

Anchor Modeling

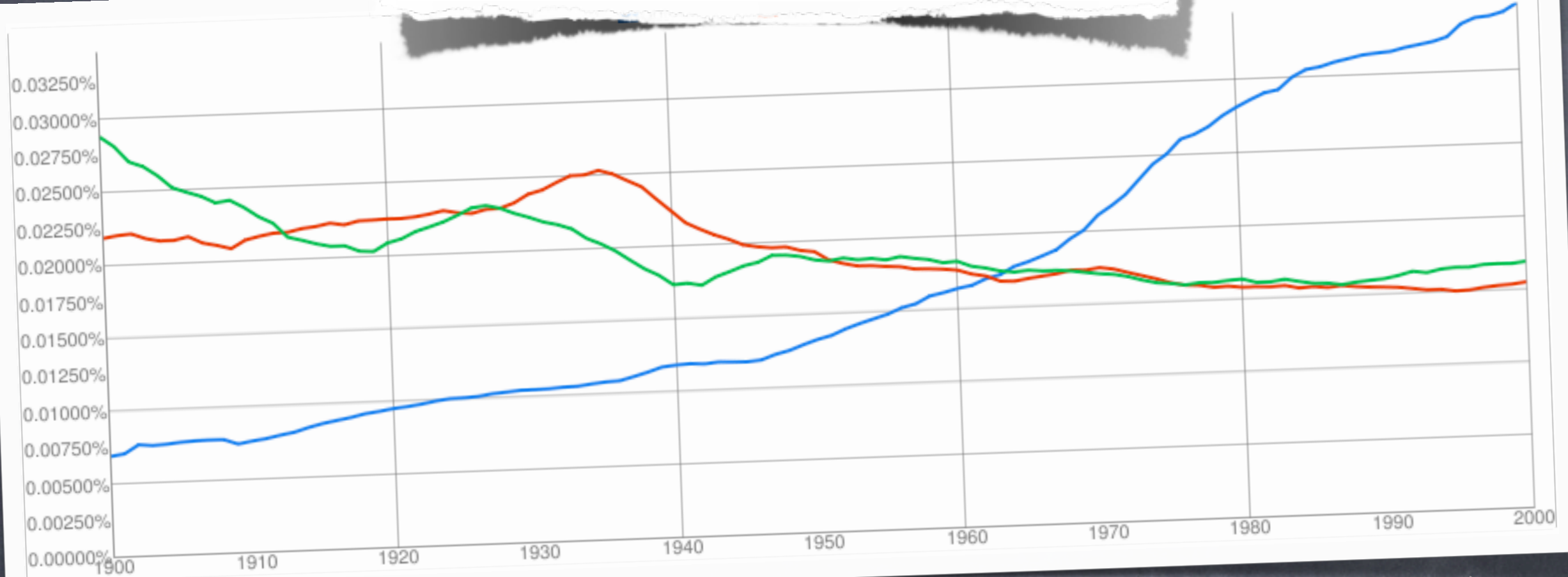
A Technique for Information under Evolution

Lars Rönnbäck @ GSE Nordics June 7-9, 2011

INFORMATION

MONEY

LOVE



Google ngram viewer

- Graph showing relative occurrence of words in literature over the last century
- Information is rapidly becoming the most important asset



Heraclitus
500.BC

“Panta rhei”
*Everything
flows*

Evolving Information

- Changing content
- Changing structure
- Changing constraints
- Changing interpretation
- Changing origins
- Changing reliability

There's a big difference between saying: "This information has a 95% reliability" and "This information is 100% reliable".

What is a database?

- The purpose of a database is to store a body of information and allow searches over it.
- The purpose of a temporal database is to store a body of information under evolution and allow historical searches over it.

