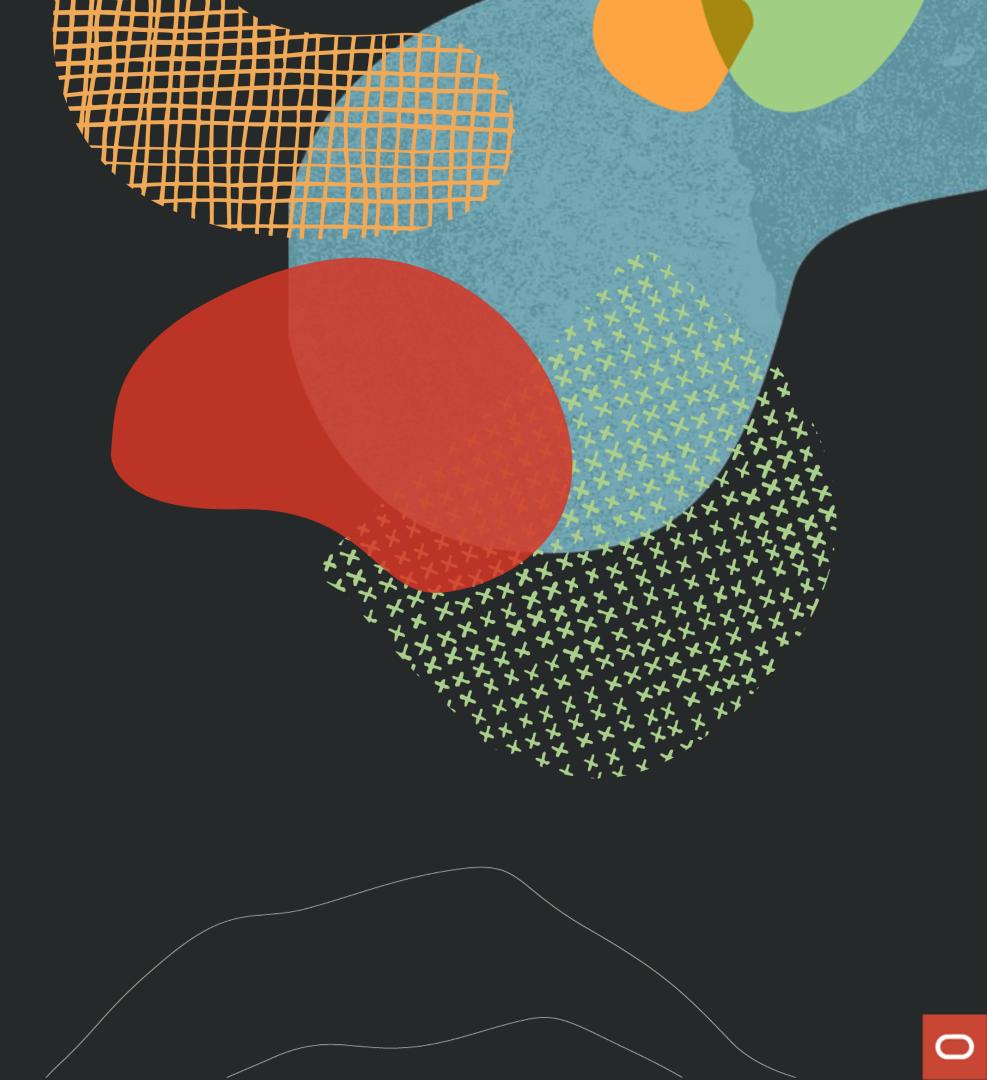
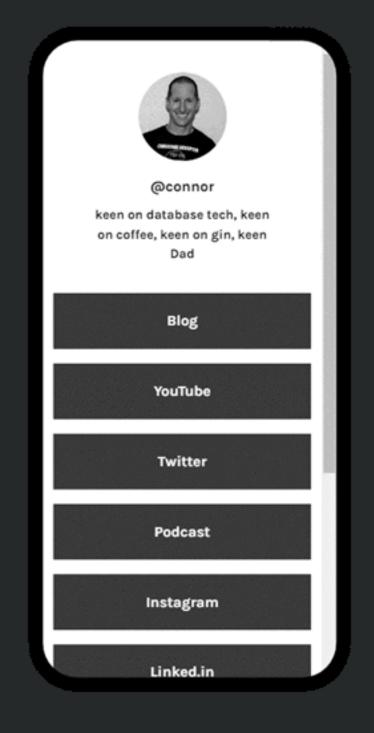
The Future of Data and App Dev

Connor McDonald

Database Advocate





@connor_mc_d

https://linktr.ee/connor



Safe harbor statement

The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, timing, and pricing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products may change and remains at the sole discretion of Oracle Corporation.



what is the future of data and app dev?

"Build more systems!"

... with more complexity

... and do it faster"

how?



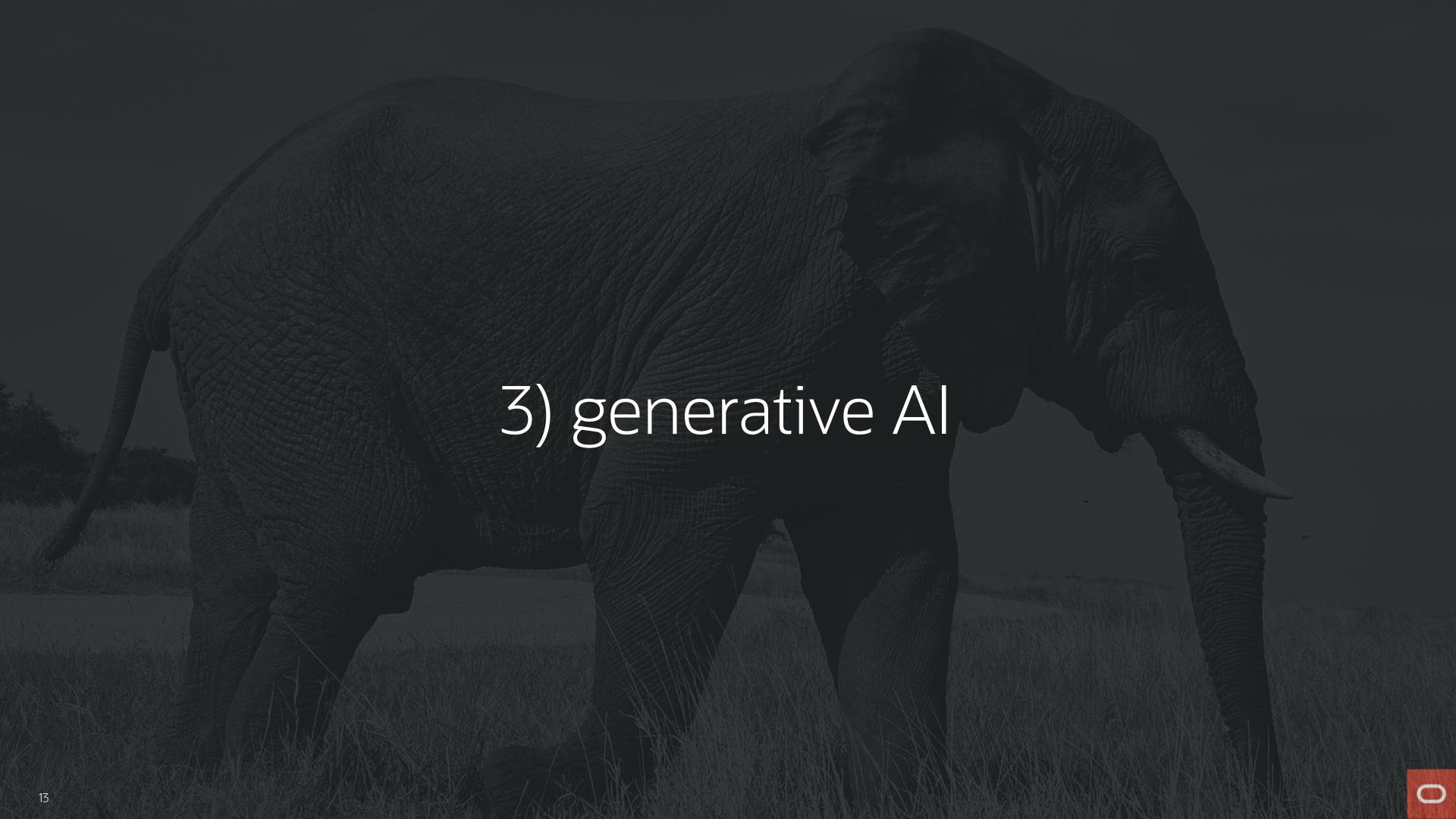


3 core objectives



1) generate data for usage

2) generate apps not code them



four interested parties

Data Professional



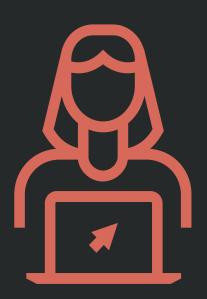
Low-Code Developer

End-User









each face a common challenge

if you need data ...

... you must know how to access it

Data Professional

Define Data Access

Data Professional

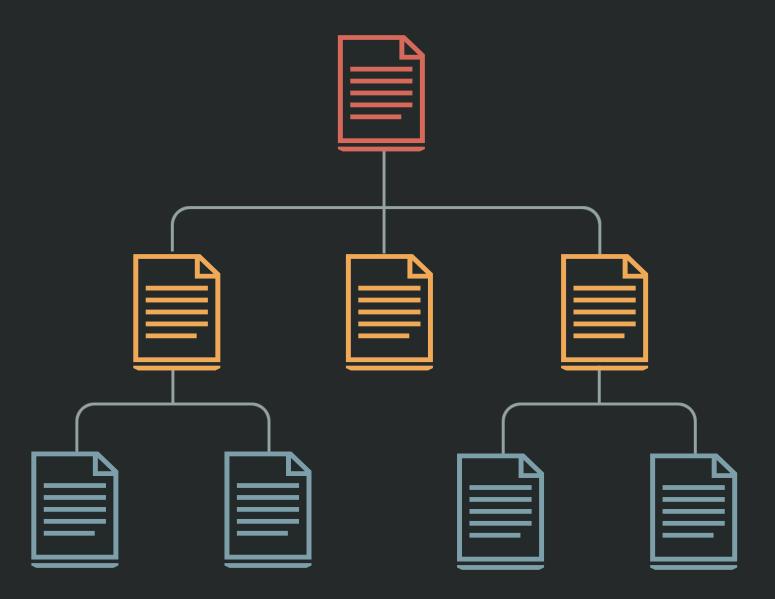


Declare Data Intent

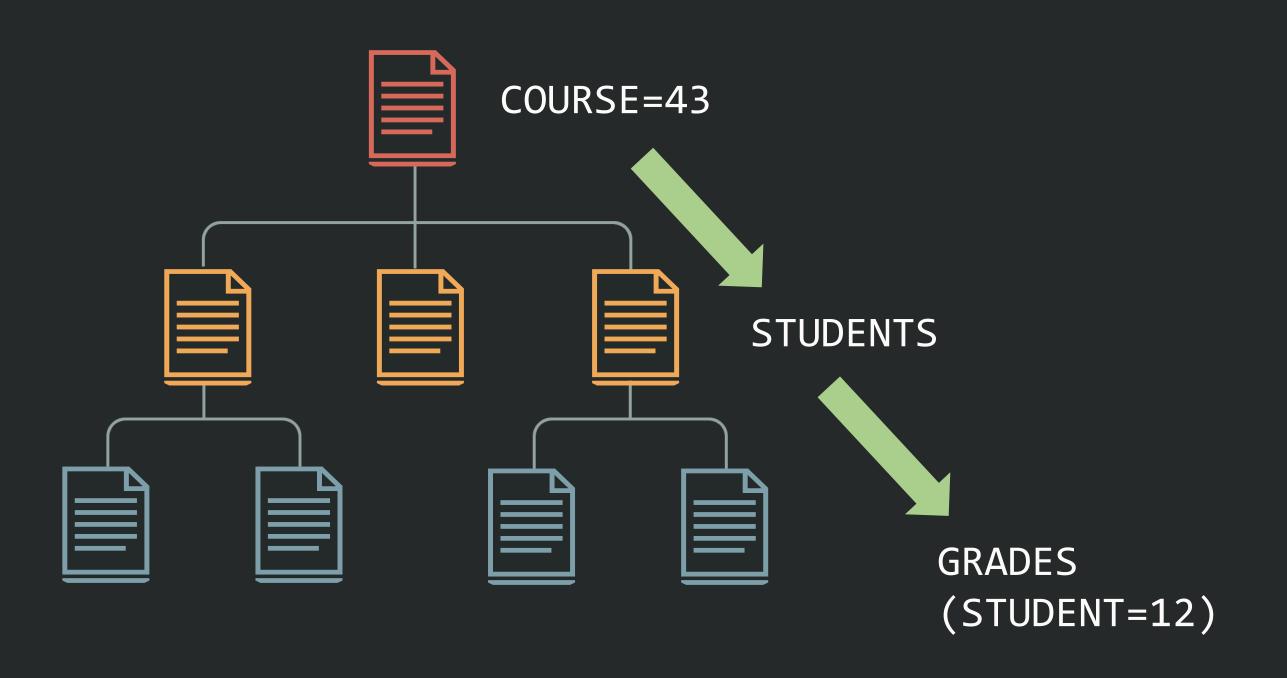
early data professionals were developers

early databases

Hierarchical Databases

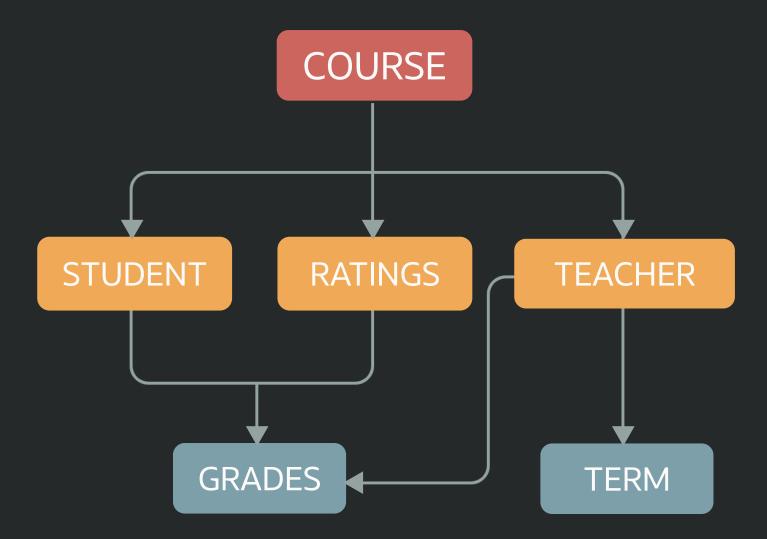


hand coded the access

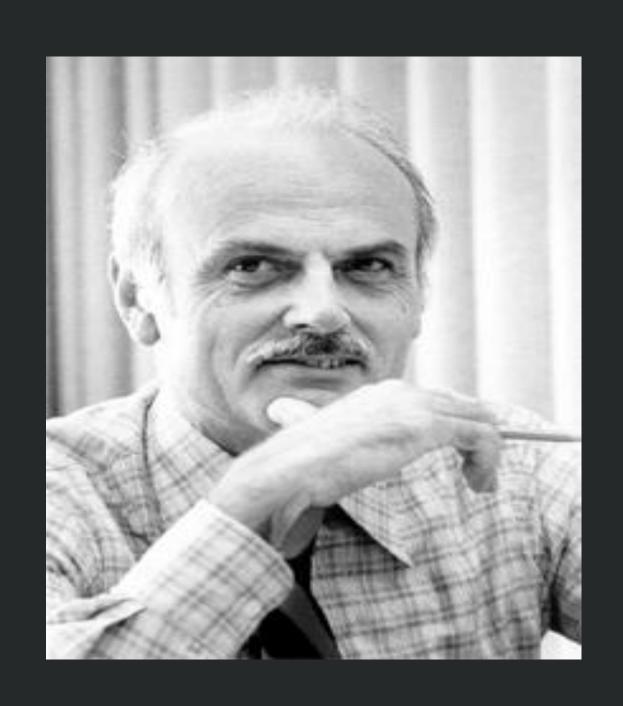


as flexibility demands increased

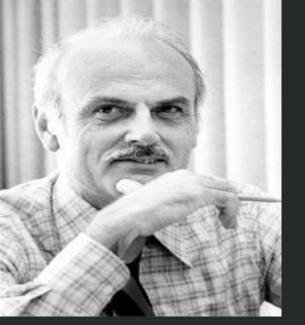
Network Databases



still hand coded the access



Edgar (Ted) Codd



relational model



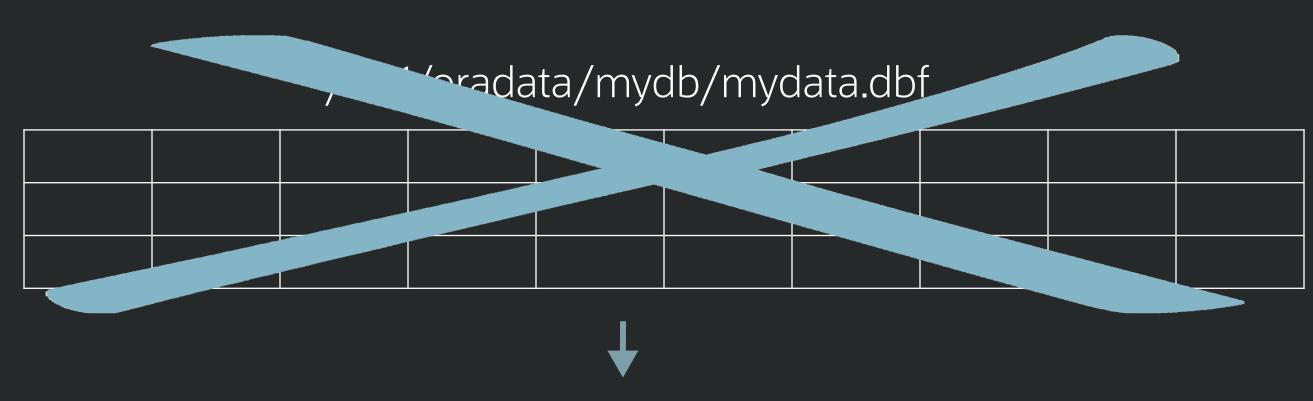
declarative data intent

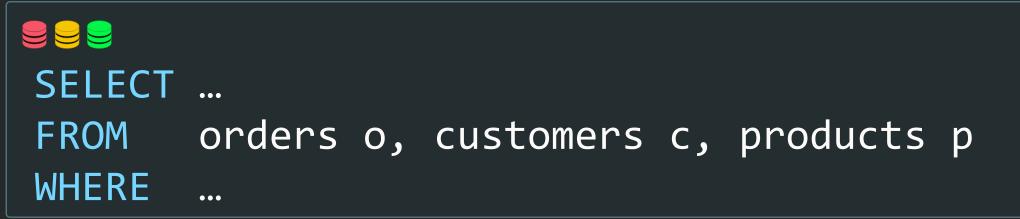


independence from navigation

a) data access by value

independence from structure



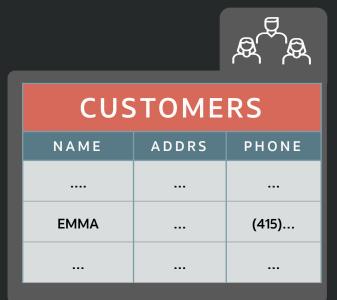


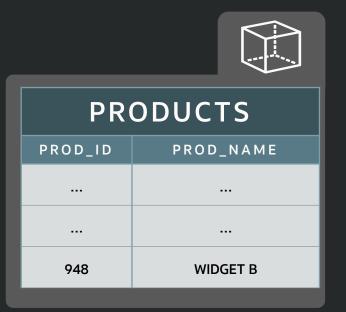


ORDER	NAME	PHONE	PROD_NAME
345	Emma	(415)	WIDGET B









b) data quality

normalisation (no duplication) (integrity)

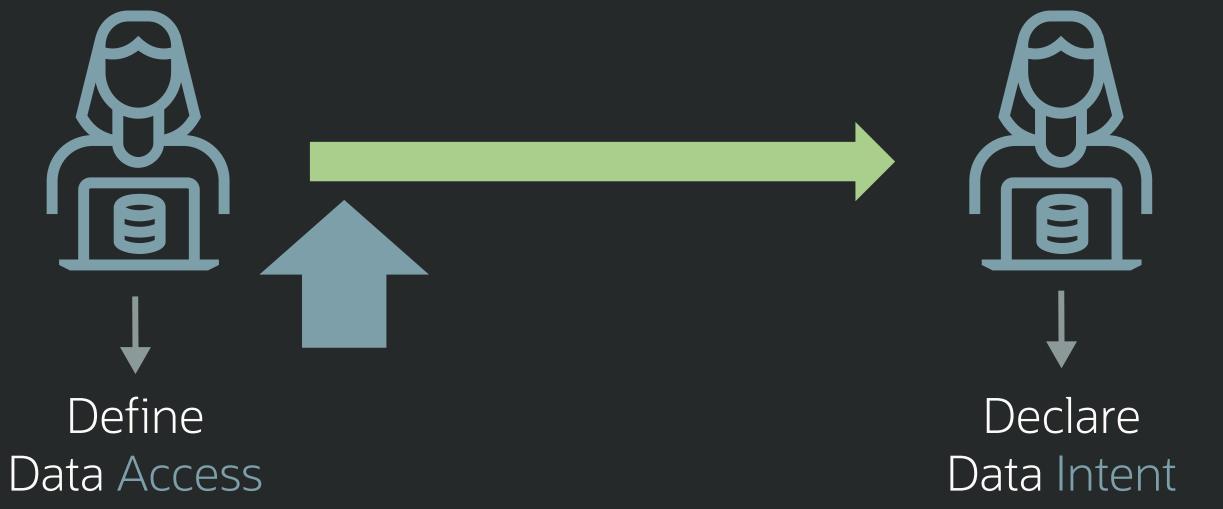
c) data access generated

SQL!



