

APPLICATION PROGRAMMING: MOBILE COMPUTING [INEA00112W]

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Mobile Databases

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Choose yourself and new technologies



HUMAN CAPITAL
HUMAN – BEST INVESTMENT!



Wrocław University of Technology

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Storing Data on Mobile Devices

- Most mobile applications require data to be stored, organized, and viewed.
- A simple application can simply persist data in a flat file or a record store in device's onboard memory.
- More complex applications can benefit from using a database which supports:
 - organizing data in various tables,
 - providing fast searching using indexes,
 - representing relationships between data in different tables through foreign keys.



Mobile Database Definition

1. Database that can be connected to by a mobile computing device over a mobile network
2. Local (small memory footprint) data repository stored in mobile device memory, which preferably should additionally:
 - download and store information from central/master server (replication)
 - propagate changes (made during the disconnected phase) to the central server so that the master database is updated (synchronization)



Desired features of Mobile Databases

- **Selective replication** – should selectively download the data that maximizes the mobile users' locality of access
- Should provide the user with the needed information **readily available** in a form that is accessible
- **Small size** – database size should be compact enough to fit in the **limited storage** space available
- **Administration-less** – they should not rely on database administrative tasks



Operational Constraints

- **Disconnected Mode** of operation – disconnection is a norm rather than an exception in a mobile environment. This mode of operation is preferred to conserve expensive **network bandwidth** and **battery life**.
- Unreliable network – Access to the server should be minimized to cope up with the high error rate experienced in a mobile environment.
- **Limited** availability of memory – the processing requirements shouldn't place a significant burden on the limited system resources.



Why Develop Mobile Database Applications?

- Mobile database applications are an effective way to **streamline business** processes and ensure that end users **always have access** to the critical corporate information they need to do their jobs.
- Mobile applications work best when they include some kind of **local data store**.
- Data operations are **faster** and can occur at **any time**.



Several Competing Products

- Sybase Inc.'s SQL Anywhere
- IBM's DB2 Everyplace
- Microsoft SQL Server Compact Edition
- Oracle9i Lite
- Borland JDataStore
- HanDBase from DDH Software Inc
- SQLBase from Gupta Technologies
- MobiSnap

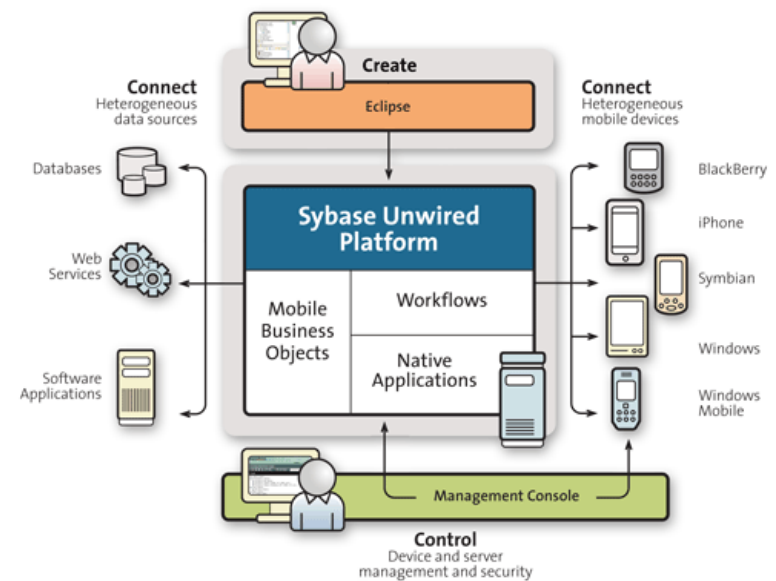


Market Share About 70% !

Sybase is recognized as the leader in mobile device management (MDM) enterprise software market for the ninth consecutive year.

