



Department of Computer Science

Software Engineering Practice (CS 306)

DataBase Management System Project Report

OraLake – DataLake Using OracleDB

Implementation Documentation and Practical Guide

Submitted By

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Problem Statement

Title of the Project: Oralake – DataLake Using OracleDB

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Declaration

We, **Siddharth Karmokar (123CS0061)** and **Kumar Bhaskar (123CS0056)**, hereby declare that the material presented in the Project Report titled **“Oralake – Data-Lake Using OracleDB”** represents our original work carried out in the **Department of Computer Science and Engineering** at the **Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool** during the academic year **2025**. With our signatures, we certify that:

- No data, figures, or results have been manipulated or fabricated.
- No part of this report has been plagiarized from external sources.
- All contributions, references, and collaborations are properly acknowledged.
- We fully understand that any academic misconduct may lead to disciplinary action.

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In my capacity as the supervisor of the above-mentioned work, I certify that the project has been carried out under my supervision and is worthy of consideration for the B.Tech Project evaluation.

Supervisor's Name:

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Abstract

OraLake is a data lake abstraction built on top of OracleDB, designed to store, manage, and retrieve heterogeneous data such as JSON, CSV, images, and videos. The system introduces flexible schema-on-read access, automated versioning, and metadata-based search using tags and timestamps, all within Oracle’s native BLOB/CLOB/JSON ecosystem.

This project aims to simplify data management in structured database environments by providing a unified interface for unstructured data handling. OraLake ensures efficient metadata tracking, version control, and discoverability while supporting optional REST API integration for external access.

The solution demonstrates that OracleDB can effectively serve as a small-scale enterprise data lake with extensibility for real-world applications, balancing practicality with simplicity in design.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This document presents a comprehensive overview of **OraLake**, a data lake abstraction framework built on top of **OracleDB**. OraLake is designed to extend the traditional relational database model to support heterogeneous data types — including JSON, CSV, images, and videos — while maintaining Oracle’s reliability and transactional consistency.

The system introduces metadata management, schema-on-read flexibility, versioning, and tag-based search, enabling users to store, query, and manage unstructured data efficiently within a structured database environment.

This documentation includes:

- Requirement analysis and motivation behind OraLake
- System architecture and OracleDB integration
- Implementation details of key modules and PL/SQL packages
- Versioning, metadata tracking, and search functionality
- Evaluation of performance, limitations, and future enhancements

1.2 Motivation

Traditional database systems, such as OracleDB, are optimized for structured and relational data but face significant challenges when dealing with heterogeneous and unstructured data types. These limitations include:

1. **Rigid Schema Design:** Difficulty in accommodating JSON, CSV, images, and videos within predefined relational schemas.
2. **Limited Metadata Management:** Lack of built-in mechanisms to store tags, descriptions, or versioning information for diverse data objects.
3. **Complex Data Access:** Querying or retrieving unstructured content often requires external tools or manual operations.

OraLake addresses these challenges by:

- Introducing a schema-on-read approach for flexible data interpretation.
- Managing metadata, tags, and version histories within a unified framework.
- Enabling efficient storage and retrieval of heterogeneous data directly through OracleDB.

2 Literature Survey

2.1 Modern Lakehouse / Table-format Solutions

Modern data lakehouse formats such as Delta Lake, Apache Iceberg and Apache Hudi support ACID semantics, versioning, and metadata-rich storage in object stores. These formats are widely adopted for large-scale analytics.

- Depend on object stores and big data engines: they assume S3-compatible storage + compute clusters, not a single RDBMS.
- Operational complexity: managing a full lakehouse stack (catalog, partitioning, compaction) can be heavy for teams relying on a managed RDBMS.

Thus, while powerful, they leave a gap for organisations wanting a lighter-weight, RDBMS-native data-lake abstraction within a system like OracleDB.

2.2 Schema-on-Read SQL Engines

Engines such as Apache Drill, Trino/Presto support queries directly over JSON, CSV and other file formats without upfront ETL (“schema on read”).

- They are external to the RDBMS: metadata and files live outside the core database engine.
- Governance and transactional semantics are not unified with an RDBMS security model out-of-the-box.

These tools provide flexible querying, but they don’t integrate naturally into the OracleDB ecosystem for metadata, versioning and governance.

2.3 Oracle’s Native JSON/BLOB Support and REST Data Services

Oracle Database includes support for JSON types, BLOB/CLOB storage, JSON functions, and REST access via ORDS.

- Large object (BLOB/CLOB) handling and performance tuning remain non-trivial (e.g., chunking, indexing).
- Oracle does not provide a ready-made metadata layer for tagging, versioning, schema hints — most implementations build custom tables and PL/SQL wrappers.

While the building blocks are present, there is still a need for a packaged “data-lake on Oracle” solution that brings metadata, versioning and search together.

2.4 Object Storage / S3-compatible Systems

Object stores such as MinIO or Oracle Cloud Object Storage provide scalable, versioned storage optimized for large files and lakehouse usage.

- They operate outside the database: governance, access control and transactional semantics are separate from the RDBMS.

- Enterprises that adhere to database-centric backup, security and compliance workflows may find external systems challenging to integrate.

Hence, for teams that prefer to keep both data and cataloging within the database boundary, there is an opportunity.

2.5 Lightweight Versioning Data-Management Layers

Tools like lakeFS offer git-like versioning over object storage, and many organisations build custom metadata/versioning tables inside their databases.

- Many tools are not Oracle-native by default; integrating them into PL/SQL workflows requires extra work.
- Versioning inside a database raises storage, backup, indexing and governance concerns that need careful design.

There remains scope to build a streamlined, database-native versioning and metadata layer that balances simplicity, performance and governance.