Data Professional

Data Professional



(relational) databases took over the world

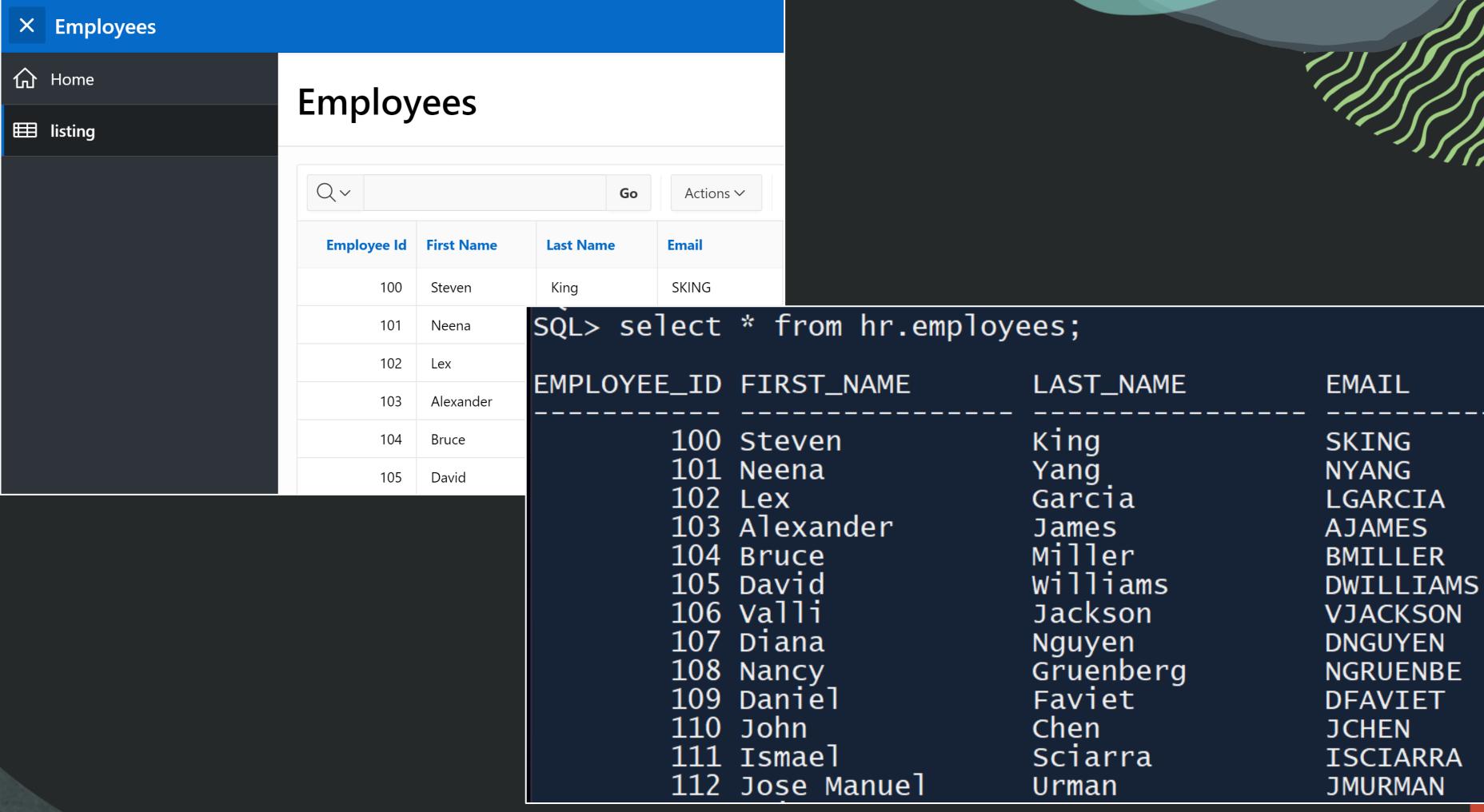


what about developers?

relational

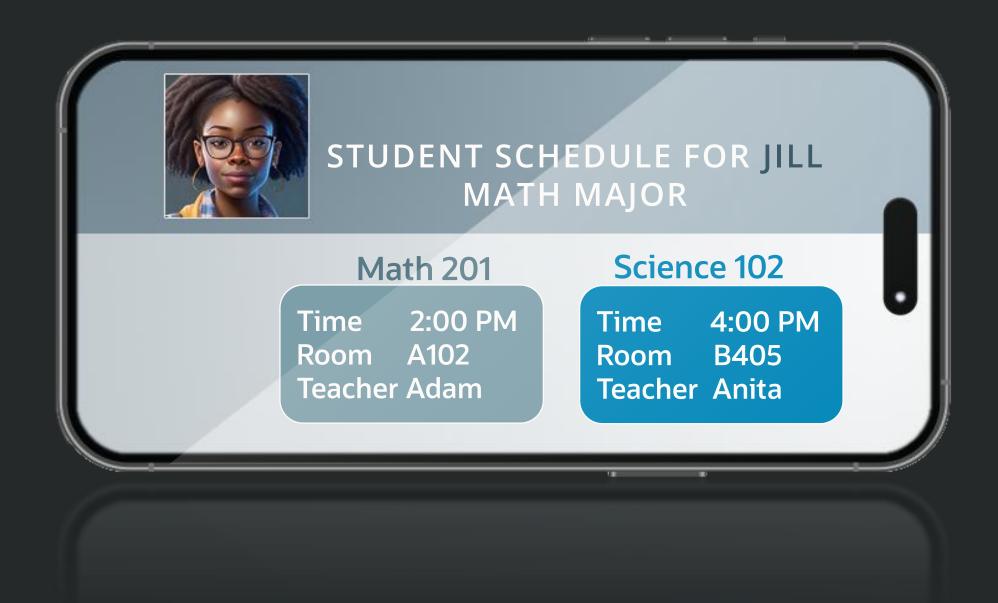
"Oh, you mean use rows and columns!"

fine when app matches the data



but when it doesn't?

hypothetical college app



data model











STUDENT					
STUID	SNAME	MAJOR	YEAR		
S3245	Jill	Math	First		
•••	•••	•••	•••		

COURSE						
CID	CLASS	TCHID				
C123	MATH 201 A102		14:00	T543		
C345	SCIENCE 102 B405		16:00	T789		

STUDENT COURSES				
STUID	CID			
S3245	C123			
S3245	C345			

TEACHER					
TCHID	TEACHER	TINFO			
	•••				
T543	Adam				
T789	Anita				

storage independence

data integrity/consistency

awesome Dut...

declarative SQL

adhoc query



modern code is not relational

modern code is 00



modern code is hierarchical



Student.java



```
public Student(String name,
                String major,
                Schedule sched
   this.studentID = name;
   this.major = age;
   this.schedule = sched;
public Schedule(String sched_time,
                 String course,
                 String room,
                 String teacher)
   this.time = sched_time;
   this.course = course;
   this.room = room;
   this.teacher = teacher;
```

STUID	SNAME	MAJOR	CLASS	TIME	ROOM	TEACHER
S3245	Jill	Math	MATH 201	2:00 PM	A102	Adam
S3245	Jill	Math	SCIENCE 102	4:00 PM	B405	Anita







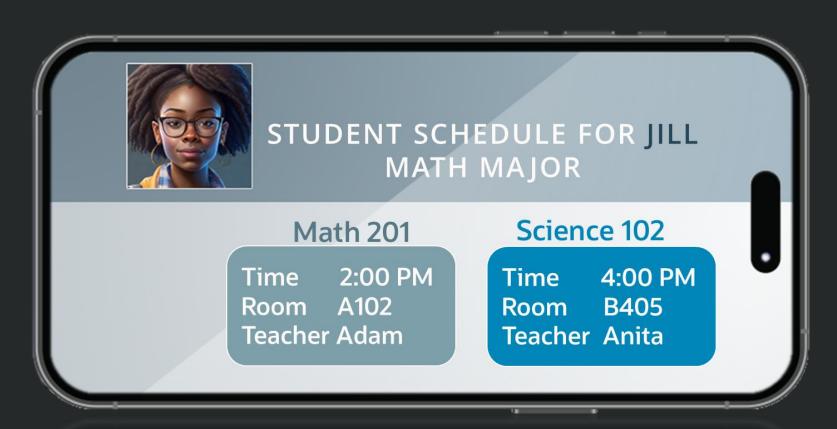


STUDENT					
SNAME	MAJOR	YEAR			
Jill	Math	First			
	Jill	SNAME MAJOR Jill Math			

COURSE							
CID	CLASS	TCHID					
C123	MATH 201	A102	14:00	T543			
C345	SCIENCE 102	B405	16:00	T789			

STUDENT COURSES					
STUID CID					
S3245	C123				
S3245	C345				

TEACHER					
TCHID	TEACHER	TINFO			
T543	Adam				
T789	Anita				



3						
STUID	SNAME	MAJOR	CLASS	TIME	ROOM	TEACHER
S3245	Jill	Math	MATH 201	2:00 PM	A102	Adam
S3245	Jill	Math	SCIENCE 102	4:00 PM	B405	Anita

Repeated student data



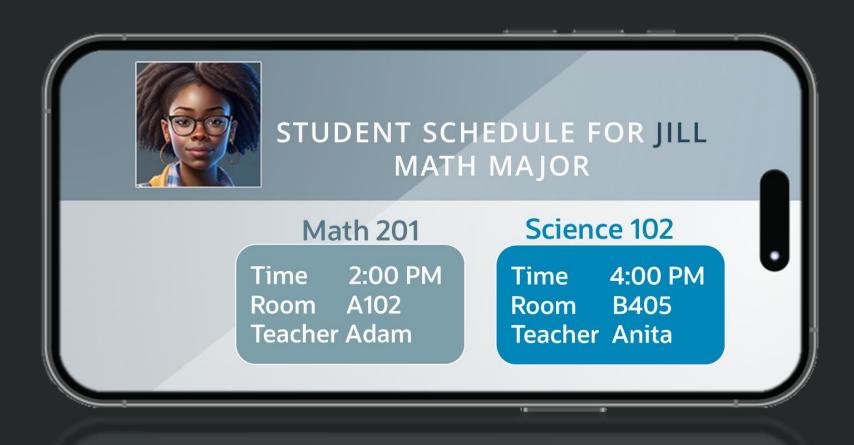
data mapping = more code/complexity



hierarchical code needs hierarchical data

SCHEDULE FOR: JILL : "S3245", "studentID" : "Jill", "name" "major" "Math", "schedule" "time" : "14:00", "course" : "Math 201", "room" : "A102", "teacher" : "Adam" **}**, "time" : "16:00", "course" : "Science 102", "room" : "B**405**", "teacher" : "Anita"

- PUT



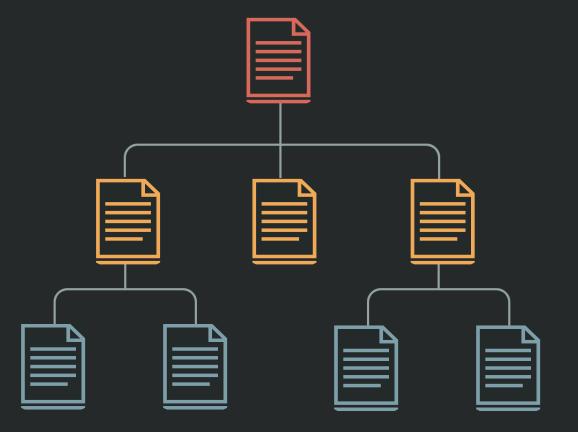
relational?



Document and Key-Value Databases ("NoSQL")



Hierarchical Databases



Graph Databases

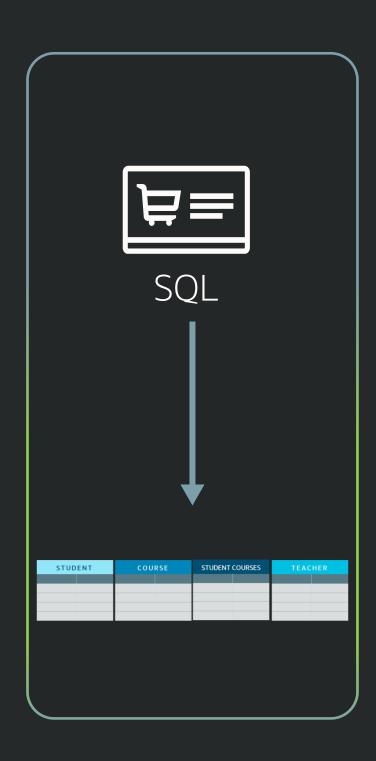


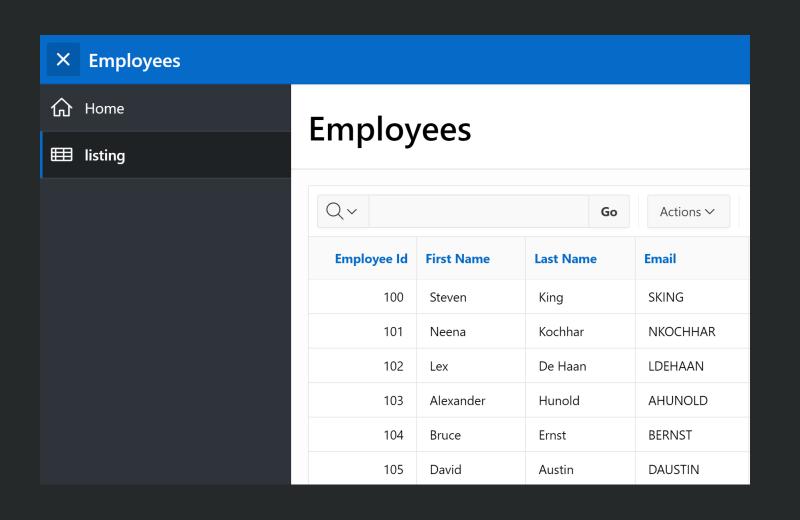
Network Databases

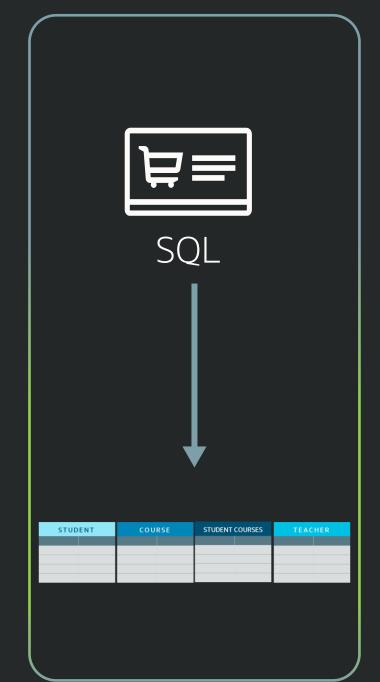


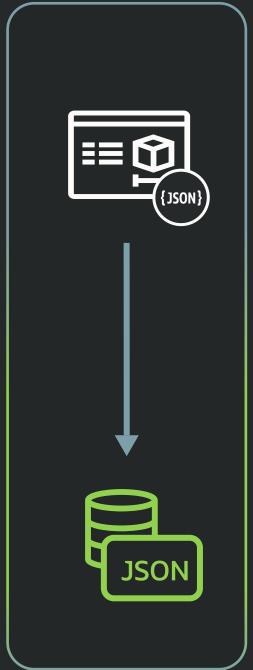
all have a common theme

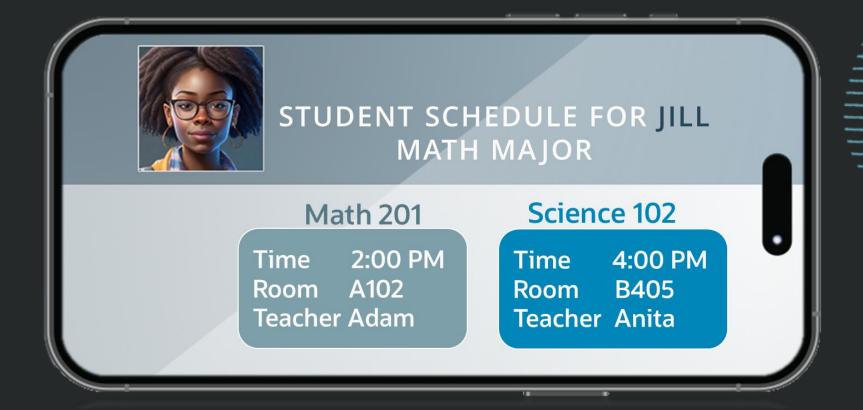
data usage divine of the IT profession a complete failure of the uata storage

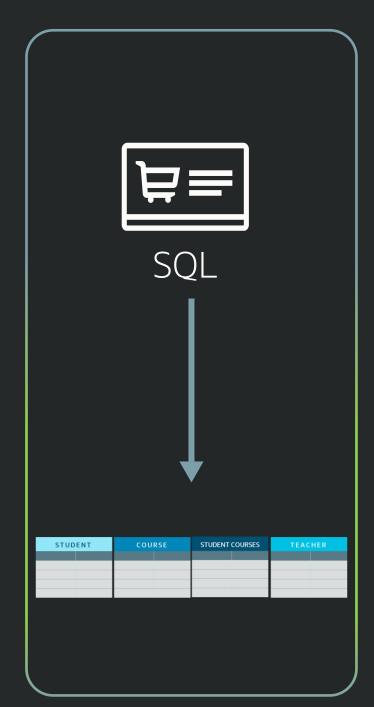


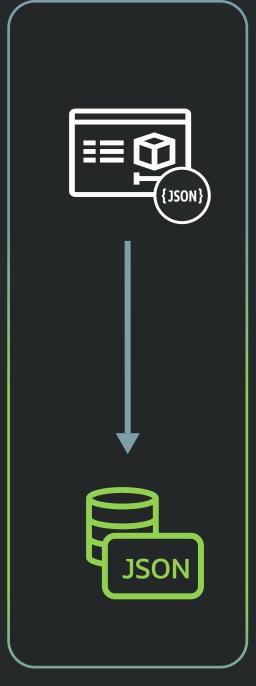


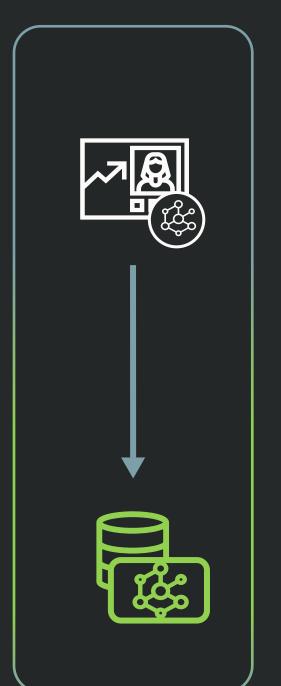


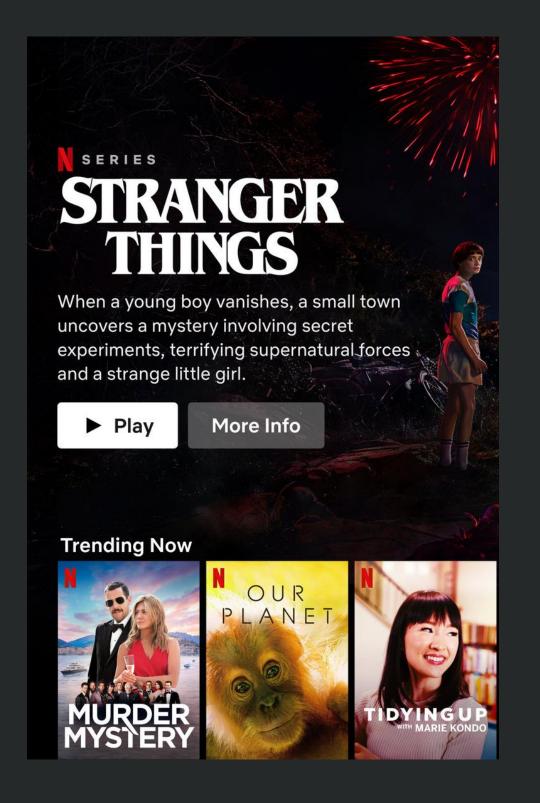


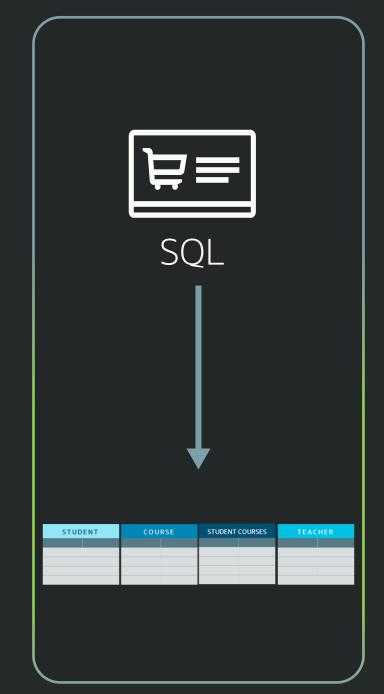


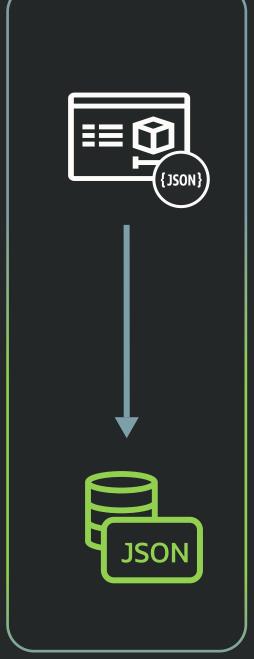




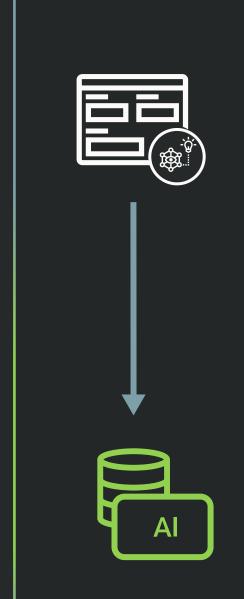














where are good places to rent in Perth



ChatGPT

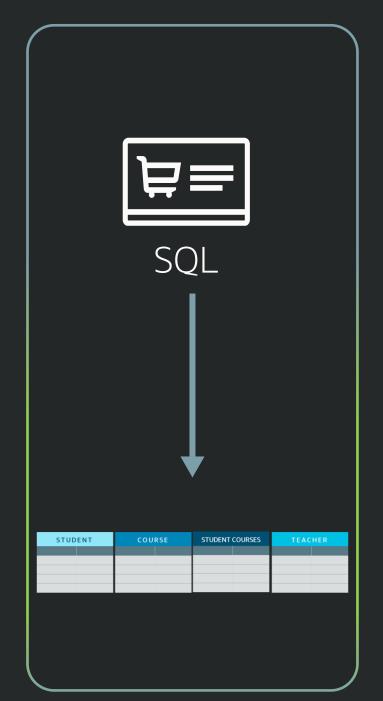
Perth, Western Australia, offers a variety of neighborhoods and suburbs, each with its own unique characteristics and attractions. The best place for you to rent will depend on your preferences, budget, and lifestyle. Here are some popular areas to consider:

it sounds good but ...

