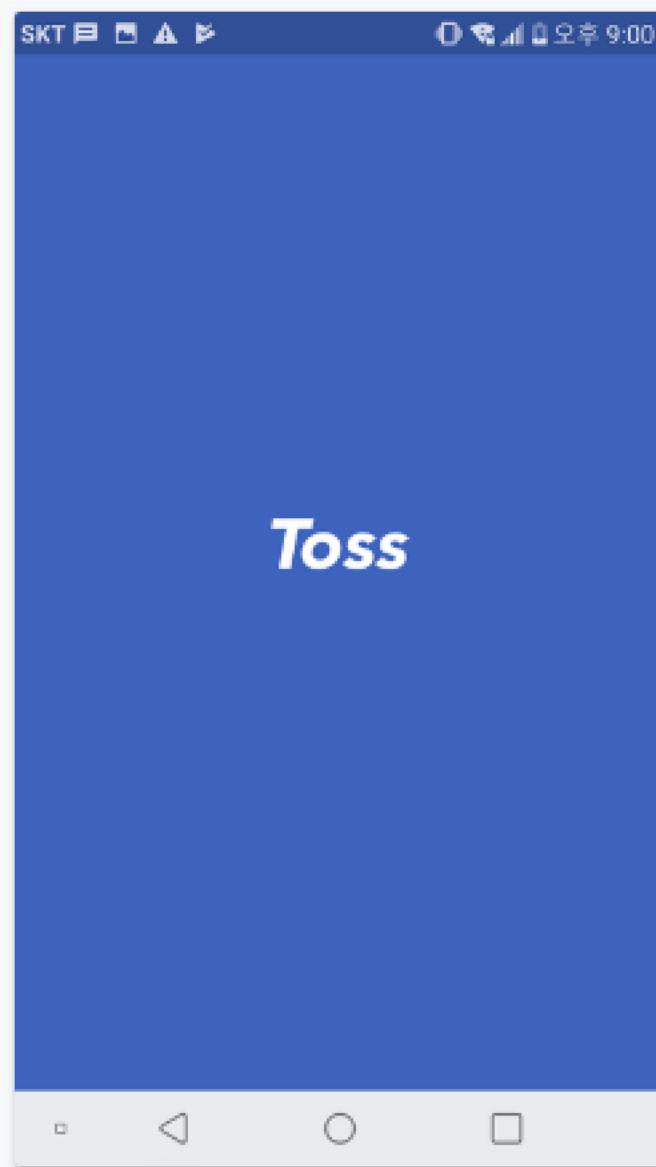
✓ 9월 13일 (목) 법인계좌 잔여 5건 / 펌뱅킹 잔여 1건 ▼

✓ 9월 12일 (수) 법인계좌 잔여 3건 / 펌뱅킹 잔여 1건 ▼

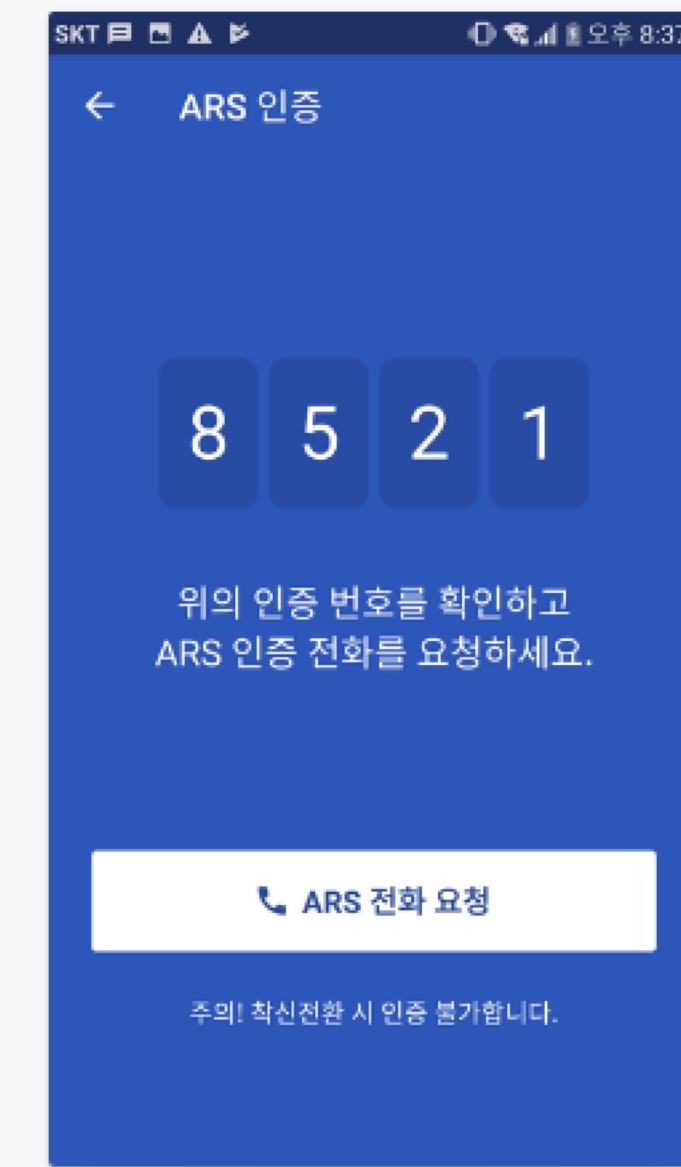
← 14 screens for 인트로

인트로 영역에서 필터 조건에 해당하는 스크린 14개가 검색되었습니다.