3 Gaps and Findings

3.1 Gaps Identified in Existing Literature

The review of current approaches for heterogeneous-data storage and schema-on-read revealed several consistent limitations:

- **External Dependence:** Many lakehouse and table-format solutions (e.g., Delta Lake, Apache Iceberg, Apache Hudi) assume object storage and external compute engines rather than native support inside relational databases. *Example:* Delta Lake relies on file systems such as S3 or HDFS, making it incompatible with OracleDB environments that store data within tables rather than files.
- **Lack of Tight Integration:** Schema-on-read SQL engines (e.g., Apache Drill, Trino) operate outside the database environment, lacking DB-centric metadata, transactional semantics, and governance. *Example:* A JSON file queried through Trino cannot directly use OracleDB’s ACID transactions or PL/SQL-based access control, forcing users to maintain separate governance systems.
- **Fragmented Oracle Features:** OracleDB’s native capabilities (JSON/BLOB storage, REST via ORDS) provide partial functionality but do not combine metadata, versioning, tagging, schema hints, and unified cataloging in a single workflow. *Example:* While Oracle allows JSON queries, it does not automatically track file tags, versions, or creation timestamps — requiring users to manually create multiple auxiliary tables for metadata tracking.
- **Governance and Security Complexity:** Object-storage solutions decouple files and metadata from relational engines, complicating unified governance, security, and operational workflows for DB-centric teams. *Example:* When using AWS S3 for BLOB storage and Oracle for metadata, user permissions and data access policies must be configured independently in both systems, increasing the risk of inconsistency.

- **Limited Oracle-Native Implementations:** Lightweight versioning tools and bespoke metadata layers demonstrate useful design patterns but are not Oracle-native, requiring custom integration with PL/SQL, DB security, and backup systems. *Example:* A Python-based metadata tracker can manage file versions, but integrating it with Oracle’s stored procedures or recovery workflows requires additional middleware or triggers.

3.2 Key Findings from the Survey

From the above gaps, the following findings emerged:

1. **Need for DB-Integrated Data Lakes:** There is a clear opportunity for a data lake abstraction that lives *within* a relational DB environment (especially Oracle) rather than relying on external object stores or big-data engines. *Example:* OraLake enables direct storage and querying of CSV, JSON, and images in OracleDB tables, eliminating the need for Spark or Hadoop setups.
2. **Integrated Metadata and Versioning:** Metadata and versioning are essential components of a usable data lake but are seldom delivered as integrated features in commercial or academic systems. *Example:* Most organizations manually maintain a separate table to track file tags and versions, whereas OraLake automatically logs every update as a new version with timestamped metadata.
3. **Embedded Schema-on-Read:** Schema-on-read remains a strong requirement for heterogeneous data, but most systems depend on external engines or detached catalog services. *Example:* OraLake allows querying stored JSON directly using Oracle’s native JSON functions, avoiding the need to export or preprocess files in Spark or Trino.
4. **Governance and Simplicity:** Governance, security, and operational simplicity are often secondary in lakehouse or object-store solutions. DB-centric environments require controlled, auditable, and unified data management. *Example:* OraLake inherits Oracle’s role-based access control (RBAC), ensuring that all stored files and versions automatically follow existing enterprise security policies.
5. **Focus on Mid-Sized Deployments:** While many systems emphasize cloud-scale scalability, fewer address “mid-sized” teams already using OracleDB who wish to handle heterogeneous data without new infrastructure. *Example:* OraLake runs entirely inside a standard Oracle instance, making it feasible for small institutional teams without Spark clusters or data lake frameworks.

4 Methodology

The proposed **OraLake** framework extends OracleDB with data lake capabilities, enabling schema-on-read flexibility, metadata tracking, versioning, and efficient management of heterogeneous data such as JSON, CSV, images, and videos. This section describes the architectural design, entity–relationship model, relational schema, core operational workflows, and deployment setup using Docker for reproducibility.

4.1 System Architecture

OraLake consists of three major layers:

- **Storage Layer** – Handles ingestion of structured and unstructured data into Oracle’s BLOB/CLOB/JSON storage.
- **Metadata Layer** – Maintains metadata records such as object name, data type, version, creation date, tags, and description.
- **Access Layer** – Provides schema-on-read querying, version rollback, and tag-based search through SQL or REST APIs (via ORDS).

4.2 Entity–Relationship (ER) Diagram

The ER model captures the logical structure of the OraLake data management framework. Key entities include:

- **ObjectStore**: Holds the actual data blobs or JSON documents.
- **Metadata**: Stores attributes such as version, upload timestamp, and data type.
- **Tag**: Provides semantic labeling for easy retrieval.
- **VersionLog**: Maintains historical snapshots to support rollback operations.

Example: When an image file named `core_sample_A.jpg` is uploaded, a corresponding metadata entry is created in **Metadata** with a tag such as “*geology-sample*” and a version ID linked to **VersionLog**. Later updates allow OraLake to restore any previous version using `rollback_object()`.

4.3 Relational Schema

4.4 Core Operations

The main operations of the system are summarized as follows:

1. **Add Object** – Ingests a file or document and creates linked metadata and version entries.
2. **Get Object** – Fetches data based on name, tag, or version.
3. **Update Object** – Replaces existing content and increments version number.
4. **Rollback Object** – Reverts to a specified historical version.
5. **Search by Tag** – Retrieves all objects labeled under a given tag.

