

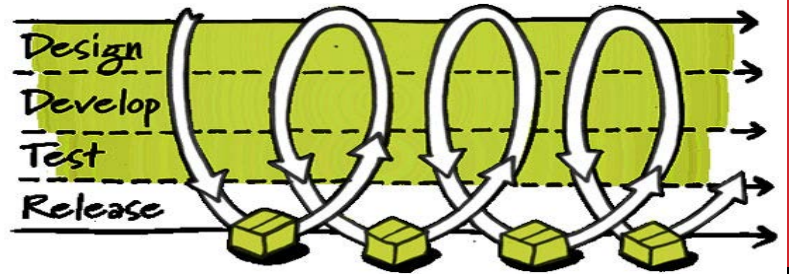
# DATALUTION: A TOOL FOR CONTINUOUS SCHEMA EVOLUTION IN NOSQL-BACKED WEB APPLICATIONS

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UTA STÖRL



OSTBAYERISCHE  
TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE  
REGENSBURG





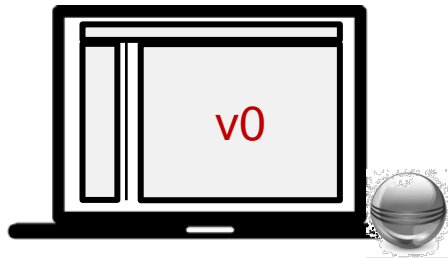
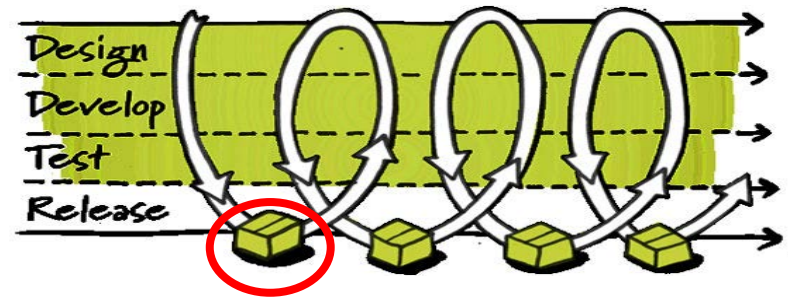
development IDE

↕ *commit*



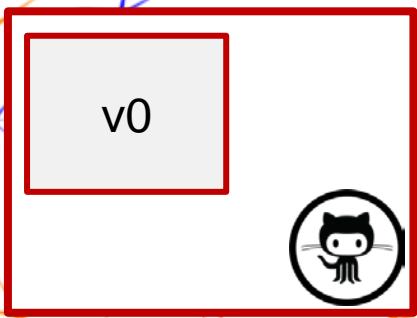
code repository

Development Environment



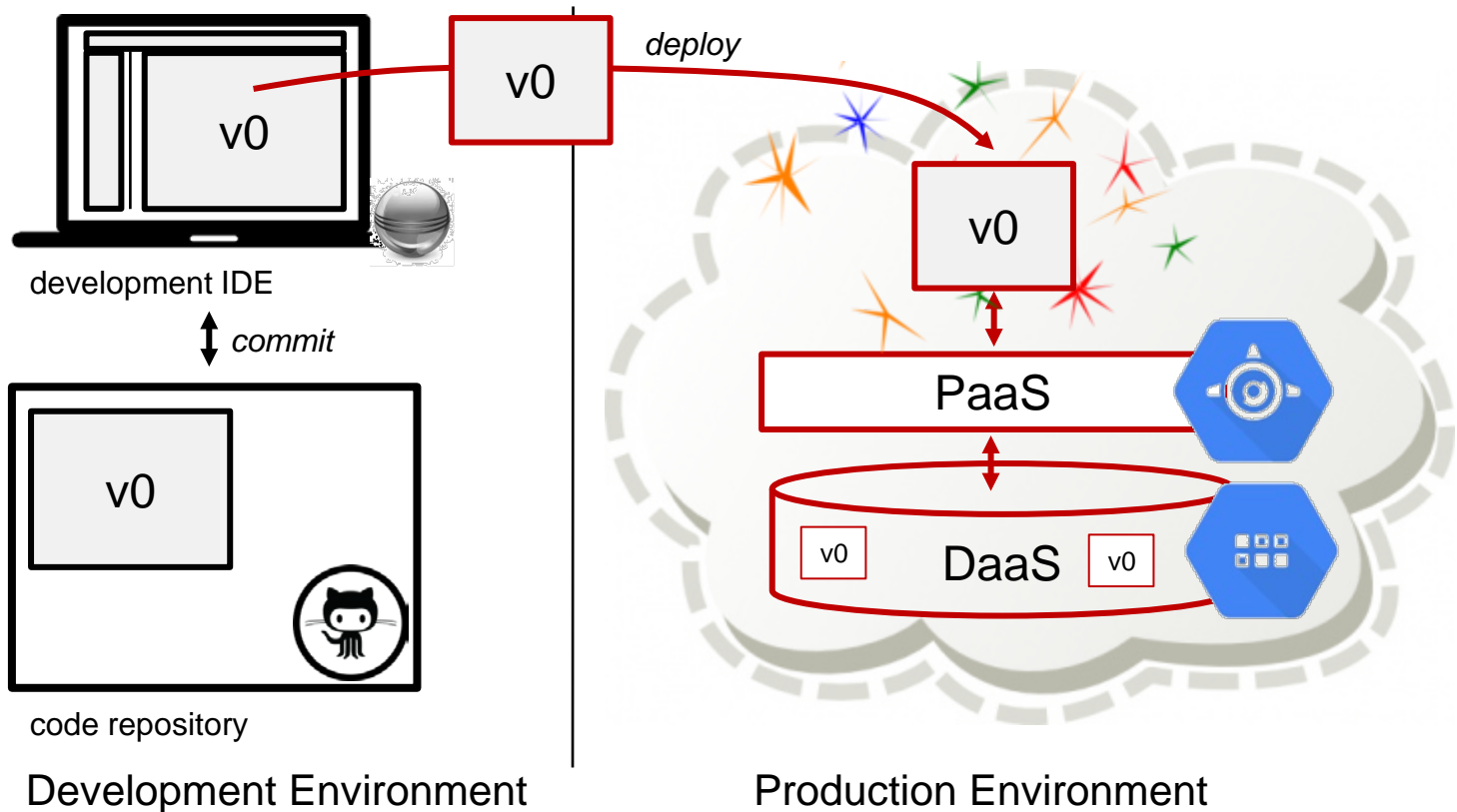
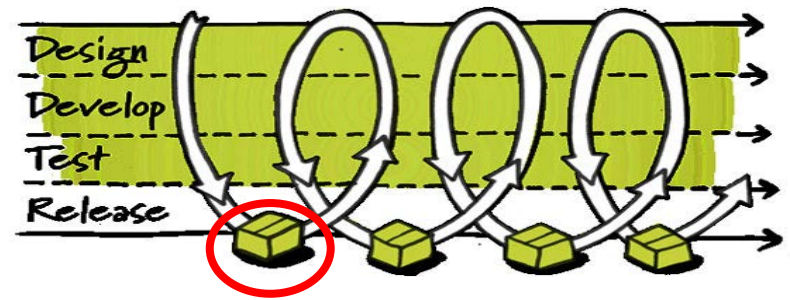
development IDE