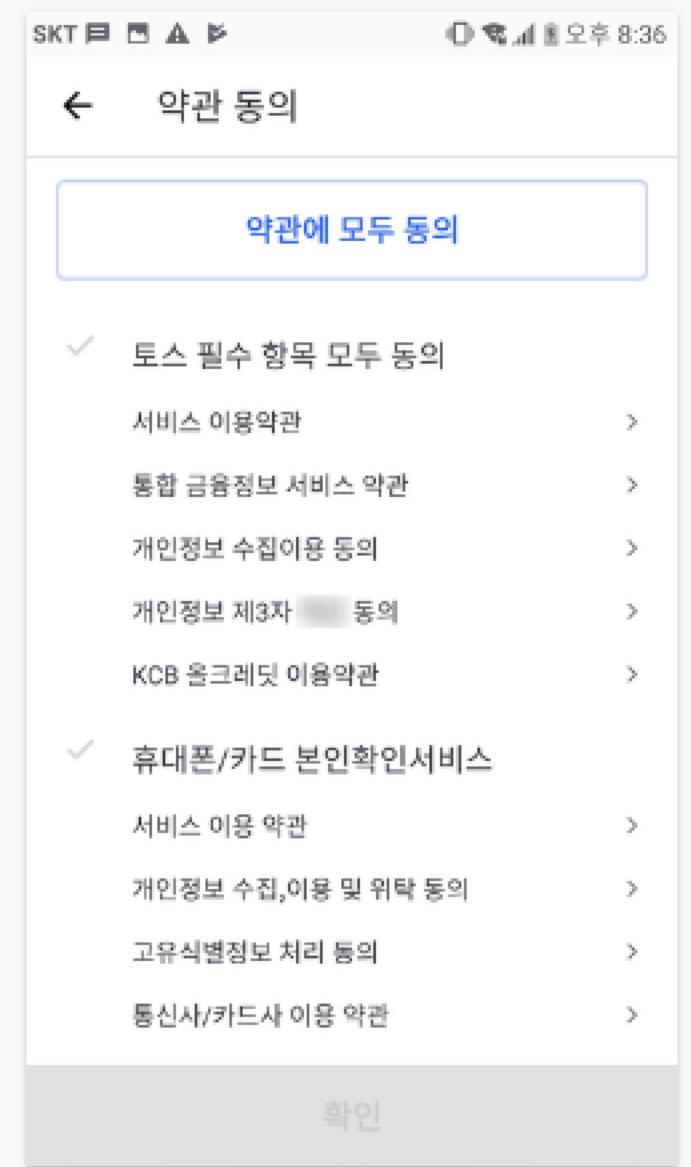
splash



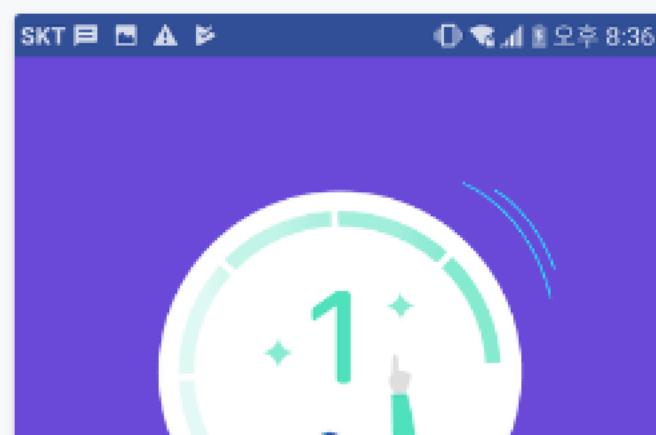
auth_ars 6



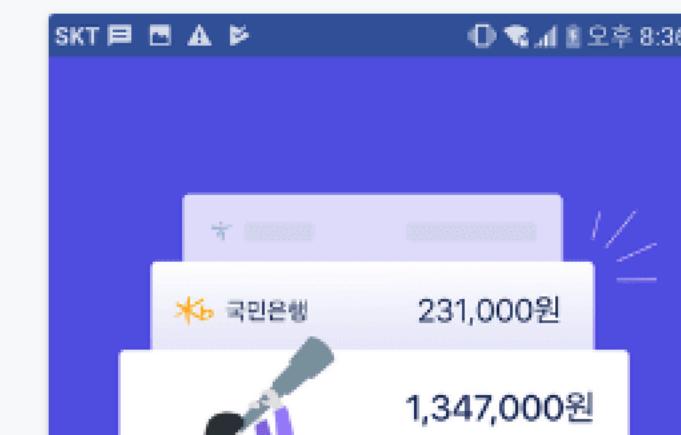
init_guide_4 2



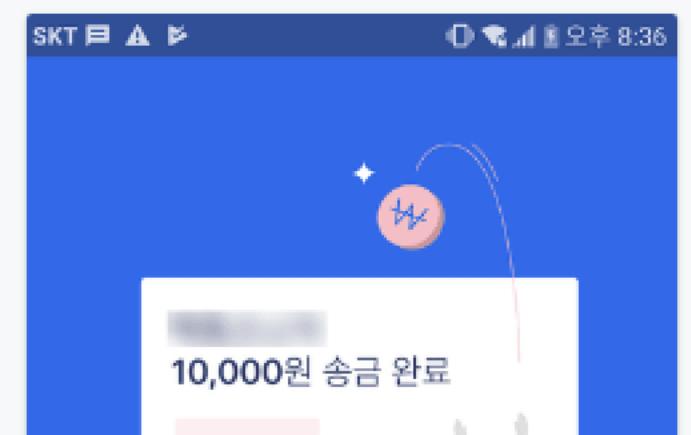
init_guide_3



init_guide_2



init_guide_1



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Why do we use ORM in the first place?

#ORM #왜쓸까

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

??? : “SQL 몰라도 된다고 하는 사람과는 일 안 한다”

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

??? : “SQL 몰라도 된다고 하는 사람과는 일 안 한다”



SQL queries from 1 connection



DO

1183.69 ms (12 queries)