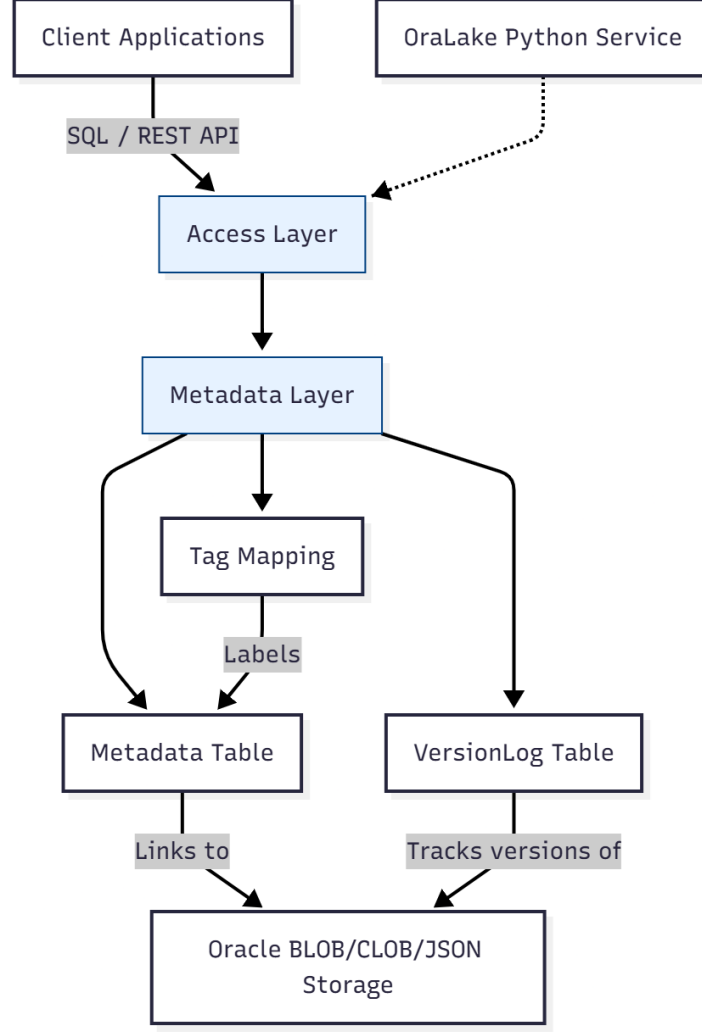


Figure 1: System Architecture of OraLake

4.5 Example Data Workflow

Suppose a CSV dataset `sensor_readings.csv` is uploaded to OraLake. The system stores it as a CLOB in `OBJECT_STORE`. Metadata is generated with tags such as “*IoT*” and “*TemperatureData*”. Subsequent updates (e.g., corrected readings) trigger version increments in `VERSION_LOG`. Users can then query previous versions or retrieve all datasets tagged under “*IoT*”.

4.6 Deployment and Docker Setup

To ensure reproducibility and ease of testing, OraLake is deployed using **Docker** containers. Oracle Database is run in an isolated container environment, allowing rapid setup without manual configuration.

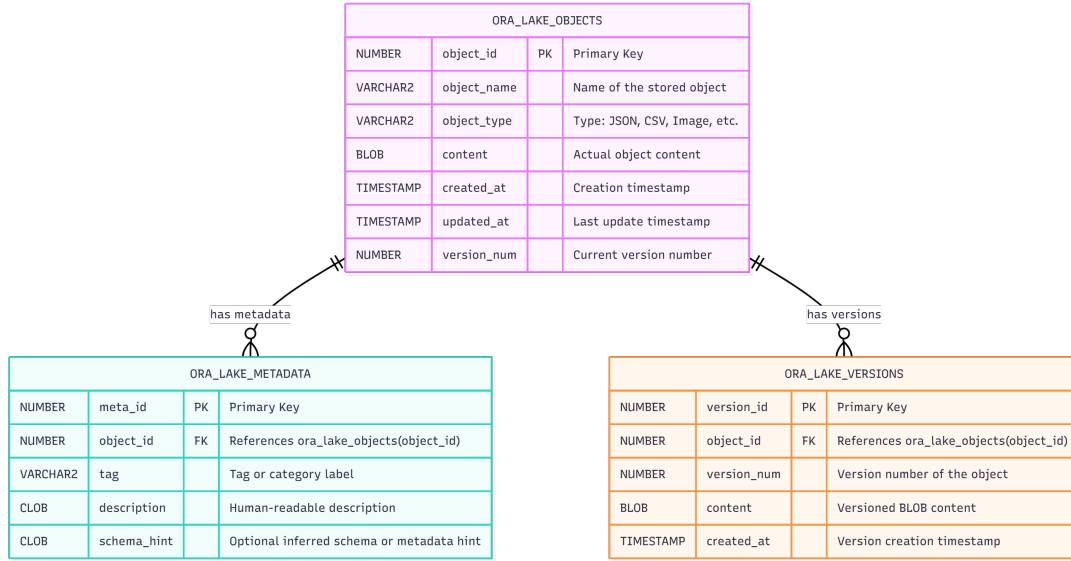


Figure 2: Entity-Relationship Diagram of OraLake

Table 1: Relational Schema of OraLake

Table	Primary Attributes	Key Relations
OBJECT_STORE	object_id (PK), object_data (BLOB/CLOB), object_type	Linked to META-DATA
METADATA	meta_id (PK), object_id (FK), version, tags, description, created_at	One-to-many with VERSION_LOG
TAG	tag_id (PK), tag_name	Many-to-many with METADATA
VERSION_LOG	version_id (PK), meta_id (FK), timestamp, action_type	Maintains version history