it got worse for customers

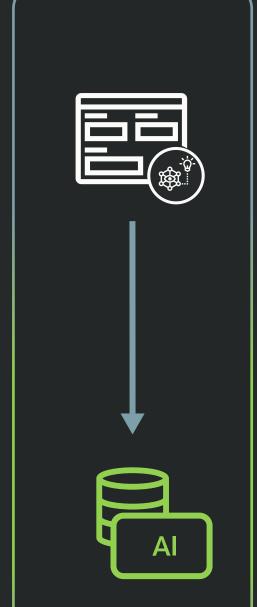
"I swear if I get another version of the same employee record, we are FINISHED!"

it got worse for developers



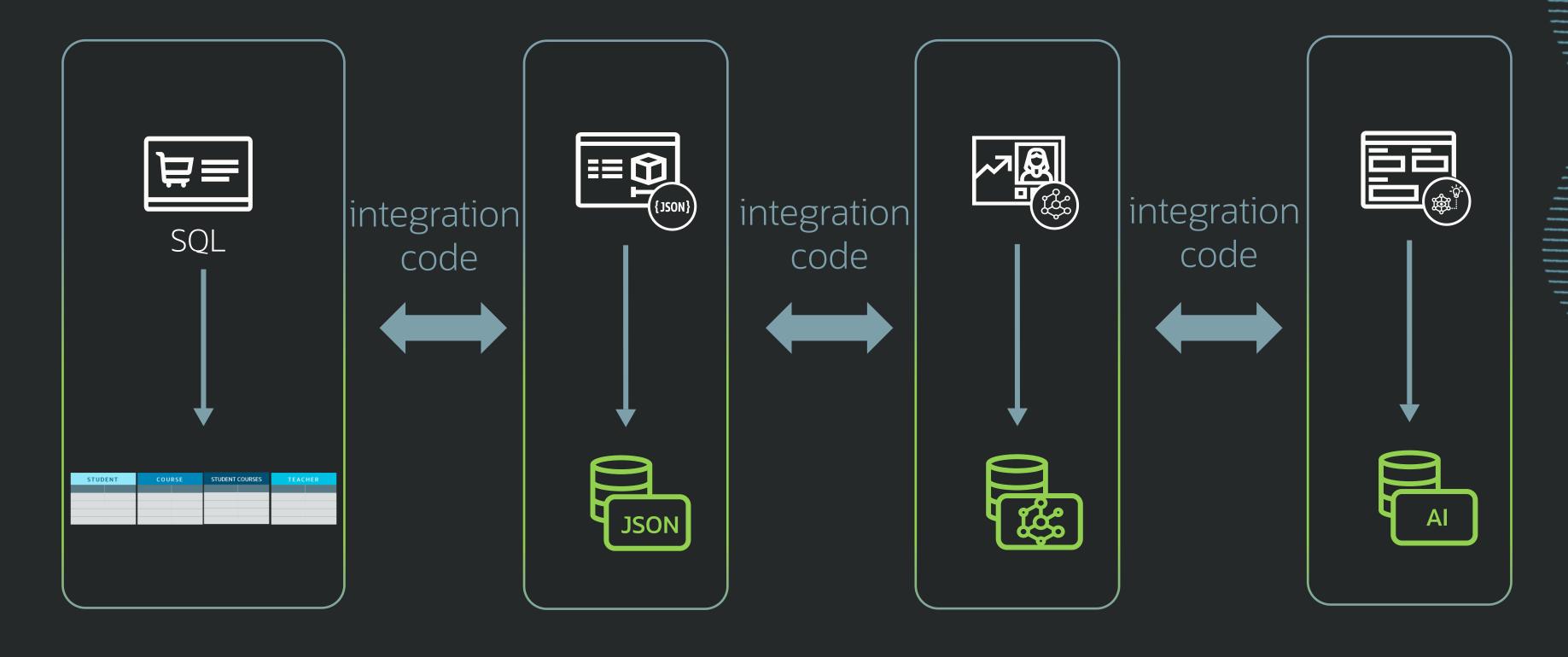




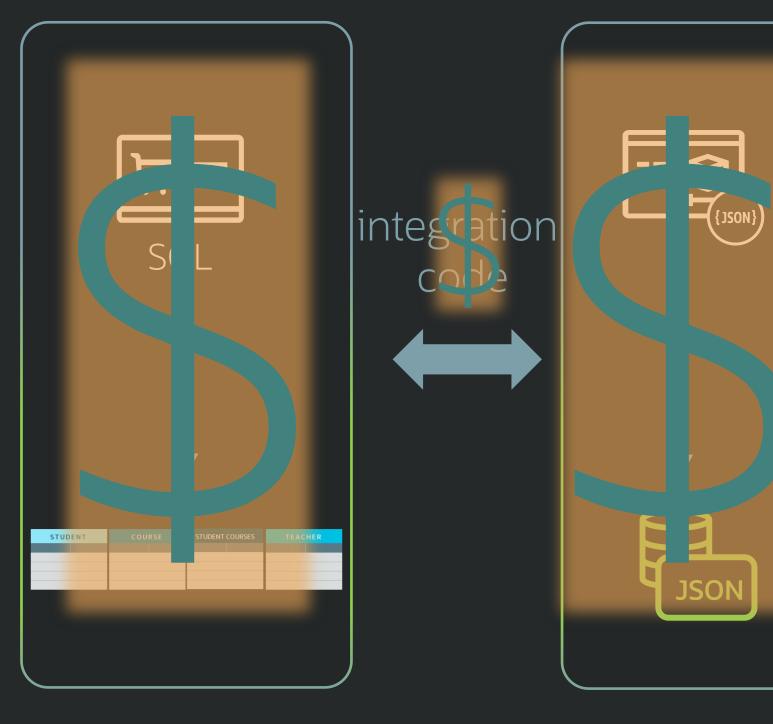


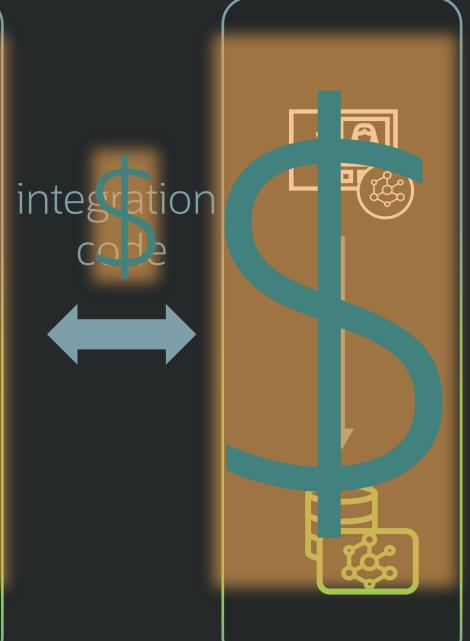
not the reality















the data quality issues came back

relational = declarative data accuracy

its why we moved away from hierarchy

```
SCHEDULE FOR: JILL
"studentID"
              : "S3245",
              : "Jill",
"name"
"major"
              : "Math",
"schedule"
       "time"
                 : "14:00",
       "course" : "Math 201",
       "room"
                 : "A102",
       "teacher" : "Adam"
       "time"
                 : "16:00",
       "course" : "Science 102",
       "room"
                 : "B405",
       "teacher" : "Anita"
```



Duplicated

```
SCHEDULE FOR: LUCAS
              : "S4356",
"studentID"
"name"
              : "Lucas",
"major"
              : "Engineering",
"schedule"
       "time"
                 : "14:00",
       "course" : "Math 201",
       "room"
                 : "A102",
       "teacher" : "Adam"
       "time"
                 : "18:00",
       "course" : "Physics",
                 : "A115",
       "room"
       "teacher" : "Alex"
```

our big idea

data usage



data storage



not by storage

"I need documents"

"I need graph"

"I need rows"



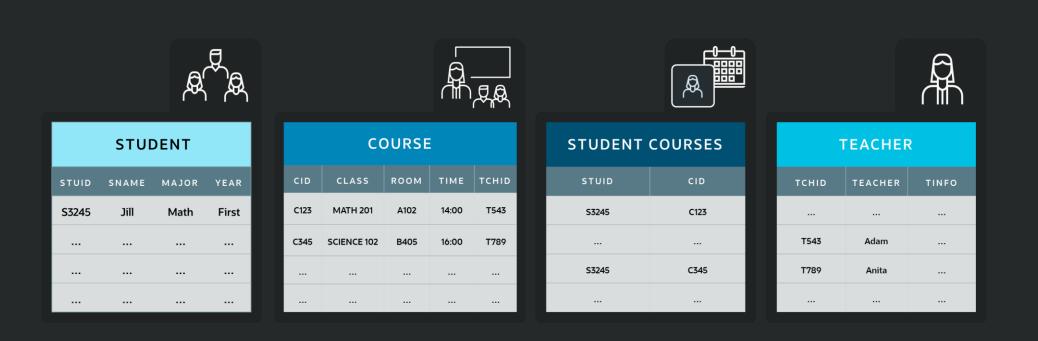






single truth

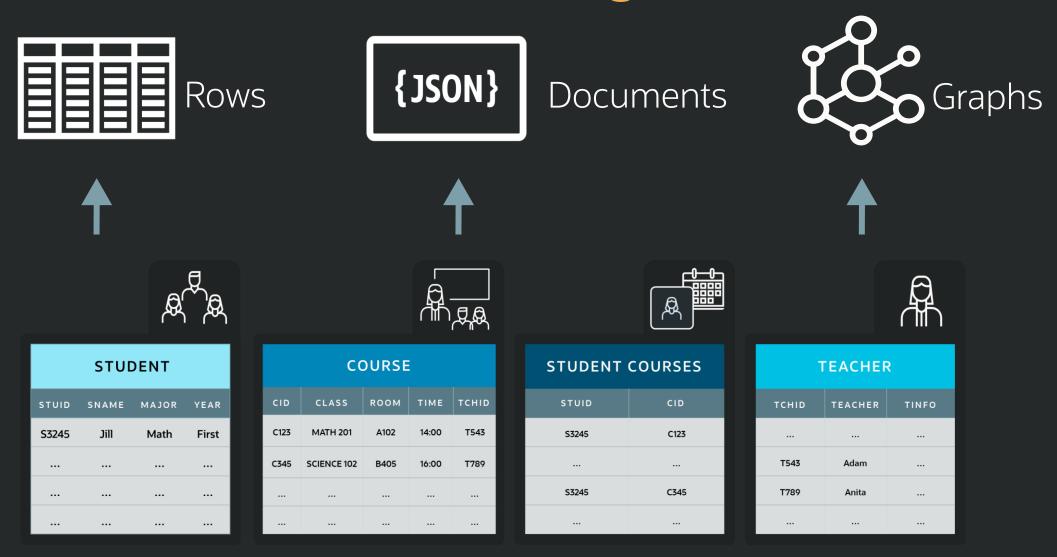
we know how to do single truth



Relational storage format



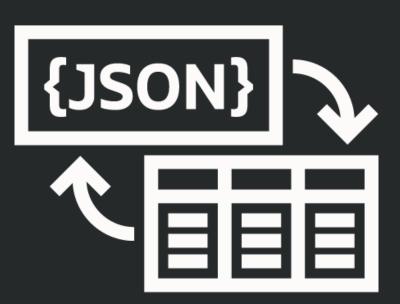
Generated usage formats



Relational storage format

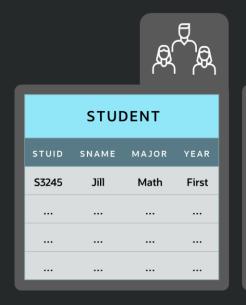
we need to define the usage intent

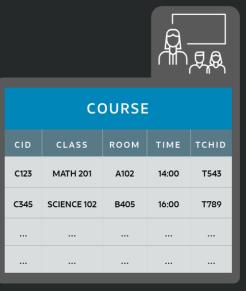




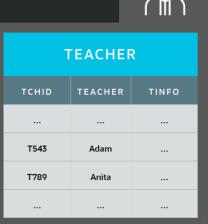
JSON Relational Duality Views

















```
"studentID"
             : "S3245",
             : "Jill",
"name"
             : "Math",
"major"
"schedule"
      "time"
                : "14:00",
      "course" : "Math 201",
      "room"
                : "A102",
      "teacher" : "Adam"
    },
      "time"
               : "16:00",
      "course" : "Science 102",
      "room"
                : "B405",
      "teacher" : "Anita"
```

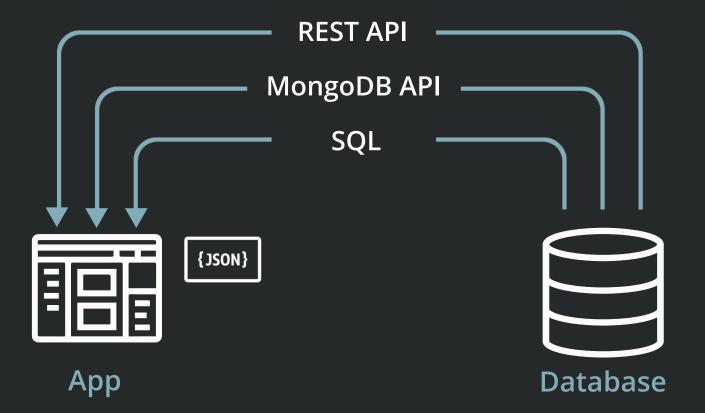
easy definition

```
CREATE JSON DUALITY VIEW student_schedule
    AS student
                : stuid
       student
      name
                : sname
      major : major
       schedule : student_courses
       [ {
       course
            time
                      : time
            course
                      : cname
                      : cid
            courseId
            room
                      : room
            teacher @unnest
              teacher : tname
    };
```

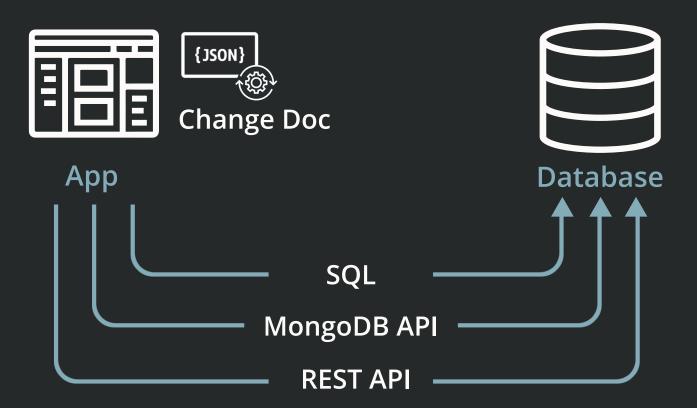
STUDENT SCHEDULE FOR: JILL "studentID" : "S3245", "name" : "Jill", "major" : "Math", "schedule" "time" : "14:00", "course" : "Math 201", "room" : "A102", "teacher" : "Adam" **}**,

document APIs for developers

GET school.edu/student_sched?q={"studentID":{"\$eq":"Jill"}}



PUT school.edu/student_schedule/:stuid



it is still relational data

STUDENT SCHEDULE FOR: JILL



```
"studentID"
              : "S3245",
"name"
              : "Jill",
"major"
              : "Math",
"schedule"
       "time"
                 : "14:00",
       "course"
                 : "Math 201",
                 : "A102",
       "room"
       "teacher" : "Adam"
       "time"
                 : "16:00",
                 : "Science 102",
       "course"
                 : "B405",
       "room"
       "teacher" : "Anita"
```

Looks duplicated but is not

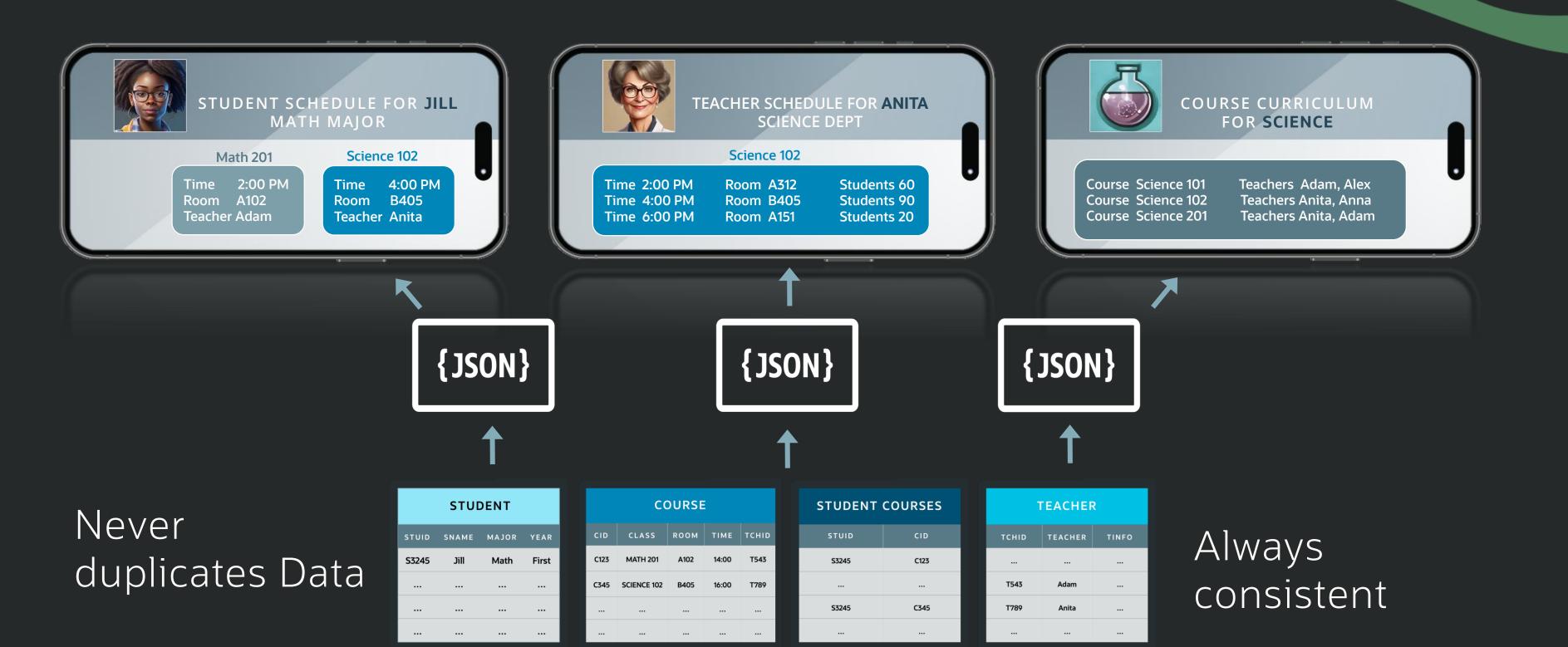
STUDENT SCHEDULE FOR: LUCAS



```
"studentID"
              : "S4356",
"name"
              : "Lucas",
                "Engineering",
"major"
"schedule"
       "time"
                 : "14:00",
                 : "Math 201",
       "course"
       "room"
                 : "A102",
       "teacher" : "Adam"
       "time"
                 : "18:00",
                 : "Physics",
       "course"
       "room"
                 : "A115",
       "teacher" : "Alex"
```

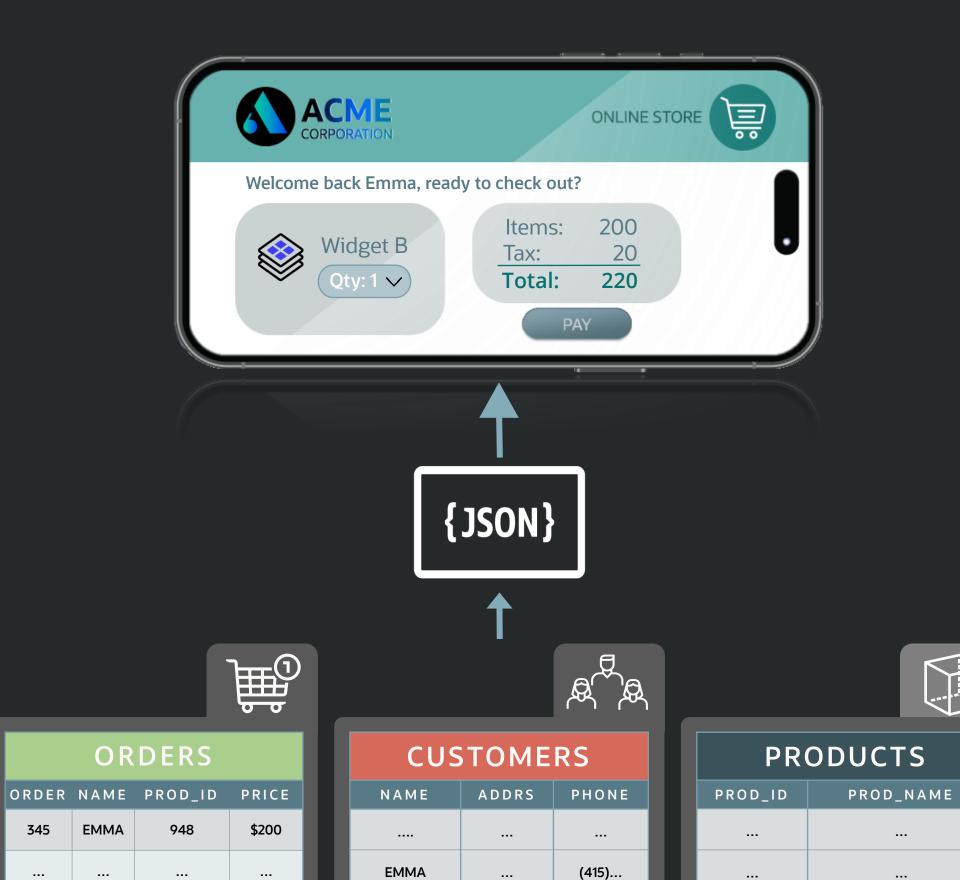
different JSON for different use cases

data never duplicated



modernise legacy applications

no database rework



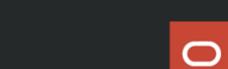
(415)...