Query	Timeline	Time (ms)	Action
+ SELECT @@SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL		20.71	
+ SELECT VERSION()		21.33	
+ SELECT * FROM `T0` INNER JOIN `T1` ON (`T0`.`account_no` = `T1`.`no`) WHERE (`T0`.`target_date` <= '2018-10-06' AND `T0`.`target_date` >= '2018-09-06' AND `T1`.`toss_money` = 1) GROUP BY `T0`.`target_date`, `T0`.`category_id` ORDER BY NULL		302.85	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T2` INNER JOIN `T1` ON (`T2`.`account_no` = `T1`.`no`) WHERE (`T2`.`target_date` <= '2018-10-06' AND `T2`.`target_date` >= '2018-09-06' AND `T1`.`toss_money` = 1) GROUP BY `T2`.`target_date` ORDER BY NULL		71.67	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T0` INNER JOIN `T1` ON (`T0`.`account_no` = `T1`.`no`) WHERE (`T0`.`target_date` <= '2018-10-06' AND `T0`.`target_date` >= '2018-09-06' AND `T1`.`toss_money` = 1)		522.04	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` LEFT OUTER JOIN `T3` A ON (`T3`.`parent_id` = A.`id`) LEFT OUTER JOIN `T3` AA ON (A.`parent_id` = AA.`id`) LEFT OUTER JOIN `T3` AAA ON (AA.`parent_id` = AAA.`id`) WHERE `T3`.`id` IN (0, 257, 155, 307, 317, 407, 435, 271, 273, 167, 147, 149, 151, 409, 431, 285, 287, 289, 197, 419, 293, 423, 171, 159, 173, 157, 177, 179, 415, 437, 417, 183, 283, 185, 187, 411, 189, 309, 279, 175, 267, 325, 327, 329, 331, 319, 305, 433, 291, 215, 217, 221, 315, 351, 227, 195, 401, 233, NULL, 235, 237, 239, 241, 339, 349, 247, 343, 249, 251, 281, 277) ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		36.98	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T1` INNER JOIN `T4` ON (`T1`.`bank_no` = `T4`.`no`)		62.87	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` WHERE `T3`.`parent_id` IS NULL ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		24.64	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` WHERE (`T3`.`id` IN (257, 299, 321, 307, 279, 349, 435, 271, 273, 147, 277, 151, 327, 409, 155, 157, 287, 289, 283, 293, 325, 167, 169, 227, 171, 159, 173, 175, 177, 179, 437, 183, 185, 415, 411, 317, 319, 193, 343, 195, 407, 197, 417, 329, 339, 331, 305, 269, 285, 433, 255, 291, 213, 303, 215, 267, 217, 309, 219, 221, 351, 225, 419, 315, 165, 401, 259, 233, 431, 423, 237, 239, 241, 275, 235, 187, 189, 247, 153, 249, 251, 281, 149) AND `T3`.`parent_id` IN (299, 303)) ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		28.77	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` WHERE (`T3`.`id` IN (257, 299, 321, 307, 279, 349, 435, 271, 273, 147, 277, 151, 327, 409, 155, 157, 287, 289, 283, 293, 325, 167, 169, 227, 171, 159, 173, 175, 177, 179, 437, 183, 185, 415, 411, 317, 319, 193, 343, 195, 407, 197, 417, 329, 339, 331, 305, 269, 285, 433, 255, 291, 213, 303, 215, 267, 217, 309, 219, 221, 351, 225, 419, 315, 165, 401, 259, 233, 431, 423, 237, 239, 241, 275, 235, 187, 189, 247, 153, 249, 251, 281, 149) AND `T3`.`parent_id` IN (259, 321, 269, 147, 149, 153, 409, 411, 287, 289, 165, 169, 173, 431, 433, 213, 215, 217, 221, 315, 351, 227, 231, 319, 241, 339, 349, 247, 251, 281, 277) ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		30.48	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` WHERE (`T3`.`id` IN (257, 299, 321, 307, 279, 349, 435, 271, 273, 147, 277, 151, 327, 409, 155, 157, 287, 289, 283, 293, 325, 167, 169, 227, 171, 159, 173, 175, 177, 179, 437, 183, 185, 415, 411, 317, 319, 193, 343, 195, 407, 197, 417, 329, 339, 331, 305, 269, 285, 433, 255, 291, 213, 303, 215, 267, 217, 309, 219, 221, 351, 225, 419, 315, 165, 401, 259, 233, 431, 423, 237, 239, 241, 275, 235, 187, 189, 247, 153, 249, 251, 281, 149) AND `T3`.`parent_id` IN (257, 279, 175, 271, 273, 277, 151, 283, 157, 415, 417, 419, 293, 167, 291, 171, 285, 177, 307, 155, 437, 183, 185, 423, 187, 317, 435, 195, 407, 197, 327, 331, 339, 215, 267, 217, 221, 351, 227, 231, 319, 241, 339, 249, 251)) ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		35.57	Sel Expl
+ SELECT * FROM `T3` WHERE (`T3`.`id` IN (257, 299, 321, 307, 279, 349, 435, 271, 273, 147, 277, 151, 327, 409, 155, 157, 287, 289, 283, 293, 325, 167, 169, 227, 171, 159, 173, 175, 177, 179, 437, 183, 185, 415, 411, 317, 319, 193, 343, 195, 407, 197, 417, 329, 339, 331, 305, 269, 285, 433, 255, 291, 213, 303, 215, 267, 217, 309, 219, 221, 351, 225, 419, 315, 165, 401, 259, 233, 431, 423, 237, 239, 241, 275, 235, 187, 189, 247, 153, 249, 251, 281, 149) AND `T3`.`parent_id` IN (305, 239, 401, 309, 343, 281, 315, 159)) ORDER BY `T3`.`ordering` ASC, `T3`.`codename` ASC		25.77	Sel Expl

퍼포먼스 병목의 요인

DB I/O

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

1.

Joins, Aggregation, Indexes... 쿼리셋으로 돌아돌아 공부하면
장님 코끼리 만지는 느낌을 벗어날 수 없다.

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

2.

데이터 엔지니어와 소통하기

다른 스택 개발자들과 소통하기

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

쉽게 해 준다고 해서 애초에 고민해야 하는 전통적인 질문들이 사라지지는 않는다.

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

쉽게 해 준다고 해서 애초에 고민해야 하는 전통적인 질문들이 사라지지는 않는다.

오히려...

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

쉽게 해 준다고 해서 애초에 고민해야 하는 전통적인 질문들이 사라지지는 않는다.

오히려...

DRY, object-oriented code 

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

쉽게 해 준다고 해서 애초에 고민해야 하는 전통적인 질문들이 사라지지는 않는다.

오히려...