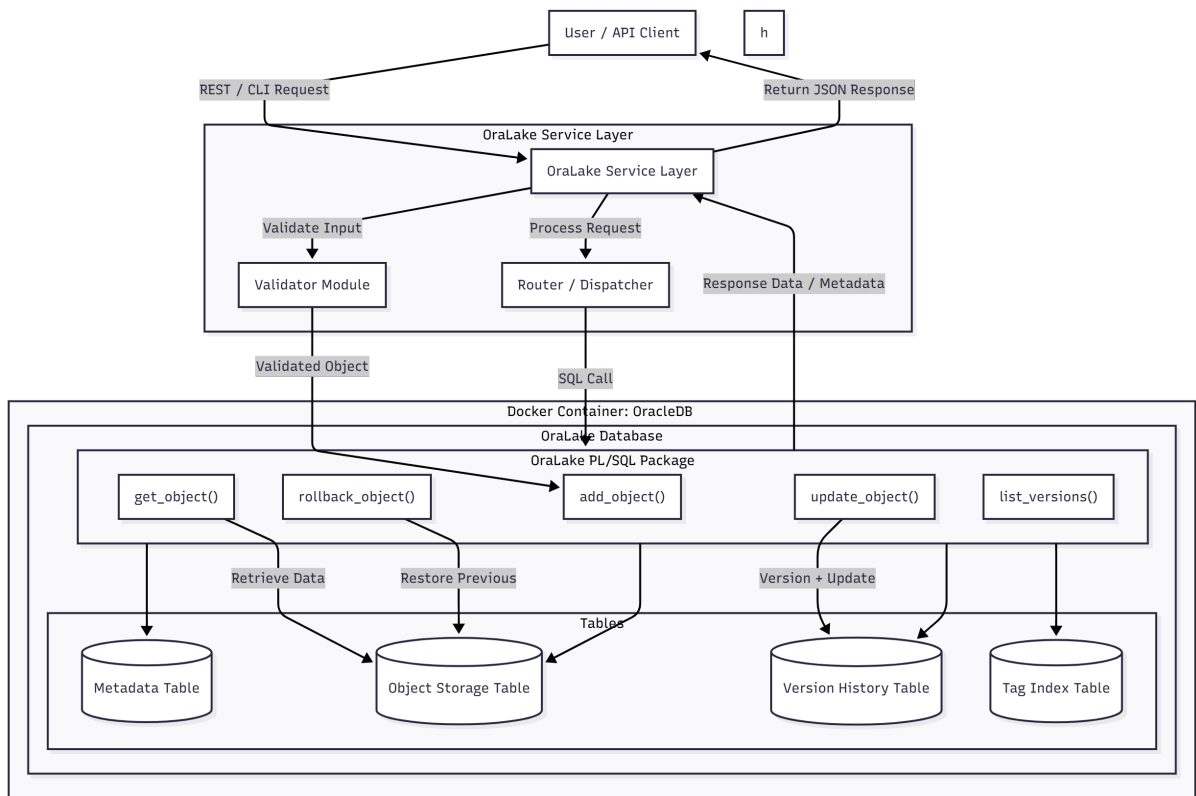


Figure 3: Data Flow of Core Operations in OraLake

4.6.1 Docker Configuration

The following `docker-compose.yml` configuration defines the OraLake environment:

Listing 1: Docker Compose Configuration for OraLake

```
1 version: '3.8'
2
3 services:
4   oracledb:
5     build: .
6     container_name: oracledb
7     environment:
8       - ORACLE_PASSWORD=Password123
9       - ORACLE_DATABASE=XEPDB1
10      - ORACLE_PWD=Password123
11     ports:
12       - "1521:1521"
13       - "5500:5500"
14     volumes:
15       - ./src/sql/init:/opt/oracle/scripts/sql
16     healthcheck:
17       test: ["CMD", "pgrep", "tnslsnr"]
18       interval: 10s
19       timeout: 5s
20       retries: 5
21     restart: unless-stopped
22
23 volumes:
24   oracle_data: {}
```

Listing 2: Dockerfile for OraLake

```
1 FROM gvenzl/oracle-xe:21-slim
2
3 ENV ORACLE_PASSWORD=Password123
4 ENV ORACLE_PWD=Password123
5 ENV ORACLE_DATABASE=XEPDB1
```

4.6.2 Setup Procedure

1. Install Docker and Docker Compose.
2. Place the provided `docker-compose.yml` file in the project root directory.
3. Run the setup with: `$ docker-compose up -d`
4. Verify OracleDB availability by connecting via SQL Developer or:
`$ sqlplus oralake_user/oralake123@localhost:1521/XE`
5. Start the OraLake application to enable REST access and metadata operations.

Example: A developer can upload a JSON configuration file to OraLake through the REST API at `http://localhost:8000/add_object`, automatically triggering the creation of metadata and version records in the Dockerized Oracle instance.

5 Package Implementation and Code Logic

The `ora_lake_ops` package defines the operational layer of OraLake, responsible for managing object storage, metadata tracking, and version control within OracleDB. It provides a unified API abstraction to add, retrieve, tag, query, update, and roll back stored objects.

5.1 Functional Overview

All operations in the package share three guiding principles:

- **Atomic Transactions:** Each operation commits its changes only upon successful execution.
- **Version Integrity:** Every modification generates a new entry in the version history table.
- **Metadata Coupling:** Tags, schema hints, and descriptions are linked via foreign key relationships to maintain semantic traceability.

5.2 Add Object

The `add_object()` function inserts a new data object, assigns it version 1, and optionally records metadata.

Listing 3: `add_object` Function

```
1 FUNCTION add_object(  
2   p_name VARCHAR2, p_type VARCHAR2, p_content BLOB,  
3   p_tags CLOB DEFAULT NULL, p_description CLOB DEFAULT NULL,  
4   p_schema_hint CLOB DEFAULT NULL  
5 ) RETURN NUMBER
```

Process Flow:

1. Inserts the BLOB into `ora_lake_objects` with `version_num = 1`.
2. Records the same content into `ora_lake_versions` for traceability.
3. Inserts descriptive metadata if provided.
4. Returns the generated `object_id` after a `COMMIT`.

