

DevOps Meetup DUS, 12.07.2017

Continuous Database Integration with Flyway

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About me

- Sandra Parsick
- Freelance Software Developer in Java environment
- Focus areas:
 - Java enterprise applications
 - agile methods
 - Software Craftmanship
 - Automation of development process
- trainings
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Agenda

- Continuous Database Integration (CDBI)
- Flyway
- Pitfalls

Continuous Database Integration

- Definition
- Motivation
- How to set up

Definition

„Continuous Database Integration (CDBI) is the process of rebuilding your database and test data any time a change is applied to a project's version control repository“

(by Continuous Integration by Paul M. Duvall, Steve Matyas und Andrew Glover)

Motivation

- One shared test database for all developer.
- Nobody knows which database migration script was run on which database instance.
- Test database differs from productive database
- Database migration scripts are distributed in ticket system, developer's system etc.

How To Set Up

- Treat database code like a normal source code
 - Put all database assets (DDL, DML, configurations, test data, stored procedures, functions etc) in your version control system.
 - Test your database code after every change.
- Give every developer his own database / Make test database being similar to the productiv database.
 - Set up the database by build scripts.
- All database changes are transparent
 - Change history

Flyway

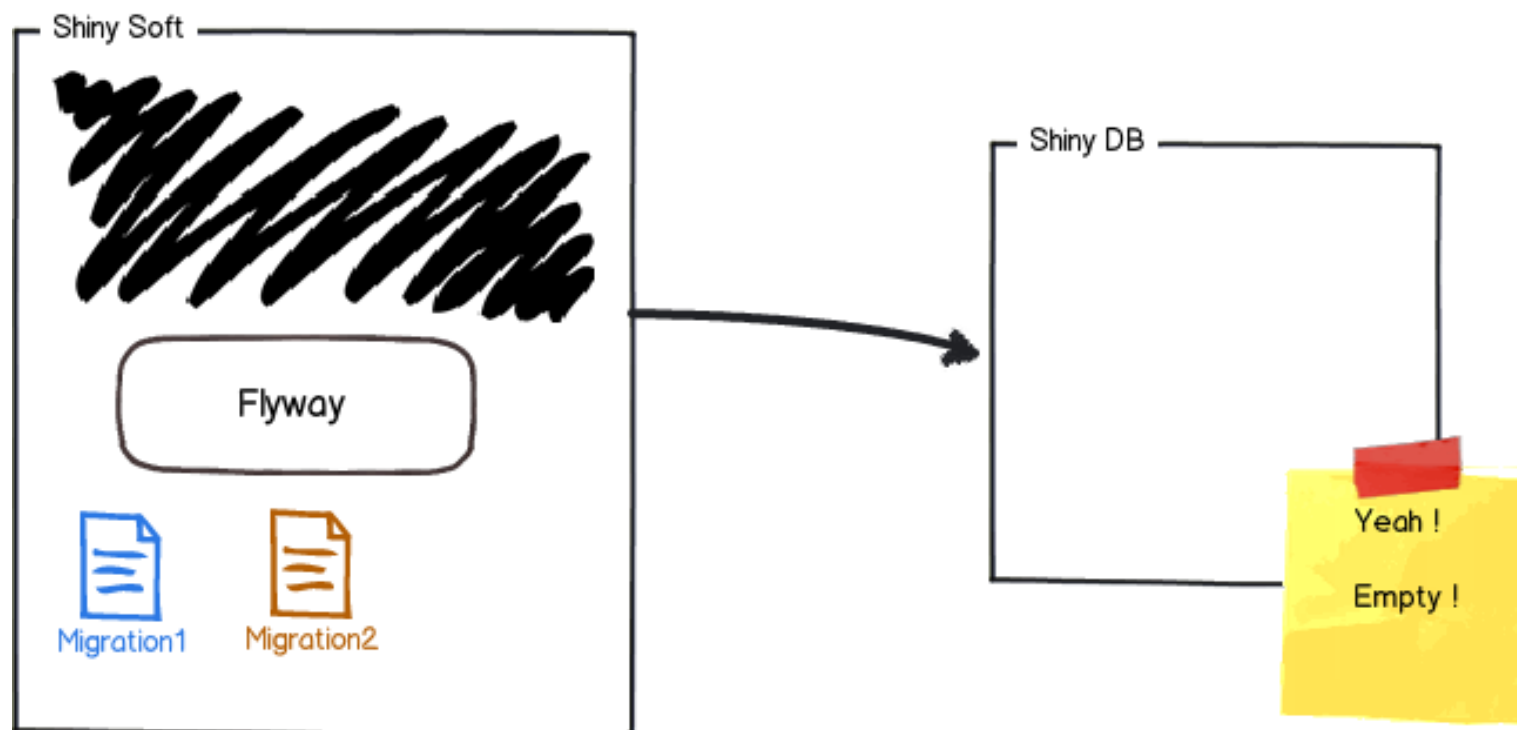
- What is Flyway?
- How Does Flyway Work?
- How to write scripts for migration with Flyway?
- What is not possible with Flyway?
- How to use Flyway?

What is Flyway?



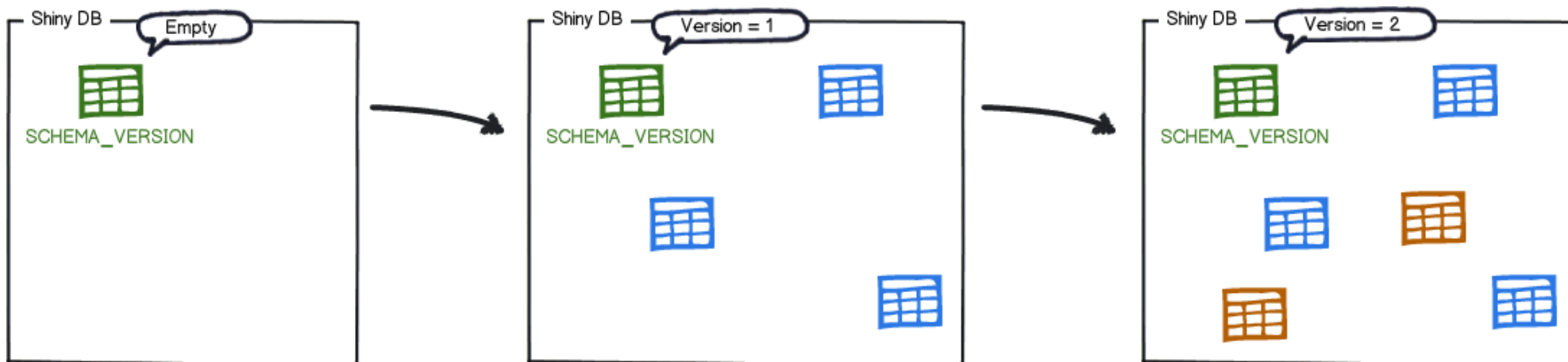
- Database migration framework based on Java
- Recreate a database from scratch
- Make it clear at all times what state a database is in
- Migrate in a deterministic way from your current version of the database to a newer one
- Four migrations:
 - SQL- and Java-based migration
 - Versionbased and repeatable migration
- Current version: 4.2.0
- Homepage: <http://flywaydb.org/>
- Twitter: @flywaydb

How does Flyway work?