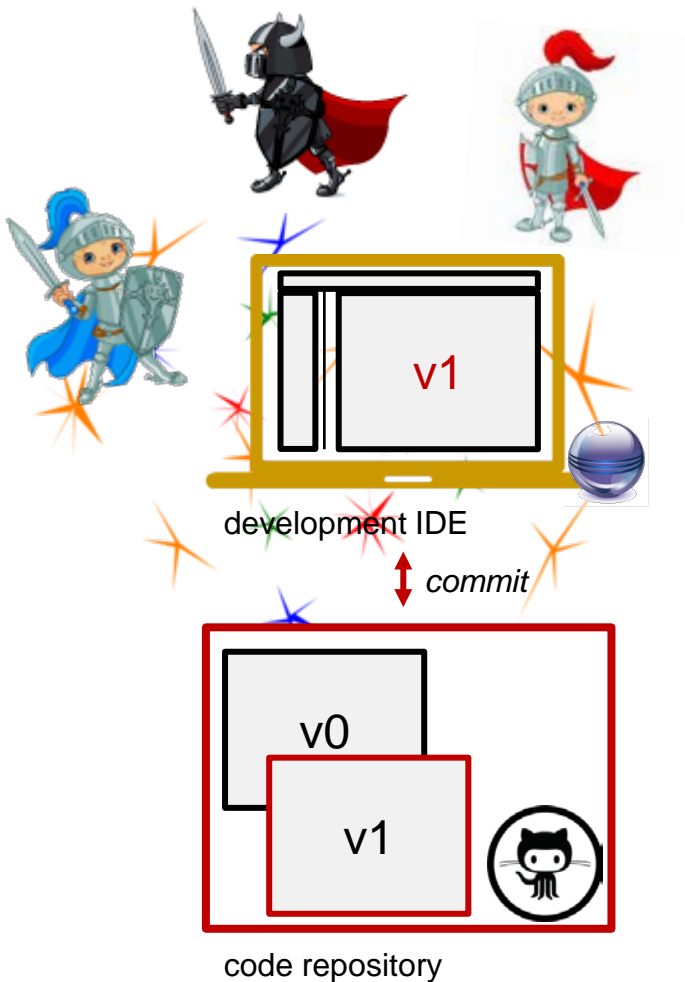
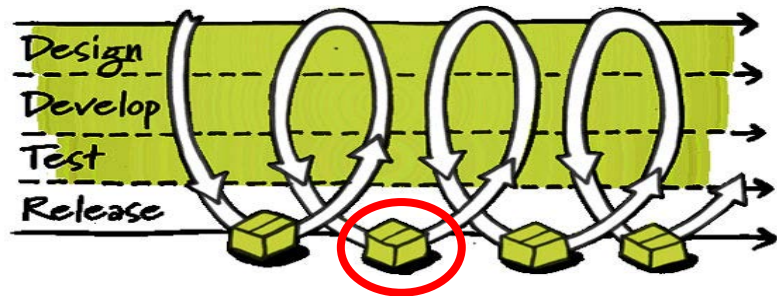
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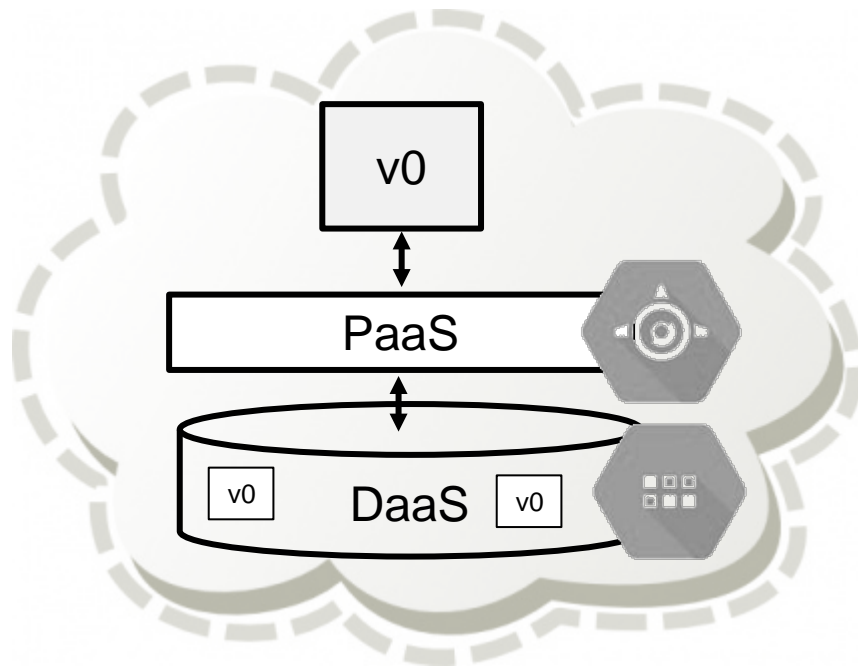
code repository

Development Environment

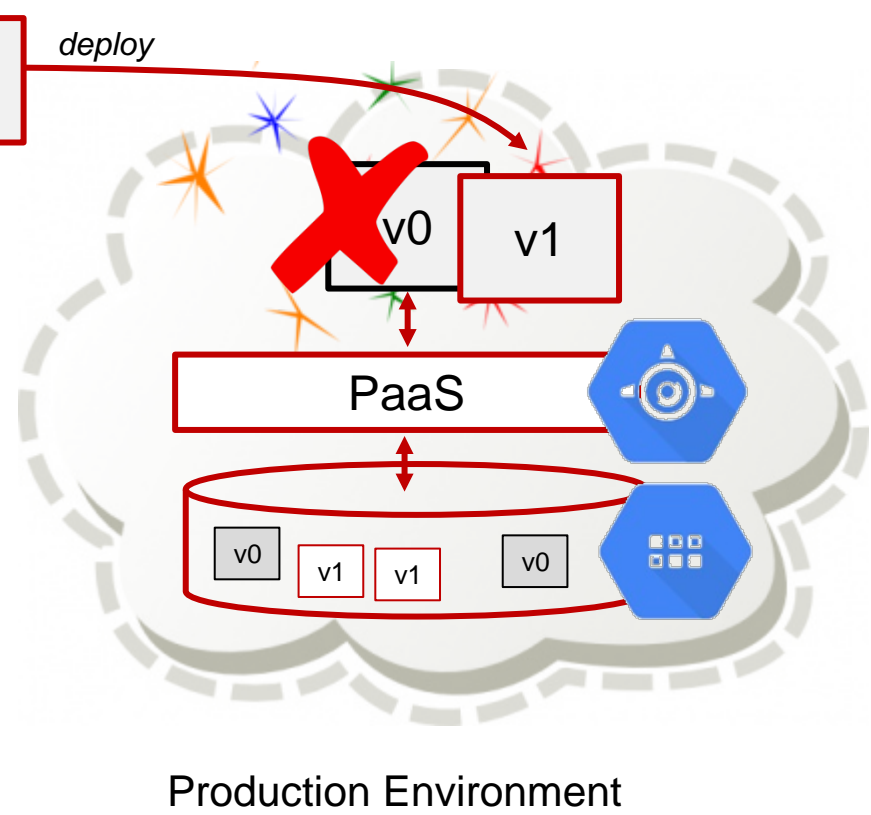
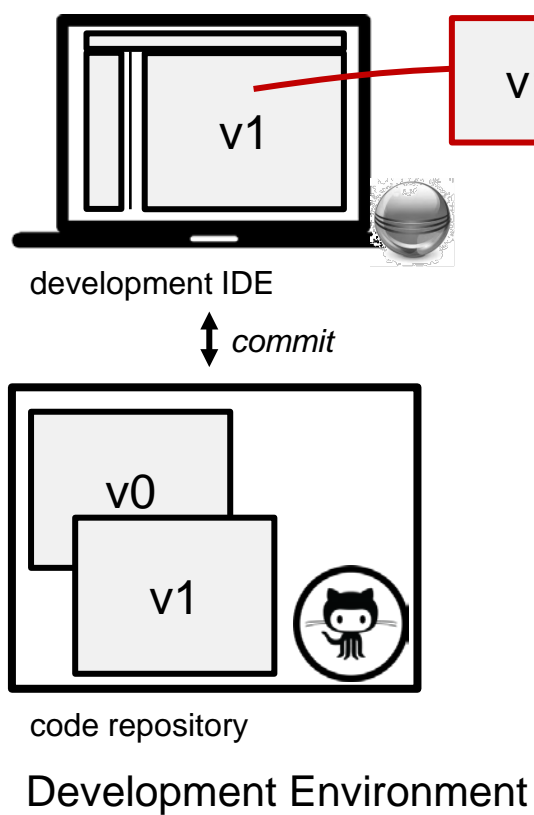
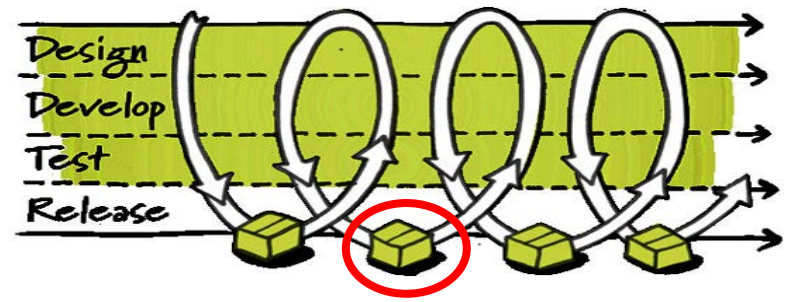




Development Environment



Production Environment



# DESIDERATUM

The application code declares a schema.