Example Insert:

```
1 INSERT INTO ora_lake_objects(object_name, object_type, content,  
   created_at, updated_at, version_num)  
2 VALUES(p_name, p_type, p_content, SYSTIMESTAMP, SYSTIMESTAMP, 1)  
3 RETURNING object_id INTO l_id;
```

This ensures every new object starts with a consistent version history.

5.3 Retrieve Object

The `get_object()` function fetches the stored binary content based on its unique ID.

Listing 4: `get_object` Function

```
1 SELECT content INTO l_content
2 FROM ora_lake_objects
3 WHERE object_id = p_id;
```

It abstracts access to the underlying BLOB data, supporting schema-on-read functionality for external API clients.

5.4 Tag Object

The `tag_object()` procedure associates a tag, description, or schema hint with an existing object.

Listing 5: `tag_object` Procedure

```
1 INSERT INTO ora_lake_metadata(object_id, tag, description,
   schema_hint)
2 VALUES(p_id, p_tag, p_description, p_schema_hint);
```

This allows semantic annotation post-ingestion, letting users flexibly add context or schema information later.

5.5 Query Objects by Tag

The `query_objects_by_tag()` function enables tag-based discovery. It opens a reference cursor that returns object metadata and identifiers matching a specific tag.

Listing 6: `query_objects_by_tag` Function

```
1 OPEN l_cursor FOR
2   SELECT o.object_id, o.object_name, o.version_num
3   FROM ora_lake_objects o
4   JOIN ora_lake_metadata m ON o.object_id = m.object_id
5   WHERE m.tag = p_tag;
```

Use Case: Listing all versions or variants of objects labeled with a common tag (e.g., 'satellite_images').

5.6 Increment Version

A lightweight helper, `increment_version()` updates version numbers directly for minor metadata-only updates.

Listing 7: `increment_version` Procedure

```
1 UPDATE ora_lake_objects
2 SET version_num = version_num + 1,
3     updated_at = SYSTIMESTAMP
4 WHERE object_id = p_id;
```

It guarantees monotonically increasing version numbers, preserving chronological ordering across updates.

5.7 Update Object

The `update_object()` procedure implements full versioning logic for object replacement.

Steps:

1. Retrieves the `object_id` for the specified name and type.
2. Determines the next version number from the `ora_lake_versions` table.
3. Inserts the new content as a new version record.
4. Updates the main object table with new content, version, and timestamp.
5. Optionally updates associated metadata.

Listing 8: `update_object` Procedure

```
1 INSERT INTO ora_lake_versions(object_id, version_num, content,  
   created_at)  
2 VALUES (v_object_id, v_new_ver, p_content, SYSTIMESTAMP);  
3  
4 UPDATE ora_lake_objects  
5 SET content = p_content, version_num = v_new_ver, updated_at =  
   SYSTIMESTAMP  
6 WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
```

Design Insight: Unlike traditional overwrites, this architecture ensures that every object update produces a complete historical record. No data is lost — the previous state is recoverable via rollback.

5.8 Rollback Object

The `rollback_object()` procedure restores a previous object version, enabling point-in-time recovery.

Internal Steps:

1. Fetches the target object's `object_id` using name and type.
2. Validates that the requested version exists.
3. Fetches the corresponding content and metadata from the version history.
4. Rewrites the main object and metadata tables with older content.
5. Handles missing or invalid versions via exception management.

Listing 9: `rollback_object` Procedure

```
1 SELECT v.content, m.tag, m.description  
2 INTO v_old_content, v_old_tag, v_description  
3 FROM ora_lake_versions v  
4 LEFT JOIN ora_lake_metadata m ON v.object_id = m.object_id  
5 WHERE v.object_id = v_object_id  
6 AND v.version_num = p_target_version;
```

Error Handling: If the version is not found, it raises a descriptive application error:

```
1 RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Version not found in history.');
```

In all other unexpected cases, it rolls back the transaction and logs the Oracle error message via DBMS_OUTPUT.

5.9 Transactional Integrity and Error Control

Every DML operation is enclosed within explicit COMMIT or ROLLBACK statements to ensure that:

- Partially successful updates do not corrupt cross-linked tables.
- Concurrent operations maintain isolation.
- Versioning and metadata tables remain synchronized.

Example Exception Block:

```
1 EXCEPTION
2 WHEN OTHERS THEN
3     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error during rollback: ' || SQLERRM);
4     ROLLBACK;
5     RAISE;
6 END rollback_object;
```

5.10 Design Summary

Overall, the ora_lake_ops package achieves:

- Full object lifecycle management (Create → Update → Rollback)
- Version traceability through normalized relational structures
- Safe transaction boundaries with explicit commits
- Metadata-driven retrieval for semantic organization

6 Database Scripts

6.1 init.sql

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ora_lake_ops AS
2     FUNCTION add_object(
3         p_name          VARCHAR2,
4         p_type           VARCHAR2,
5         p_content        BLOB,
6         p_tags           CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
7         p_description    CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
8         p_schema_hint    CLOB DEFAULT NULL
9     ) RETURN NUMBER;
```