•••

•••

WIDGET B

948



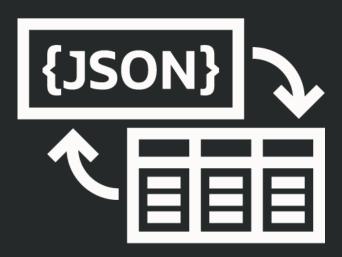
345

•••

•••

•••

"Isn't this just an ORM?"

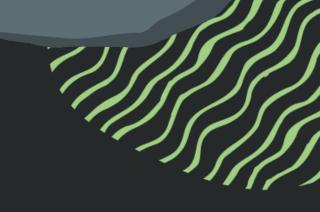


architectural simplicity
no extra layer
ACID / locking controls



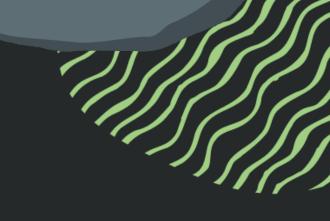
easy adoption

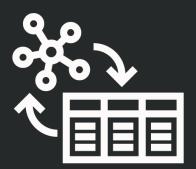
single round trip





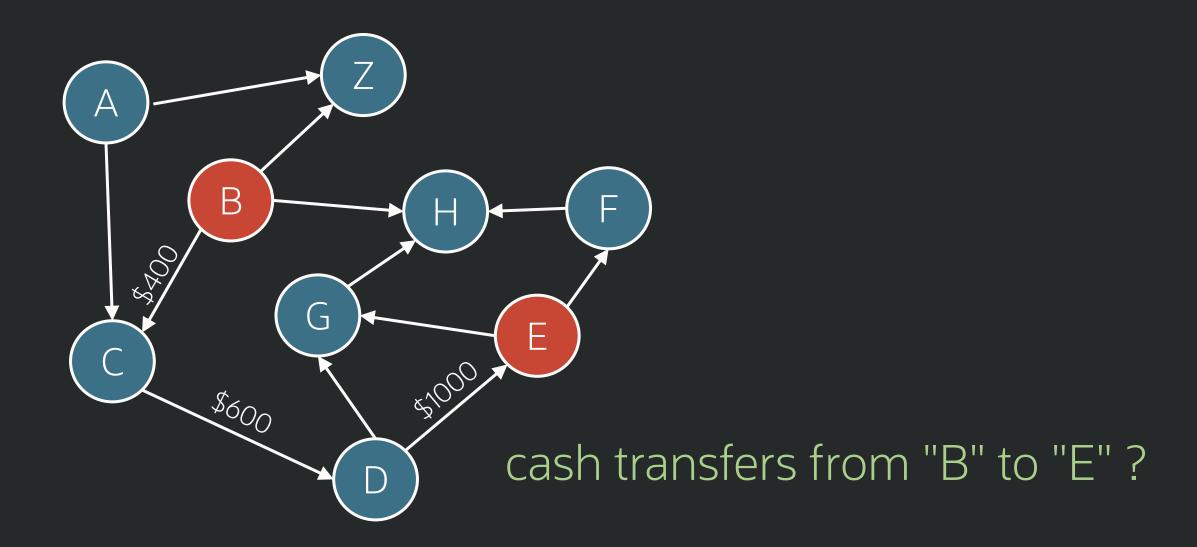
bring the same principle to graph





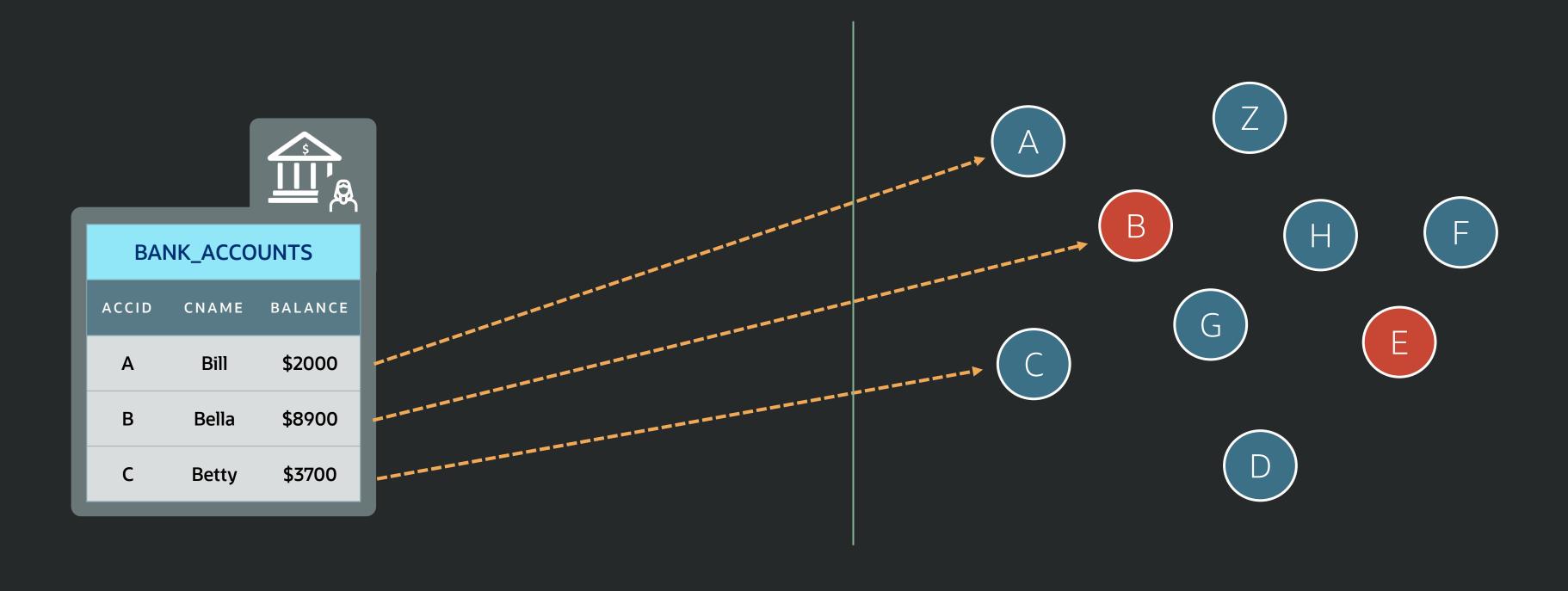
relational storage with graph usage intent

How to write this in SQL?

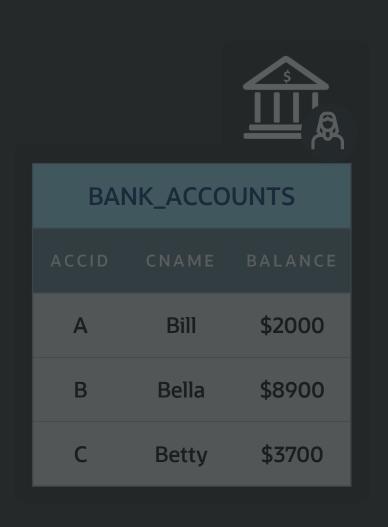


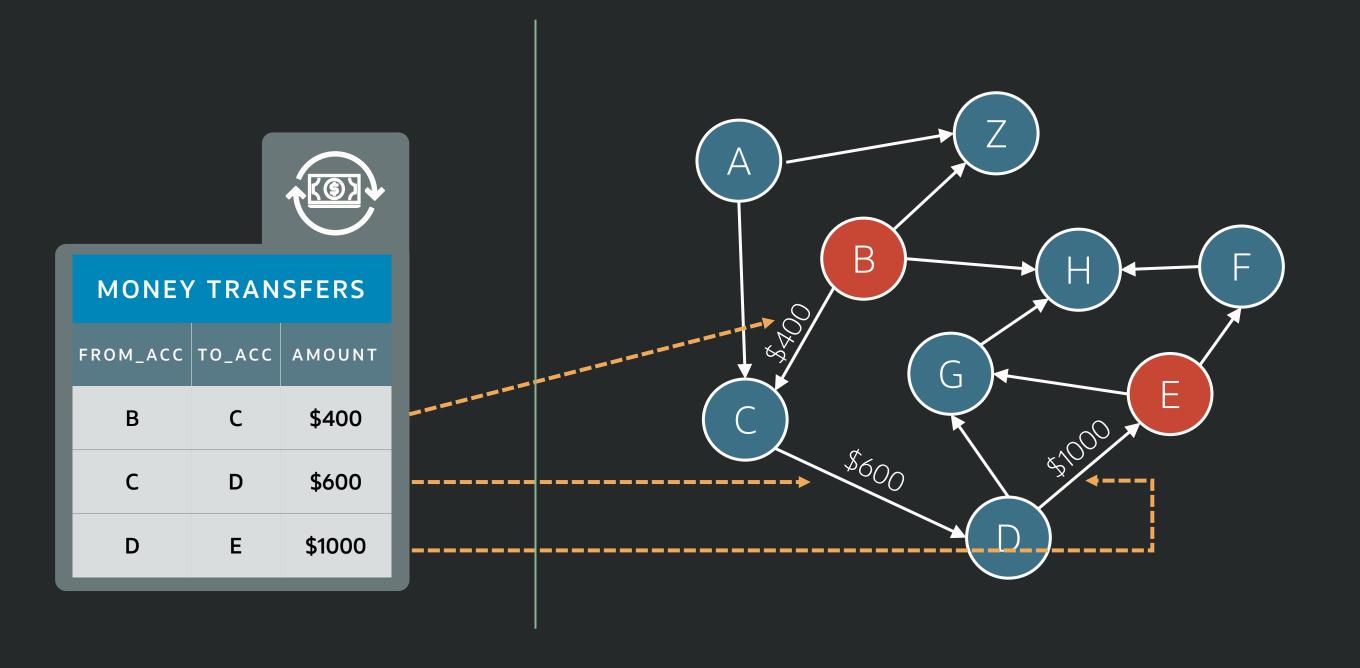
property graph view

bank accounts — vertices



transfers — edges

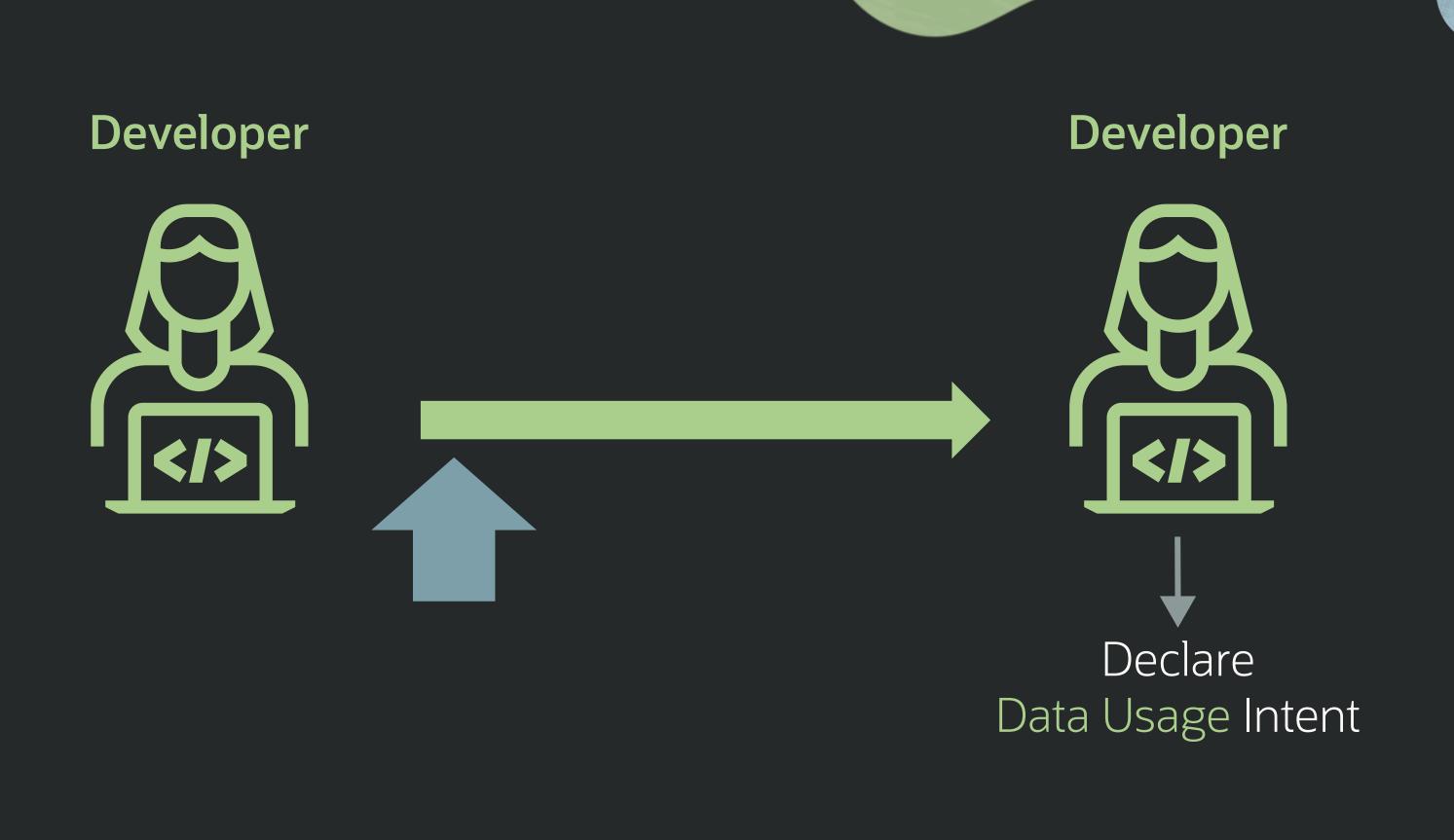




```
CREATE PROPERTY GRAPH bank_graph
       VERTEX TABLES
         bank_accounts as accounts <</pre>
                                                                     BANK ACCOUNTS
         PROPERTIES (id, balance))
       EDGE TABLES
         money_transfers
                                                                     MONEY TRANSFERS
         SOURCE KEY (from_acc) REFERENCES ACCOUNTS(ID)
         DESTINATION KEY (to_acc) REFERENCES ACCOUNTS(ID)
         PROPERTIES (amount, to_acc))
```

```
SELECT graph.path
       GRAPH_TABLE (
FROM
       bank_graph
        MATCH (v1)-[e is TRANSFER]->{1,3} (v2)
         WHERE v1.id = 'B'
                v2.id = 'E'
         AND
        COLUMNS LISTAGG(e.to_acc, ',') AS path)
         graph
```

Vertex 1 (ID='By a bank transfer between 1 and 3 hops is linked to vertex 2 (ID='E')



1) generate data for usage

2) generate apps not code them

Low-Code Developer

Low-Code Developer





Declare App Intent

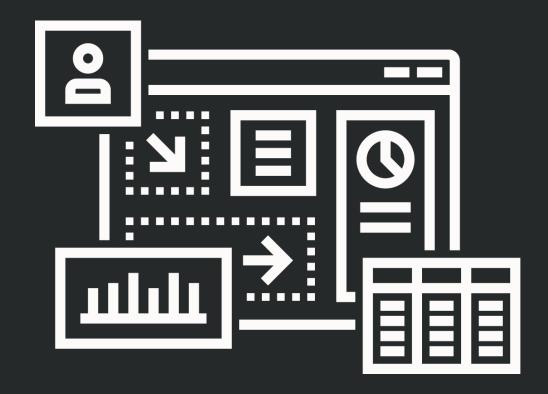
low code is more productive but ...



for 2 reasons



2) the leap to enterprise class



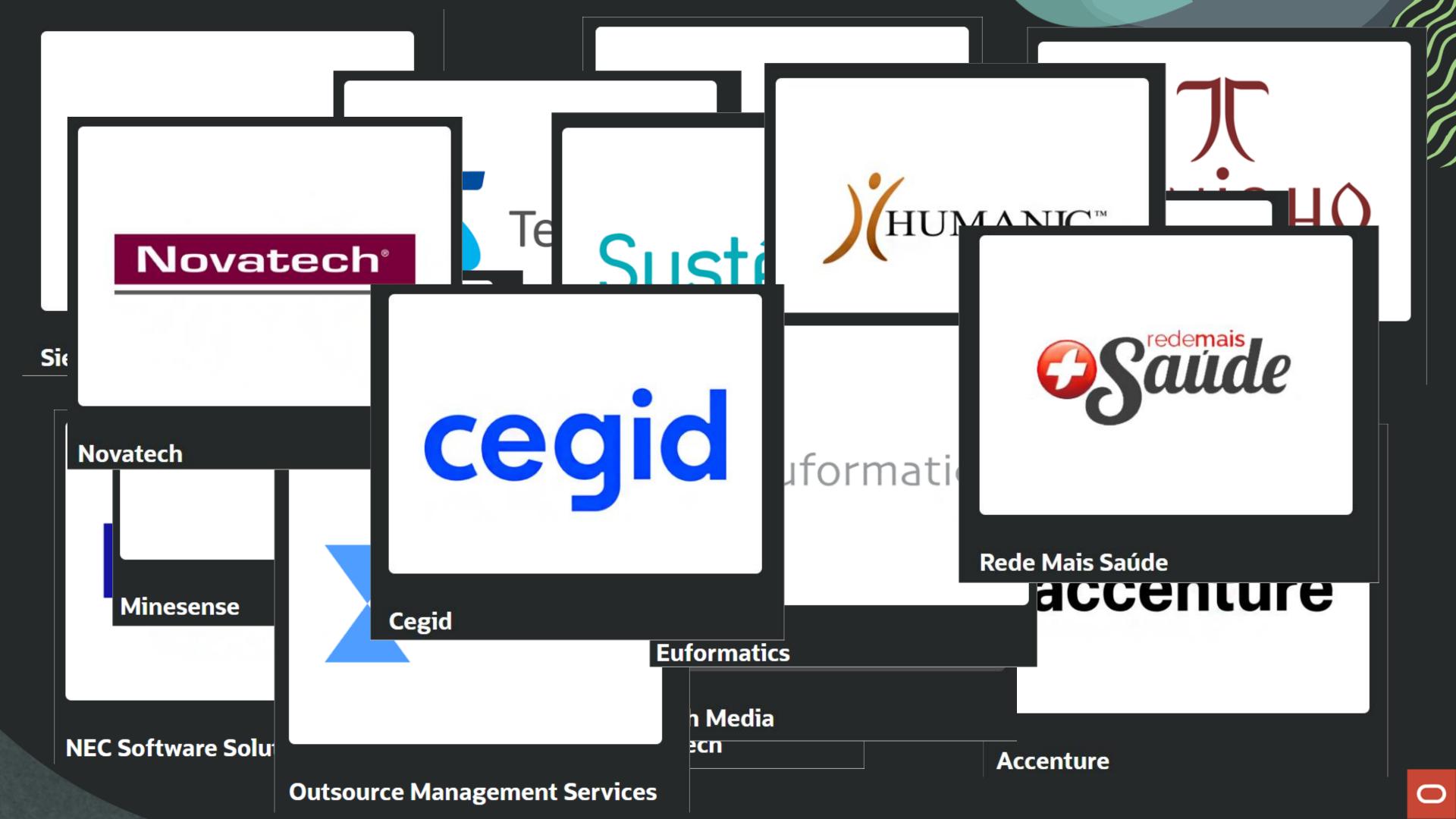
Over 2 million APEX apps 3K new apps are every day