The application code evolves.

Thus, we need to address  
**schema evolution:**

- Eager
- Lazy with Object-NoSQL Mappers
- Lazy with Datalution



# EXAMPLE: GAMING APPLICATION

## Release 1

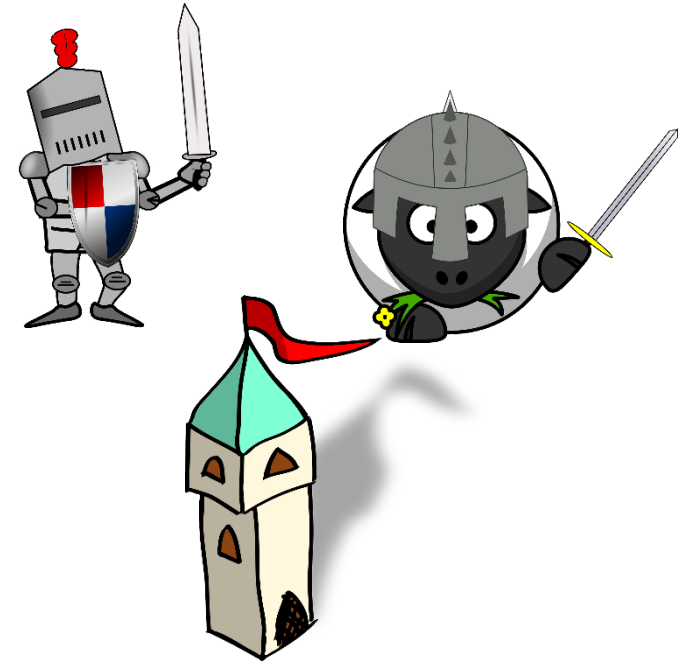
- `Player(ID, NAME)`
- `Mission(ID, TITLE, PID)`

## Release 2

- Players carry a property `SCORE`:  
add `Player.SCORE = 50`

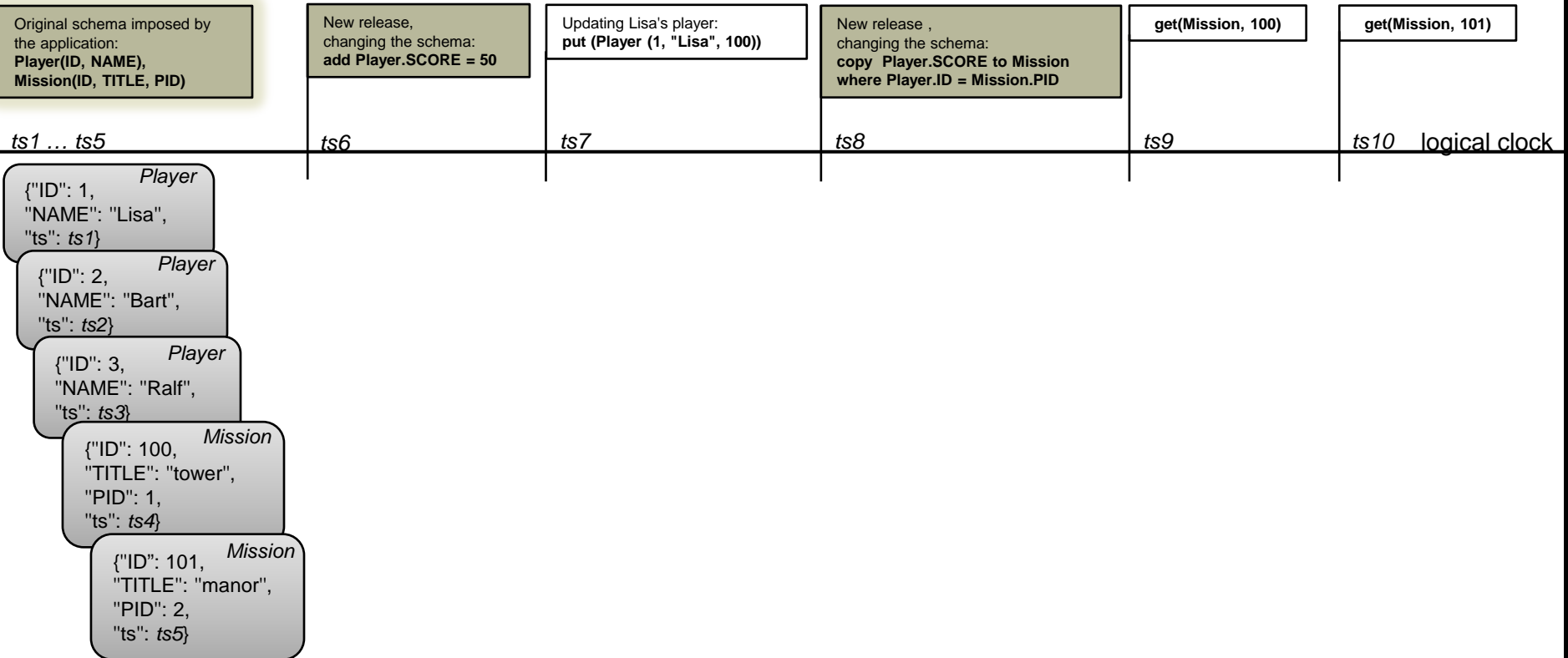
## Release 3

- Missions carry their player's score  
copy `Player.SCORE` to `Mission`  
where `Player.ID = Mission.PID`

