

DATABASE REVERSE ENGINEERING

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OUTLINE

- ✓ What is Database Reverse Engineering?
- ✓ Why / where Database Reverse Engineering is needed?
- ✓ What are the main steps in the Database Reverse Engineering process?
- ✓ What are the main Reverse Engineering features in Database Design tools?
- ✓ How Reverse Engineering can be utilized in a process where a database structure is ported from one DBMS to another?

Note: The focus of this presentation and lab is on relational databases only. Multidimensional databases and other types of databases (ODBMS etc.) are not covered.

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Why / Where?

E.g., in the industry Database Reverse Engineering is being used for

- Creating documentation on existing database structures
 - To create a representation of the database structure at a higher level of abstraction (visualizing the existing DB structure, redrawing the DB structure after changes, ...)
 - To reduce manual work end errors, increase productivity
 - To generate very detailed documentation of the DB structure
 - Database built in-house, but lacking up-to-date documentation
 - Database in a system that is purchased from elsewhere with no documentation for further application development
- ◆ Porting existing database structures between different DBMS environments (e.g., DB2 → SQL Server)
- Integration: Reverse Engineering from Repository (general data dictionary)



Bottom-up Modeling

=> Build a database design based on either one of the following:

- By importing metadata directly from an existing database
- By importing a DDL script that reflects an existing database implementation
- 1. Reverse Engineer from a database or DDL script
 - =>The resulting database is represented as a Relational Schema and definitions for Physical & Relational Schema objects
- 2. Reverse Engineer from the Relational Schema to a higher-level schema
 - =>The resulting schema is represented as an ER Diagram (or Class Diagram) and definitions for ER model objects



Modeling Levels in Common DB Design Tools

"Conceptual Schema"

- Created in the Conceptual Data Modeling stage
- Typically consists of a Data Dictionary and an ER diagram (or UML Class Diagram) with entities, attributes, relationships, etc. Different diagramming conventions exist in DB Design tools.
- Create manually in the tool

"Relational Schema"

(in Database Design Tools)

- ✤ Tables, columns, constraints, …
- Generate (1st version of) the Relational Schema in either of the following ways:
 - Manually in the tool
 - Forward engineering from the "Conceptual Schema"
 - Reverse Engineering
 - By importing metadata directly from an existing database
 - By importing a DDL script
 - By importing metadata from another modeling tool / repository

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Modeling Levels in Common DB Design Tools

"Physical Schema" (in Database Design Tools)

- Add target DBMS-specific definitions for storage structures, data * security, triggers etc.
- Relational objects will be genreated based on the Relational Schema and definitions for relational objects





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Some Limitations

- Methodology and notation limitations
- Latest DBMS versions may not be supported
- Level of support for different DBMS's may vary a lot in the tool
- Latest SQL development may be missing
 - IBM Rational Rose Data Modeler 7.0.0

Name: ProductDatabase					
SQL Name:					
<u>T</u> arget:	IBM DB2 7.x	-			
	ANSI SQL 92 IBM DB2 5.x IBM DB2 6.x IBM DB2 0S390 5.x IBM DB2 0S390 6.x & 7.x IBM DB2 0S390 6.x & 7.x Microsoft SQL Server 6.x Microsoft SQL Server 7.x Microsoft SQL Server 7.x Oracle 7.x Oracle 8.x Oracle 9.x Sybase Adaptive Server 12.x				

Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler 1.5.1

RDBMS Sites Oracle Database 11g Oracle Database 10g Oracle9i SQL Server 2005 SQL Server 2000 DB2/390 8 DB2/390 7 DB2/UDB 8.1 DB2/UDB 7.1

IBM InfoSphere Data Architect 7.5.1

Cloudscape
DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows
DB2 for i5/09
DB2 for z/OS
Derby
Generic JDBC
Informix
MySQL
Oracle
SQL Server
Sybase
Teradata



- The language for data modeling?
 - Academic vs. Practitioners
 - Vendors, DBMS-specific?
 - Methodologies vs. Data modeling tools
- Stages & models in database design?
 - Number and names of stages and models
 - Definition of stages (activities per stage) and models

Example: Terminology used in some data modeling tools

Level	Oracle Data Modeler		Rational Rose
1	"Logical Model" User's guide: "ER Model"	"Analysis" ("logical")	"Object Model"
2	"Relational Model"	"Design"	"Logical Data Model"
3	"Physical Model"	("physical")	"Physical Data Model"



Version **1.5.1** (free) released in 2009. Current version: 2.0 (priced product)

- Standalone single-user product with data and database modeling tools
 - ✓ Modeling for Entity-Relationship Diagrams
 - Barker (crow's feet) or Bachman notation, Supertypes & subtypes
 - ✓ Relational (database design)
 - ✓ RDBMS-specific "physical models"
- Forward and Reverse Engineering and DDL code generation
 - E.g., imports from and exports to DB2, Oracle, and SQL Server
 - Promises to create, compare and synchronize changes
 - Import from Oracle Designer repository
- ✤ Other
 - ✓ Data Type modeling, Multi-dimensional modeling, Data Flow diagrams, ...
 - \checkmark Saves model definitions locally as XML files

For more details, see the product home page...



USING ORACLE DATA MODELER

1. Reverse Engineer

- Import database structure directly from an existing DB2 database
- Generate diagrams for visualizing the database structure
- Create a subview for viewing a part of the DB structure at one time
- 2. Modify the design

3. Forward engineer

- Create the SQL Server specific DDL script
- 4. Realize the design

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Create the database structure in SQL Server by running the DDL script



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DRE_LAB

LAB ENVIRONMENT

Software	Version
Oracle Data Modeling Tool	1.5.1
IBM DB2 IBM DB2 Control Center	Express-C 9.5
SQL Server SQL Server Management Studio	Express 2008
WMvare Player	2.0.5



References

Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler

www.oracle.com/technology/products/database/datamodeler

Getting started with Oracle Data Modeler download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E15276_01/doc.20/e13677/data_modeling.htm

Some other products

ER/Studio

www.embarcadero.com/products/er-studio

ERwin

www.ca.com/us/database-design.aspx

Power Designer

www.sybase.com/products/modelingdevelopment/powerdesigner

Toad

www.quest.com/toad-data-modeler

A study on data modeling concepts and terminology

Simsion, G. 2007. Data Modeling Theory and Practice. New Jersey: Technics Publications.