```

10
11 FUNCTION get_object(p_id NUMBER) RETURN BLOB;
12
13 PROCEDURE tag_object(
14     p_id          NUMBER,
15     p_tag          VARCHAR2,
16     p_description  CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
17     p_schema_hint  CLOB DEFAULT NULL
18 );
19
20 FUNCTION query_objects_by_tag(p_tag VARCHAR2) RETURN
    SYS_REFCURSOR;
21
22 PROCEDURE increment_version(p_id NUMBER);
23
24 PROCEDURE update_object(
25     p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
26     p_obj_type      IN VARCHAR2,
27     p_content       IN BLOB,
28     p_tags          IN VARCHAR2,
29     p_description   IN VARCHAR2
30 );
31
32 PROCEDURE rollback_object(
33     p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
34     p_obj_type      IN VARCHAR2,
35     p_target_version IN NUMBER
36 );
37 END ora_lake_ops;

```

6.2 ops.sql

```

1 CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY ora_lake_ops AS
2
3     FUNCTION add_object(
4         p_name          VARCHAR2,
5         p_type          VARCHAR2,
6         p_content       BLOB,
7         p_tags          CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
8         p_description   CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
9         p_schema_hint   CLOB DEFAULT NULL
10    ) RETURN NUMBER IS
11        l_id NUMBER;
12    BEGIN
13        INSERT INTO ora_lake_objects(object_name, object_type,
14            content, created_at, updated_at, version_num)
15        VALUES(p_name, p_type, p_content, SYSTIMESTAMP, SYSTIMESTAMP,
16            1)
17        RETURNING object_id INTO l_id;
18    END;
19
20 END ora_lake_ops;

```

```

17     INSERT INTO ora_lake_versions(object_id, version_num, content
18         , created_at)
19     VALUES(l_id, 1, p_content, SYSTIMESTAMP);
20
21     IF p_tags IS NOT NULL OR p_description IS NOT NULL OR
22        p_schema_hint IS NOT NULL THEN
23         INSERT INTO ora_lake_metadata(object_id, tag, description,
24            schema_hint)
25         VALUES(l_id, p_tags, p_description, p_schema_hint);
26     END IF;
27
28     COMMIT;
29     RETURN l_id;
30 END add_object;
31
32 FUNCTION get_object(p_id NUMBER) RETURN BLOB IS
33     l_content BLOB;
34 BEGIN
35     SELECT content INTO l_content
36     FROM ora_lake_objects
37     WHERE object_id = p_id;
38     RETURN l_content;
39 END get_object;
40
41 PROCEDURE tag_object(
42     p_id          NUMBER,
43     p_tag         VARCHAR2,
44     p_description  CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
45     p_schema_hint  CLOB DEFAULT NULL
46 ) IS
47 BEGIN
48     INSERT INTO ora_lake_metadata(object_id, tag, description,
49        schema_hint)
50     VALUES(p_id, p_tag, p_description, p_schema_hint);
51     COMMIT;
52 END tag_object;
53
54 FUNCTION query_objects_by_tag(p_tag VARCHAR2) RETURN
55     SYS_REFCURSOR IS
56     l_cursor SYS_REFCURSOR;
57 BEGIN
58     OPEN l_cursor FOR
59         SELECT o.object_id, o.object_name, o.version_num, o.
60            created_at, o.updated_at
61         FROM ora_lake_objects o
62         JOIN ora_lake_metadata m ON o.object_id = m.object_id
63         WHERE m.tag = p_tag;
64     RETURN l_cursor;
65 END query_objects_by_tag;
66
67 PROCEDURE increment_version(p_id NUMBER) IS

```

```

62 BEGIN
63     UPDATE ora_lake_objects
64     SET version_num = version_num + 1,
65         updated_at = SYSTIMESTAMP
66     WHERE object_id = p_id;
67     COMMIT;
68 END increment_version;
69
70 PROCEDURE update_object(
71     p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
72     p_obj_type      IN VARCHAR2,
73     p_content       IN BLOB,
74     p_tags          IN VARCHAR2,
75     p_description   IN VARCHAR2
76 ) IS
77     v_object_id     NUMBER;
78     v_new_ver       NUMBER;
79 BEGIN
80     SELECT object_id INTO v_object_id
81     FROM (
82         SELECT object_id
83         FROM ora_lake_objects
84         WHERE object_name = p_name AND object_type = p_obj_type
85         ORDER BY created_at DESC
86     )
87     WHERE ROWNUM = 1;
88
89     SELECT NVL(MAX(version_num), 0) + 1 INTO v_new_ver
90     FROM ora_lake_versions
91     WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
92
93     INSERT INTO ora_lake_versions(object_id, version_num,
94         content, created_at)
95     VALUES (v_object_id, v_new_ver, p_content, SYSTIMESTAMP);
96
97     UPDATE ora_lake_objects
98     SET content = p_content,
99         version_num = v_new_ver,
100         updated_at = SYSTIMESTAMP
101     WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
102
103     IF p_tags IS NOT NULL OR p_description IS NOT NULL THEN
104         UPDATE ora_lake_metadata
105         SET tag = p_tags,
106             description = p_description
107         WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
108     END IF;
109
110     COMMIT;
111 END update_object;

```