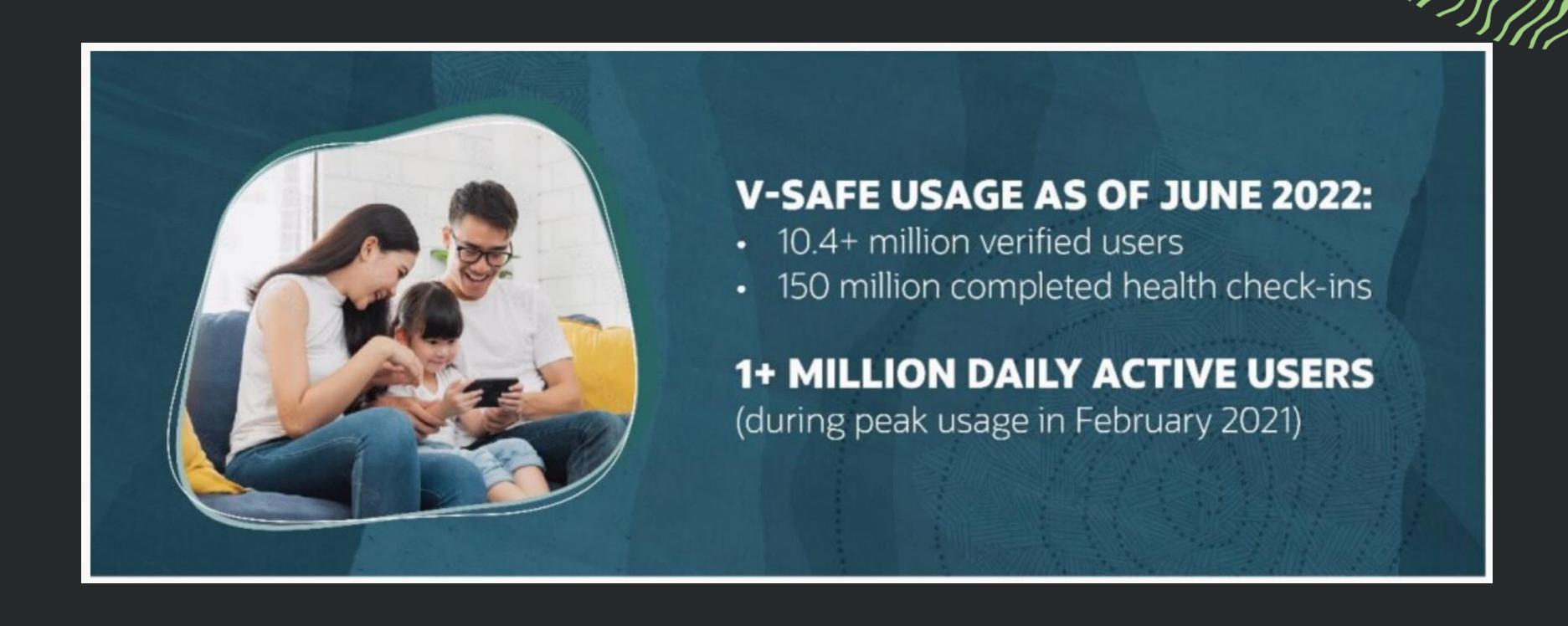
APEX solves both issues

metadata

*generates the code, maintain the etadata

enterprise grade apps





low code is not just APEX

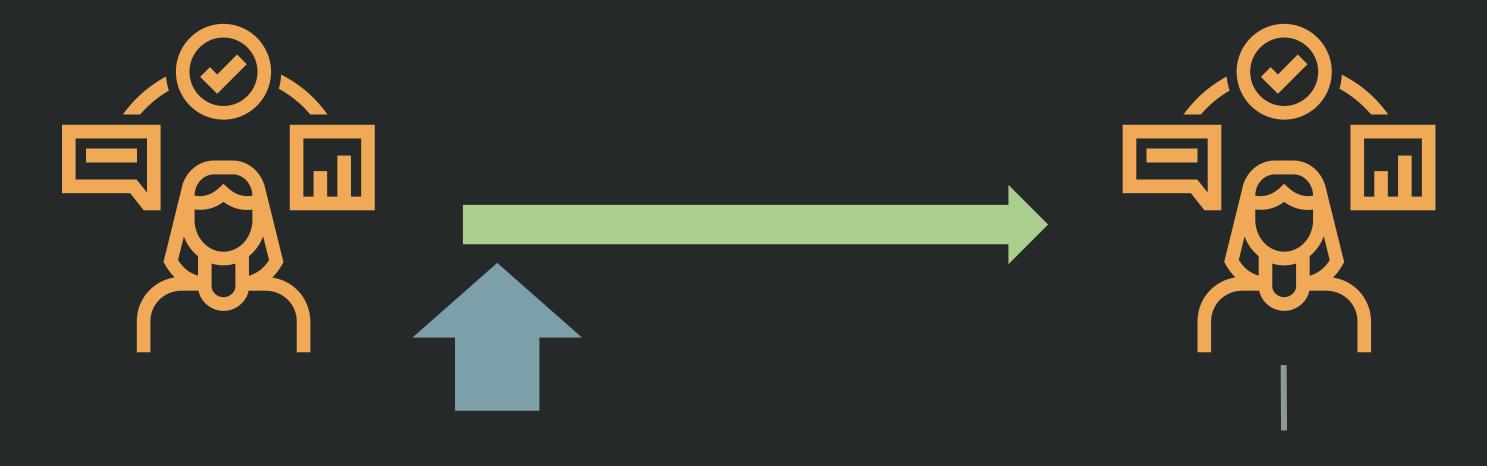
low code across all domains

踞 Low-code data modeling Semantic Graph Data ML Modeling Modeling Modeling Modeling ¥[↑]k Low-code data motion Data REST Data Data Catalog Services Sharing Integration Low-code data analysis SQL **JSON** Data Worksheet Worksheet Analysis Notebooks

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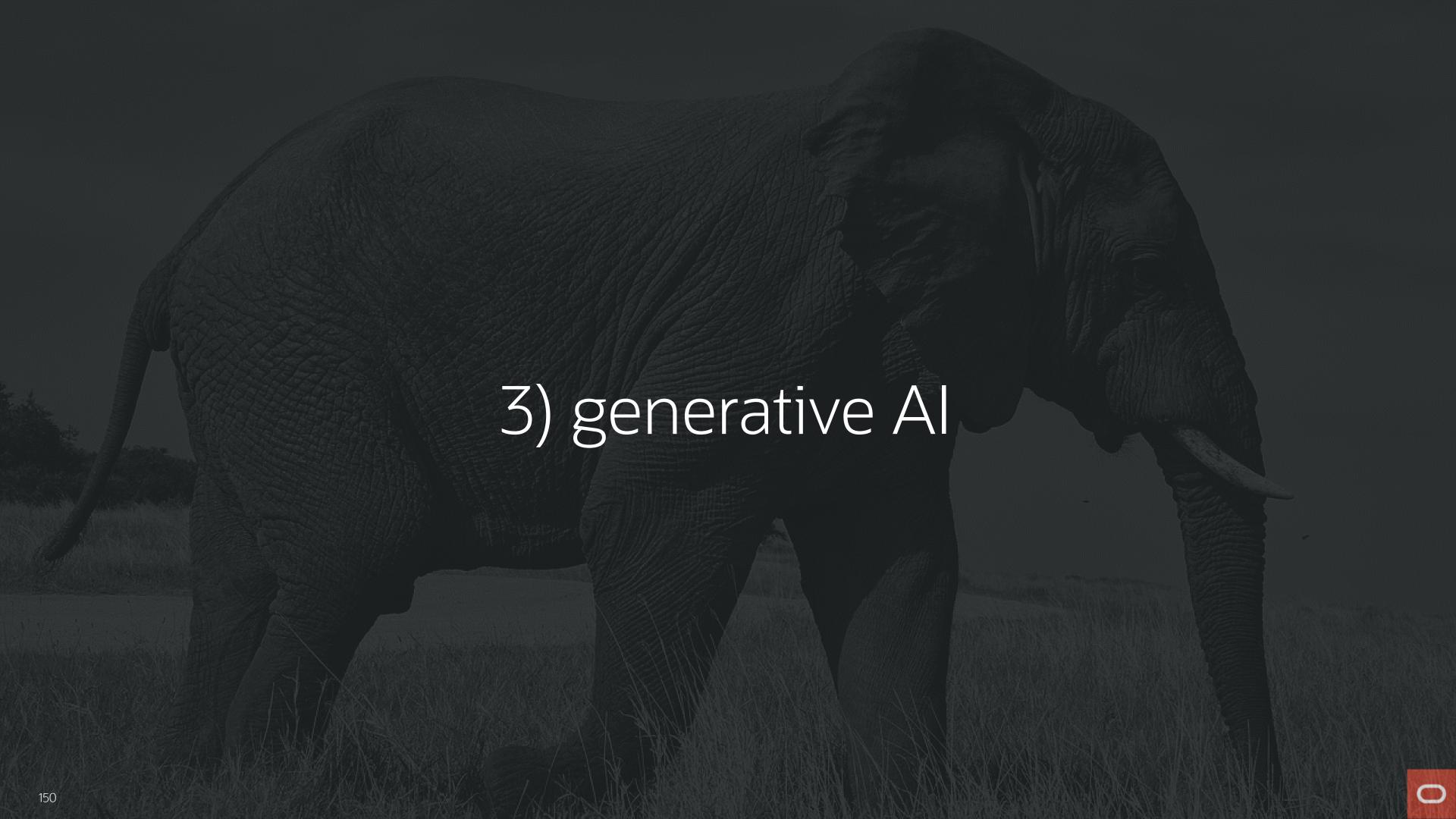
Low-Code Developer

Low-Code Developer



Declare App Intent 1) generate data for usage

2) generate apps not code them



new wave of declarative intent

End-User End-User





exploit any data with natural language

exploit any data ...

the basics



"new" data type



50 21 16 42 33

Al Vectors



"Dude...you invented arrays."

```
**** COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 ****
64K RAM SYSTEM 38911 BASIC BYTES FREE
READY.
RUN
HELLO WORLD
READY.
READY.
10 A(1)=12
```

"OH MY GOD! THIS IS AI!!!"

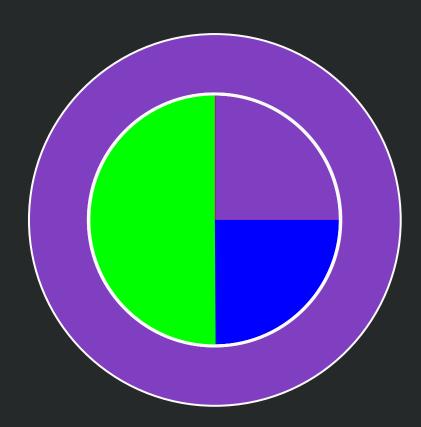
key point

map data to a vector

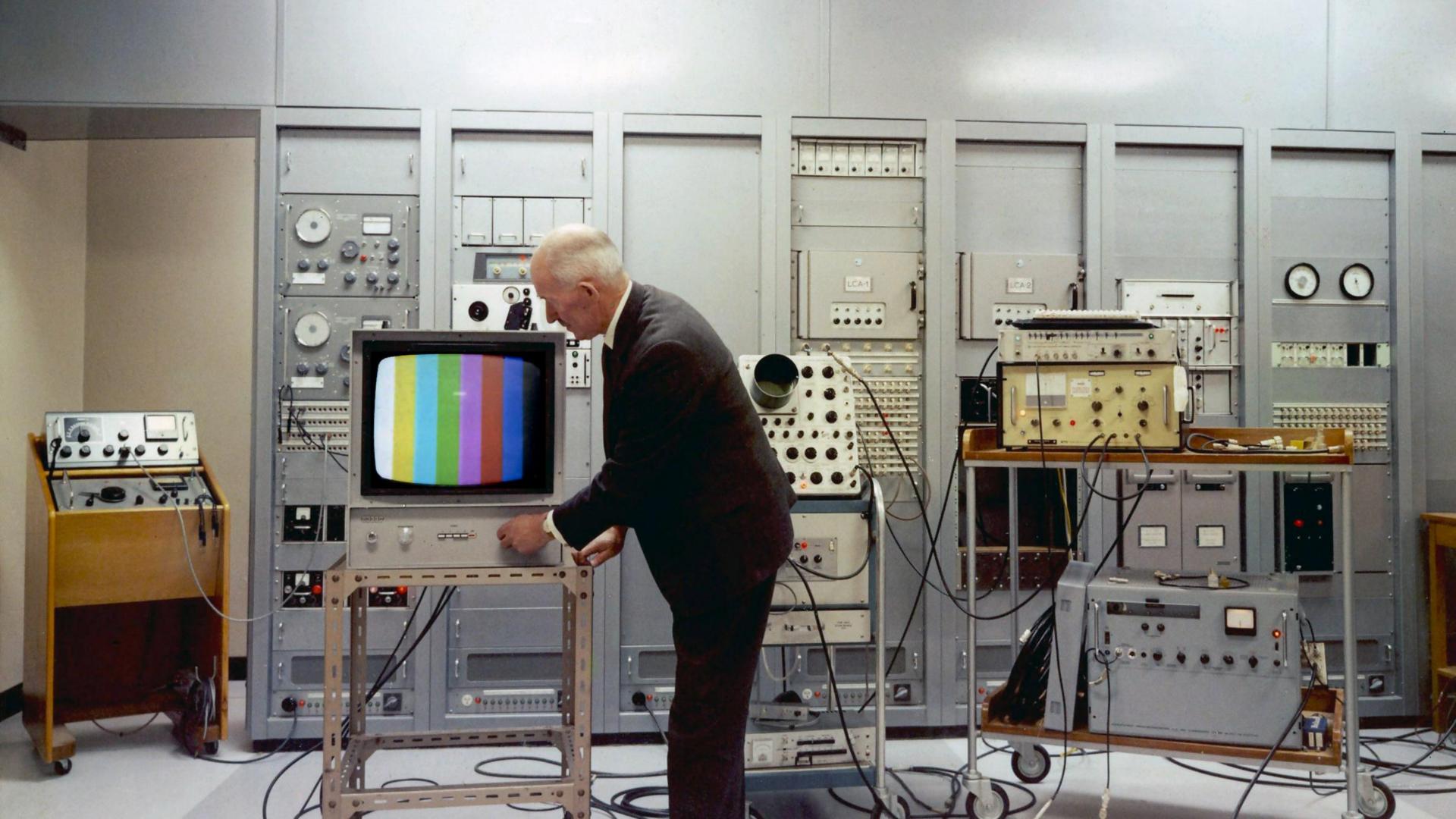
Vector

this is not new





"purple" = $\{r,g,b\}$ = $\{25\%, 50\%, 75\%\}$



so what changed?