How does Flyway work?

migrate



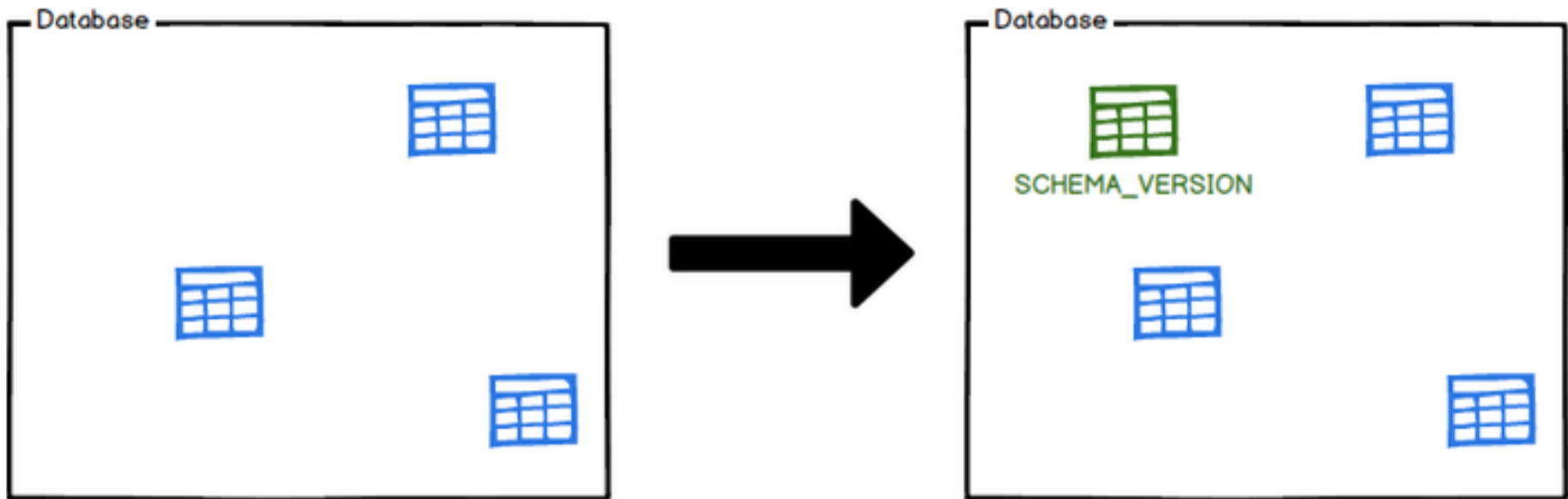
Reference: flywaydb.org

schema_version

installed_rank	version	description	type	script	checksum	installed_by	installed_on	execution_time	success
1	1	Initial Setup	SQL	V1__Initial_Setup.sql	1996767037	axel	2016-02-04 22:23:00.0	546	true
2	2	First Changes	SQL	V2__First_Changes.sql	1279644856	axel	2016-02-06 09:18:00.0	127	true




How does Flyway work?

baseline



Migration Scripts

- Four possibilities

	Version-based	Repeatable
SQL-based		
Java-based		

Version-based Migration

- **Characteristics**

- Scripts have a unique version
- They run only once

- **Typical usage**

- DDL changes (CREATE/ALTER/DROP für TABLES,INDEXES,FOREIGN KEYS,...)
- Simple data changes

Repeatable Migration

- **Characteristics**

- Scripts have no version
- They are executed if their check sum is changed
- They are executed after all version-based scripts have been executed

- **Typical usage**

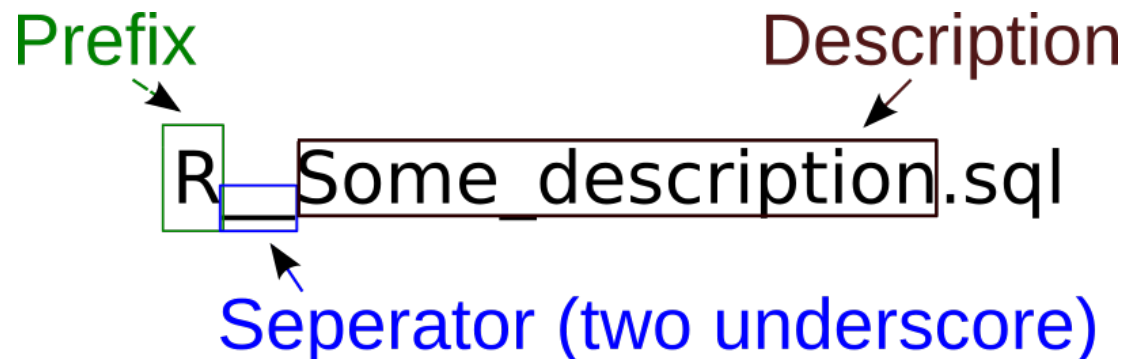
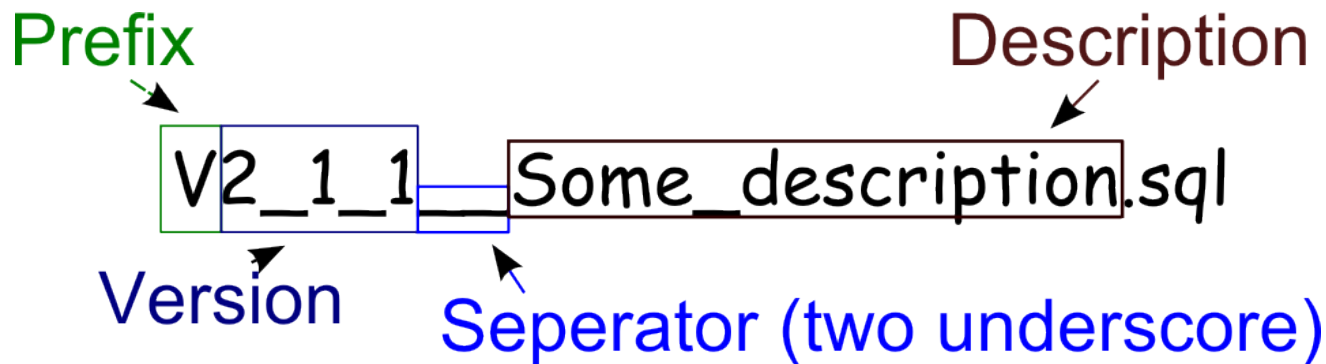
- (Re-) Creation of views / procedures / functions / packages / ...
- Bulk reimport of master data

SQL Migration

- **Typical usage**

- DDL changes (CREATE/ALTER/DROP für TABLES, VIEWS, TRIGGERS, SEQUENCES,...)
- Simple data changes

- **Naming**



SQL Migration





















- **Syntax**

- Single or multi line statements
- Flexible placeholder replacement
- Single (–) or multi line (/* */) comments
- Database-specific SQL syntax extensions

- **Example**

```
1  /* Create a table for person */
2
3  Create table person (
4      first_name varchar(128),
5      last_name varchar(128)
6  );
```

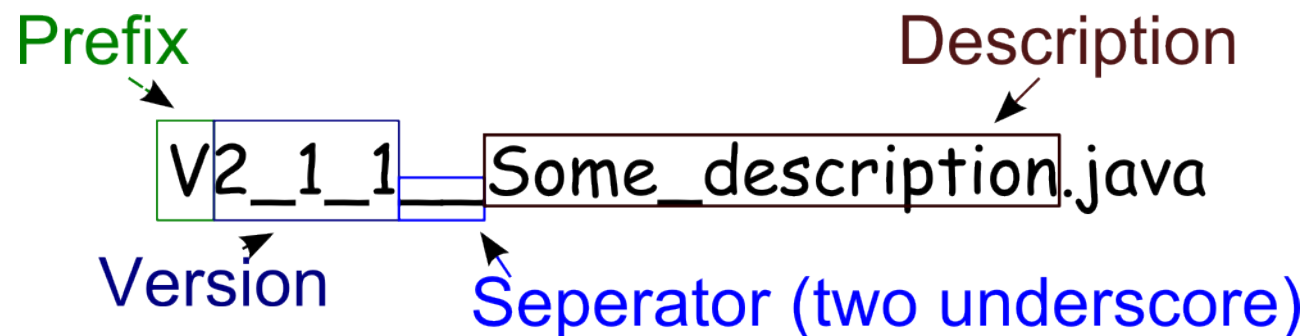
Supported Databases

 Oracle 10g and later, all editions (incl. Amazon RDS)	 SQL Server 2008 and later (incl. Amazon RDS)	 SQL Azure latest	 SQLite 3.7.2 and later
 MySQL 5.1 and later (incl. Amazon RDS & Google Cloud SQL)	 MariaDB 10.0 and later (incl. Amazon RDS)	 DB2 9.7 and later	 DB2 z/OS 9.1 and later
 PostgreSQL 9.0 and later (incl. Heroku & Amazon RDS)	 Vertica 6.5 and later	 AWS Redshift latest	 EnterpriseDB 9.4 and later
 Derby 10.8.2.2 and later	 H2 1.2.137 and later	 Hsql 1.8 and later	 Phoenix 4.2.2 and later
 SAP HANA latest	 solidDB 6.5 and later	 Sybase ASE 12.5 and later	 Greenplum 4.3.x and later