[Worldwide Mobile Device Management Enterprise 2010 – 2014 Forecast 2009 Vendor Shares report, August 2010]

- founded in 1984 (Watcom SQL)
- 1988: partnership with Microsoft to port SQL Server to Windows and OS/2
- 1995: Renames the main product SQL Server to its current name Adaptive Server Enterprise
- **2000: iAnywhere Solutions Inc.** (subsidiary of Sybase) **SQL Anywhere** became flagship relational database management system (MobiLink data synchronization, UltraLite mobile database for Palm OS and Windows CE)
- 2006: SQL Anywhere ver. 10. (**Symbian** support)
- 2008: SQL Anywhere ver. 11 (**BlackBerry** support)
- 2010: SQL Anywhere ver. 12 (**iPhone** support)





Sybase SQL Anywhere Components (for mobility)

- **SQL Anywhere Server** – Small-footprint, self-managing relational database with high reliability, high performance out of the box, and a full range of SQL features across a variety of platforms scalable from handhelds to large server installations.
- **UltraLite** – Database system for small devices, including Windows Mobile/ Pocket PC, Symbian, iPhone and Palm OS devices, providing full transaction-processing support, a choice of development models, and synchronization with enterprise data stores.
- **MobiLink** – Synchronization and mobile messaging technology for sharing information among relational databases while maintaining the integrity of transactions across the entire system.
- **UltraLiteJ** – Pure Java database system for small devices, specifically for Blackberry and other J2ME environments. SQL, full transaction-processing support, and synchronization with enterprise data stores.
- **QAnywhere** – Application-to-application messaging solution that delivers secure and assured message delivery for distributed and mobile users.

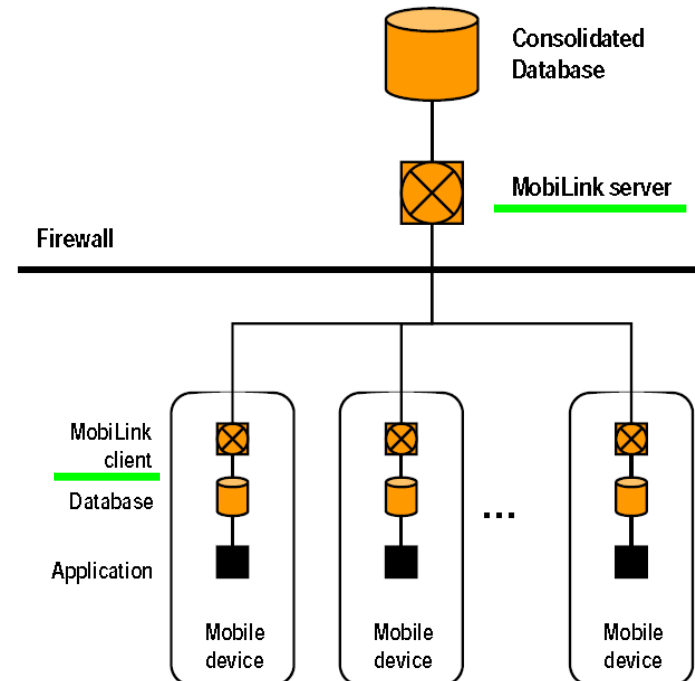
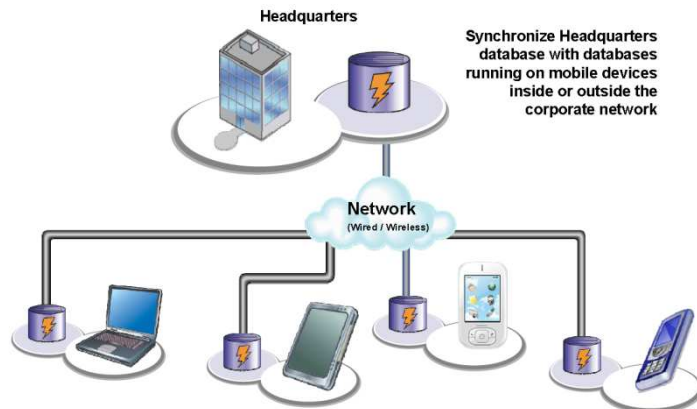