10TB raw data

10,000 GPUs weeks of compute \$\$\$\$\$

100GB vectors

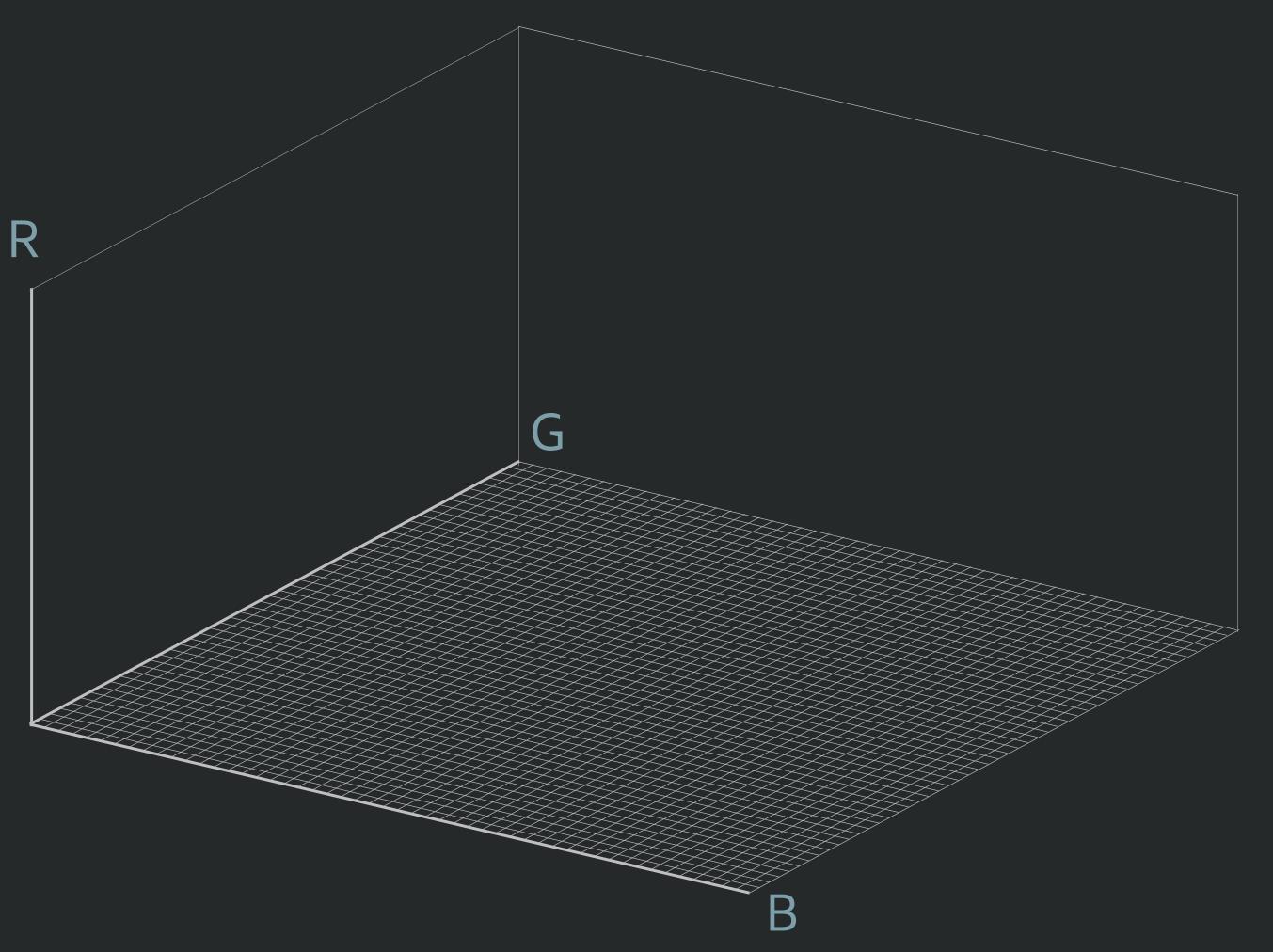


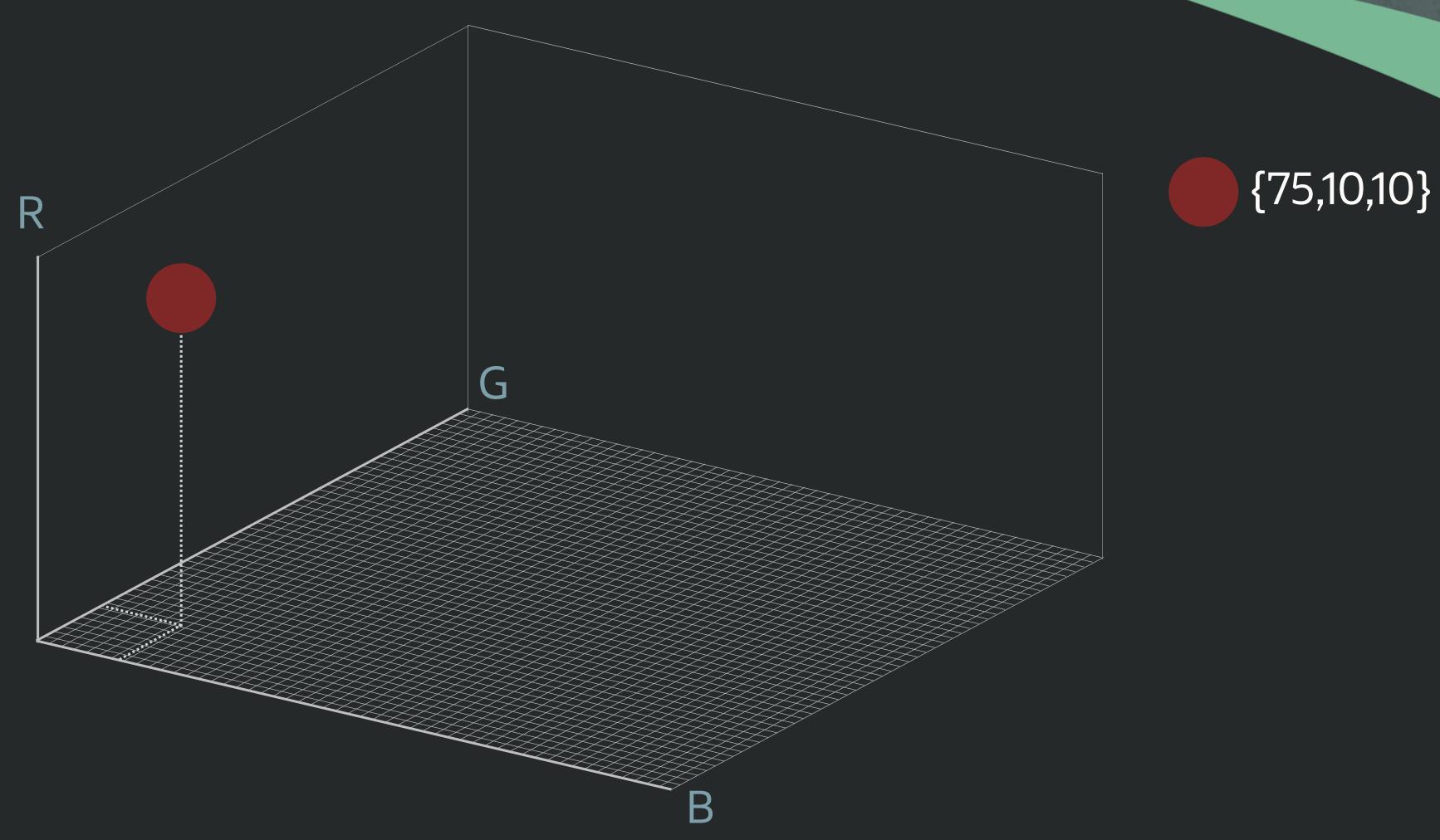
the model is the magic

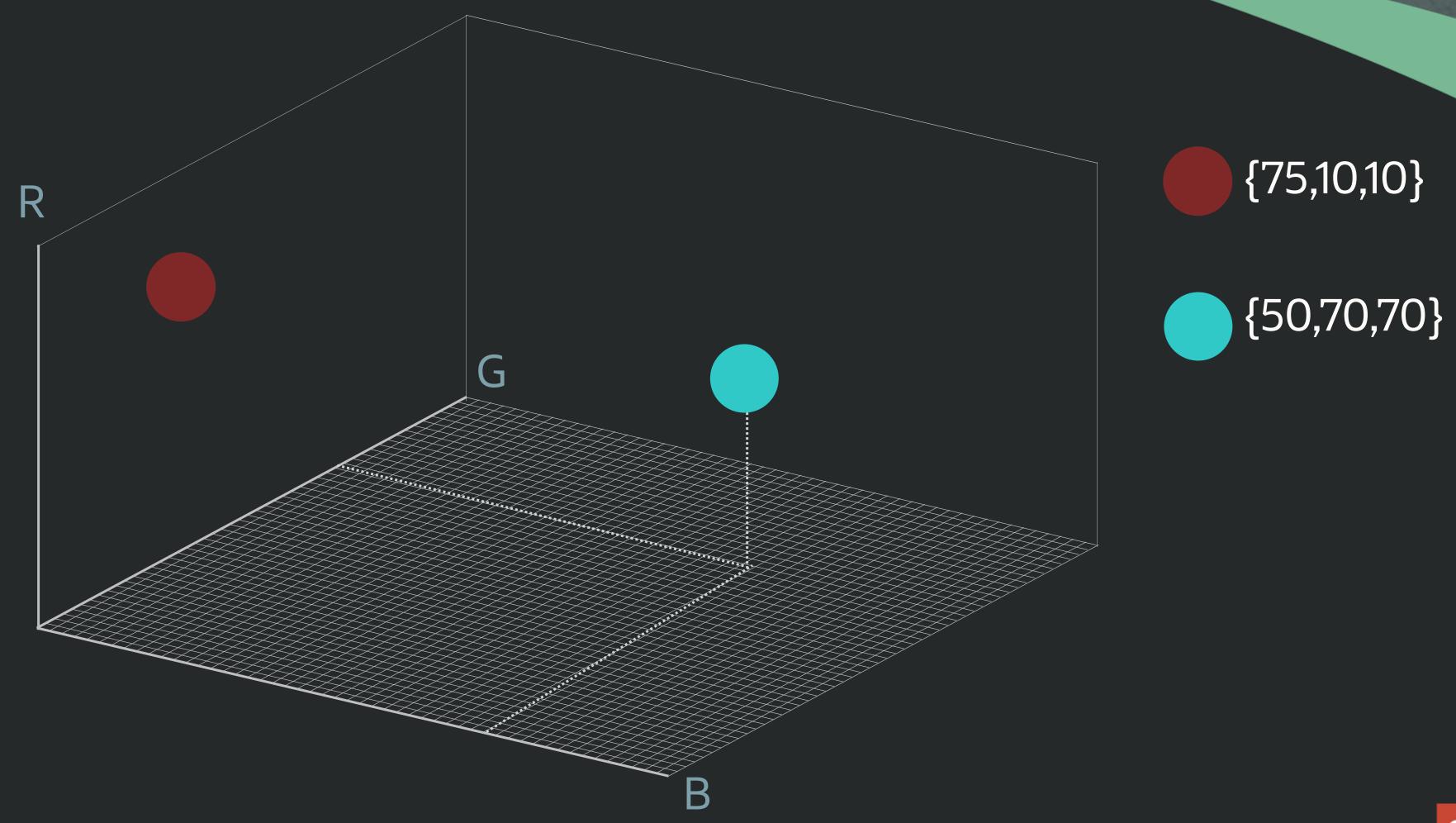
why?

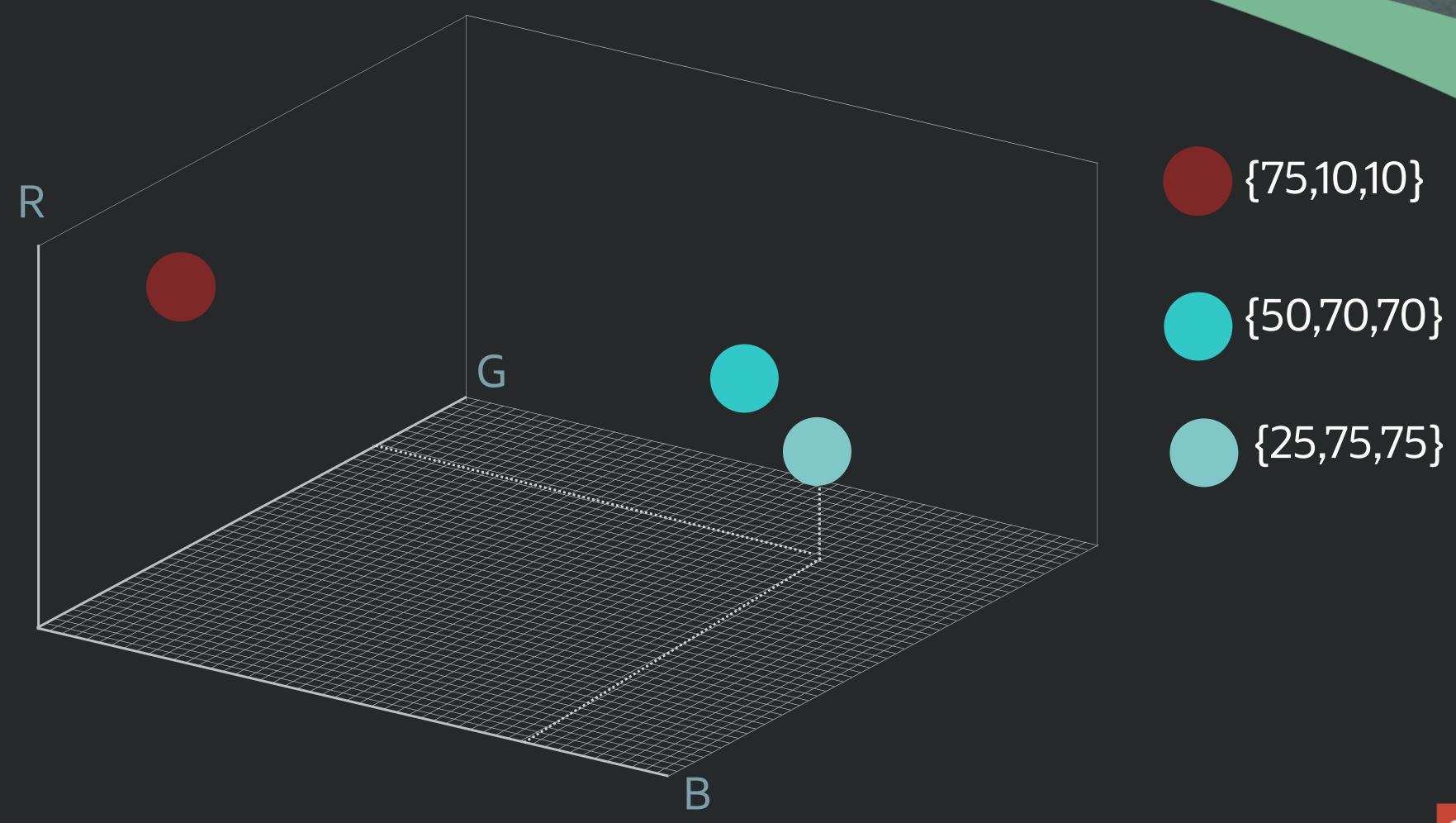
back to our RGB

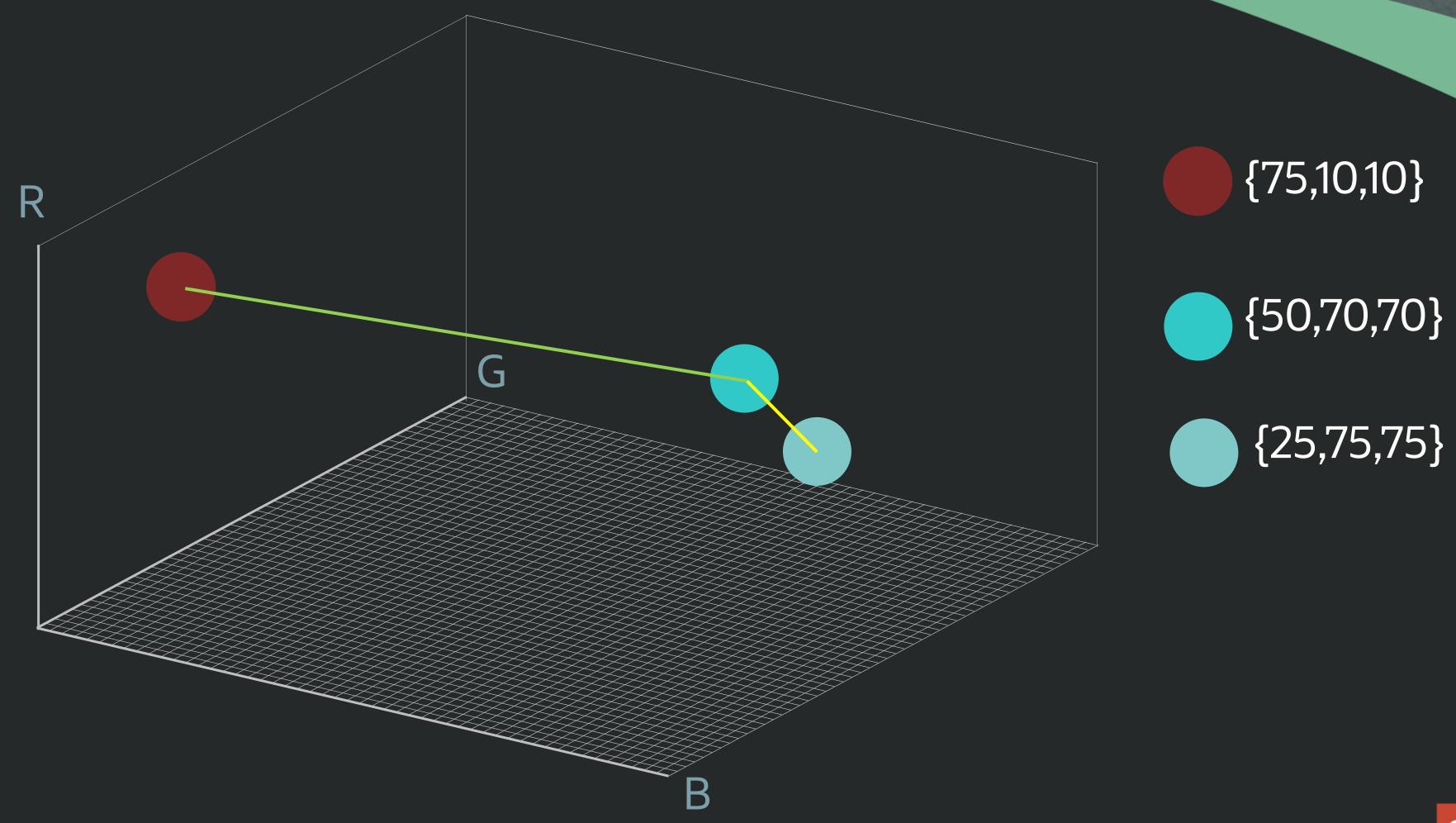




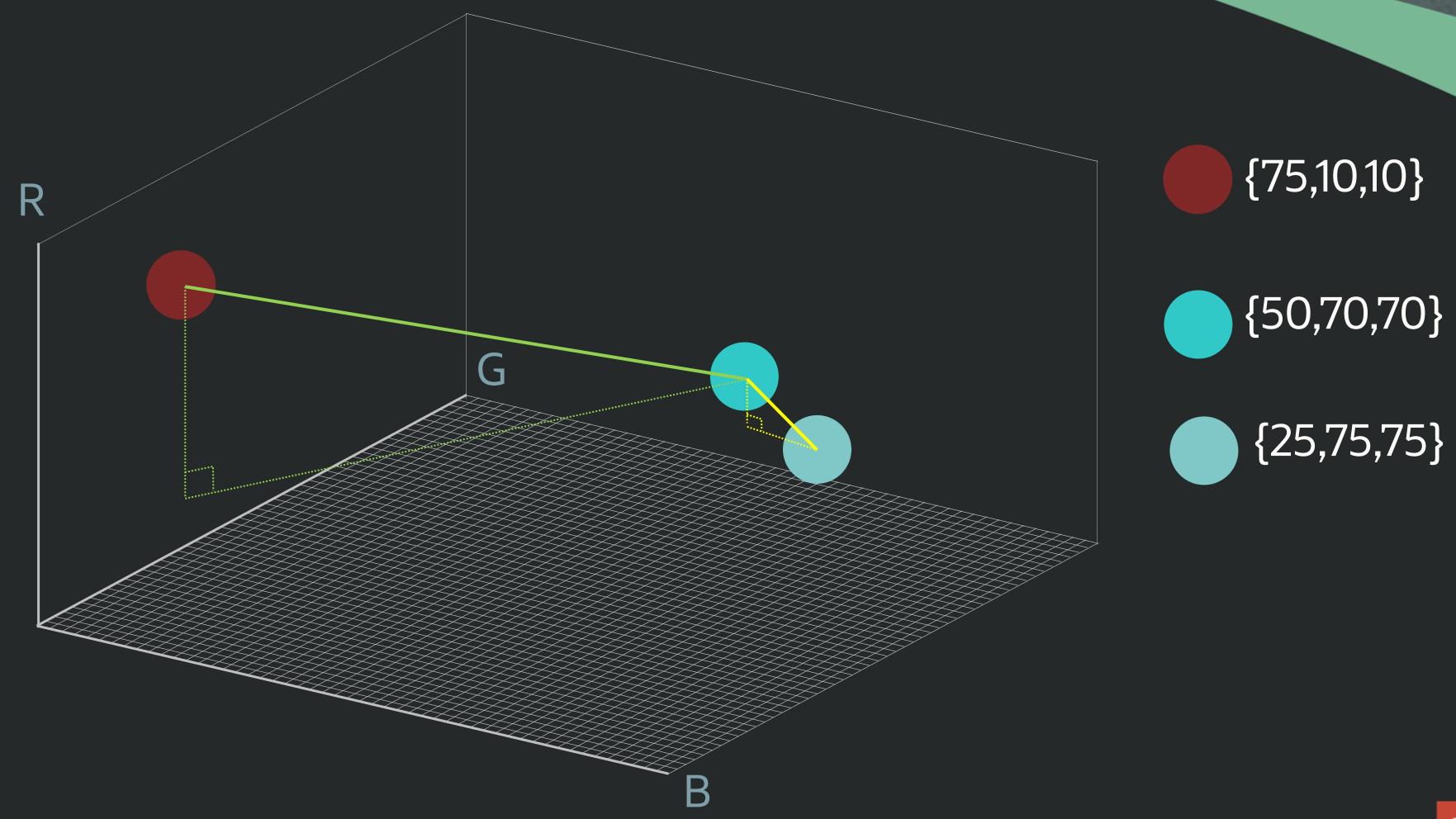






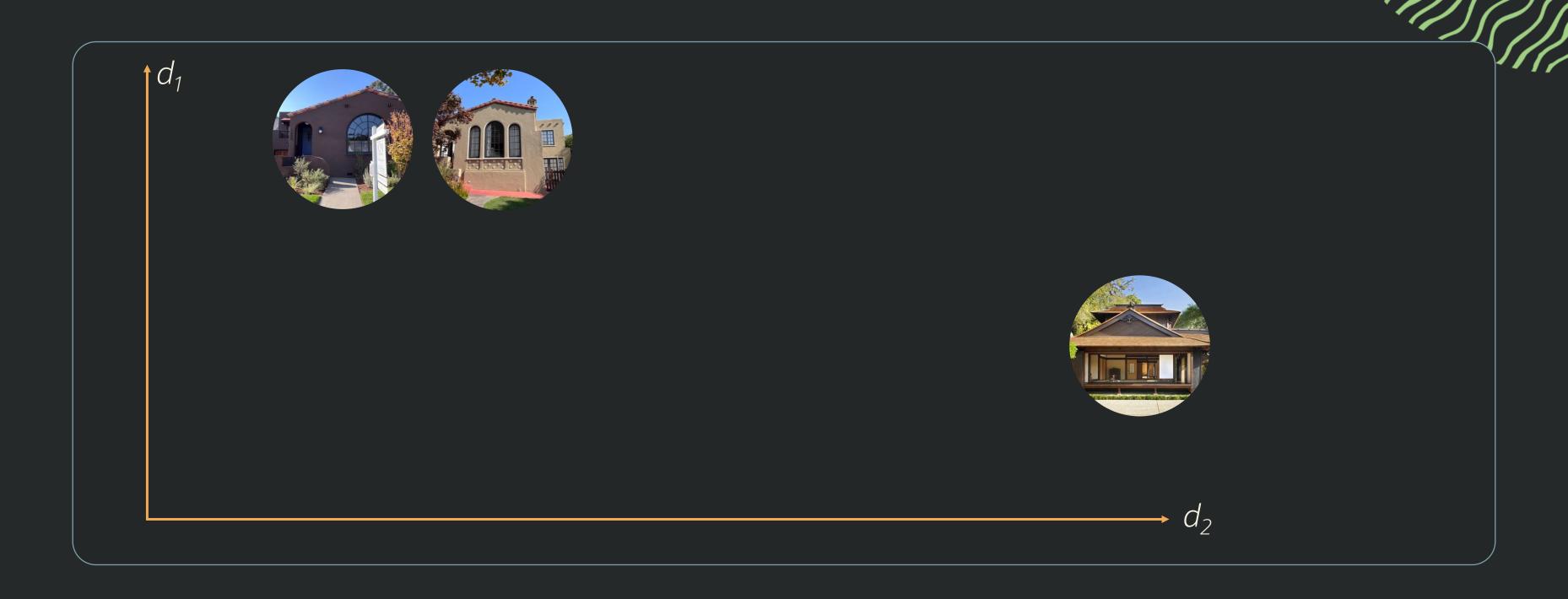


distance = similarity

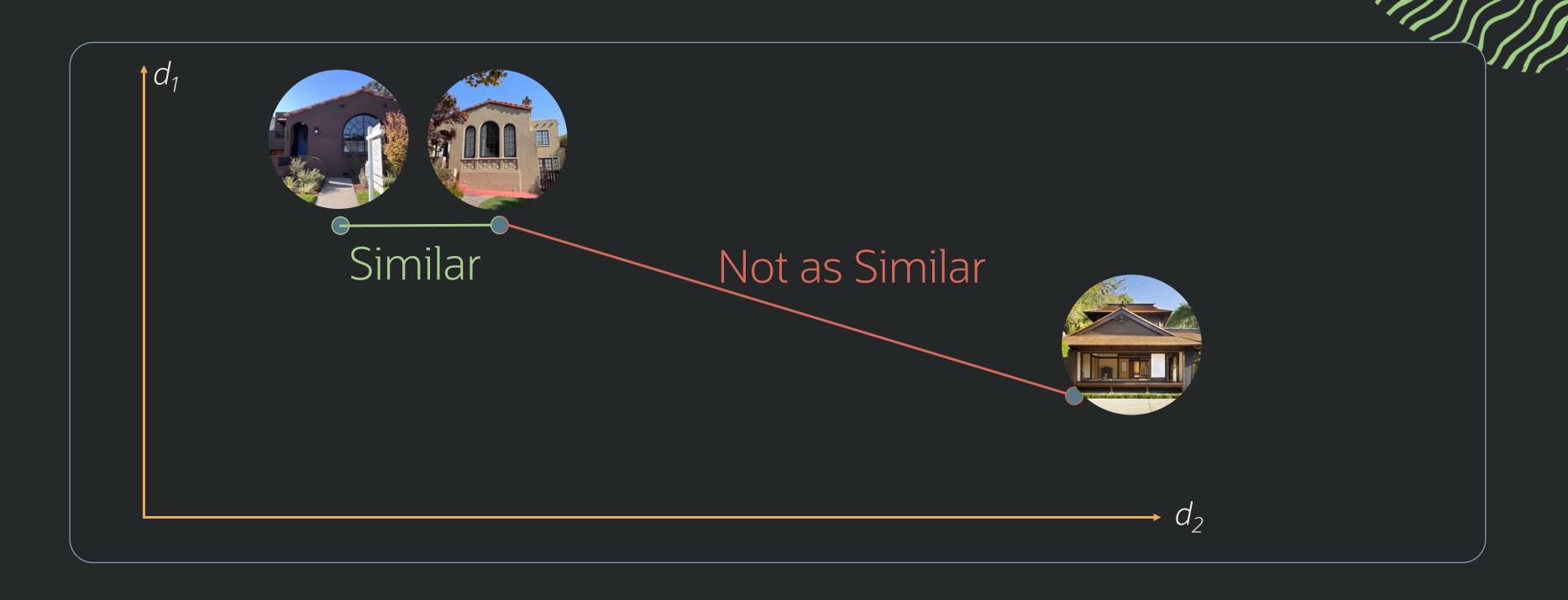


more realistic example: house search





(simplified to 2 dimensions)



distance defines similarity

can apply to anything

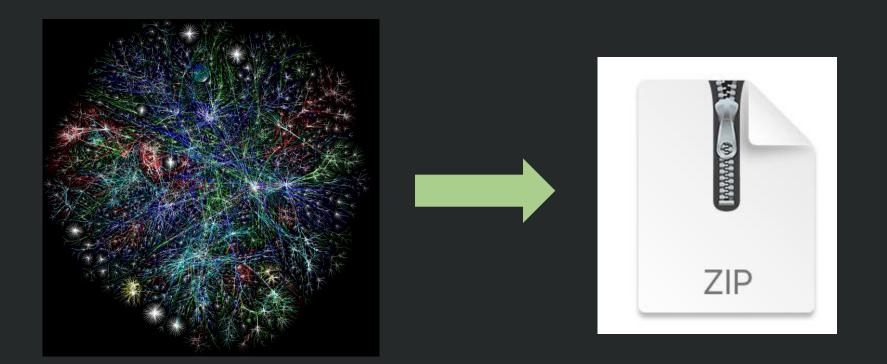
10TB housing data

10TB code

10TB medical studies

10TB literature

10TB "the internet"

