# Database Servers: Highlights And Conclusions

# **SQL Server - Strengths**

- Multi-threaded/multi-server architecture
- Stored procedures
- DBMS enforced integrity
- Portability
- Open Server
- Front-end tool partners
- Good track record

## **SQL Server - Weaknesses**

- OS/2 not coordinated with Unix versions
- Microsoft emphasis on NT (less on OS/2)
- No position updates
- Complex administration
- OS/2 version requires named pipes; Netware OS/2 requestor needed for Netware LANs
- SQL implementation deviates from standard

## **SQL Server - Scenario**

- Mission critical applications
- Hetergeneous environments
- Limited distributed transactions
- Requirement for front-end tools
- 40+ users on OS/2, 40 100+ on Unix/VMS
- 1+ gigabyte on OS/2; 10+ gigabyte on Unix/VMS

#### **SQL Server - Commentary**

Good track record. Good performance. Able to support a large number of users. Concern about MS/Sybase coordination of efforts and Microsoft's changing committment. Needs position update support (cursor).

# Oracle - Strengths

Portability

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- Communications support
- Multi-versioning reads (reads not blocekd by updates)
- Row-level locking
- Third-party application support

#### **Oracle - Weaknesses**

- High resource requirements
- Lacks cost-based optimizer
- Complex architecture: delays application implementation; adds to development and administration costs
- Credibility and quality of products

## **Oracle - Scenario**

- Oracle already in organization
- Netware NLM
- Portability to MVS: decision support applications
- Less than 10 users on OS/2; 10+ on Unix/VMS
- 1+ gigabyte on Unix/VMS

## **Oracle - Commentary**

Interview references and verify all claims. References should have exactly the same configuration. Understand costs thoroughly. Count on using C language programming.

## **Database Manager - Strengths**

- DB2 compatibility
- Key component of IBM's distributed data architecture
- Referential integrity
- Database remote application interface
- SAA language support
- Row level locking
- Very-low cost (under \$400)
- Peer-to-peer architecture

#### **Database Manager - Weaknesses**

- No forward recovery
- Hardware sensitive
- Limited front-end tools
- Unproven in transaction environment

## **Database Manager - Scenario**

- Decision support systems
- Transaction application deployed in 1992
- Support for strategic distributed databases
- OS/2 CICS development

#### **Database Manager - Commentary**

Looks like a winner long term but needs more proving and OS/2 success.

# **SQLBase - Strengths**

- DOS and OS/2 database server
- Easy installation and administration
- Programming options: backward/forward fetch, context preservation,
- restriction mode
- Multi-versioning reads (reads not blocked by updates)
- SQLWindows, Quest, and SQLNetwork integration

#### **SQLBase - Weaknesses**

- Early versions and problems
- Company supports several leading edge products (stresses development)
- Limited performance enhancement options
- Limited third-party support

## **SQLBase - Scenario**

- Smaller networks
- DB2 connectivity
- Windows development
- 10 30 users
- 1 gigabyte and less databases

#### **SQLBase - Commentary**

Products exhibit excellent technological foresight and are well tuned for PC environment. Needs more proving after shaky start. Version 4.1 appears to have addressed problems. Novell ownership interesting to watch.

# **XDB - Strengths**

- Very high DB2 compatibility
- Easy installation and administration
- DOS, OS/2, Windows implementations
- Referential integrity
- Row level locking
- Good performance
- Tuned for PCs (e.g. backward scrolling)

# **XDB - Weaknesses**

- Front-end tools
- Administration tools (e.g. no online backup)
- Limited performance enhancement mechanisms
- Limited portability/connectivity

# **XDB - Scenario**

- Smaller organizations
- Departmental applications
- DB2 workstation development
- C, COBOL, Windows development
- 3 20 users; 500 meg databases

## **XDB - Commentary**

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Good technology. Easy to learn. Needs front-end tools.

#### **Netware SQL - Weaknesses**

- No portability/connectivity
- Limited front-end tools
- Table level locking
- Weak space management (indexes stored in table space)
- No cost-based optimization
- Poor performance (uses Btrieve record-oriented API)
- Buggy
- Novell's intentions unclear

## **Netware SQL - Commentary**

Weak compared to other database servers.

# Netware SQL - Scenario

- SQL support for Btrieve (possible performance degradation)
- Requirement for NLM DBMS

# Ingres - Strengths

- Portability (currently emphasizing 9 platforms)
- Multi-threaded/multi-server architecture
- Stored procedures
- DBMS enforced integrity
- Tightly integrated application toolset (Ingres/4GL, 4GL/Windows)
- Query optimization

# Ingres - Weaknesses

- Weak PC support
- Previous versions unstable (V.6.1, 6.2)
- Uncertain future with ASK takeover
- Documentation
- Weak pre/post sales support
- Marketing

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## Ingres - Scenario

VAX/Unix emphasis

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- Fast development
- 20 100 users; 1 10 gigabytes

# Ingres - Commentary

Good all-around Unix/VAX solution. ASK needs to solidify and articulate plans to current and potential customers.

# Informix - Strengths

- Portability
- Large installed base on low-end Unix
- Good OLTP features (index clustering, SMP support)
- Variable level locking
- Disk mirroring

### Informix - Weaknesses

- PC support lags (still Informix-SE)
- Weak customer support
- No VAX/VMS support
- Weak front-end tools support

## Informix - Scenario

- Low-end Unix and SMP
- Upgrade from Informix C-ISAM
- VARs

# Informix - Commentary

Good track record on Unix machines. 4GL tools O.K. but badly needs upgrade. Customer support perpetually poor. Seems to be losing momentum and customer mind-share.