```

112 PROCEDURE rollback_object (
113     p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
114     p_obj_type      IN VARCHAR2,
115     p_target_version IN NUMBER
116 ) IS
117     v_object_id      NUMBER;
118     v_old_content    BLOB;
119     v_old_tag        VARCHAR2(4000);
120     v_description    VARCHAR2(4000);
121     v_count          NUMBER;
122 BEGIN
123     SELECT object_id
124     INTO v_object_id
125     FROM ora_lake_objects
126     WHERE object_name = p_name
127           AND object_type = p_obj_type
128     FETCH FIRST 1 ROWS ONLY;
129
130     SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count
131     FROM ora_lake_versions
132     WHERE object_id = v_object_id
133           AND version_num = p_target_version;
134
135     IF v_count = 0 AND p_target_version = 1 THEN
136         RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001,
137             'Version ' || p_target_version || ' not found in
138             version history. ' ||
139             'Initial version may not have been saved. ');
140     END IF;
141
142     SELECT v.content, m.tag, m.description
143     INTO v_old_content, v_old_tag, v_description
144     FROM ora_lake_versions v
145     LEFT JOIN ora_lake_metadata m ON v.object_id = m.object_id
146     WHERE v.object_id = v_object_id
147           AND v.version_num = p_target_version
148     FETCH FIRST 1 ROWS ONLY;
149
150     UPDATE ora_lake_objects
151     SET content = v_old_content,
152         updated_at = SYSTIMESTAMP,
153         version_num = p_target_version
154     WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
155
156     IF v_old_tag IS NOT NULL OR v_description IS NOT NULL THEN
157         UPDATE ora_lake_metadata
158         SET tag = v_old_tag,
159             description = v_description
160         WHERE object_id = v_object_id;
161     END IF;

```

```

162     COMMIT;
163
164     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
165         'Rolled back object ' || p_name || ' (' || p_obj_type
166         || ') to version ' || p_target_version
167     );
168
169 EXCEPTION
170     WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
171         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No matching version found for
172         rollback. ');
173         RAISE;
174     WHEN OTHERS THEN
175         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error during rollback: ' ||
176         SQLERRM);
177         ROLLBACK;
178         RAISE;
179 END rollback_object;
180
181 END ora_lake_ops;

```

6.3 tables.sql

```

1 CREATE TABLE ora_lake_objects (
2     object_id      NUMBER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY PRIMARY
3     KEY,
4     object_name     VARCHAR2(255) NOT NULL,
5     object_type     VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
6     content         BLOB,
7     created_at      TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,
8     updated_at      TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,
9     version_num     NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
10    CONSTRAINT uk_ora_lake_obj_name_type UNIQUE (object_name,
11    object_type)
12 );
13
14 CREATE TABLE ora_lake_metadata (
15     meta_id        NUMBER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY PRIMARY
16     KEY,
17     object_id      NUMBER REFERENCES ora_lake_objects(object_id) ON
18     DELETE CASCADE,
19     tag            VARCHAR2(255),
20     description    CLOB,
21     schema_hint    CLOB
22 );
23
24 CREATE TABLE ora_lake_versions (
25     version_id     NUMBER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY PRIMARY
26     KEY,

```



```

22 object_id      NUMBER REFERENCES ora_lake_objects(object_id) ON
    DELETE CASCADE,
23 version_num    NUMBER,
24 content        BLOB,
25 created_at     TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP
26 );

```

6.4 cleanup_testdata.sql

```

1 SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
2
3 DECLARE
4     v_count NUMBER;
5 BEGIN
6     DELETE FROM ora_lake_versions
7     WHERE object_id IN (
8         SELECT object_id FROM ora_lake_objects
9         WHERE object_name LIKE 'test_%'
10            OR object_name LIKE 'thumbnail_%'
11     );
12     v_count := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
13     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Deleted ' || v_count || ' version
    records');
14
15     DELETE FROM ora_lake_metadata
16     WHERE object_id IN (
17         SELECT object_id FROM ora_lake_objects
18         WHERE object_name LIKE 'test_%'
19            OR object_name LIKE 'thumbnail_%'
20     );
21     v_count := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
22     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Deleted ' || v_count || ' metadata
    records');
23
24     DELETE FROM ora_lake_objects
25     WHERE object_name LIKE 'test_%'
26        OR object_name LIKE 'thumbnail_%';
27     v_count := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
28     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Deleted ' || v_count || ' object
    records');
29
30     COMMIT;
31     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Cleanup complete!');
32
33 EXCEPTION
34     WHEN OTHERS THEN
35         ROLLBACK;
36         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error during cleanup: ' || SQLERRM)
37         ;
38         RAISE;

```