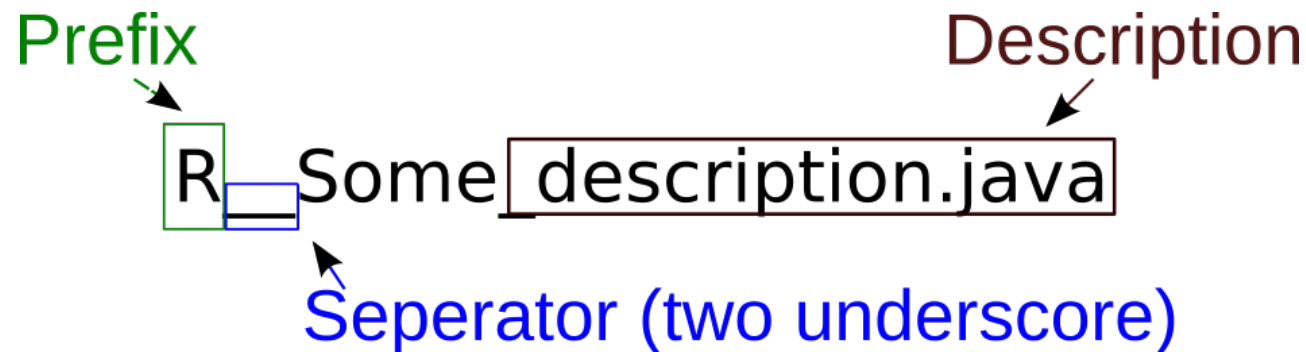
Java Migration

- **Typical usage**
 - BLOB & CLOB changes
 - Advanced bulk data changes (Recalculations, advanced format changes, ...)
- **Naming**

Prefix Description
V2_1_1 Some_description.java
Version Seperator (two underscore)



Prefix Description
R Some_description.java
Seperator (two underscore)



Java Migration

Example

```
1 package db.migration;
2
3 import java.sql.Connection;
4 import java.sql.Statement;
5 import org.flywaydb.core.api.migration.jdbc.JdbcMigration;
6
7
8 public class V1_1_0__Insert_Data implements JdbcMigration {
9
10     @Override
11     public void migrate(Connection connection) throws Exception {
12         try (Statement statement = connection.createStatement()) {
13             statement.execute("Insert into person (first_name, last_name) Values ('Alice', 'Bob')");
14         }
15     }
16 }
17
18 }
```

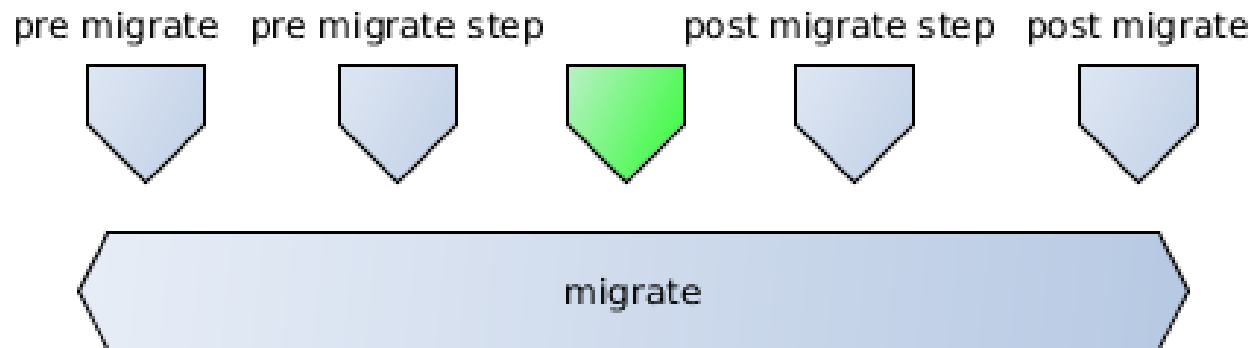
Java Migration

Example Spring Support

```
1  package db.migration;
2
3  import org.flywaydb.core.api.migration.spring.SpringJdbcMigration;
4  import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
5
6
7  public class V1_2_0__Create_Table_With_Spring_Support implements SpringJdbcMigration {
8
9      @Override
10     public void migrate(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate) throws Exception {
11         jdbcTemplate.execute("Create table address (street Varchar(128), place Varchar(128))");
12     }
13
14 }
15
```

Advanced Migrations - Callbacks

- **Typical usage**
 - Stored Procedure Compilation
 - Materialized View Update
- **Flyway Lifecycle (Example migrate)**



SQL Callbacks

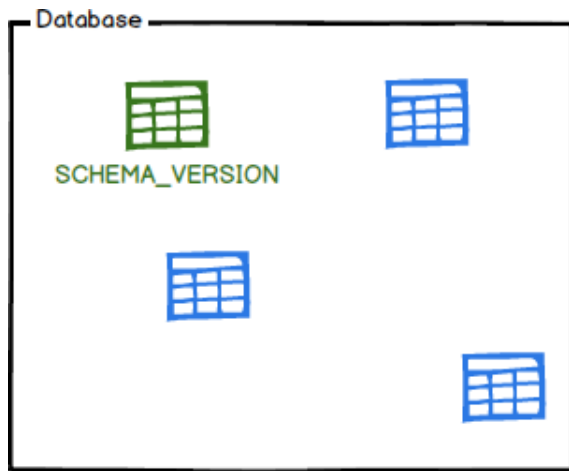
- **Example migrate-Lifecycle:**
 - SQL callback scripts are indicated by naming:
 - BeforeMigrate.sql
 - BeforeEachMigrate.sql
 - AfterEachMigrate.sql
 - AfterMigrate.sql

Java Callbacks

```
public interface FlywayCallback {  
    /**  
     * Runs before the clean task executes.  
     *  
     * @param connection A valid connection to the database.  
     */  
    void beforeClean(Connection connection);  
  
    /**  
     * Runs after the clean task executes.  
     *  
     * @param connection A valid connection to the database.  
     */  
    void afterClean(Connection connection);  
  
    /**  
     * Runs before the migrate task executes.  
     *  
     * @param connection A valid connection to the database.  
     */  
    void beforeMigrate(Connection connection);  
}
```