DRY, object-oriented code 

SQL injection 

1. Why do we use ORM in the first place?

결론: SQL 중요하다.

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Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

#ORM #스키마 #괜찮을까

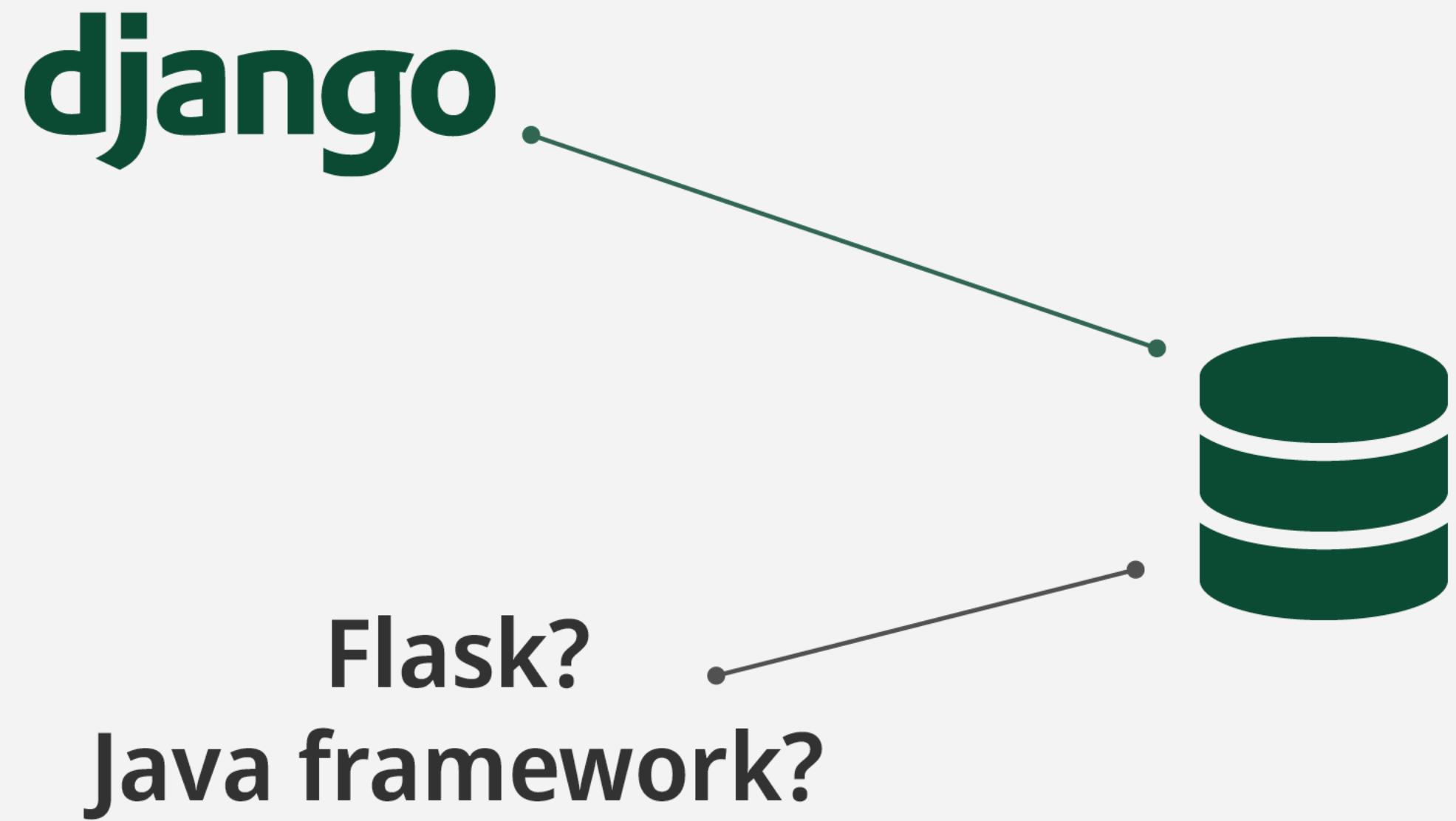
2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?



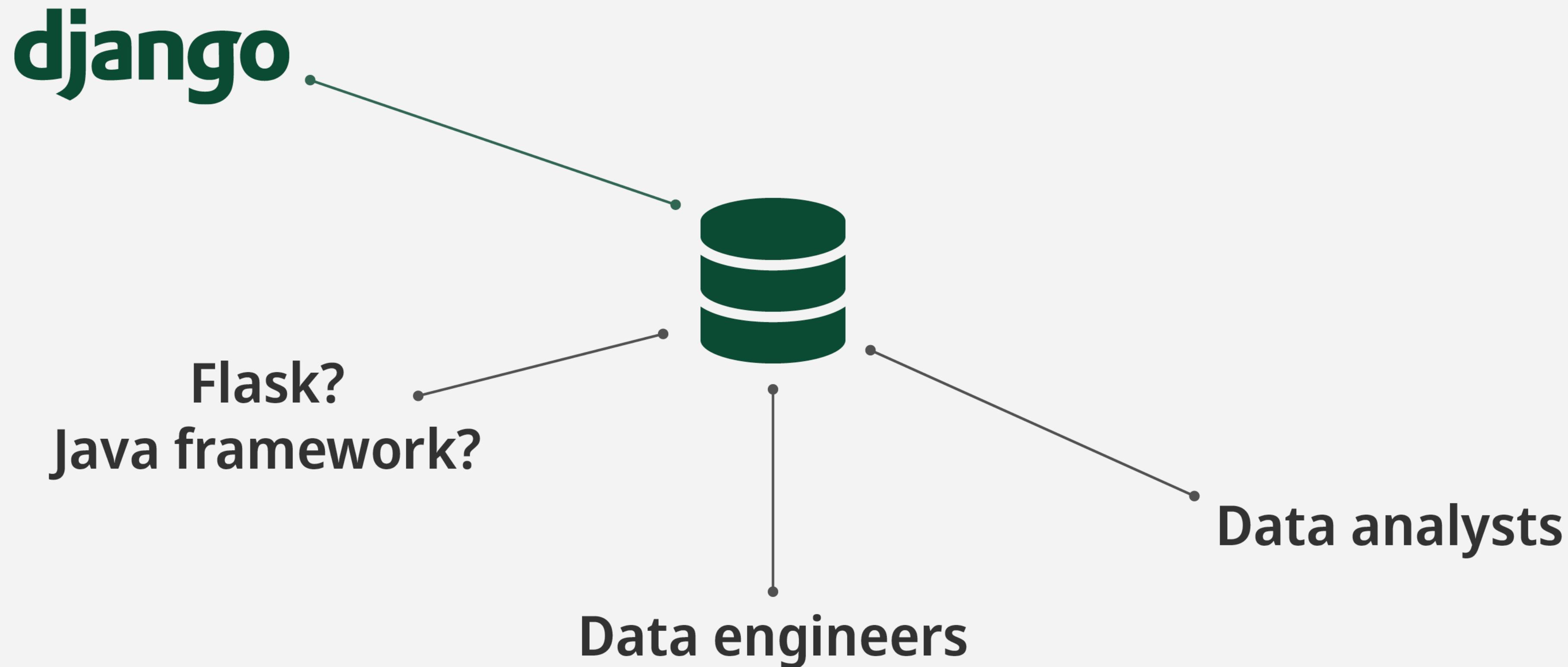
2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?