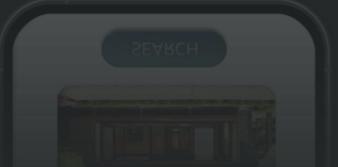


so many potential use cases

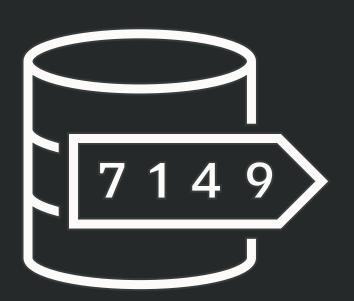
but we have a similar challenge

back to house hunting





start with image similarity search



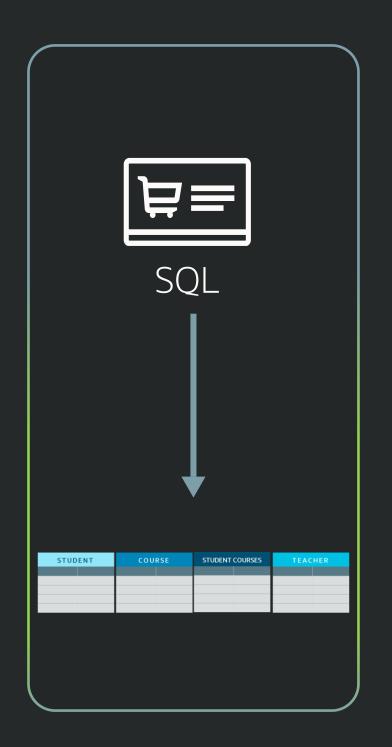
Vector Database

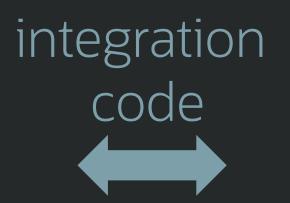


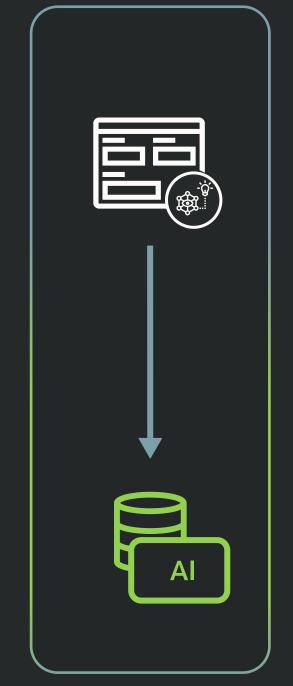
add customer budget, region prices, etc

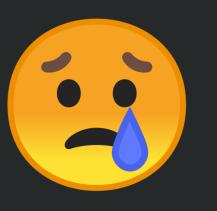


Business Database

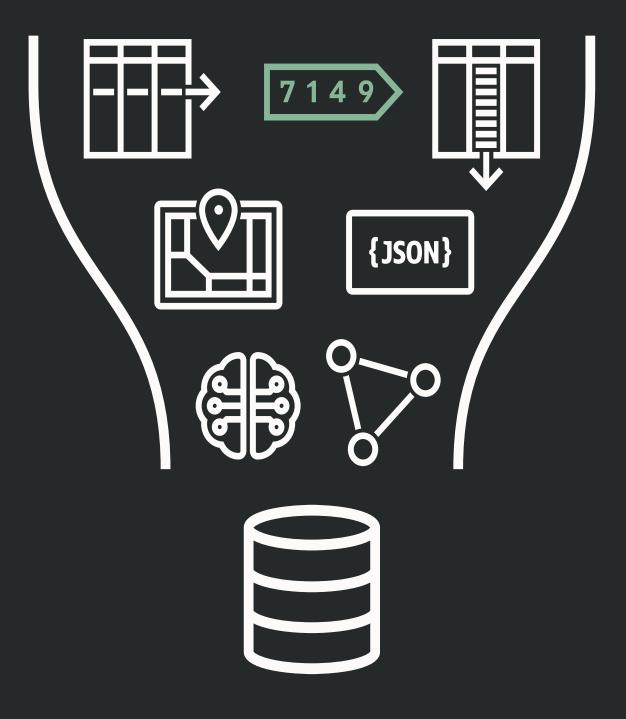












Converged Database



new datatype

```
CREATE TABLE house_for_sale
  (house_id number,
    price number,
    city varchar2(400),
    house_photo blob,
    house_vector VECTOR
);
```





new functions

```
SELECT ...
FROM house_for_sale
ORDER BY
vector_distance(house_vector,:myvector);
```

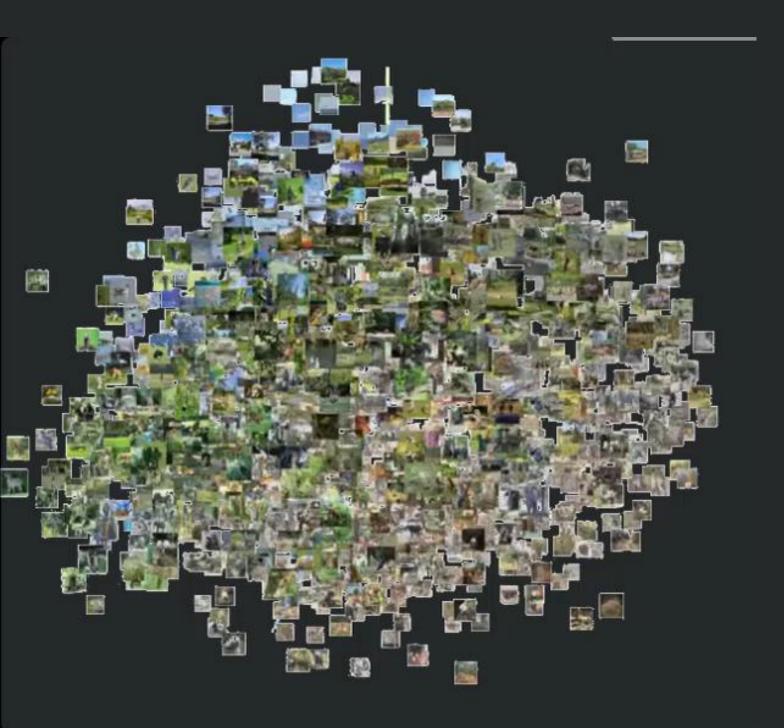




converged



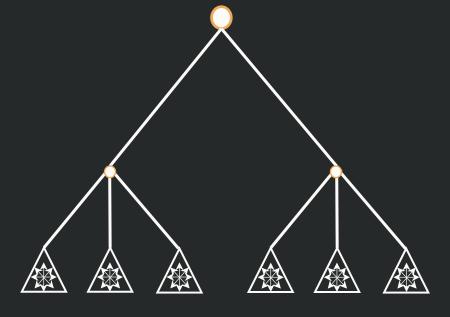
the challenge of vector search



how to search this fast?