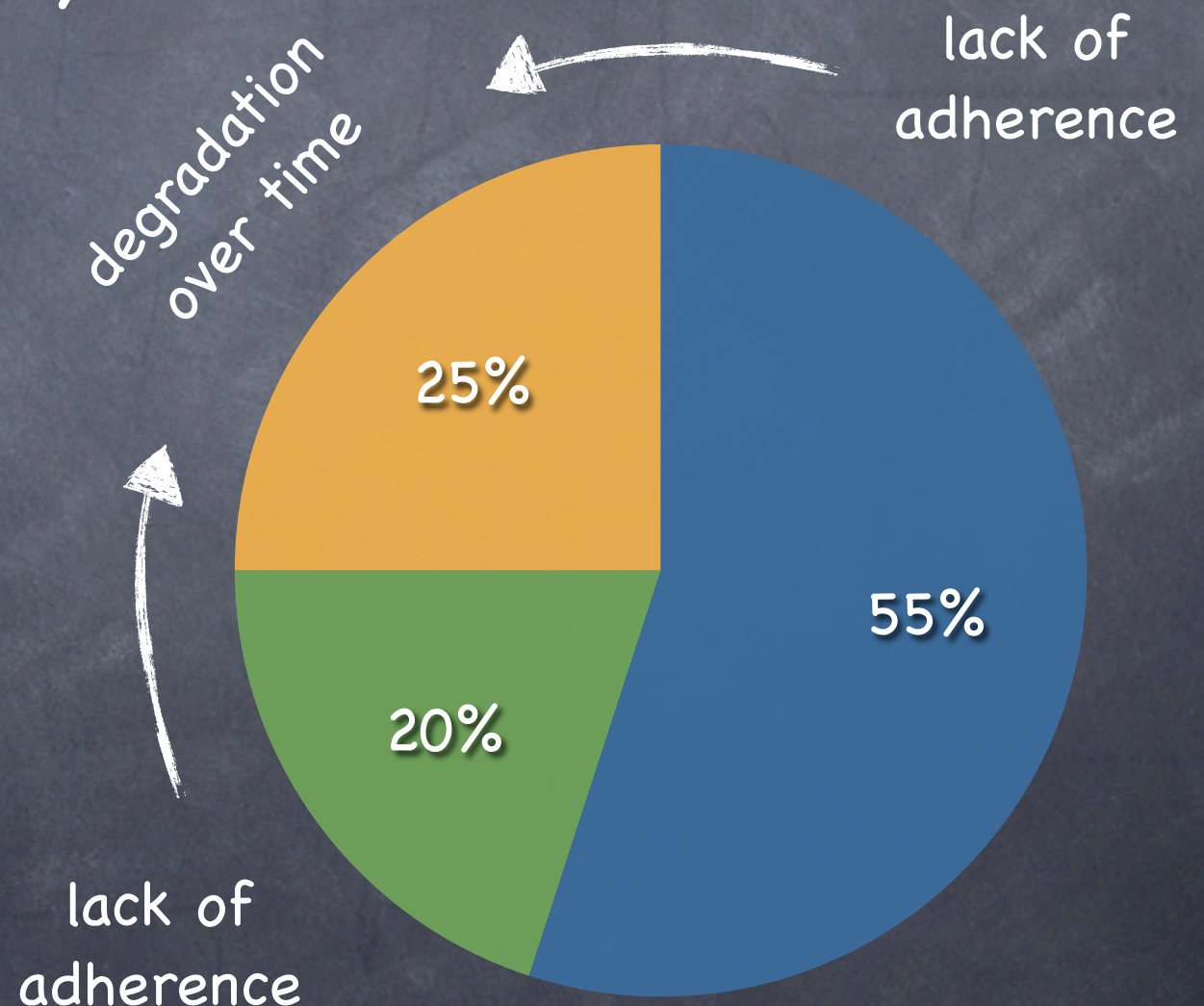
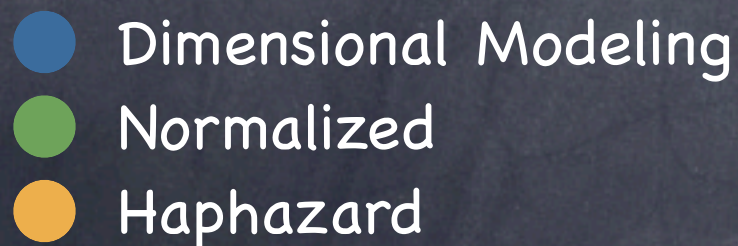
But, we are not
there yet!