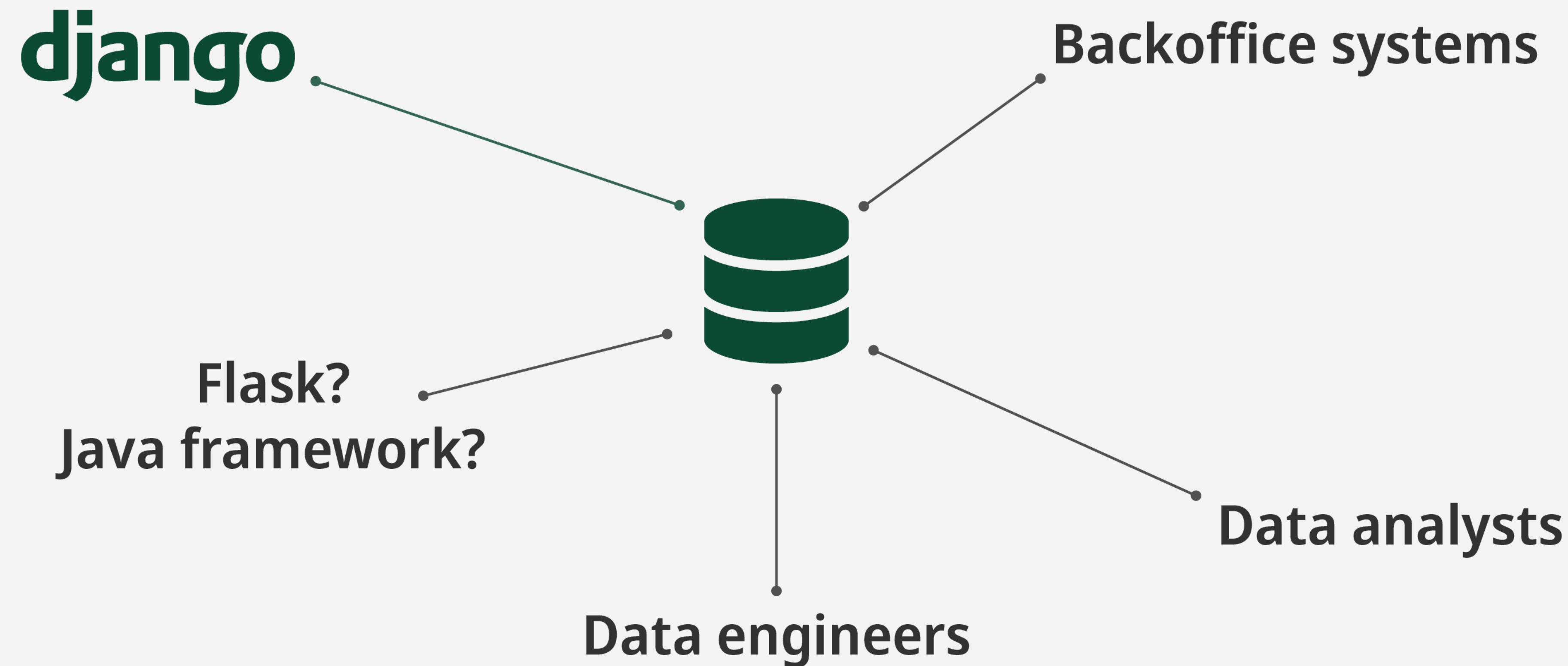
2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?



2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?



2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?



2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

DB는 영원히 장고만의 것이 아니다.

그 자체로 완결성 있어야 한다.

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

DDL

이름 짓기.

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
class BankingHistoryCategorizationManualLogEntry(models.Model):
```

```
    ...
```

```
-- SQL
```

```
CREATE TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry (
```

```
    ...
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
class BankingHistoryCategorizationManualLogEntry(models.Model):
```

```
    ...
```

```
-- SQL
```



```
CREATE TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry (
```

```
    ...
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
action_time = models.DateTimeField(db_index=True)
slug = models.SlugField(unique=True)
```

```
-- SQL
```

```
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry
    ADD INDEX banking_bankinghistorycateg_action_time_fe6002e8 (action_time);
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry
    ADD CONSTRAINT banking_bankinghistoryca_slug_b6ea4771_uniq UNIQUE (slug);
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
action_time = models.DateTimeField(db_index=True)
slug = models.SlugField(unique=True)
```

-- SQL



```
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry
    ADD INDEX banking_bankinghistorycateg_action_time_fe6002e8 (action_time);
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizationmanuallogentry
    ADD CONSTRAINT banking_bankinghistoryca_slug_b6ea4771_uniq UNIQUE (slug);
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
action_type = models.CharField(max_length=30, choices=ACTION_TYPE_CHOICES)
reason = models.CharField(max_length=255)
```