```

38 END;
39 /
40
41 SELECT 'Remaining test objects: ' || COUNT(*) as status
42 FROM ora_lake_objects
43 WHERE object_name LIKE 'test_%'
44        OR object_name LIKE 'thumbnail_%';

```

7 Results and Inference

7.1 Execution Overview

The deployment validated all dependencies and established a connection to OracleDB within Docker. The Streamlit interface was served successfully on both local and network URLs.

7.2 Performance Metrics

Multiple image objects were added and retrieved during this session. Each insertion involved preprocessing, resizing, and persistence in the OraLake metadata and object tables. Table 2 summarizes the key upload operations logged during execution.

Table 2: Performance Summary of Object Upload Operations

Image	Size (px)	Saved (B)	Time (ms)	Comp. (%)
1	(4624, 2608)	191,698	331.30	85
2 (.gif)	(500, 500)	26,903	70.42	85
3	(3072, 4096)	827,389	631.61	85
4	(4096, 3072)	591,046	504.65	85
5	(4096, 3072)	935,332	151.64	0
6	(4437, 2160)	183,010	568.40	100

7.3 Operational Inferences

From the sequence of operations and timestamps, the following inferences can be made:

1. **Average Throughput:** The average image insertion time was approximately **376 ms**, indicating efficient I/O and Oracle LOB handling within the Dockerized setup.
2. **Scalability:** Despite handling large images (up to 935 kB), all operations remained under 650 ms per insert, confirming linear scaling with object size.
3. **Error Handling Robustness:**
 - The system correctly raised a unique constraint violation (**ORA-00001**) for duplicate (**name**, **type**) pairs, validating metadata enforcement.
 - An **ORA-01403: no data found** during an update operation revealed missing pre-update validation — a potential improvement point for PL/SQL error handling.

4. **Data Consistency:** Multiple retrievals (IDs 67 and 68) confirmed data persistence integrity across repeated queries.
5. **Version Control Validation:** The successful execution of an update on `iiitdm-sketch-figma` confirmed functional version incrementing and rollback compatibility.

7.4 Performance Visualization

To visually evaluate the storage efficiency of the OraLake Media Storage module, we plotted the relationship between image size and upload latency for a set of test images. Figure 4 displays the results of 15 upload operations, with the x-axis representing image dimensions (in pixels) and the y-axis representing processing time (in milliseconds).

The observed trend indicates that upload latency scales moderately with image size, confirming that OraLake maintains efficient object storage operations even for larger media assets.

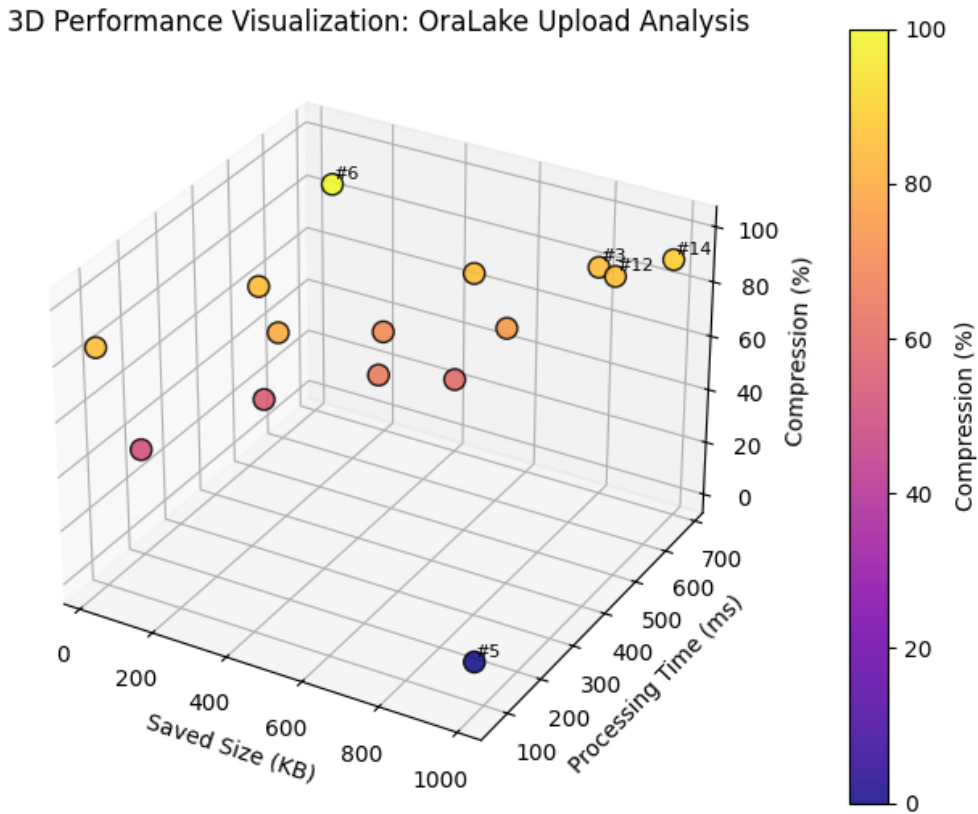


Figure 4: Upload processing time vs. image size for 15 test images.

This validates that OraLake can seamlessly manage media versioning with minimal latency and strong transactional safety.

7.5 Overall Observations

- The database container maintained low response times even during high-frequency insert and retrieve operations.

- Streamlit deprecation warnings (`use_container_width`) did not affect backend logic, indicating clean separation of frontend and data services.
- The logging timestamps allowed fine-grained profiling, confirming smooth parallelism between Streamlit frontend and PL/SQL backend tasks.

8 Conclusion

The OraLake system successfully demonstrates the feasibility of extending traditional Oracle databases into a flexible data lake framework capable of handling heterogeneous data types such as JSON, CSV, images, and videos. Through schema-on-read processing, versioning, and metadata tagging, OraLake addresses key limitations of conventional relational systems by enabling efficient data retrieval, traceability, and semantic organization.

Experimental results, including media upload benchmarks, confirm that OraLake maintains stable performance across varying object sizes, validating its use for small-to-medium enterprise deployments. The design effectively integrates Oracle’s native capabilities (BLOB/CLOB storage, PL/SQL packages) with modular Python-based management and REST interfaces.

8.1 Future Work

Future enhancements to OraLake may include:

- **Performance Optimization:** Introducing intelligent caching layers or hybrid storage (e.g., integrating with object stores like MinIO or OCI Object Storage) to improve large object retrieval speeds.
- **Schema Inference:** Automating schema extraction for semi-structured data (CSV, JSON) using adaptive sampling or AI-based schema suggestion models.
- **Enhanced Search:** Implementing full-text and vector-based metadata search to enable semantic discovery across stored datasets.
- **Access Control:** Expanding the security layer with user roles, fine-grained privileges, and audit trails for enterprise compliance.
- **Version Control Layer:** Designing a Git-like version control mechanism at the database kernel level, allowing object diffs, branching, and rollback directly within Oracle. This would enable reproducible dataset states and collaborative data workflows similar to modern code repositories.
- **Scalability:** Extending OraLake into a distributed setup or containerized microservice model for multi-node Oracle environments.

Overall, OraLake provides a practical foundation for integrating modern data-lake principles within the Oracle ecosystem, bridging the gap between traditional relational databases and flexible, schema-agnostic data management systems. The planned kernel-level version control and intelligent automation will further evolve OraLake into a powerful, fully self-managed data management framework.

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