What is a Data Warehouse?

- Integrates information from many sources
- Keeps a history of changes
- Provides "one version of the truth"
- Enables reporting, ad-hoc analysis, mining
- Calculates and stores new information

The dilemma

- Many sources and many users naturally result in many changes



Patch or Redo?

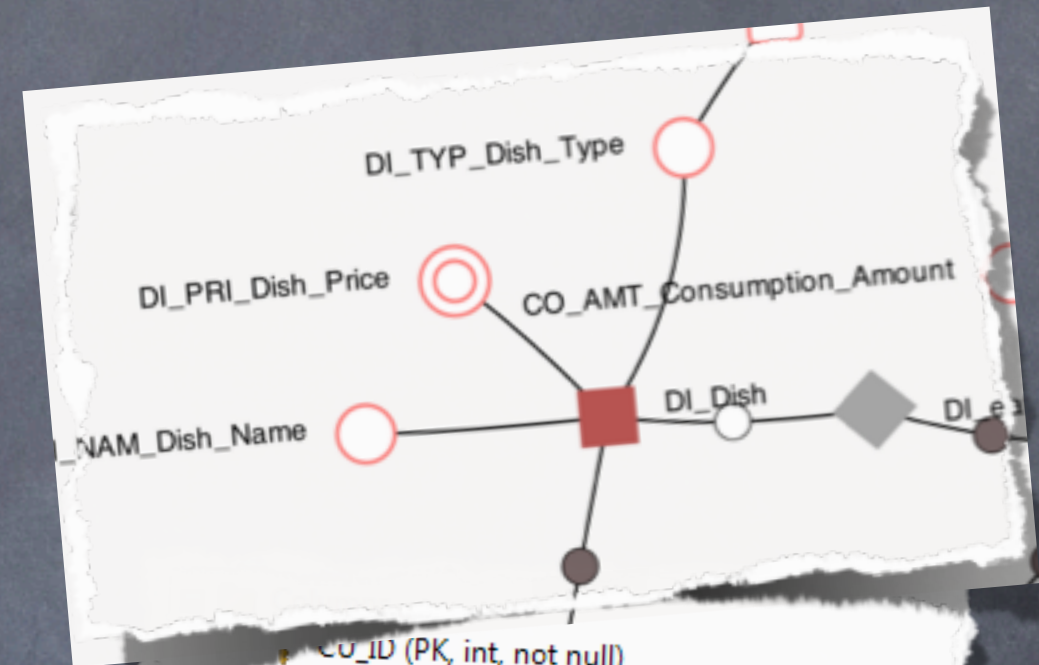
- Patching works initially to cope with new requirements
- Maintenance costs usually rise proportionally to the lifetime of the data warehouse
- Redoing is unavoidable at some point
(and for dimensional modeling sometimes accounted for)
- The average lifetime is five years
- The return of investment should and could be much better with a longer lifetime!

What is Anchor Modeling?

- Anchor Modeling combines normalization and emulation to provide an agile database modeling technique for evolving information that is implementable in current relational databases.
- Most, if not all, of what Anchor Modeling is doing in its physical (relational) representation could be "hidden" from the end-user in a true temporal database.

Technologies

- Entity-Relationship Modeling
 - Sixth Normal Form Tables
 - Temporal Database Emulation
- one-to-one



CU_ID (PK, int, not null)
_metadata (int, not null)
dbo.CUAD_Customer_Location_Lives
dbo.CUDOB_CustomerDateOfBirth
Columns
CU_ID (PK, int, not null)
CUDOB_CustomerDateOfBirth (datetime, not null)
CUDOB_FromDate (PK, datetime, not null)
_metadata (int, not null)

```
from
pCU_Customer('1985-11-09') pCU
where
pCU.CUDOB_CustomerDateOfBirth < '1980-01-01'
group by
pCU.GEN_Gender,
pCU.CUHAC_CustomerHairColor
```