```
-- SQL
```

```
ALTER TABLE banking_bankhistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD COLUMN action_type varchar(30) NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE banking_bankhistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD COLUMN reason varchar(255) NOT NULL;
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
action_type = models.CharField(max_length=30, choices=ACTION_TYPE_CHOICES)
reason = models.CharField(max_length=255)
```

-- SQL



```
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD COLUMN action_type varchar(30) CHARACTER SET utf8 NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD COLUMN reason varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8 NOT NULL;
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py

category = models.ForeignKey('BankingHistoryCategory', models.CASCADE)

-- SQL

ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
  ADD COLUMN category_id varchar(30) NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
  ADD CONSTRAINT banking_bankinghisto_category_id_ec0fe47a_fk_banking_
FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES banking_bankinghistorycategory (slug);
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
category = models.ForeignKey('BankingHistoryCategory', models.CASCADE)
```

-- SQL



```
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD COLUMN category_id varchar(30) NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry
    ADD CONSTRAINT banking_bankinghisto_category_id_ec0fe47a_fk_banking_b
        FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES banking_bankinghistorycategory (slug);
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

```
# banking/models.py
```

```
categories = models.ManyToManyField('BankingHistoryCategory')
```

-- SQL



```
CREATE TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry_categories (
    id int(11) AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry_id int(11) NOT NULL,
    bankinghistorycategory_id varchar(30) NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE banking_bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry_categories
    ADD CONSTRAINT banking_bankinghistoryca_bankinghistorycategoriza_773edd06_uniq
    UNIQUE (bankinghistorycategorizatonmanuallogentry_id, bankinghistorycategory_id);

ALTER TABLE ...
```

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

- ✓ 항상 테이블 & 인덱스 이름 지정하기
- ✓ 항상 M2M 중간 테이블 지정하기
- ✓ 스트링 인코딩, 테이블 & 칼럼 코멘트, ...

2. Is the ORM-generated schema good enough?

+) 진지하게 오래 가는 DB를 만들 거면 migration은 끄자.

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What really is a ForeignKey?

#ForeignKey #대체뭘까

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )

class Post(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )
    user = models.ForeignKey(
        User,
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,
    )
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
  
class Post(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
    user = models.ForeignKey(  
        User,  
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,  
)
```

```
>>> post.user  
<User: User object (1)>
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )
    user = models.ForeignKey(
        User,
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,
    )

class Post(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )
    >>> post.user
    <User: User object (1)>
    >>> post.user_id
    1
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )
    user = models.ForeignKey(
        User,
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,
    )

class Post(models.Model):
    id = models.IntegerField(
        primary_key=True,
    )
    user = models.ForeignKey(
        User,
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,
    )
```

>>> post.user
<User: User object (1)>

>>> post.user_id
1

>>> user.post_set
<django.db.models.fields.related_descriptors.create_reverse_many_to_one_manager.<locals>.RelatedManager object at 0x10e082a90>

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
  
class Post(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
    user = models.ForeignKey(  
        User,  
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE user (  
    id int(11) NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (id)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE post (  
    id int(11) NOT NULL,  
    user_id int(11) NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (id),  
    KEY c564eba6 (user_id),  
    CONSTRAINT c564eba6 FOREIGN KEY (user_id)  
        REFERENCES user (id)  
)
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
  
class Post(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
        primary_key=True,  
)  
    user = models.ForeignKey(  
        User,  
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE user (  
    id int(11) NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (id)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE post (  
    id int(11) NOT NULL,  
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    PRIMARY KEY (id),  
    KEY c564eba6 (user_id),  
    CONSTRAINT c564eba6 FOREIGN KEY (user_id)  
        REFERENCES user (id)  
);
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

```
class User(models.Model):  
    id = models.IntegerField(  
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)  
  
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        to_fields=['id'],
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```

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    )
    post_set =
        (ReverseManyToOneDescriptor instance)

class Post(models.Model):
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        primary_key=True,
    )
    • user_id = models.IntegerField(
        db_index=True,
    )
    user =
        (ForwardManyToOneDescriptor instance)
```

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    )
    user_id = models.IntegerField(
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    )
    user =
    (ForwardManyToOneDescriptor instance)
```

>>> post.user
<User: User object (1)>

```
>>> user.post_set
<django.db.models.fields.
create_reverse_many_to_one
RelatedManager object at
el):
gerField(
'true,
IntegerField(
),
'
```

3. What really is a ForeignKey?

Descriptors

<https://docs.python.org/3/howto/descriptor.html>

<https://dev.to/dawranliou/writing-descriptors-in-python-36>

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Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

#참조무결성 #어떻게할까

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

django



REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

[...] This is because of referential integrity. In order to maintain a relationship between two objects, Django needs to know that the primary key of the related object is valid.

[...] Controls whether or not a constraint should be created in the database for this foreign key. The default is True, and that's almost certainly what you want; setting this to False can be very bad for data integrity.

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

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4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

Referential integrity

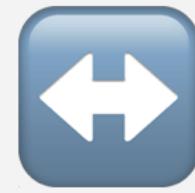
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Referential integrity is a property of data stating references within it are valid. In the context of relational databases, it requires every value of one column of a table to exist as a value of another column in a different (or the same) table.

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Referential integrity is a property of data stating **references within it are valid**.

In the context of relational databases, it requires every value of one column of a table to exist as a value of another column in a different (or the same) table.

artist_id	artist_name
1	Bono
2	Cher
3	Nuno Bettencourt

Link Broken



artist_id	album_id	album_name
3	1	Schizophonic
4	2	Eat the rich
3	3	Crave (single)

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4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

참조 무결성이 지켜지지 않을 이유

1. Hard deletions.

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

참조 무결성이 지켜지지 않을 이유

1. Hard deletions.

- Cascade operations

참조하는 행이 100만 개라면?

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

참조 무결성이 지켜지지 않을 이유

1. Hard deletions.

- Cascade operations

참조하는 행이 100만 개라면?