More Flyway Commands

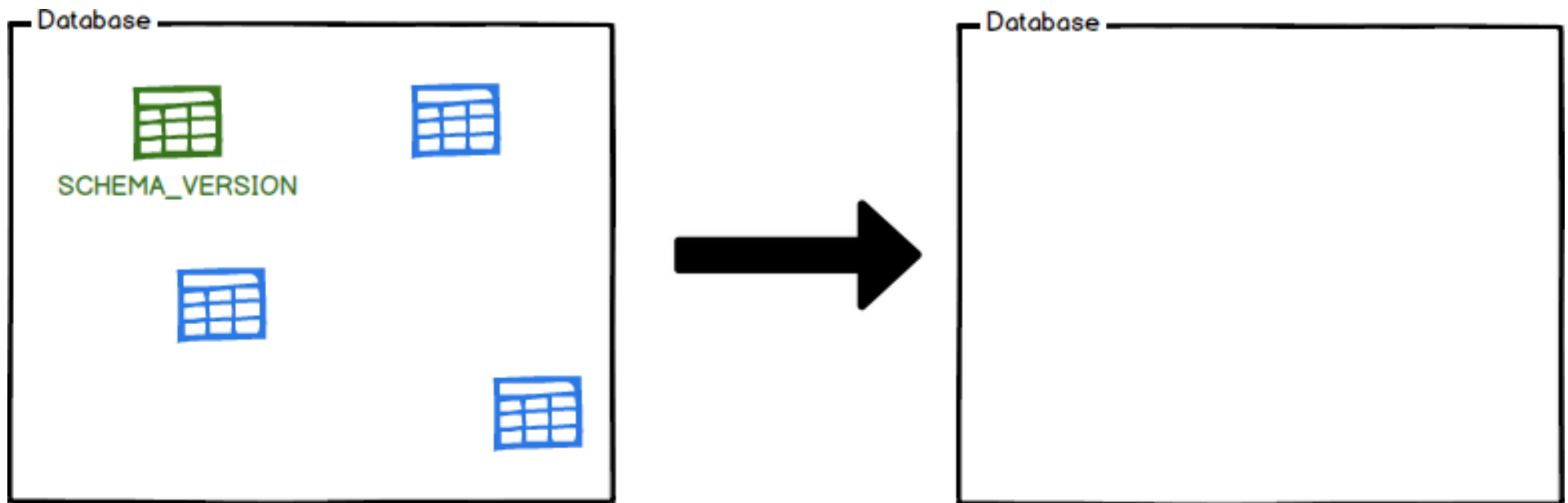
info



Version	Description	Installed on	State
1	Initial	2014-11-16 10:26:35	SUCCESS
2	Changes	2014-11-16 10:26:37	SUCCESS
3	RefData	2014-11-16 10:26:41	PENDING

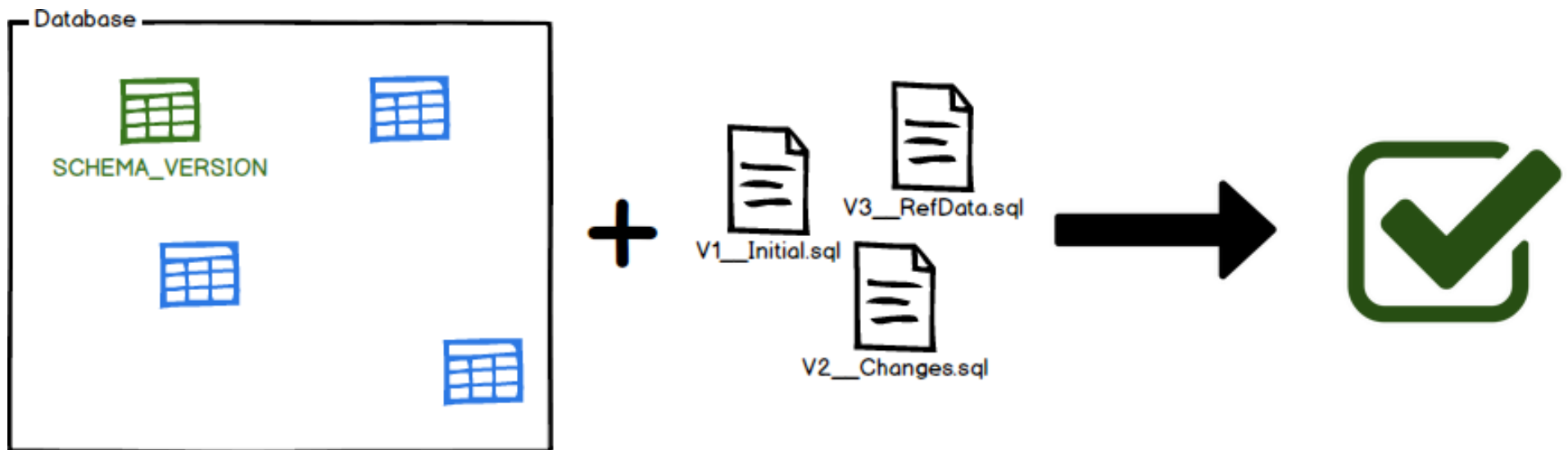
More Flyway Commands

clean



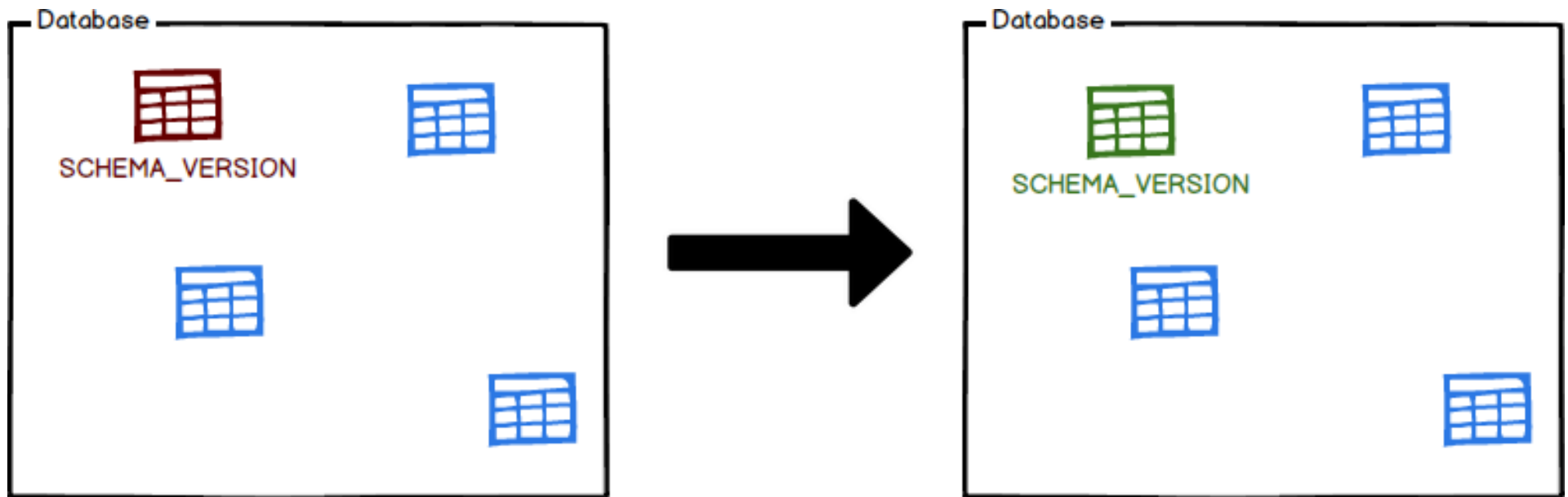
More Flyway Commands

validate



More Flyway Commands

repair



What is not possible with Flyway?

- Rollback scripts execution
- „Write once, run on many database vendors“

How to use Flyway?

