

1 Syntax of simpSQL

The following is the formal definition of the simpSQL language based on Kartik's document, representing a simple programming language with realistic standard SQL queries.

$$\begin{aligned}
& t \in \text{TableName} \quad f_{id}, f_v \in \text{FieldName} \quad v \in \text{Value} \\
& x \in \text{Variable} \quad txn \in \text{TxnName} \\
& \odot \in \{<, \leq, =, \neq, >, \geq\} \quad \oplus \in \{\cap, \cup\} \quad \otimes \in \{\wedge, \vee\} \\
& pk ::= (f_{id}, f_v) \\
& obj ::= (t, pk, \overline{f_v}) \\
& r_{obj} ::= \bar{v} \\
& \phi_{pk} ::= pk_{id} \odot v \mid pk_v \odot v \mid \phi_{pk} \otimes \phi_{pk} \\
& e ::= x \mid \text{CHOOSE } x \mid r_{obj} \mid e \oplus e \\
& \phi_c ::= r_{obj}^i \odot v \mid r \text{ IN } e \mid \phi_c \otimes \phi_c \\
& op ::= obj.put(r) \mid x \leftarrow obj.get(\phi_{obj}) \\
& c ::= \{\overline{op}\}_{DC} \mid x \leftarrow e \mid \\
& \quad \text{IF } \phi_c \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } c \mid c; c \mid \{c\}_{SER} \mid \\
& \quad \text{FOREACH } r \text{ IN } x \text{ DO } c \text{ END}
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: Syntax of simpSQL

2 Syntax of kvSQL

Figure 2 presents the kvSQL language which is used to write generic key-value backed applications. The language is not very different from SQL; it simply replaces tables with (denormalized) objects supporting restricted queries. We will later formally define the translation standard SQL to kvSQL¹.

¹proving this translation correct is NOT going to be challenging, since we will initially translate the simpSQL program to a kvSQL version *with SER transactions everywhere* and the difference will only be in the data models

$$\begin{aligned}
& t \in \text{TableName} \quad f_{id}, f_v \in \text{FieldName} \quad v \in \text{Value} \\
& \quad x \in \text{Variable} \quad txn \in \text{TxnName} \\
& \odot \in \{<, \leq, =, \neq, >, \geq\} \quad \oplus \in \{\cap, \cup\} \quad \otimes \in \{\wedge, \vee\} \\
& pk ::= (f_{id}, f_v) \\
& obj ::= (t, pk, \overline{f_v}) \\
& r_{obj} ::= \bar{v} \\
& \phi_{pk} ::= pk_{id} \odot v \mid pk_v \odot v \mid \phi_{pk} \otimes \phi_{pk} \\
& e ::= x \mid \text{CHOOSE } x \mid r_{obj} \mid e \oplus e \\
& \phi_c ::= r_{obj}^i \odot v \mid r \text{ IN } e \mid \phi_c \otimes \phi_c \\
& op ::= obj.put(r) \mid x \leftarrow obj.get(\phi_{obj}) \\
& c ::= \{\overline{op}\}_{DC} \mid x \leftarrow e \mid \\
& \quad \text{IF } \phi_c \text{ THEN } c \text{ ELSE } c \mid c; c \mid \{c\}_{SER} \mid \\
& \quad \text{FOREACH } r \text{ IN } x \text{ DO } c \text{ END}
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 2: Syntax of kvSQL

3 Definition of the denormalizer

3.1 Data Modeling Rules

3.2 Program rewriting rules

4 Example: TPC-C in simpSQL and kvSQL

SimpSQL Table: Warehouse

<u>w_id</u>	w_name	w_address	w_tax	w_ytd

kvSQL Object(s): Warehouse

id := (w_id)

warehouse_by_id := (Warehouse,(id,-),[w_name;w_address;w_tax;w_ytd])

SimpSQL Table: District

<u>d_id</u>	<u>d_w_id</u>	d_info	d_ytd	d_tax	d_next_o_id

kvSQL Object(s): District

id := (d_id,d_w_id)

d_info_by_id := (District,(id,-),[d_info])

d_ytd_by_id := (District,(id,-),[d_ytd])

d_tax_by_id := (District,(id,-),[d_tax])

d_next_o_id_by_id := (District,(id,-),[d_next_o_id])