- Null vs. invalid value

로그, 장부... 존재하지 않는 pk 값도 의미 있다

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

참조 무결성이 지켜지지 않을 이유

2. Cross-database relations. Partitioning.

4. Referential integrity: how should we enforce it?

참조 무결성이 지켜지지 않을 이유

2. Cross-database relations. Partitioning.

- Cross-database relations

DB가 물리적으로 분리되면 정책 일관성이 깨진다

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- Cross-database relations

DB가 물리적으로 분리되면 정책 일관성이 깨진다

- Partitioning

테이블이 샤딩 내지 파티셔닝되는 경우의 어려움

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How are join types determined?

#JOIN #INNER #OUTER

5. How are join types determined?

`select_related()`을 하니 인스턴스가 사라진다?

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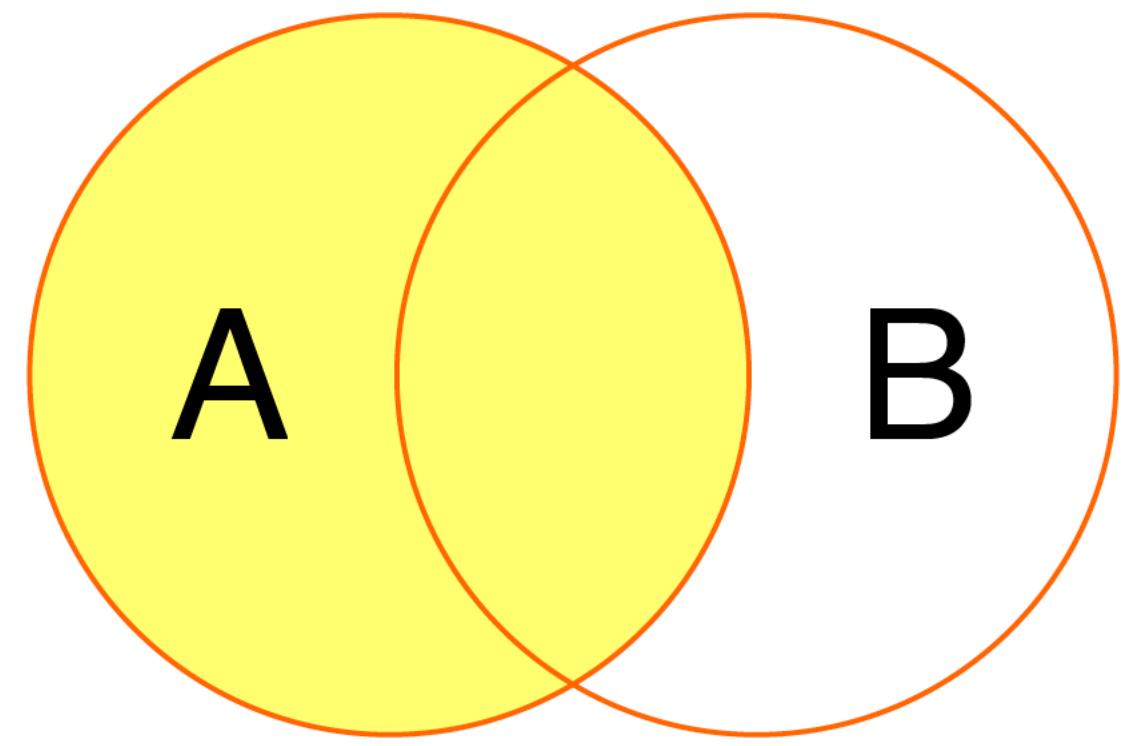
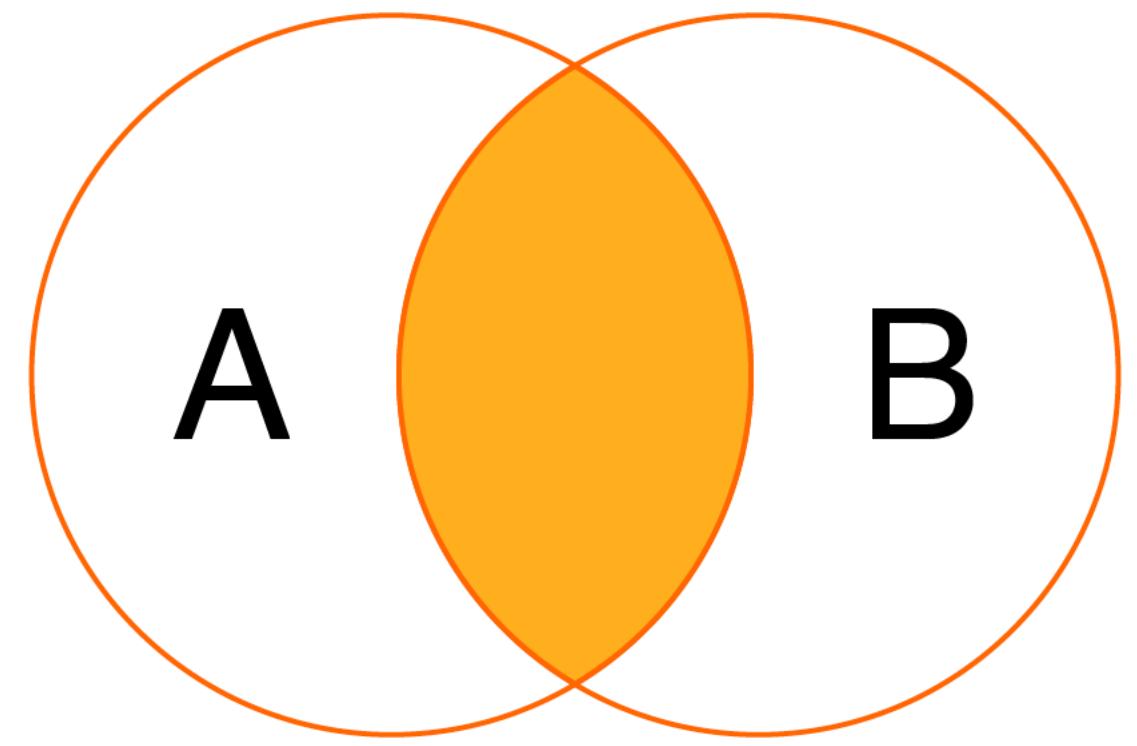
```
>>> Post.objects.select_related('user').count()  
92
```