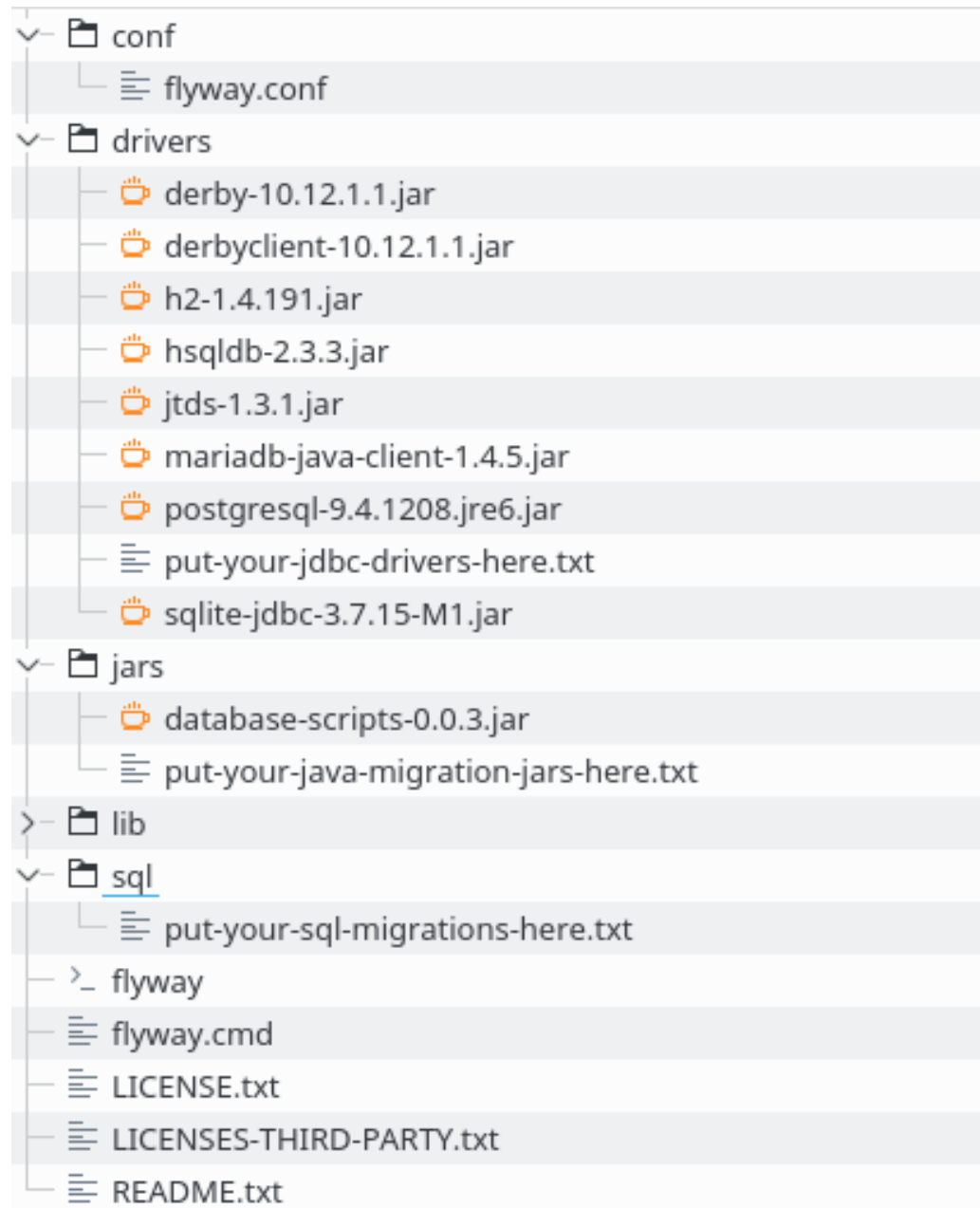
- **Flyway Clients:**

- Java API
- Maven Plugin
- Command-line Tool
- Gradle Plugin
- SBT Plugin
- Ant task

- **Third Party Plugins:**

- Spring Boot
- Grails
- Dropwizard
- Others

Command-line Tool



Command-line Tool

```
flyway.url=jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306
```

```
# Fully qualified classname of the jdbc driver (autodetected by default based on flyway.url)
# flyway.driver=
```

```
# User to use to connect to the database (default: <<null>>)
flyway.user=flyway
```

flyway.conf

```
# Password to use to connect to the database (default: <<null>>)
flyway.password=flyway
```

```
# Comma-separated list of schemas managed by Flyway. These schema names are case-sensitive.
# (default: The default schema for the datasource connection)
```

```
# Consequences:
```

```
# - The first schema in the list will be automatically set as the default one during the migration.
```

```
# - The first schema in the list will also be the one containing the metadata table.
```

```
# - The schemas will be cleaned in the order of this list.
```

```
flyway.schemas=flyway_demo
```

```
# Name of Flyway's metadata table (default: schema_version)
```

```
# By default (single-schema mode) the metadata table is placed in the default schema for the connection provided by the datasource.
```

```
# When the flyway.schemas property is set (multi-schema mode), the metadata table is placed in the first schema of the list.
```

```
# flyway.table=
```

```
# Comma-separated list of locations to scan recursively for migrations. (default:
filesystem:<<INSTALL-DIR>>/sql)
```

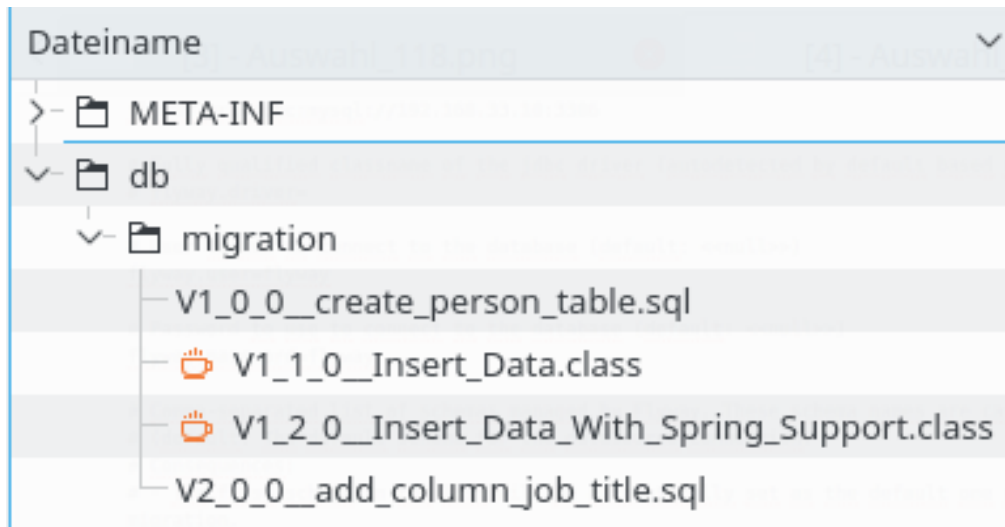
```
# The location type is determined by its prefix.
```

```
# Unprefixed locations or locations starting with classpath: point to a package on the classpath and may contain both sql and java-based migrations.
```

```
# Locations starting with filesystem: point to a directory on the filesystem and may only contain sql migrations.
```

```
flyway.locations=db/migration
```