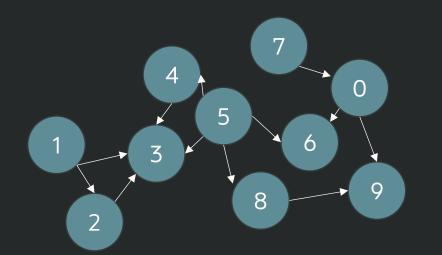
new vector indexes

neighbourhood partitioned

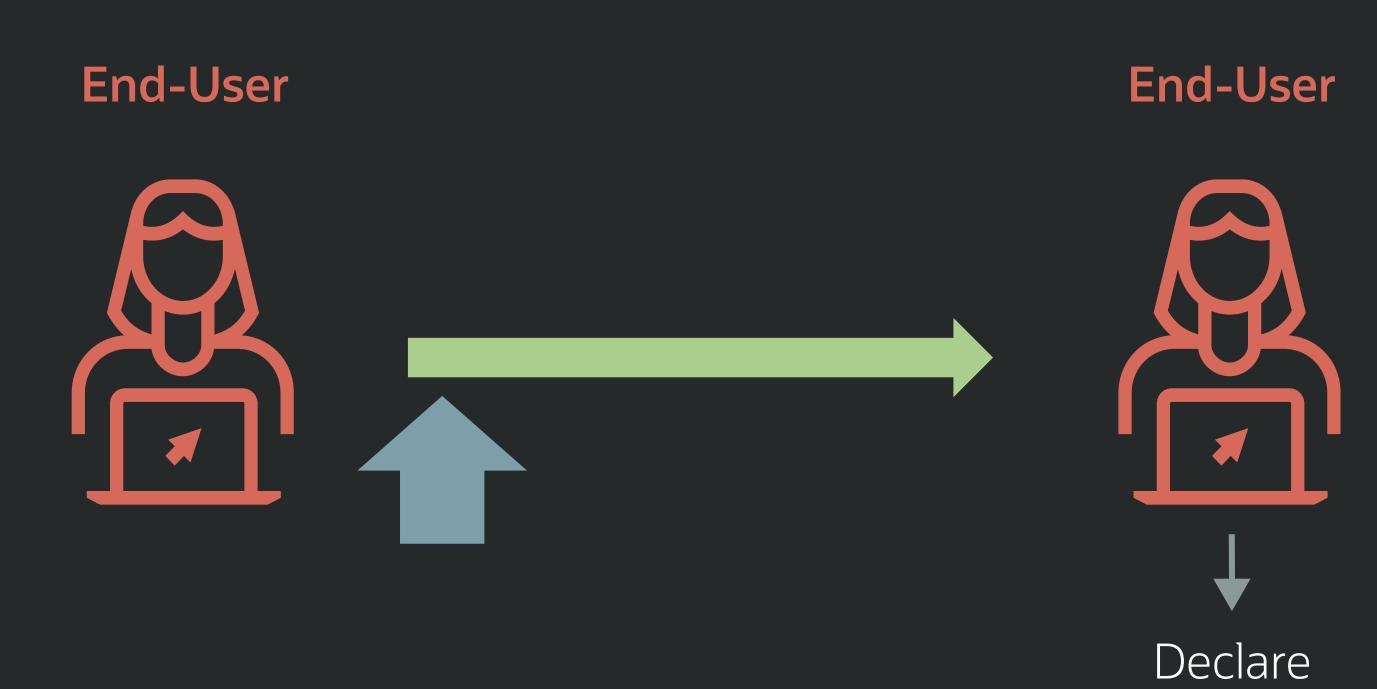




neighbourhood graph



for the end user ... we still aren't there



User Intent

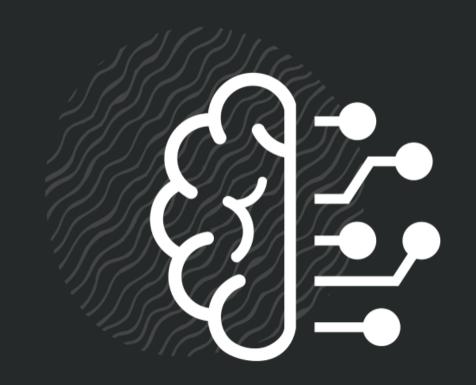
natura\$12nguage

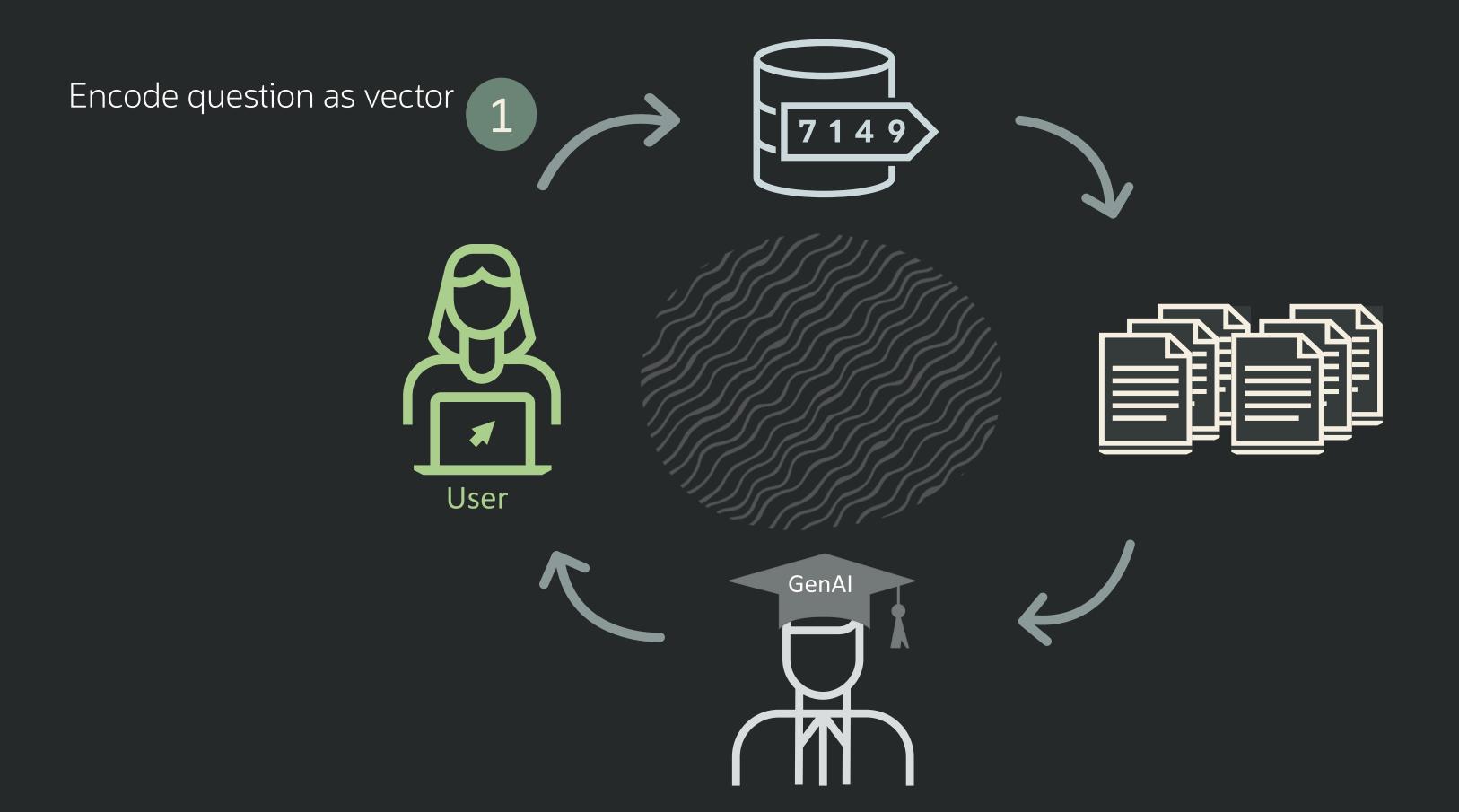
vector datatype / indexes

natural data

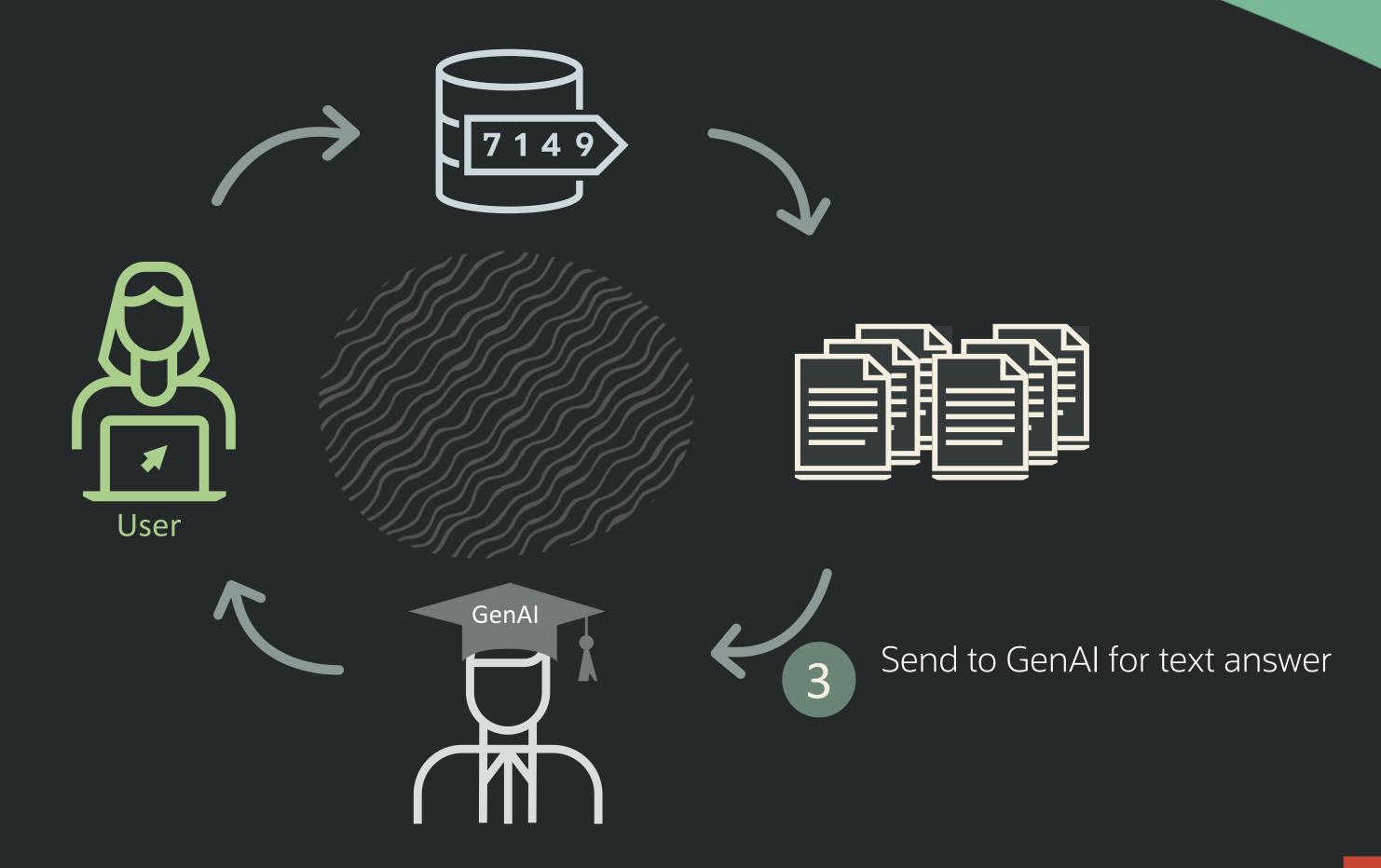
language, images, etc

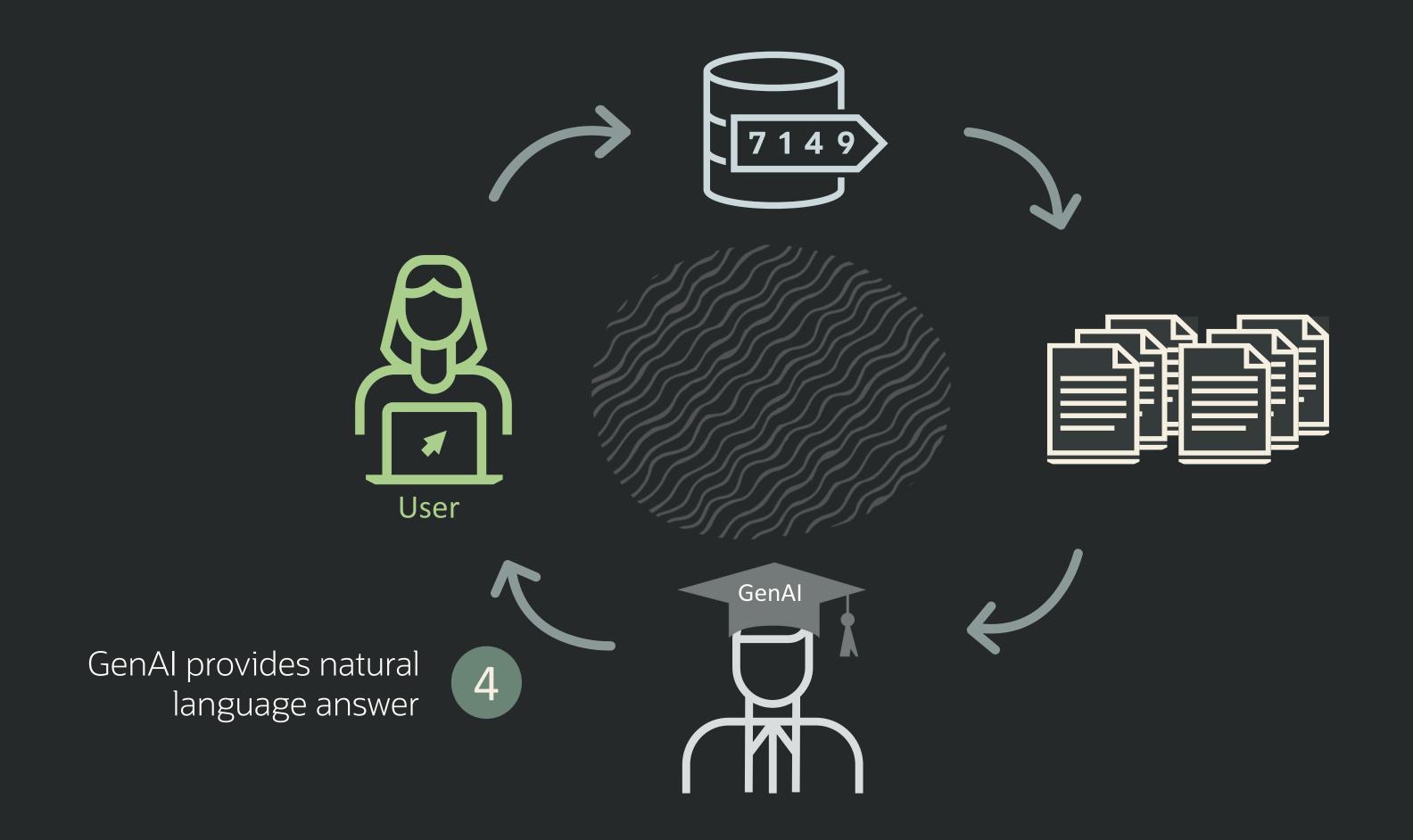
add Generative Al











what about privacy?

local model local LLM

external LLM

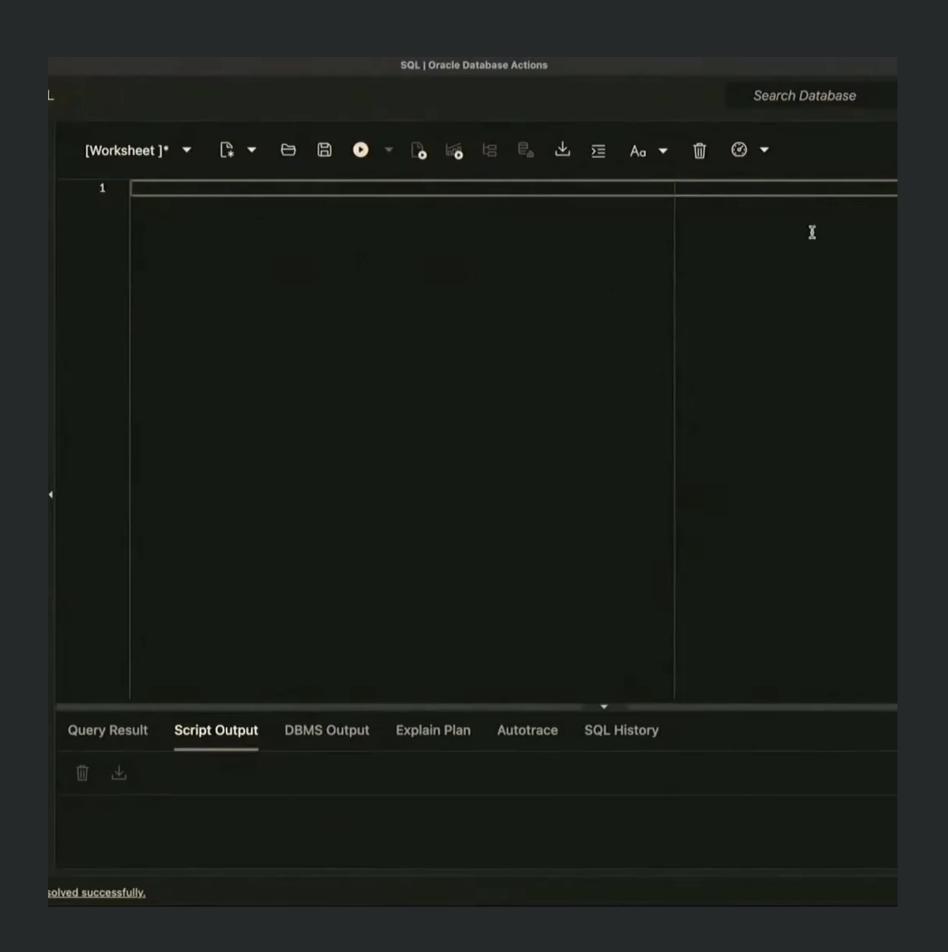
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developers are people too ©

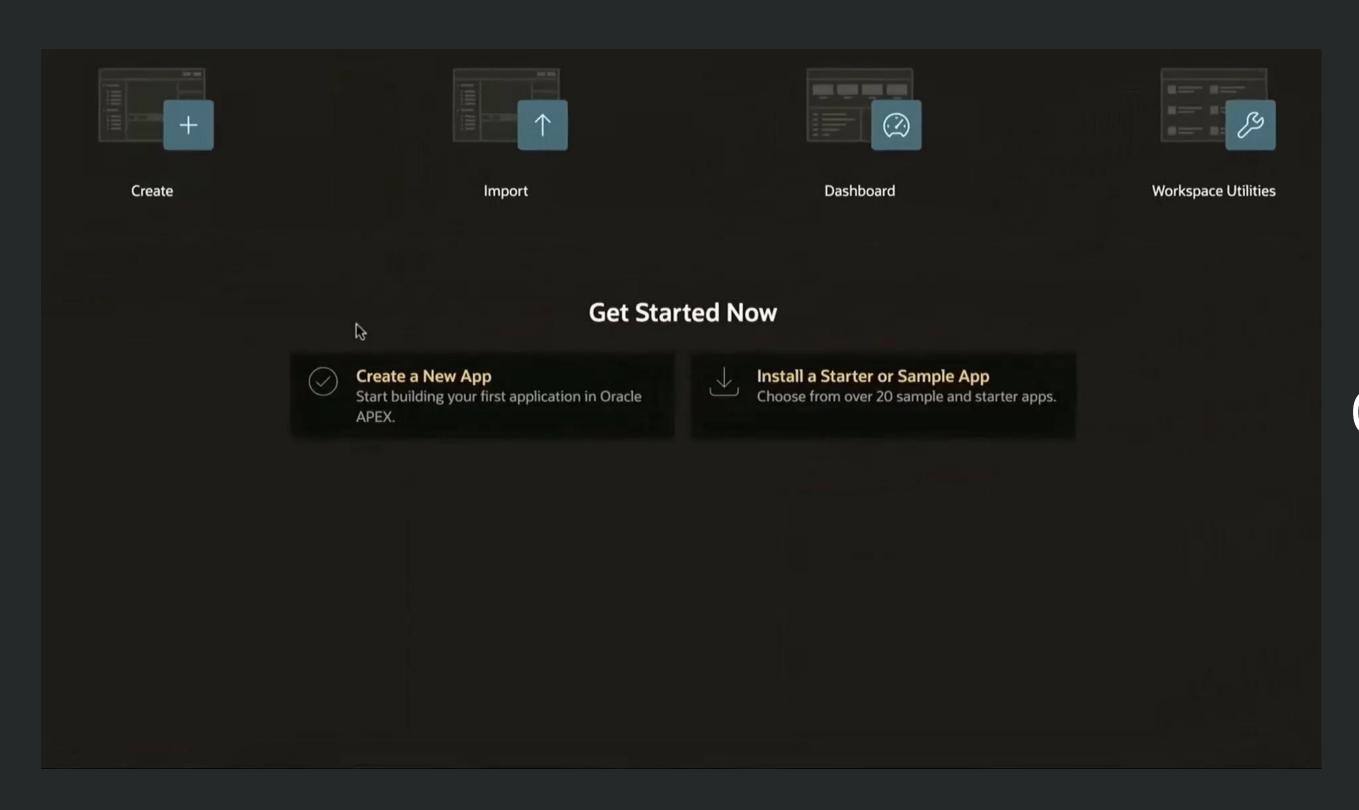
Developer

natural language as code

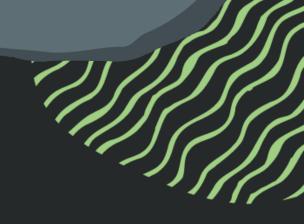




data model intent



coding intent

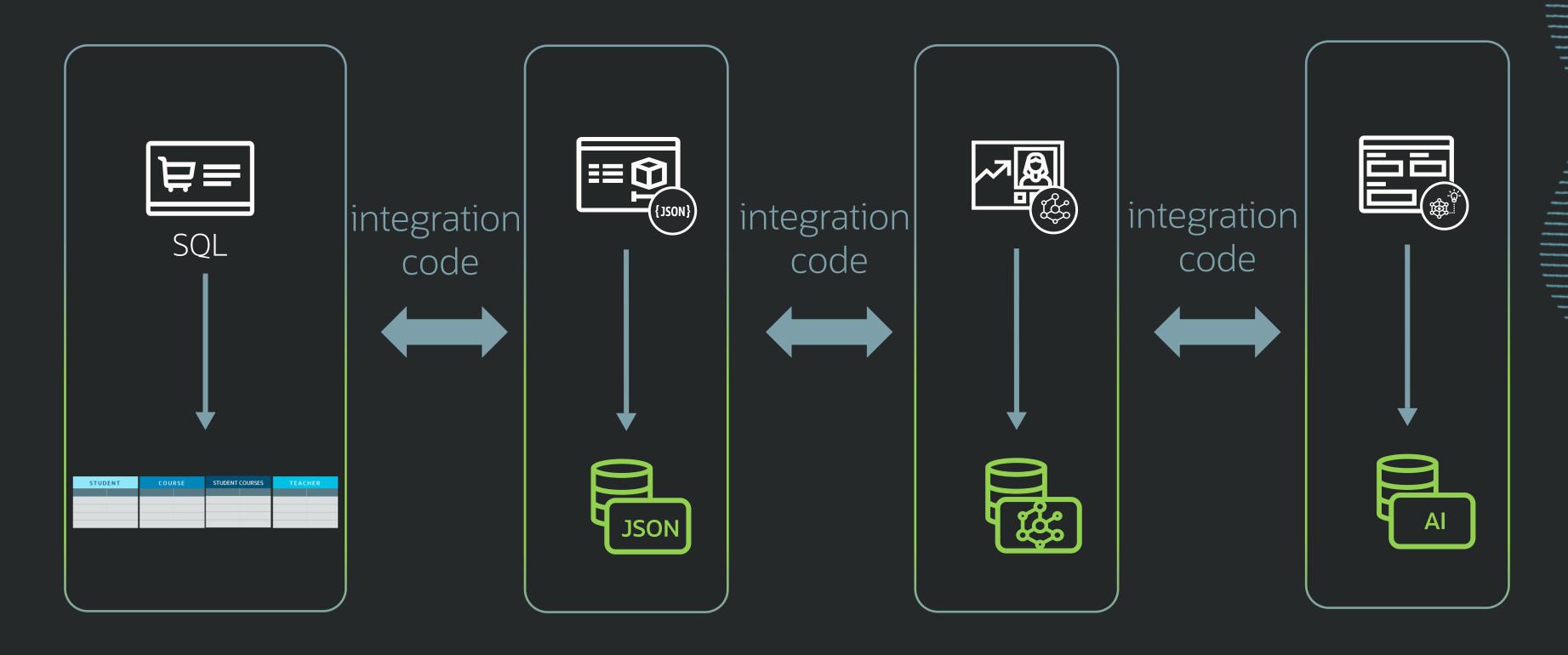


wrap up

we lost our way





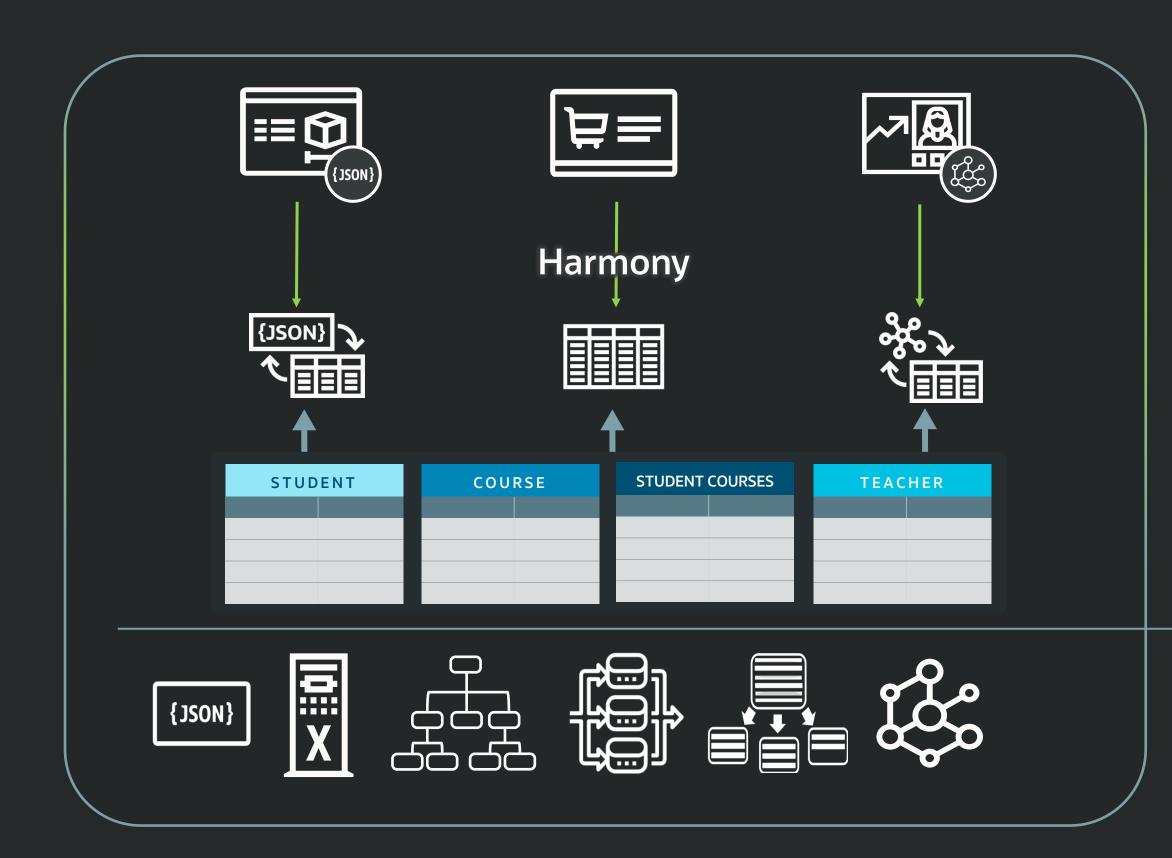


data usage = data storage

data usage



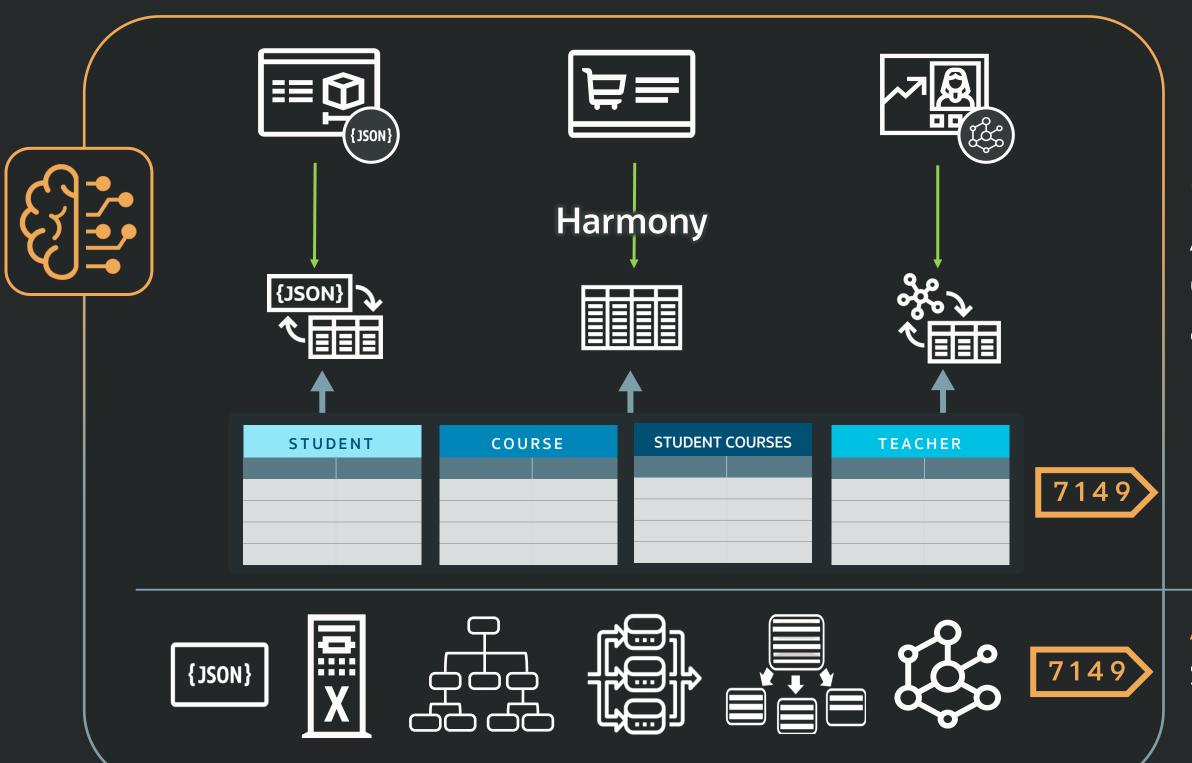
data storage



Database provides data as per usage needs

Simpler App Dev with none of the drawbacks

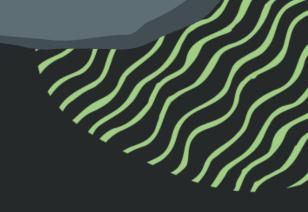
Relational Storage Model Data consistency & quality



Generative Al

Allows natural language for questions, code and applications

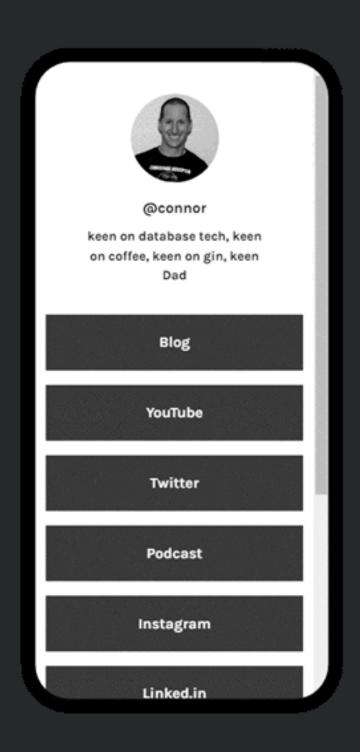
Al Vectors bring semantic search to business data



the future looks awesome!

Learn more





Session feedback



linktr.ee/connor