5. How are join types determined?

```
# django/db/models/sql/constants.py
```

```
INNER = 'INNER JOIN'
```

```
OUTER = 'LEFT OUTER JOIN'
```



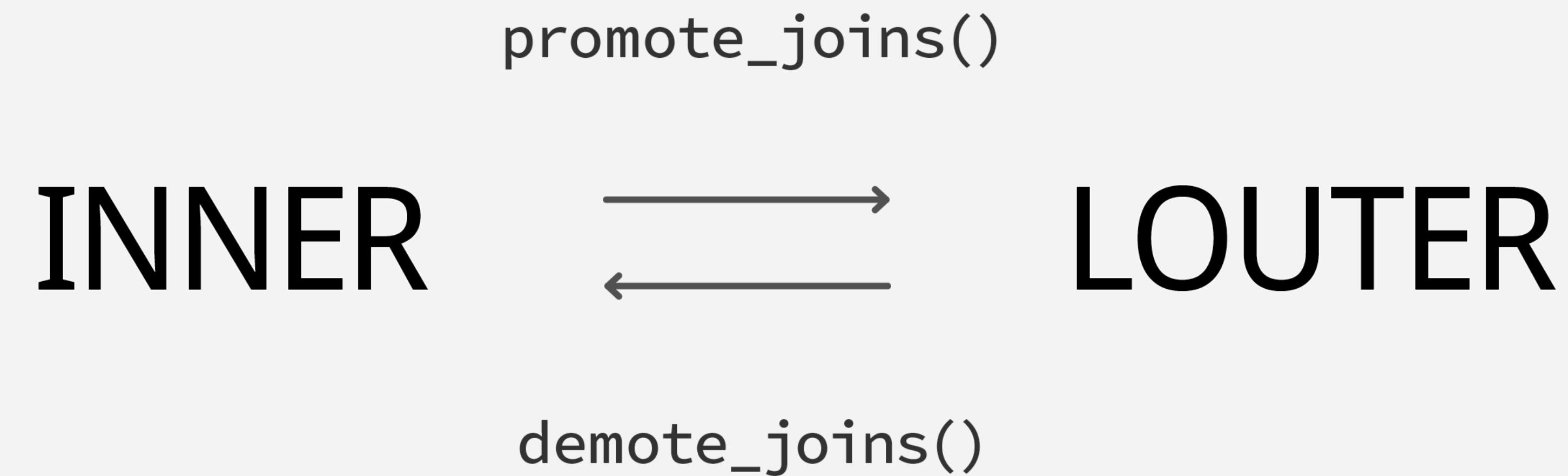
5. How are join types determined?

INNER



OUTER

5. How are join types determined?



5. How are join types determined?

```
# django/db/models/sql/query.py

class Query:

    def promote_joins(self, aliases):
        aliases = list(aliases)
        while aliases:
            alias = aliases.pop(0)
            if self.alias_map[alias].join_type is None:
                continue
            parent_alias = self.alias_map[alias].parent_alias
            parent_louter = parent_alias and self.alias_map[parent_alias].join_type == OUTER
            already_louter = self.alias_map[alias].join_type == OUTER
            if ((self.alias_map[alias].nullable or
                 parent_louter
            ) and not already_louter):
                self.alias_map[alias] = self.alias_map[alias].promote()
            aliases.extend(
                join for join in self.alias_map
                if self.alias_map[join].parent_alias == alias and join not in aliases
            )
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                continue
            parent_alias = self.alias_map[alias].parent_alias
            parent_louter = parent_alias and self.alias_map[parent_alias].join_type == LOUTER
            already_louter = self.alias_map[alias].join_type == LOUTER
            if ((self.alias_map[alias].nullable or
                 db_constraint_is_false(self.alias_map[alias])) or
                parent_louter
            ) and not already_louter):
                self.alias_map[alias] = self.alias_map[alias].promote()
            aliases.extend(
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Can we handle cross-database relations?

#다중DB #참조

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

Django **doesn't currently provide any support** for foreign key or many-to-many relationships spanning multiple databases. If you have used a router to partition models to different databases, any foreign key and many-to-many relationships defined by those models must be internal to a single database.

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

1 데이터베이스 라우팅 문제

2 조인 실패 문제

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

1 데이터베이스 라우팅 문제

2 조인 실패 문제

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

```
# routers.py

class ExampleAuthRouter:

    def db_for_read(self, model, **hints):
        if model._meta.app_label == 'auth':
            return 'default'

    def db_for_write(self, model, **hints):
        if model._meta.app_label == 'auth':
            return 'default'

# settings.py

DATABASE_ROUTERS = [
    'routers.ExampleAuthRouter',
    ...
]
```

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

The hints received by the database router can be used to decide which database should receive a given request.

[...] Django tries each router in turn until a database suggestion can be found. If no suggestion can be found, it tries the current **_state.db** of the hint instance.

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

```
# django/db/utils.py

class ConnectionRouter:

    def db_for_read(self, model, **hints):
        chosen_db = None
        for router in self.routers:
            try:
                method = getattr(router, 'db_for_read')
            except AttributeError:
                pass
            else:
                chosen_db = method(model, **hints)
                if chosen_db:
                    return chosen_db
        instance = hints.get('instance')
        if instance is not None and instance._state.db:
            return instance._state.db
    return 'default'
```

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

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        if instance is not None and instance._state.db: 
            return instance._state.db
    return 'default'
```

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?



ConnectionRouter()에서 **instance** 힌트를 사용하지 못하도록

- 모든 모델이 커스텀 라우터에서 라우팅되도록 하거나,
- related descriptor에서 라우터에 힌트를 넘겨주는 부분을 모두 제거한다.

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?

1 데이터베이스 라우팅 문제

2 조인 실패 문제

6. Can we handle cross-database relations?



1. Join promotion 로직을 패치한다. (슬라이드 84)
2. **select_related()** 대신 **prefetch_related()**를 사용한다.

감사합니다.

발표 자료 repo

bit.ly/devdjango-2018-ed

 edcwkim

 edcwkim@gmail.com