Command-line Tool



database-scripts-0.0.3.jar

Command-line Tool



Command-line Tool

Pipeline Deployment Pipeline Demo

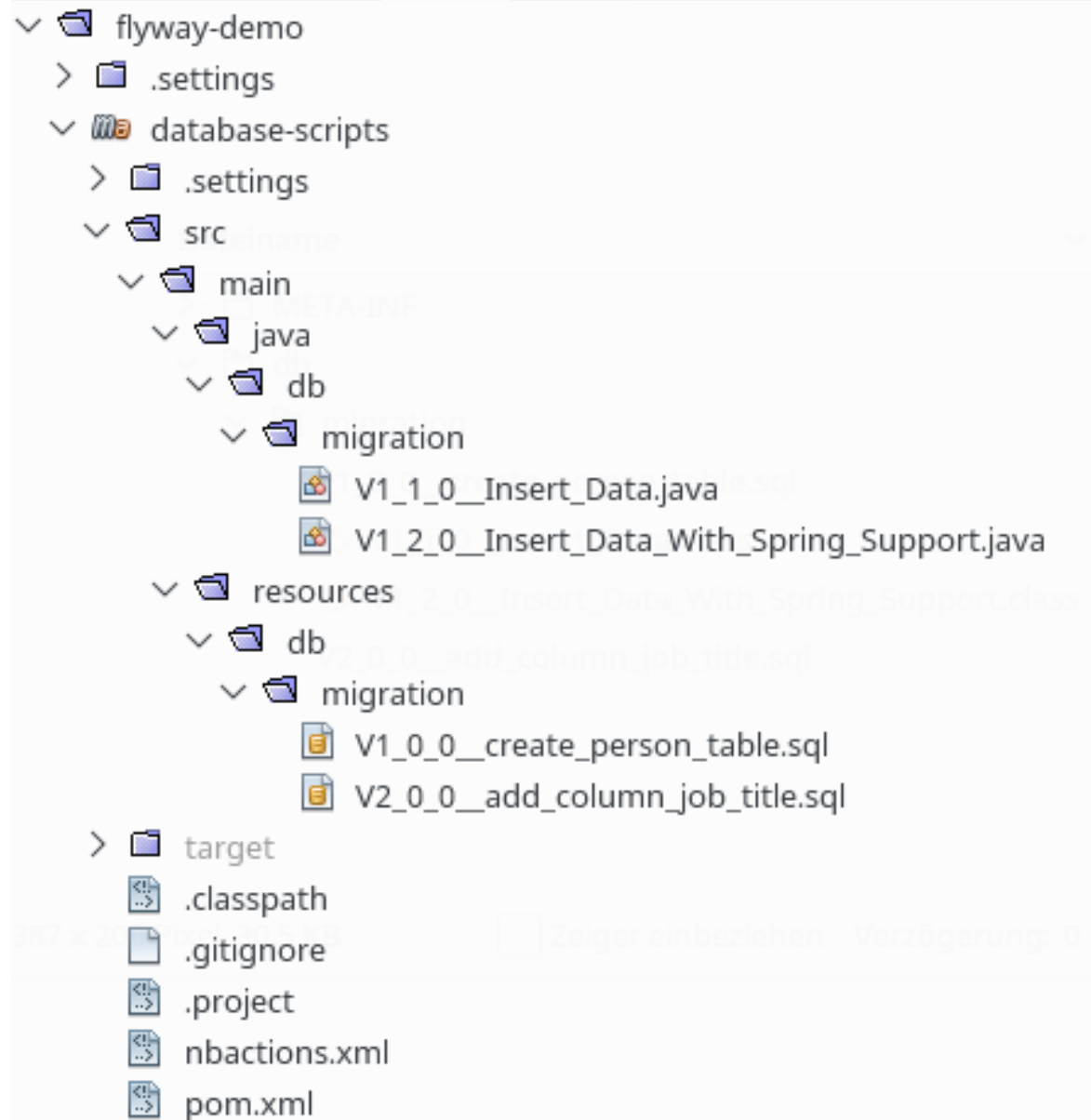


[Recent Changes](#)

Stage View

			DB Migration	Webdeployment
Average stage times: (Average <u>full</u> run time: ~7s)			6ms	7s
#20	Dec 02 10:54	No Changes	4ms	8s
#19	Dec 02 10:37	No Changes	14ms	8s failed
#18	Oct 17 17:35	No Changes	3ms	7s
#17	Oct 17 17:34	No Changes	3ms	7s

Maven Plugin



Maven Plugin

pom.xml

```
<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.flywaydb</groupId>
      <artifactId>flyway-maven-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>${flyway.version}</version>
      <configuration>
        <schemas>
          <schema>flyway_demo</schema>
        </schemas>
        <user>flyway</user>
        <password>flyway</password>
        <url>jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306</url>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

Maven Plugin



Maven Plugin

Build

Stamm-POM

pom.xml



Goals und Optionen

deploy



Erweitert...

Post-Build-Schritte

☒ nur bei erfolgreichen Builds ☐ nur bei erfolgreichen oder instabilen Builds ☐ immer ausführen

Unter welchen Bedingungen sollen die Post-Build-Schritte ausgeführt werden?

Maven Goals aufrufen



Maven-Version

(Standard)

Goals

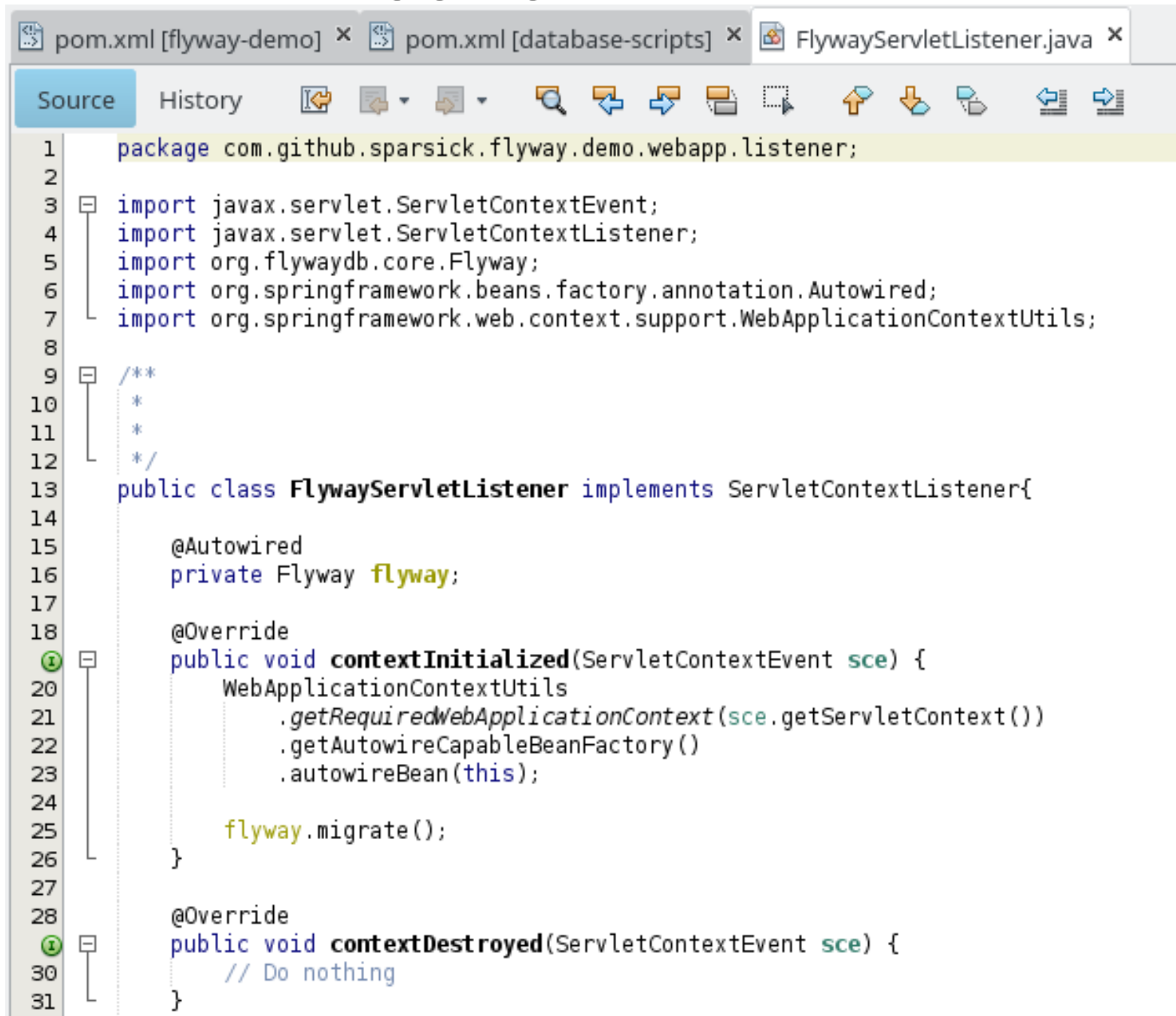
flyway:clean flyway:migrate flyway:clean



Erweitert...

Post-Build-Schritt hinzufügen ▾

Java API



```
1 package com.github.sparsick.flyway.demo.webapp.listener;
2
3 import javax.servlet.ServletContextEvent;
4 import javax.servlet.ServletContextListener;
5 import org.flywaydb.core.Flyway;
6 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
7 import org.springframework.web.context.support.WebApplicationContextUtils;
8
9 /**
10  *
11  *
12  */
13 public class FlywayServletListener implements ServletContextListener{
14
15     @Autowired
16     private Flyway flyway;
17
18     @Override
19     public void contextInitialized(ServletContextEvent sce) {
20         WebApplicationContextUtils
21             .getRequiredWebApplicationContext(sce.getServletContext())
22             .getAutowireCapableBeanFactory()
23             .autowireBean(this);
24
25         flyway.migrate();
26     }
27
28     @Override
29     public void contextDestroyed(ServletContextEvent sce) {
30         // Do nothing
31     }
```


Java API

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd">
  <context:annotation-config/>
  <context:component-scan base-package="com.github.sparsick.flyway.demo.webapp"/>

  <bean id="wicketApplication" class="com.github.sparsick.flyway.demo.webapp.WicketApplication"/>

  <bean id="dataSource" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource"
    destroy-method="close">
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306/flyway_demo" />
    <property name="username" value="flyway" />
    <property name="password" value="flyway" />
  </bean>

  <bean id="flyway" class="org.flywaydb.core.Flyway">
    <property name="dataSource">
      <bean class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" parent="dataSource">
        <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306" />
      </bean>
    </property>
    <property name="schemas">
      <list>
        <value>flyway_demo</value>
      </list>
    </property>
  </bean>
</beans>
```