Example application scenarios

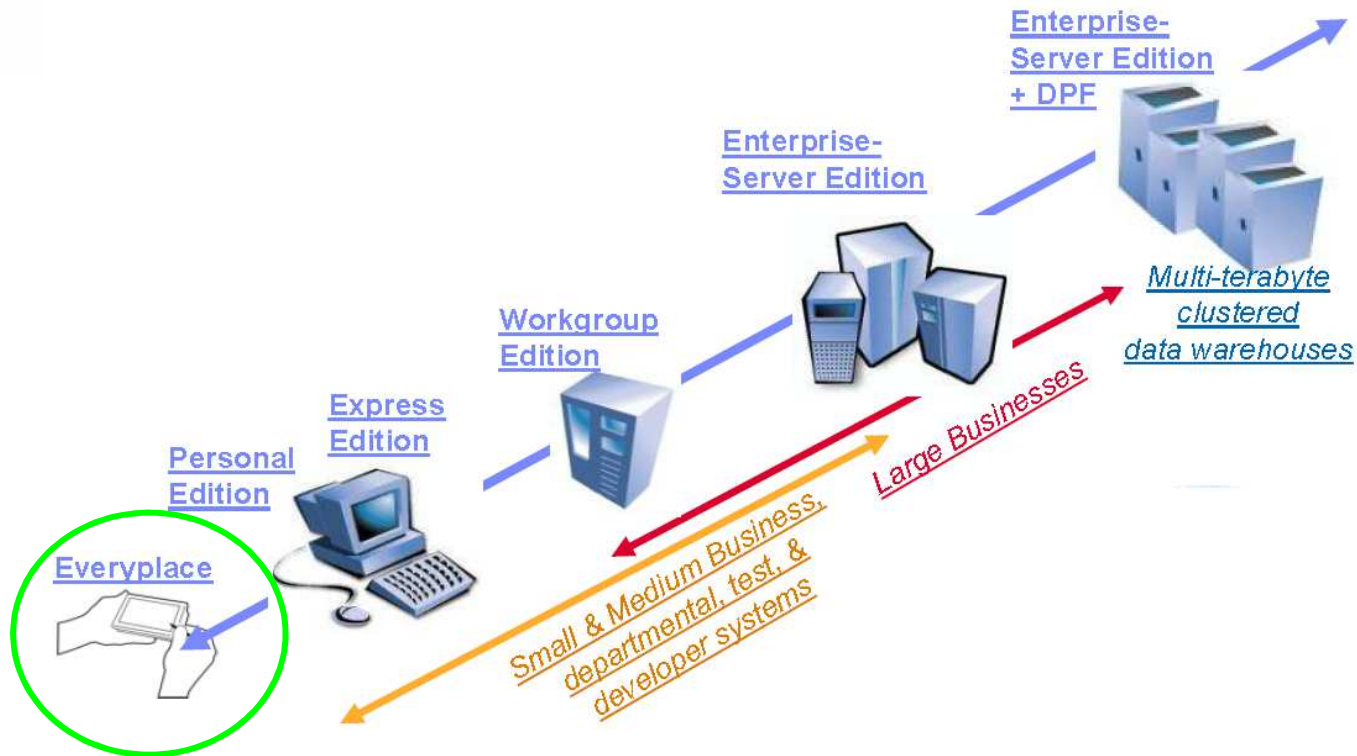
Possible Mobile Architectures:

- **Database & synchronization**
- Database & synchronization with mobile messaging
- Mobile messaging





DB2 Database Editions





DB2 Everyplace Characteristics

(RDBMS especially made for mobile devices and embedded systems)