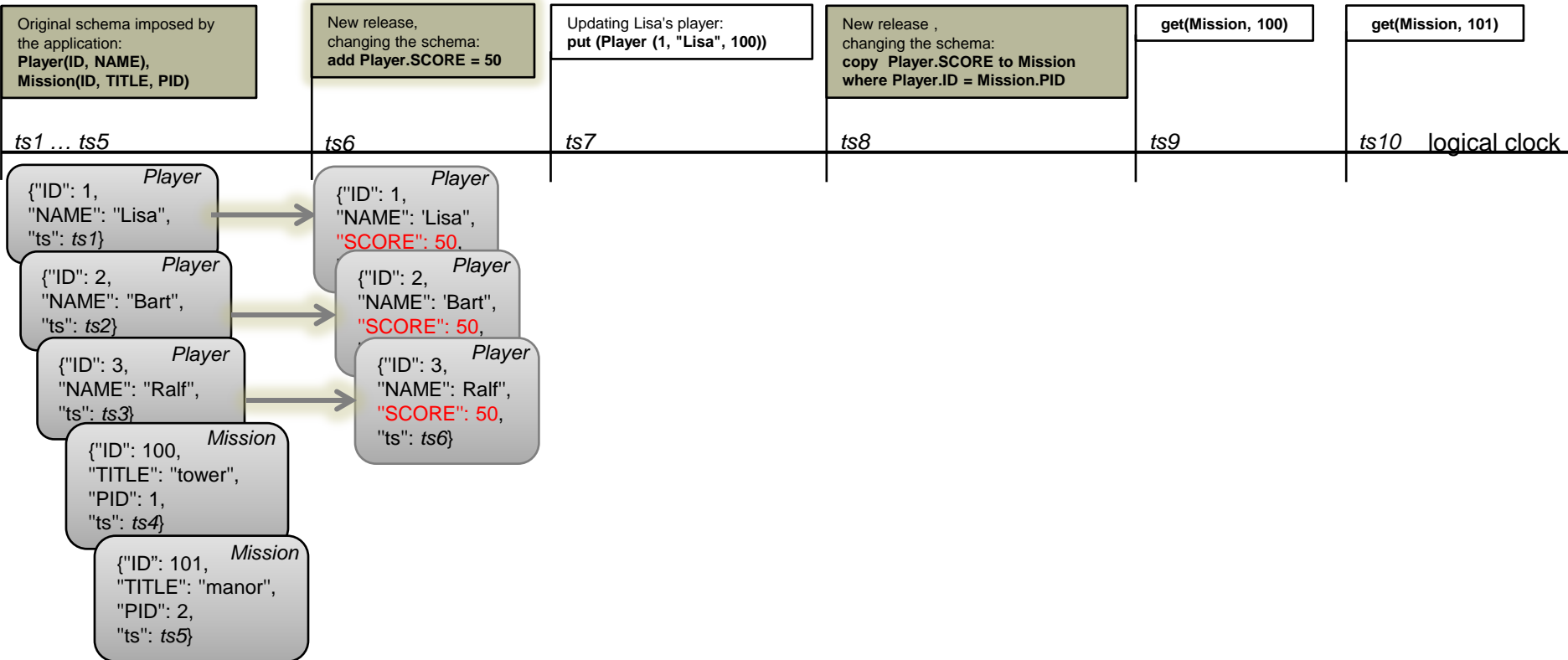




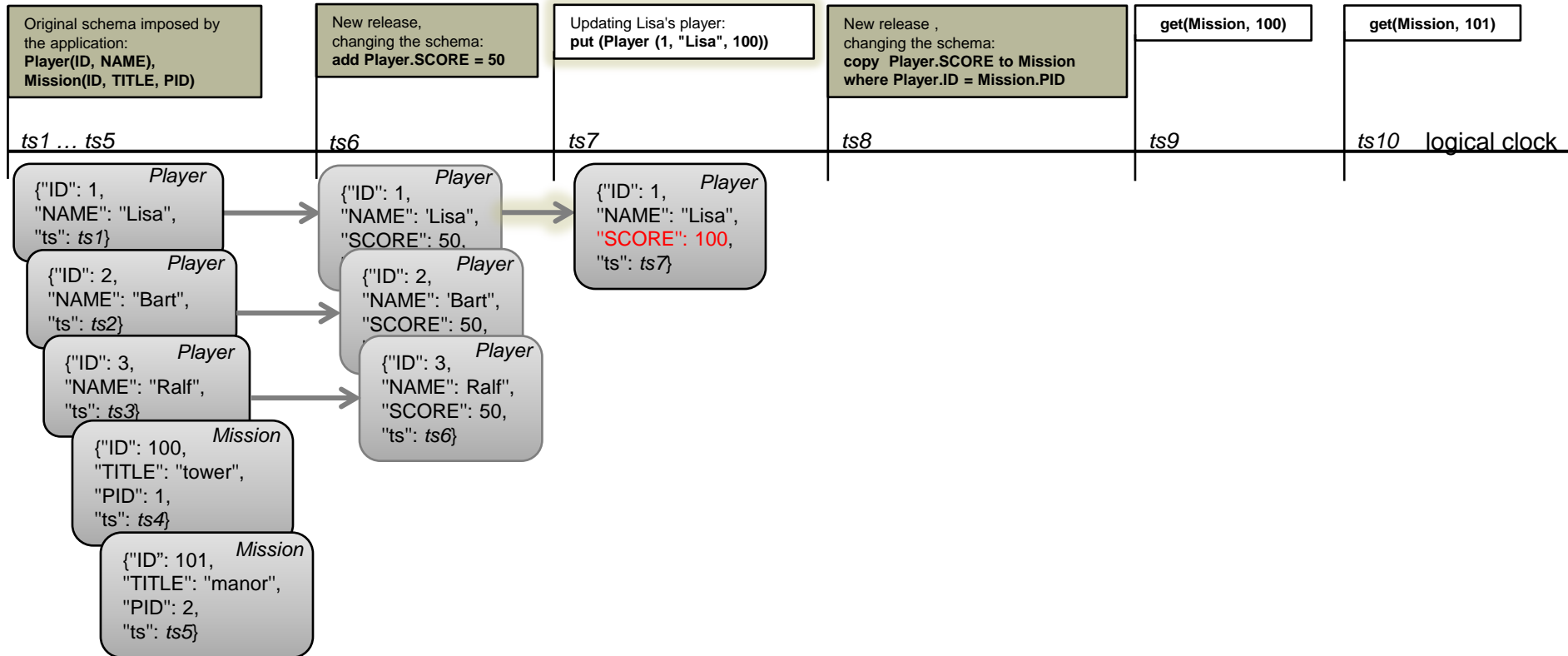
# EAGER MIGRATION



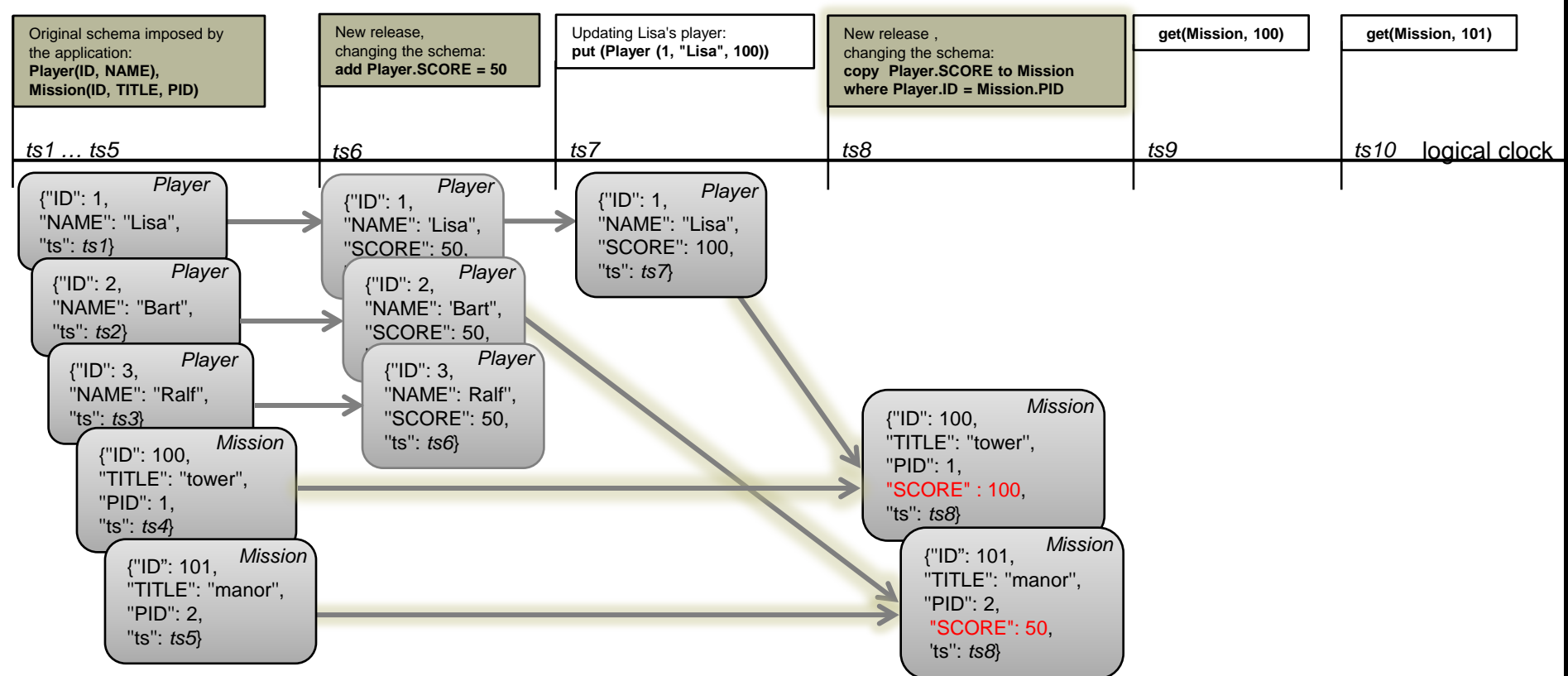
# EAGER MIGRATION



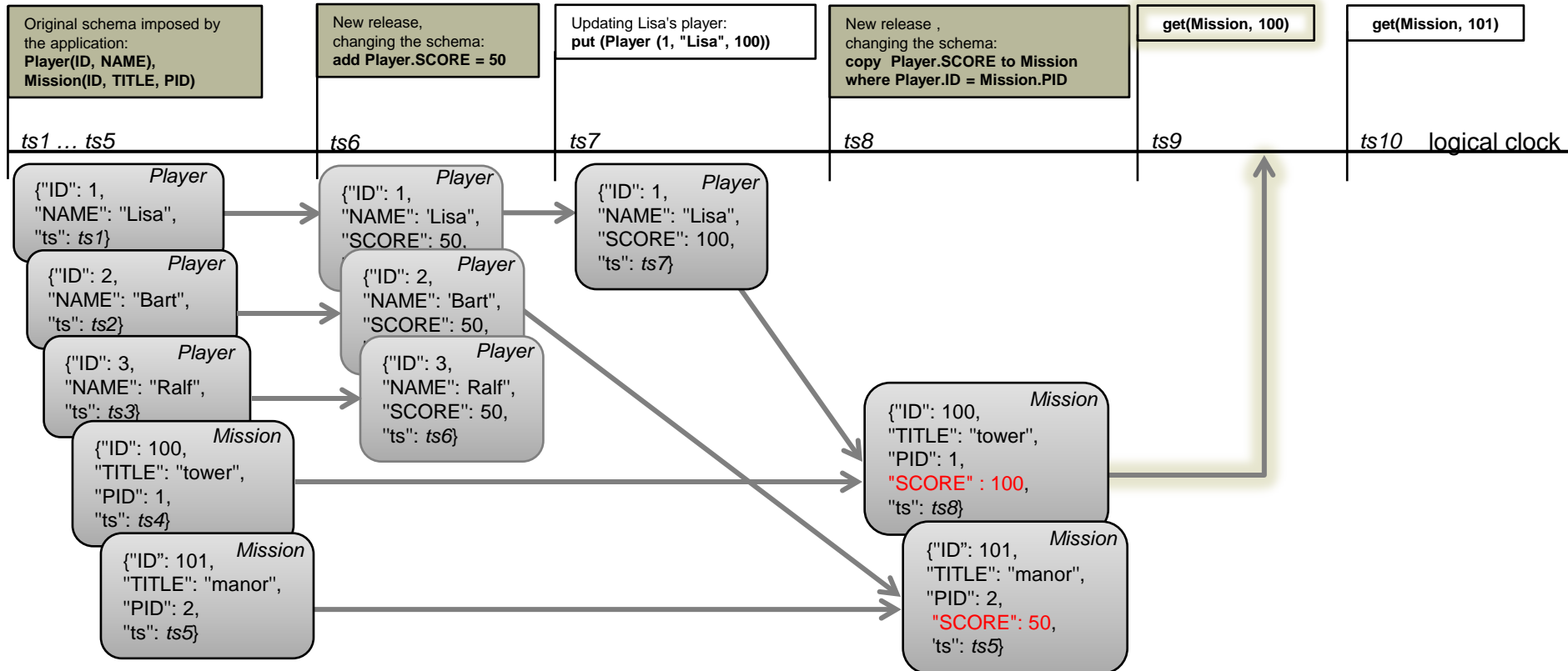