Spring Context

Java API

```
<context-param>
```

```
  <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name>
```

```
  <param-value>classpath:META-INF/spring/*.xml</param-value>
```

```
</context-param>
```

```
<listener>
```

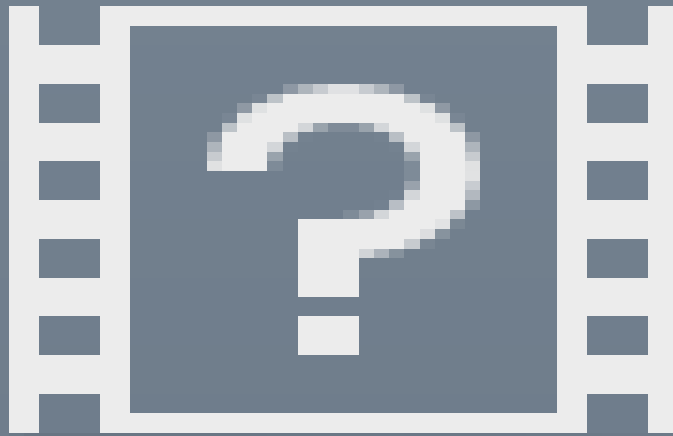
```
  <listener-class>org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener</listener-class>
```

```
  <listener-class>com.github.sparsick.flyway.demo.webapp.listener.FlywayServletListener</listener-class>
```

```
</listener>
```

web.xml

Java API



How To Set Up

- Treat database code like a normal source code
 - Put all database assets (DDL, DML, configurations, test data, stored procedures, functions etc) in your version control system. ✓
 - Test your database code after every change. ✓
- Give every developer his own database / Make test database being similar to the productiv database.
 - Set up the database by build scripts. ✓
- All database changes are transparent
 - Change history ✓

Pitfalls

No Instance-Specific Data

Example

```
1  
2 GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgm.* TO  
3 `technical-user`@'192.168.33.10' IDENTIFIED BY 'pA$$w0rt';  
4
```

No Instance-Specific Data

Possible Solution:

```
1  
2 GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgm.* TO  
3 `technical-user`@'*' IDENTIFIED BY 'pA$$w0rt';  
4
```

- Access control via firewall (iptables)

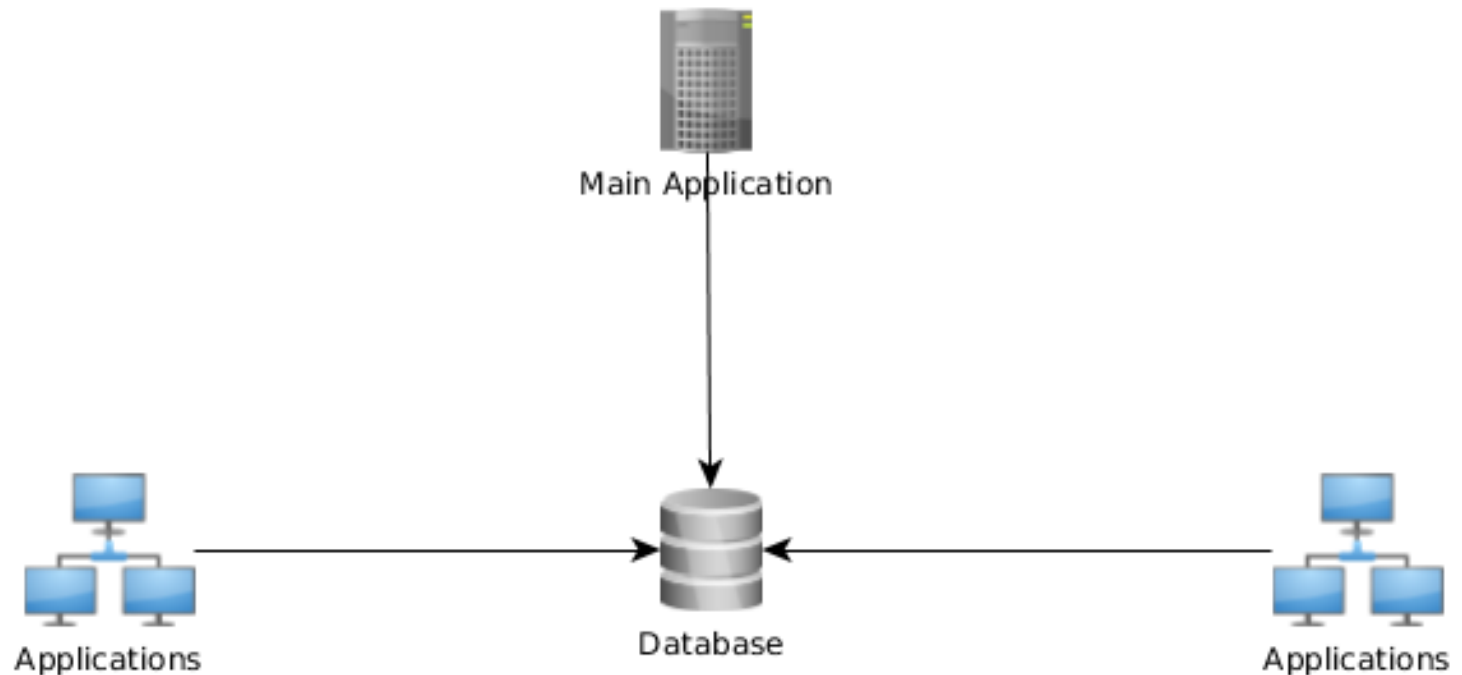
No Instance-Specific Data

Possible Solution

```
1 GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgnt.* TO  
2 'technical-user' @ '${address}' By '${password}';  
3  
4
```