History



Best Paper Award
@ ER'09

Paul
Johannesson

Lars
Rönnbäck

Olle
Regardt

Maria
Bergholtz

Petia
Wohed

research

consulting

DW

MDM

EDW

DW

TDWI

WWW

ER09

TOOL

AMW

SU

DW

DKE

GSE

DW

03

04

05

06

07

08

09

10

11

Philosophy

- Make modeling free from assumptions
- Make modeling agile and iterative
- Make evolution non-destructive
- Do not duplicate information
- Do not alter existing information
- Decouple metadata from the model
- Provide a simple interface for queries

*Evolution in
Anchor Modeling*

- Changing content
full support [6NF + time of change]
- Changing structure
full support (through extensions) [non-destructive schema evolution]
- Changing constraints
minimal support [only primary and foreign keys]
- Changing interpretation
achievable [explicitly modeled]
- Changing origins
restricted support [using metadata]
- Changing reliability
restricted support [using metadata]

Positioning
Anchor Modeling

Domain
driven
modeling

Data Vault/ODS/3NF (Inmon)

mimics
reality

Anchor Modeling

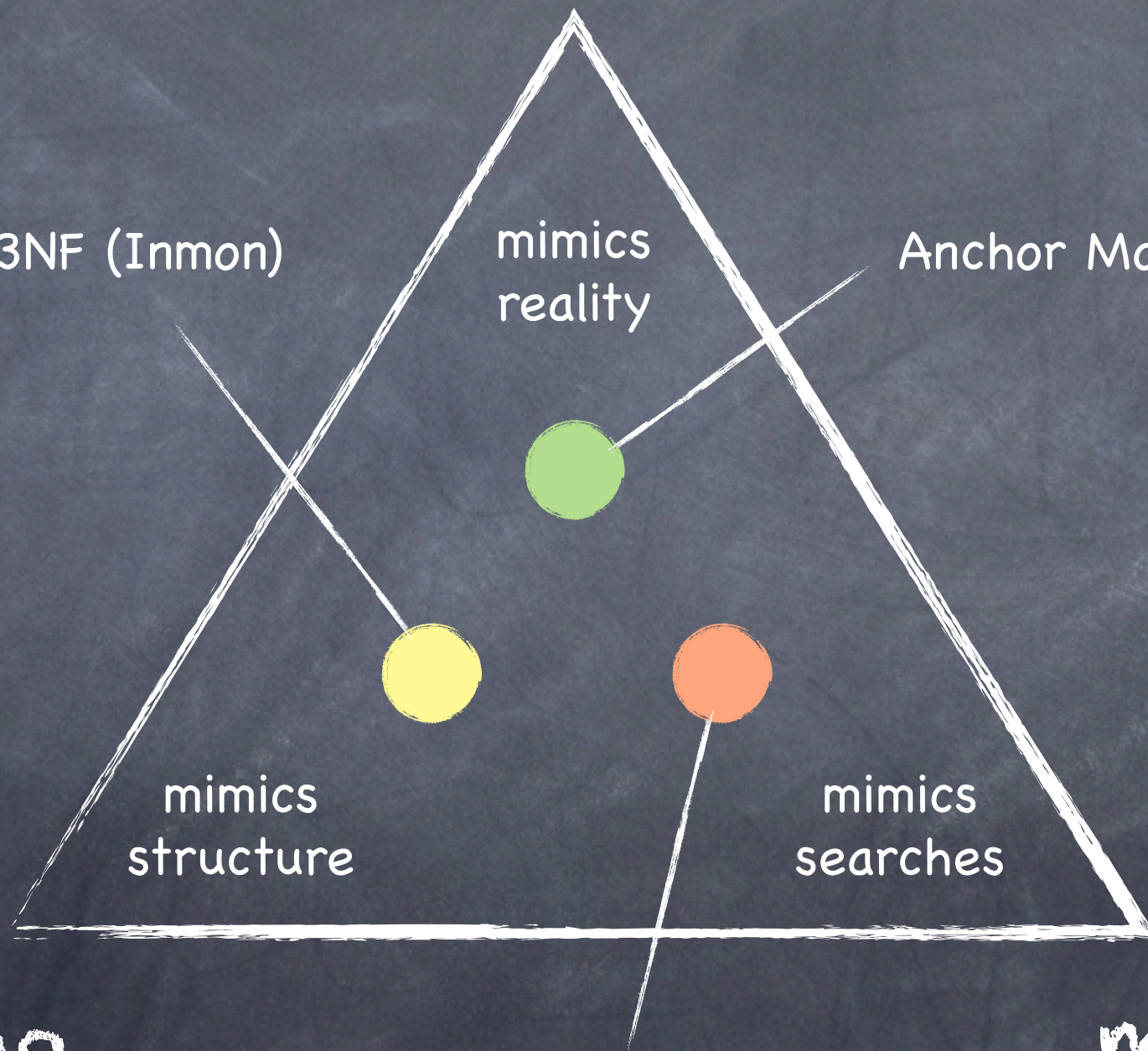
mimics
structure

mimics
searches

Data
driven
modeling

Dimensional Modeling (Kimball)

Use-
case
driven
modeling



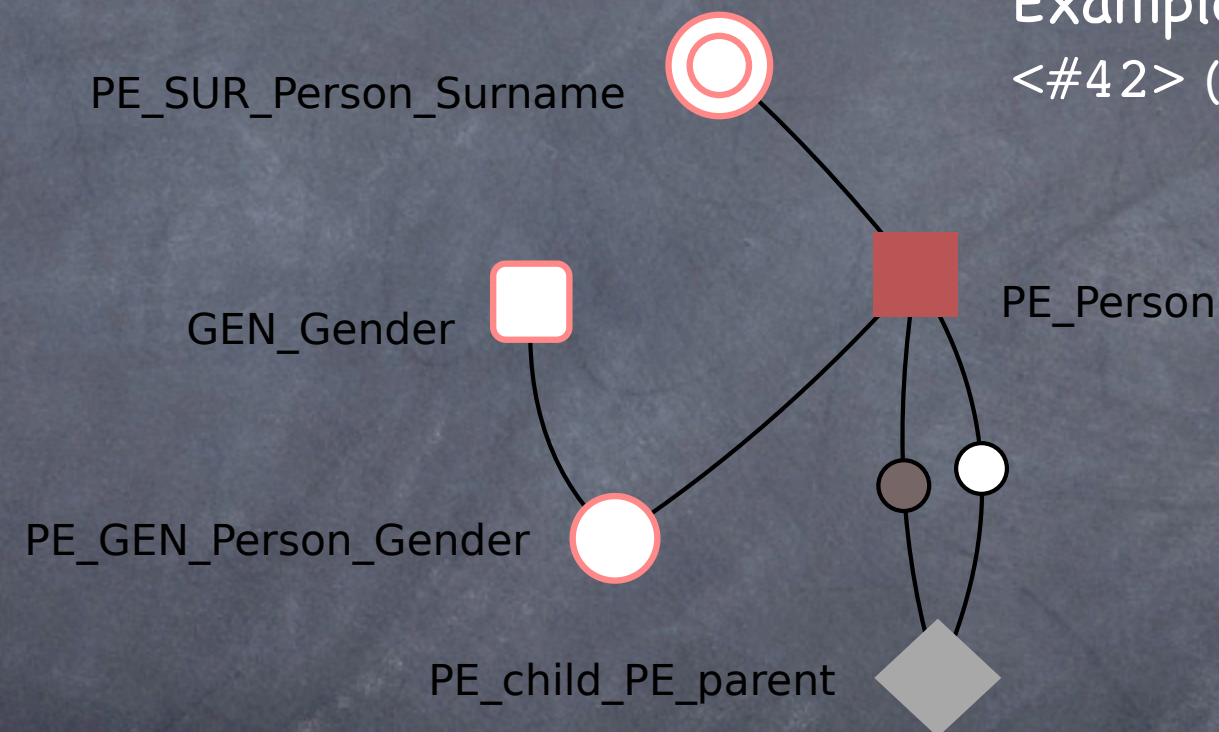
Basic Notions

Attributes – properties

Example: The surname of a Person
<#42, 'Rönnbäck', 2004-06-19>

Anchors – entities

Example: A Person
<#42> (holds only identities of entities)