SimpSQL Table: Customer

<u>c_id</u>	<u>c_d_id</u>	<u>c_w_id</u>	c_name	c_ytd	c_delivery_cnt	c_payment_cnt	c_balance

kvSQL Object(s): Customer

id := (c_id,c_d_id,c_w_id)

c_name+ytd+..._by_id := (Customer,(id,-),[c_name;c_ytd;...])

c_balance_by_id := (Customer,(id,-),[c_balance])

c_ytd+..._by_name := (Customer,(id,c_name),[c_ytd;...])

c_balance_by_name := (Customer,(id,c_name),[c_balance])

SimpSQL Table: Orders

<u>o_id</u>	<u>o_d_id</u>	<u>o_w_id</u>	o_c_id	o_carrier_id	o_entry_d

kvSQL Object(s): Orders

id := (o_id,o_d_id,o_w_id)
 order_by_id := (Orders,(id,-),[o_c_id;o_carrier_id;o_entry_d])
 o_id+entryD+CarriedID_by_o_c_id := (Orders,(id,o_c_id),[o_id;...])

SimpSQL Table: Item

<u>i_id</u>	i_info

kvSQL Object(s): Item

id := (i_id)
 i_info_by_id := (Item,(id,-),[i_info])

SimpSQL Table: OrderLine

<u>ol_o_id</u>	<u>ol_d_id</u>	<u>ol_w_id</u>	<u>ol_number</u>	ol_info

kvSQL Object(s): OrderLine

id := (ol_o_id,ol_d_id,ol_w_id,ol_number)
 ol_info_by_id := (OrderLine,(id,-),[ol_info])
 ol_number+info_by_ol_o_id := (OrderLine,(id,ol_o_id),[ol_number;ol_info])

SimpSQL Table: Stock

<u>s_i_id</u>	<u>s_w_id</u>	s_quant	s_order_cnt	s_info

kvSQL Object(s): Stock

id := (s_i_id,s_w_id)
 s_quant_by_id := (Stock,(id,-),[s_quant])
 s_orderCnt_by_id := (Stock,(id,-),[s_order_cnt])
 s_info_by_id := (Stock,(id,-),[s_info])

SimpSQL Table: OrderLine JOIN Stock

<u>ol_o_id</u>	<u>ol_d_id</u>	<u>ol_w_id</u>	<u>ol_number</u>	ol_info	s_i_id	s_w_id	s_quant

kvSQL Object(s): OrderLine JOIN Stock

id := (ol_o_id,ol_d_id,ol_w_id,ol_number)
 s_quant_by_ol_o_id := (OrderLine \bowtie Stock,(id,ol_o_id),[s_quant])

SimpSQL Table: NewOrder

<u>ol_o_id</u>	<u>ol_d_id</u>	<u>ol_w_id</u>

kvSQL Object(s): NewOrder

id := (no_o_id,no_d_id,no_w_id)
 ?_by_no_d_id := (NewOrder,(id,no_d_id),[])

SimpSQL Table: History

<u>h_id</u>	h_info

kvSQL Object(s): History

id := (h_id)

h_info_by_id := (Item,(id,-),[h_info])

simpSQL TPC-C

kvSQL TPC-C

4.0.1 kv transactions

```
1 new order  
2 NEW ORDER!
```

Listing 1: NewOrder Transaction

```
1 payment  
2 payment  
3 payment  
4 payment  
5 payment
```

Listing 2: Payment Transaction

```
1 order status  
2 order status  
3 order status  
4 order status
```

Listing 3: OrderStatus Transaction

```
1 Stock level  
2 Stock level  
3 Stock level  
4 Stock level  
5 Stock level
```

Listing 4: StockLevel Transaction

```
1 delivery  
2 delivery  
3 delivery  
4 delivery  
5 delivery
```

Listing 5: Delivery Transaction