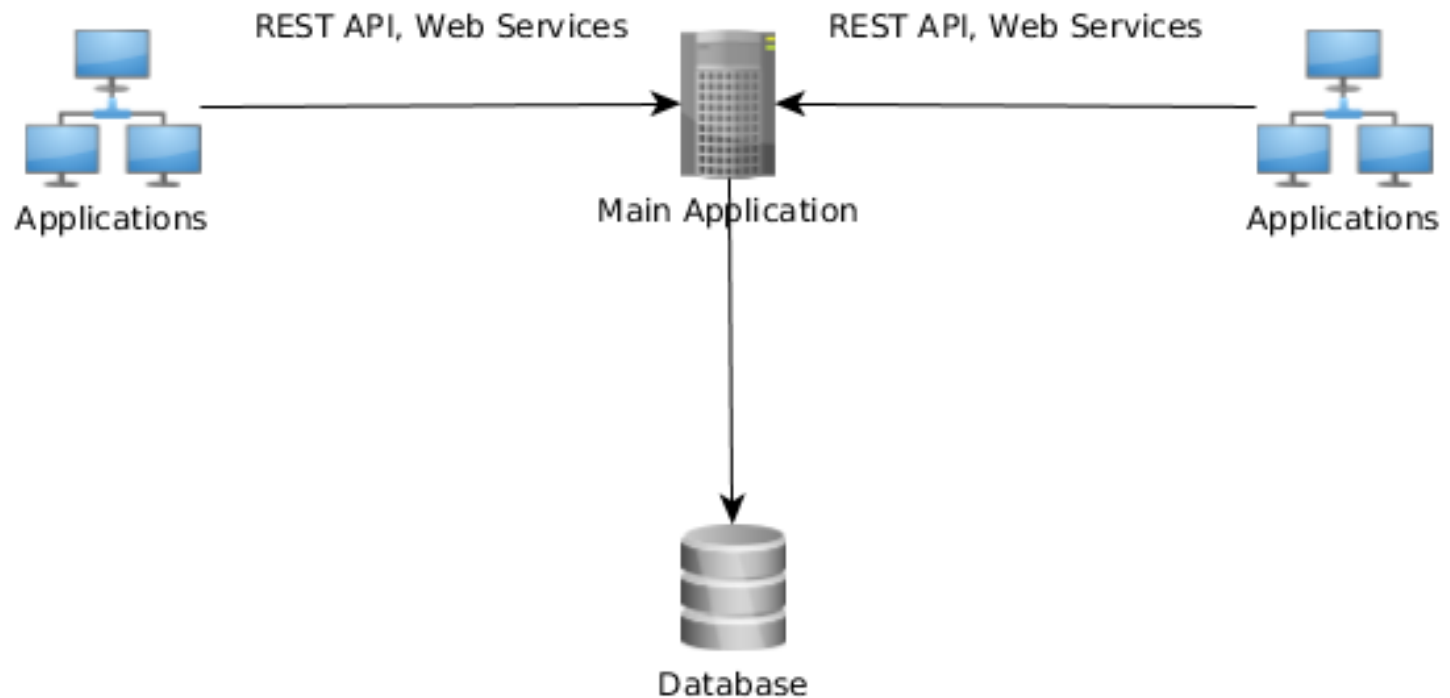

Database is used by several applications

Starting position:



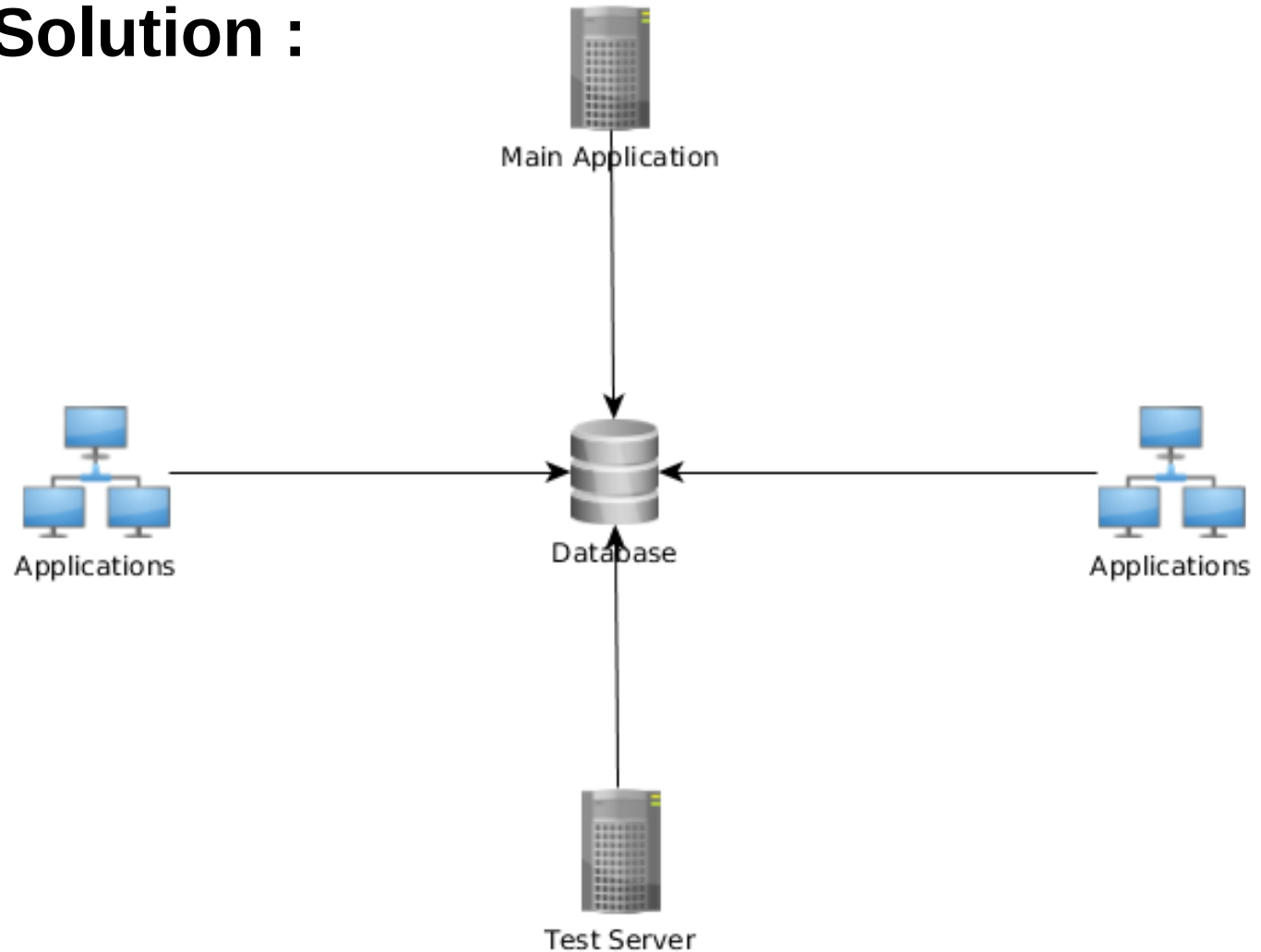
Database is used by several applications

Possible Solution

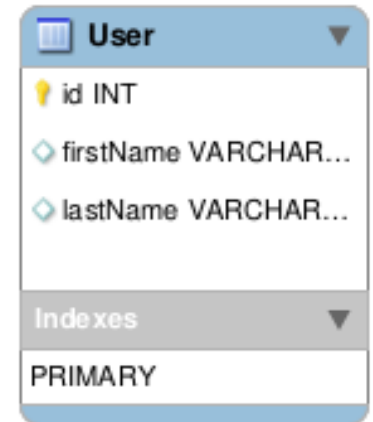
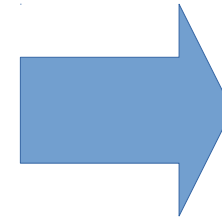
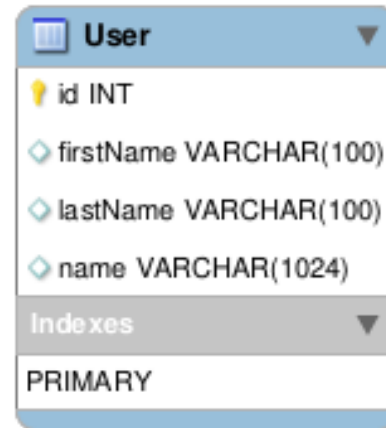
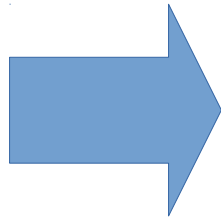
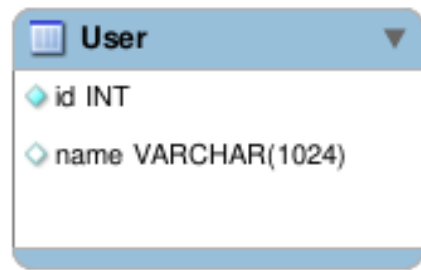


Database is used by several applications

Possible Solution :



Database is used by several applications



More Pitfalls (Short Extract)

- Data changes take too long time
- Data deletion
- Human factor
- ...

Further Information

- Continuous Integration von Paul M. Duvall, Steve Matyas und Andrew Glover
- Refactoring Databases: Evolutionary Database Design von Scott J. Ambler und Pramodkumar J. Sadalage
- Flyway Documentation
<http://flywaydb.org/documentation/migration/>
<http://flywaydb.org/getstarted/>
- Source code:
<https://github.com/sparsick/flyway-talk>

Question?

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