# EAGER MIGRATION



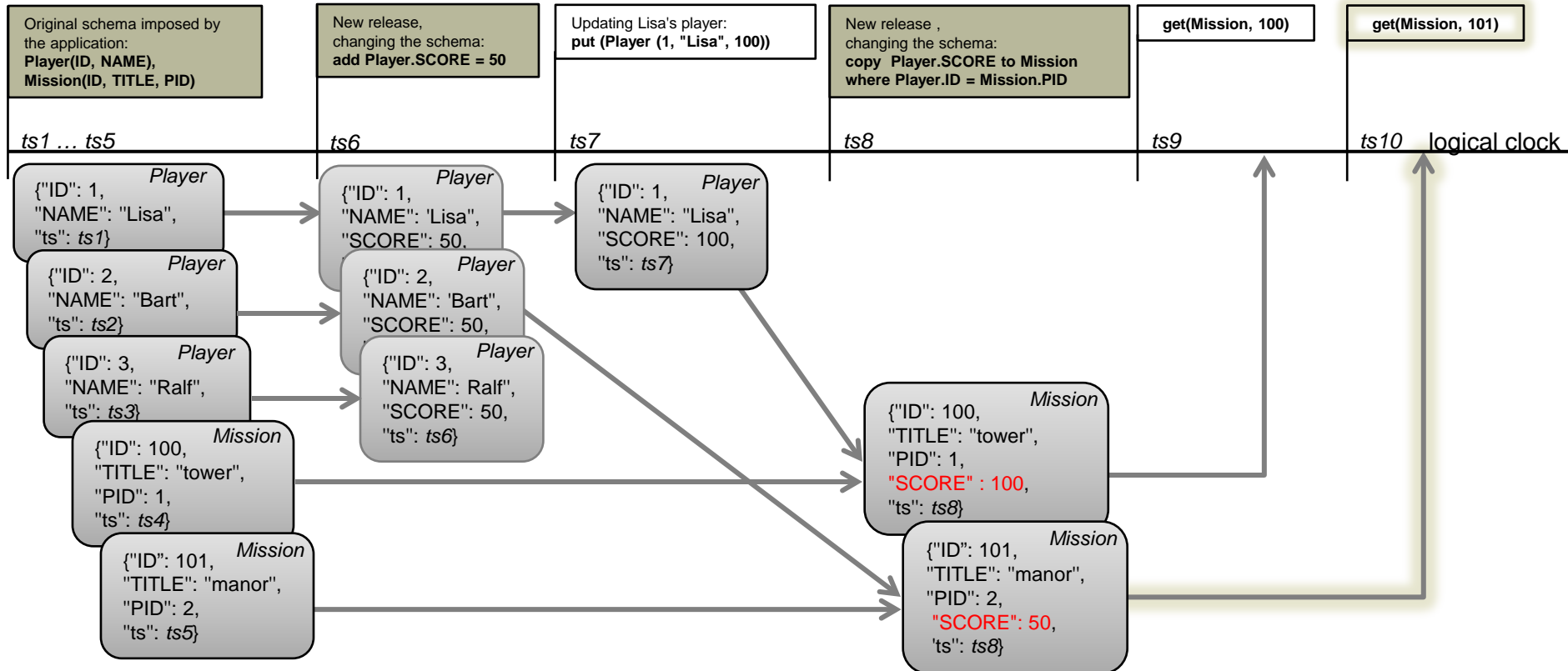
# EAGER MIGRATION



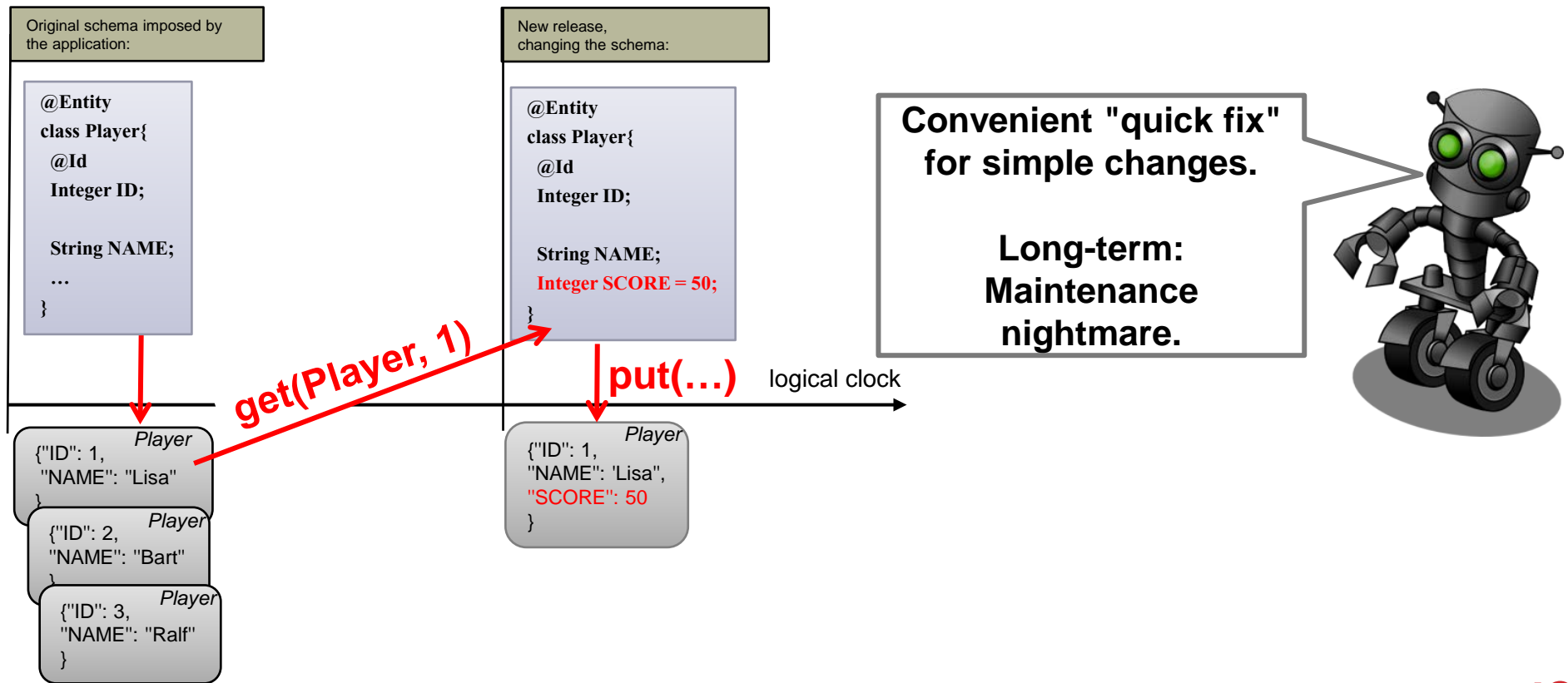
# EAGER MIGRATION



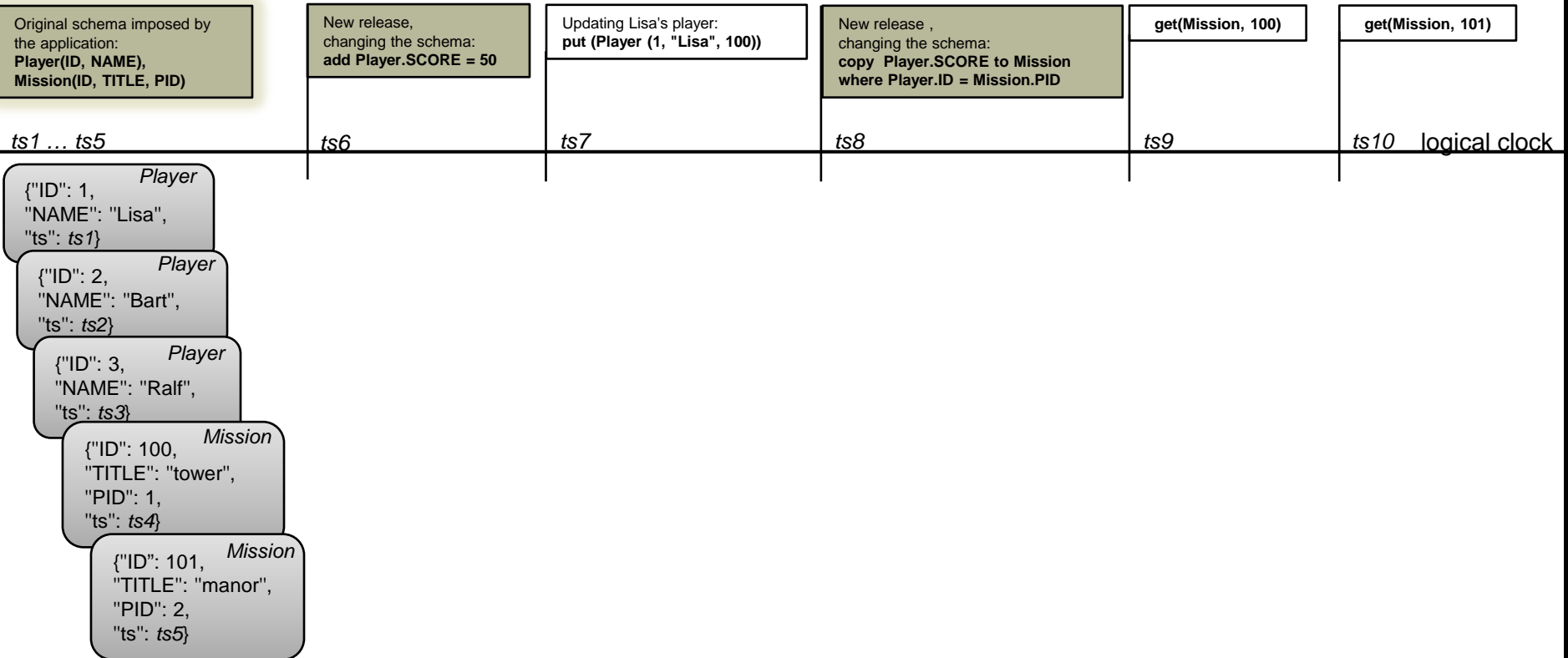