Knots – shared properties

Example: The gender of a Person
<#1, 'Male'> + <#42, #1>

Ties – relationships

Example: The children of a Person
<#42, #4711>

Historization

<#42, 'Samuelsson', 1972-08-20>

closed interval
historical information

<#42, 'Rönnbäck', 2004-06-19>

open interval
current information

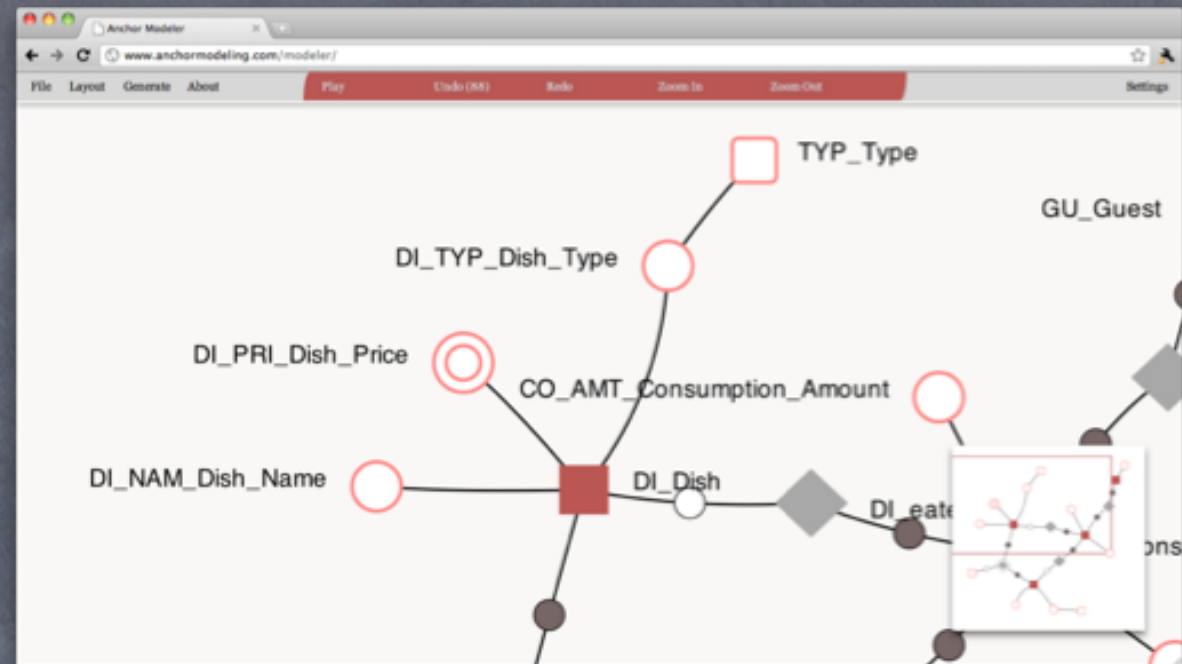
Historization is done using the time of change as the start of an interval implicitly closed by another instance of the same identity with a later time of change.

Note that **UPDATE** is never allowed in an anchor database

The Modeling Tool

www.anchor modeling.com/modeler

- Open Source
- Online (**HTML5**)
- Free to use
- In the Cloud
- XML Interchange Format
- Automatic generation of SQL scripts
- Interactive (force-directed) Layout Engine



DEMO!

Important Benefits

- Handles evolving information (keeping the integrity intact)
- Increases longevity (databases with long life expectancy)
- Simplifies modeling concepts (less prone to error)
- Enables modular and iterative development
- Needs no translation logic to the physical layer
- Automates generation of scripts
- No downtime when upgrading databases
- Scans only relevant data during searches
- Sparse data cause no gaps (no null values)

More Information

Homepage:
<http://www.anchormodeling.com>

Blog . Video Tutorials . Modeling Tool

Twitter: [anchormodeling](#)

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LinkedIn Groups:
Anchor Modeling
Temporal Data Modeling



re!sight
insight • change • value