Datomic Basics

Dog chases mud balls, Lion bites thrower.

Database of Facts

- Datomic stores **facts** in a univeral schema.
- this schema is composed of datoms
- Datoms take the form "something about something is true/ false as of some time"
- or, prefix "I know/believe..."
 - I like that this suggests an empirical time basis

Datom

```
Entity, attribute, value
:dog :chases :mud-balls
And a point in time
[:dog :chases :mud-balls :today]
And assertion or retraction
[:dog :chases :mudballs :today true]
```

Entities

```
{:dog/name "mu"
```

:chases :mud-balls}

are projected from facts about them

```
[:dog:dog/name "mu" 12 true]
```

[:dog :chases :mud-balls 20 true]

Develop an Intuition for this!

```
{:db/id 8
  :dog/name "mu"
  :chases :mud-balls}

projected from:
[8 :dog/name "mu"]
[8 :chases :mud-balls]
```

```
{:db/id 8
 :dog/name "mu"
 :chases :mud-balls}
projected from:
[8 :dog/name "mu"]
[8:chases 4]
[4 :db/ident :mud-balls]
```

```
{:db/id 8
 :dog/name "mu"
 :chases #{:mud-balls :rabbits}}
projected from:
8 :dog/name "mu"
[8 :chases 4]
[8:chases 7]
[4 :db/ident :mud-balls]
7 :db/ident :rabbits
```

```
\{:db/id 4\}
 :db/ident :mud-balls
 :_chases #{8}}
projected from:
[8 :dog/name "mu"]
[8 :chases 4]
[8 :chases 7]
[4 :db/ident :mud-balls]
7 :db/ident :rabbits
```

Time

Look at time 1: {:dog/name "mu" :chases #{:mud-balls :rabbits}} Look at time 2: {:dog/name "mu" :chases #{:mud-balls}}

Retract cancels the assert, leaving us:

```
[8 :dog/name "mu" 1 true]
[8 :chases 7 1 true]
[4 :db/ident :mud-balls 1 true]
[7 :db/ident :rabbits 1 true]
```

Again, understanding entities<->datoms is crucial!

Assert something

What datom does this add to the database?

[:db/add 8 :chases :dreams]

reorder:

[8 :chases :dreams true]

Right?

Missing: as of, [8 :chases :dreams 3 true]

So far:

```
1 true
8 :dog/name "mu"
                       1 true
[8:chases 4
8 :chases 7
                       1 true ] ;; X
4 :db/ident :mud-balls
                       1 true
[7 :db/ident :rabbits
                       1 true
8 :chases 7
                       2 false ;; X
8 : chases 9
                       3 true
[9 :db/ident :dreams
                       3 true
```

What was the real assertion?

```
[:db/add 8 :chases 9]
[:db/add 9 :db/ident :dreams]
```

or:

```
[{:db/id "dreams"
   :db/ident :dreams}
[:db/add 8 :chases "dreams"]]
```

entity<->facts map<->list

Find the datoms!

```
[{:db/id
                 "bk"
 :person/name "Ben"
 :person/age who-told-you-ive-been-alive-forever
  :person/degree :geography
  :person/children [{:person/name "Sam"
                     :person/age 1}
                    {:person/name "Oliver"
                     :person/age 3}]}
{:company/name "ThinkTopic"
  :company/employees ["bk"]}]
```

Ops and Architecture Detour!

Ditributed database:

- transactor writes
- peers read
- storage is independent of either
- new:
 - peer server
 - client

Obtaining

- Sign up for license key
- licenses:
 - no time out
 - previous: peer limited, unlimited new releases
 - current: unlimited peers, will have to pay eventually
- Yes, it's proprietary

Deploying

AWS:

- cloud formation
- dynamo storage
- tl;dr this is the happy path

Local/Remote modularity:

- roll your own
- e.g. docker compose
- voltron deployment model
- maybe a future discussion on this if it pans out

Query

Select:

- query via Datomic's datalog implementation
- low level constructs like datoms available

Project entites:

- eagerly to data with pull
- lazily as an entity map with entity

Back to our previous universe:

```
1 true
8 :dog/name "mu"
                       1 true
[8:chases 4
8 :chases 7
                       1 true ] ;; X
4 :db/ident :mud-balls
                      1 true
[7 :db/ident :rabbits
                       1 true
8 :chases 7
                       2 false] ;; X
8 : chases 9
                       3 true
[9 :db/ident :dreams
                       3 true
```

Ask a question:

```
[:find ?e
  :where
  [?e :chases :mud-balls]]

Get an answer:
#{[8]}
```

Schema

- Datomic enforces constraints with schema.
- Attributes are entities!

```
[8 100 "mu" 1 true]
```

implies:

```
{:db/id 100
:db/ident :dog/name
:db/valueType :db.type/string
:db/cardinality :db.cardinality/one}
```

Optimizations

- Datomic stores all data in covering indexes
- Sorts are: :eavt :aevt :avet :vaet
- Indexes are shallow trees of segments
 - segments: clumps of datoms

To reason about index use, look for known to unknown variable relations:

```
:find ?e
 :where
 [?e :chases :mud-balls]]

    we know: mud-balls (value position)

    we know : chases (attribute position)

For ref traversal, we use : vaet:
[:mud-balls :chases 9 1]
```

Let's go interactive!