# EAGER MIGRATION



# LAZY EVOLUTION WITH OBJECT-NOSQL MAPPERS

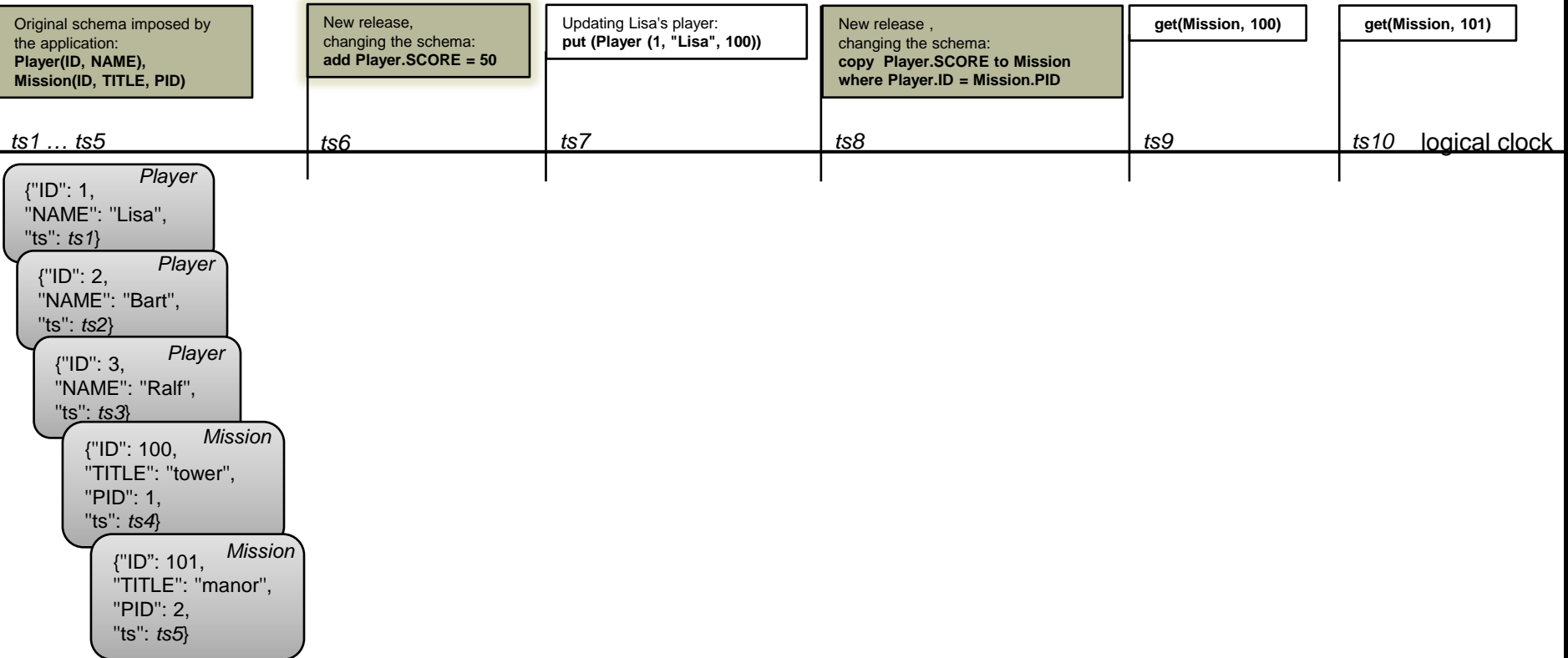


# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATALUTION

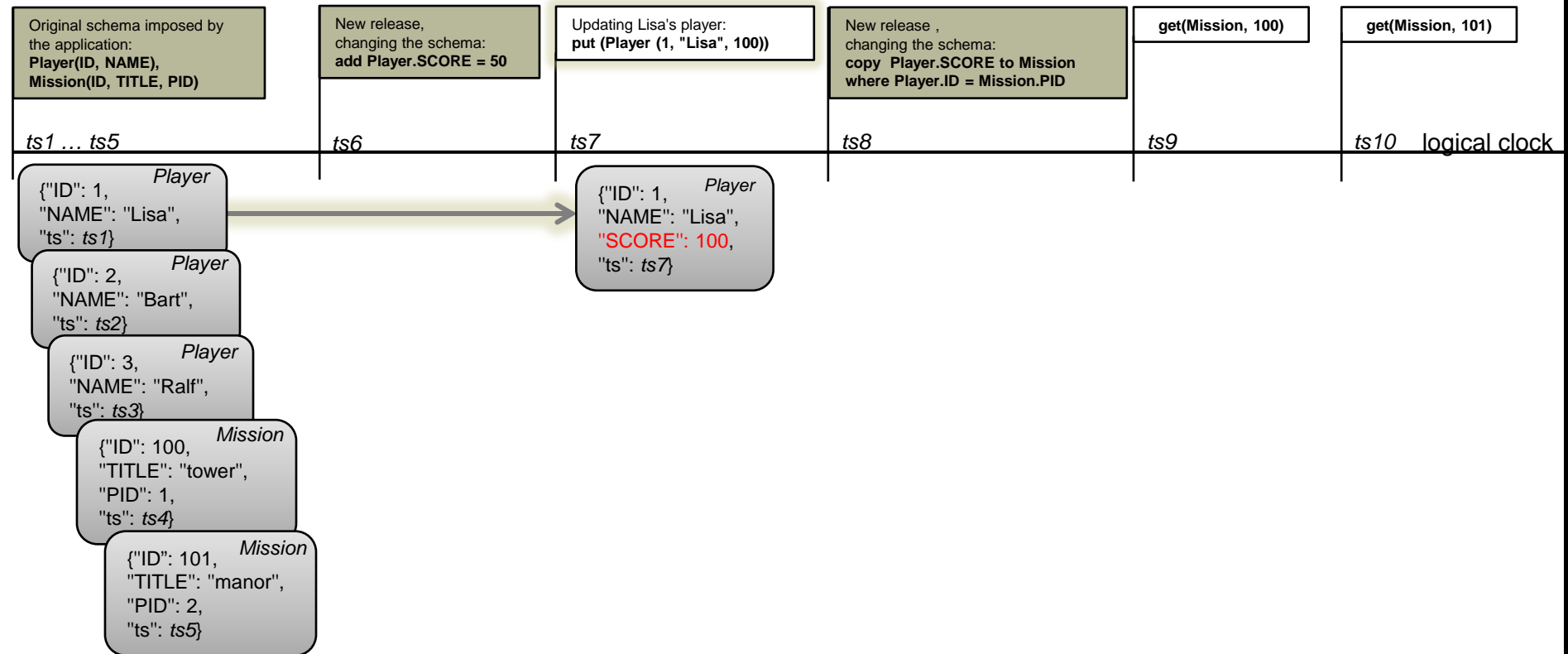