- Small footprint (180-220Kb)
- Broad platform support
- Zero Administration
- Supports a subset of SQL
- Expression and Aggregate functions
- Transaction support
- Remote Stored Procedure Call support
- Local Data Encryption (allows table-level data encryption)
- Secondary Storage support (Allow connection to databases stored in:
 - Palm main memory,
 - IBM Microdrive or Compact Flash card
 - Sony Memory Stick
 - SD MemoryCard or MultiMediaCard))
- Secure communication support with Sync Server
- DBCS (double byte character set) and NLV support National Language Support



DB2 Everyplace features

Supported Datatypes:

- INTEGER
- SMALLINT
- DECIMAL
- CHARACTER
- VARCHAR
- BLOB
- DATE
- TIME
- TIMESTAMP

Supported popular languages:

- Java
- Visual Basic
- C/C++
- .NET

Supported subset of SQL instructions:

- CREATE TABLE / INDEX
- DROP TABLE / INDEX
- INSERT with subselects
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- SELECT (JOIN (up to 8 tables), GROUP BY, ORDER BY, LIMIT (integer) for result set)
- IN predicate
- Default values
- CHECK constraints
- Multi-column primary key, foreign key
- Scrollable Cursors (SQL_FETCH_NEXT, _PRIOR, _FIRST, _LAST, _ABSOLUTE, _RELATIVE)
- REORG TABLE (compresses the data)
- GRANT / REVOKE (manage privileges required to manipulate encrypted tables)
- CALL procedure (for Remote Stored Procedures)



DB2 Everyplace features

Supports all popular IDE:

- Rational
- Websphere
- Eclipse
- Visual Studio .NET

On Device Tools and Utilities

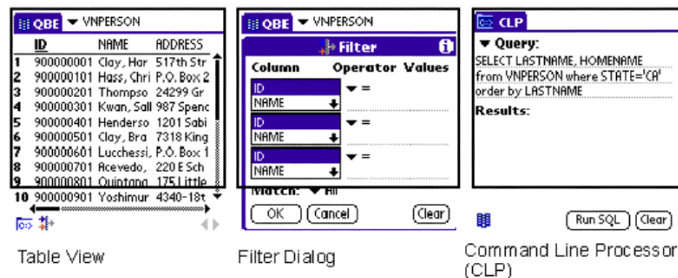
- CLP - Command Line Processor
- Query By Example – Visual Table Browser

Secured with:

- Authentication:
 - MD5 authentication for standalone
 - LDAP authentication with WEA
- Communication data encryption
 - 56-bit and 128-bit DES for standalone
 - SSL with WEA
- Local data encryption on devices setup through central administration

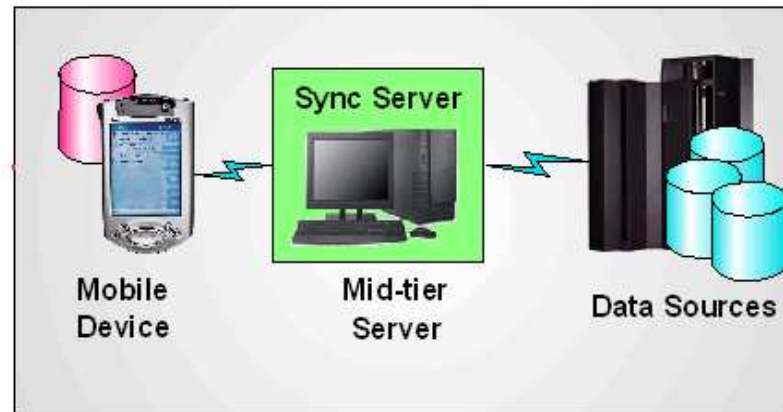
Encryption levels:

- Table level encryption
- End-to-end transaction encryption
- Password protection with encryption
- Removable memory card support





DB2 Everyplace Supported Platforms



Client platforms:

- Pocket PC / .NET
- Palm OS
- Symbian OS
- Java 2 Micro Edition
- QNX Neutrino
- Embedded Linux
- Desktop platforms
 - Linux
 - Win32

Server platforms:

- Windows
- AIX
- Linux
- Solaris
- Linux for iSeries
- IXA (integrated xSeries Adapter) for Windows