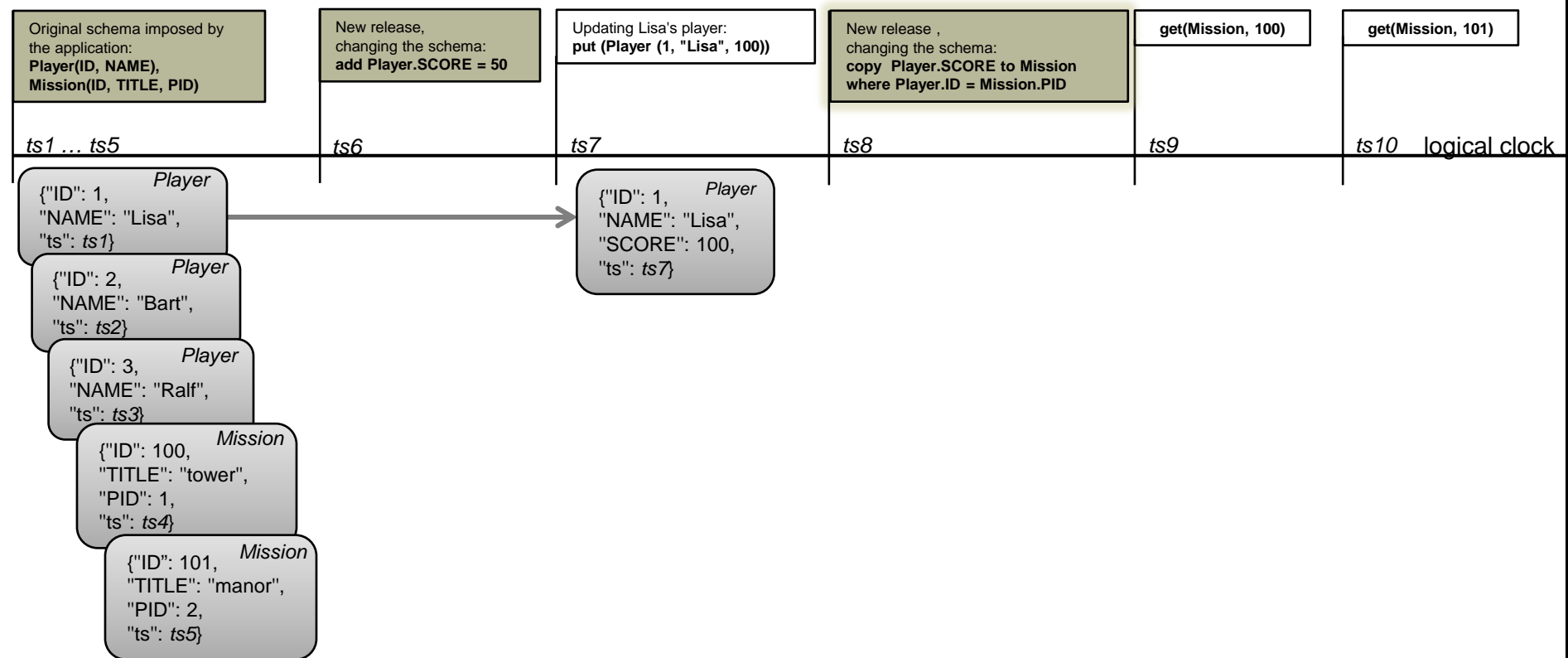
# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATALUTION



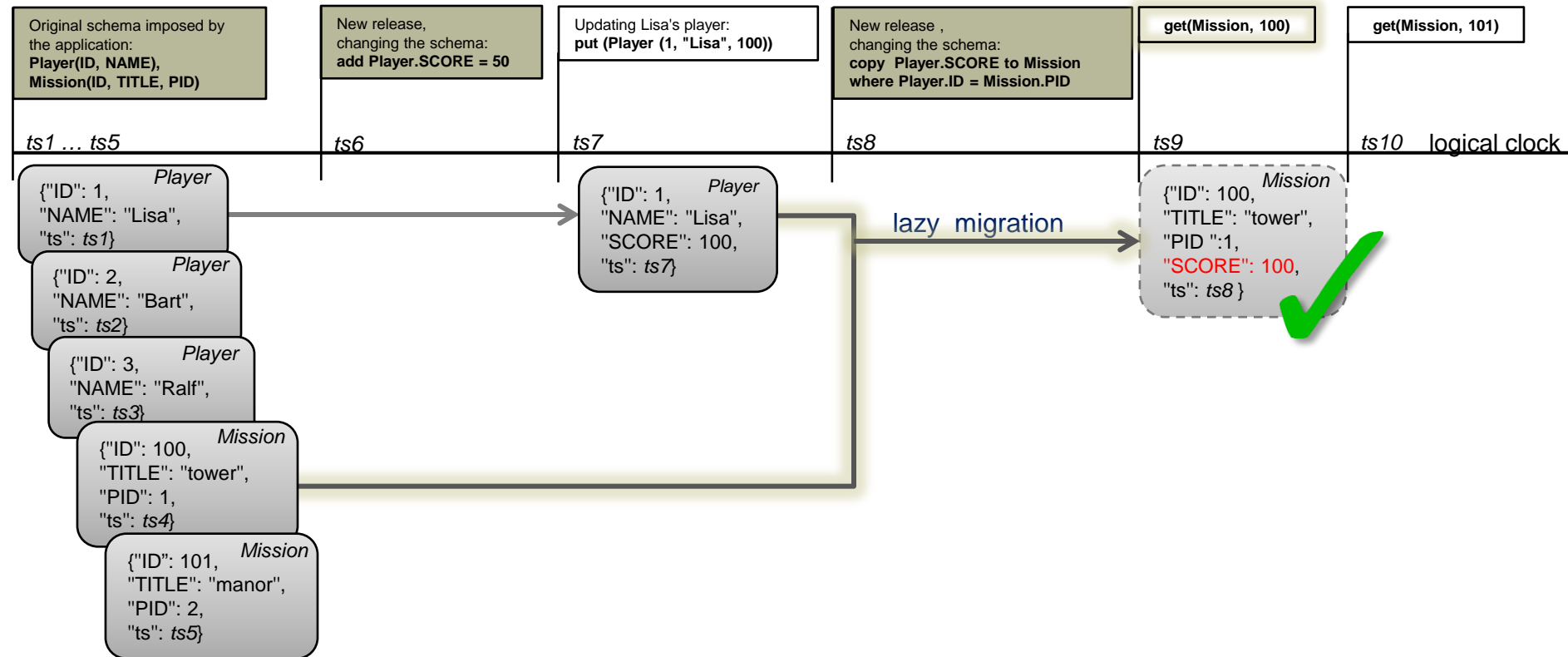
# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATA LUTATION