Sync Server data sources:

- Informix Dynamic Server, Cloudscape, DB2 UDB
- JDBC sources
 - Microsoft SQL Server
 - Oracle
 - Other JDBC Compliant sources



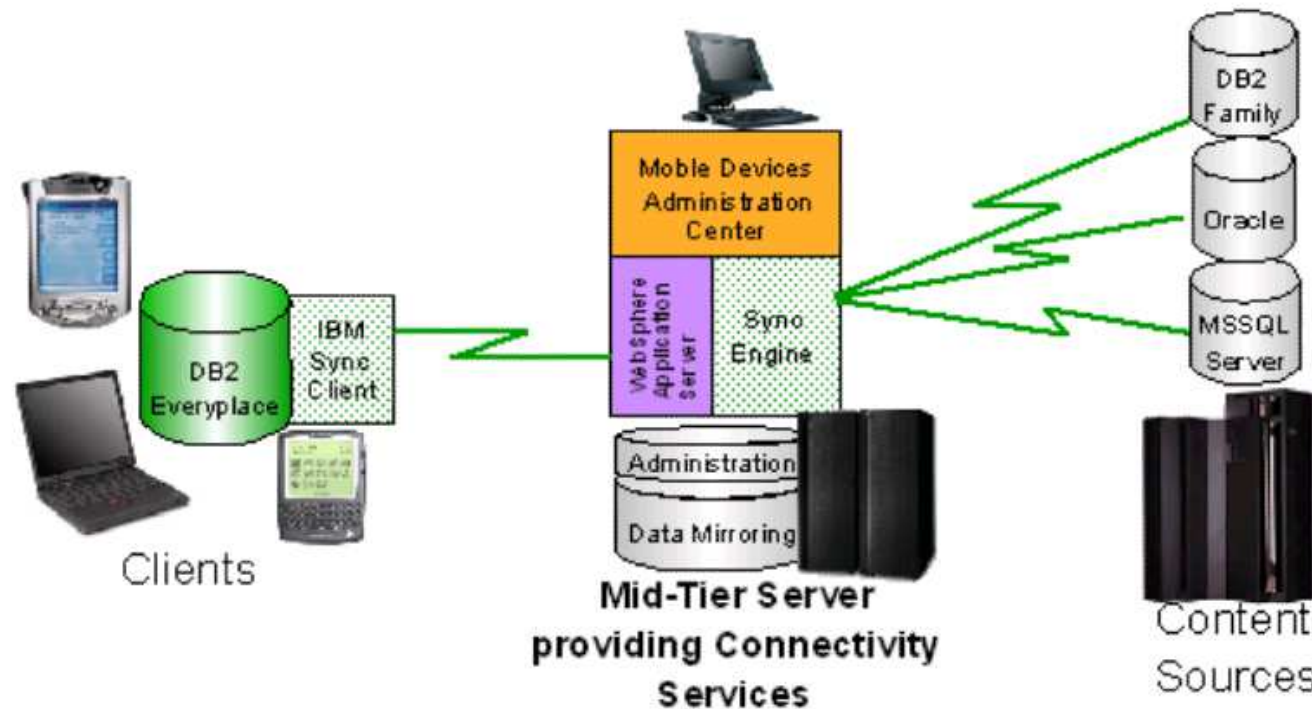
DB2 Everyplace Subscriptions

A replication subscription provides specifications for how the information in a source system (an enterprise server) is to be synchronized with a target system (the mobile device).

- **JDBC subscriptions** provide users with access to data in source tables on a data source with a JDBC interface, including Oracle, DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, Informix, Sybase, and Lotus Domino.
- **Upload subscriptions** only allows the user to directly insert rows into a table on a source database. Related tables on the mobile devices are not refreshed during synchronization.
- **File subscriptions** allow replication of any type of file stored at the source server and are not bi-directional



DB2E: Single Server Architecture





DB2E: Multiple Server Architecture