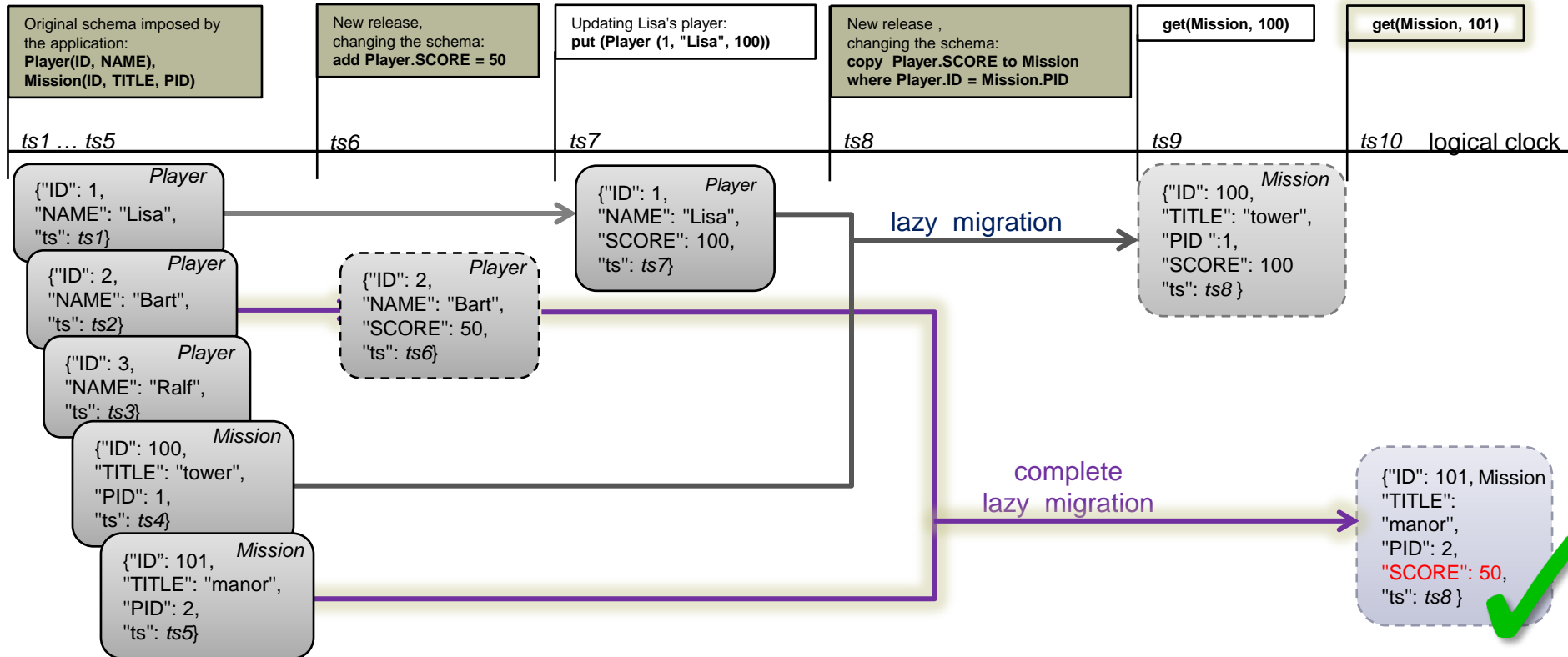
# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATALUTION



# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATALUTION



# LAZY MIGRATION IN DATALUTION



# DATALOG MODEL (NONRECURSIVE, STRATIFIED)

```
a1: put(Player(1, "Lisa"));
a2: put(Player(1, "Lisa S."));
```

```
    r1: Player(1, "Lisa", ts1).
    r2: Player(1, "Lisa S.", ts2).
```

```
a3: get("Player", 1);
```

```
    r3: legacyPlayer(ID, TS) :-
        Player(ID, _, TS), Player(ID, _, NTS), TS < NTS.
    r4: latestPlayer(ID, TS) :-
        Player(ID, _, TS), not legacyPlayer(ID, TS).
    r5: getPlayer(ID, NAME, TS) :-
        Player(ID, NAME, TS), latestPlayer(ID, TS).
```

transient rule – derived facts not kept around for incremental evaluation

Let  $kind[r](ID, P_1, \dots, P_n)$  be the schema imposed by the current application release.  $ts$  denotes a fresh timestamp associated with release  $r$ .

i) **add**  $kind.P_{n+1} = v$ , where  $P_{n+1}$  is a new property name and  $v$  is a default value (in the new version of the entity,  $P_{n+1}$  has value  $v$ ):

$$\overline{kind[r+1]}(ID, P_1, \dots, P_n, v, ts) \quad :- \quad kind[r](ID, P_1, \dots, P_n, OTS), latestkind[r](ID, OTS).$$

ii) **delete**  $kind.P_i$

$$\overline{kind[r+1]}(ID, P_1, \dots, P_{(i-1)}, P_{(i+1)}, \dots, P_n, ts) \quad :- \quad kind[r](ID, P_1, \dots, P_n, OTS), latestkind[r](ID, OTS).$$

Let  $kindS[r](ID, S_1, \dots, S_n)$  and  $kindT[r](ID, T_1, \dots, T_m)$  be the current source and target schema imposed by the application.

iii) **copy**  $kindS.S_i$  to  $kindT$  where  $kindS.ID = kindT.T_j$

$$\overline{kindT[r+1]}(ID\_T, T_1, \dots, T_m, S_i, ts) \quad :- \quad kindT[r](ID\_T, T_1, \dots, T_m, TS\_T), latestkindT[r](ID\_T, TS\_T),$$

$$\quad \quad \quad kindS[r](ID\_S, S_1, \dots, S_n, TS\_S), latestkindS[r](ID\_S, TS\_S), ID\_S = T_j.$$

$$kindT[r+1](ID\_T, T_1, \dots, T_m, null, ts) \quad :- \quad kindT[r](ID\_T, T_1, \dots, T_m, TS\_T), latestkindT[r](ID\_T, TS\_T),$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{not } kindS[r](ID\_S, S_1, \dots, S_n, TS\_S), ID\_S = T_j.$$

$$kindS[r+1](ID, S_1, \dots, S_n, ts) \quad :- \quad kindS[r](ID, S_1, \dots, S_n, OTS), latestkind[r](ID, OTS).$$

iv) **move**  $kindS.S_i$  to  $kindT$  where  $kindS.ID = kindT.T_j$ , with the same first two rules as for copy, as well as the following rule:

$$\overline{kindS[r+1]}(ID, S_1, \dots, S_{(i-1)}, S_{(i+1)}, \dots, S_n, ts) \quad :- \quad kindS[r](ID, S_1, \dots, S_n, OTS), latestkind[r](ID, OTS).$$

# DATALUTION: DATALOG-BASED

- **Eager migration: Incremental bottom-up evaluation**
- **Lazy migration: Incremental top-down evaluation**
  - Employing sideways information passing strategies
  - Exploiting uniqueness of identifiers
- **Both strategies always yield the same result**
- **Progress:**
  - Theory in DBPL@SPLASH'15 paper
  - Demo of PoC Datalution at QUDOS'16
  - Ongoing: Integration with NoSQL data store

