Agile Software Development



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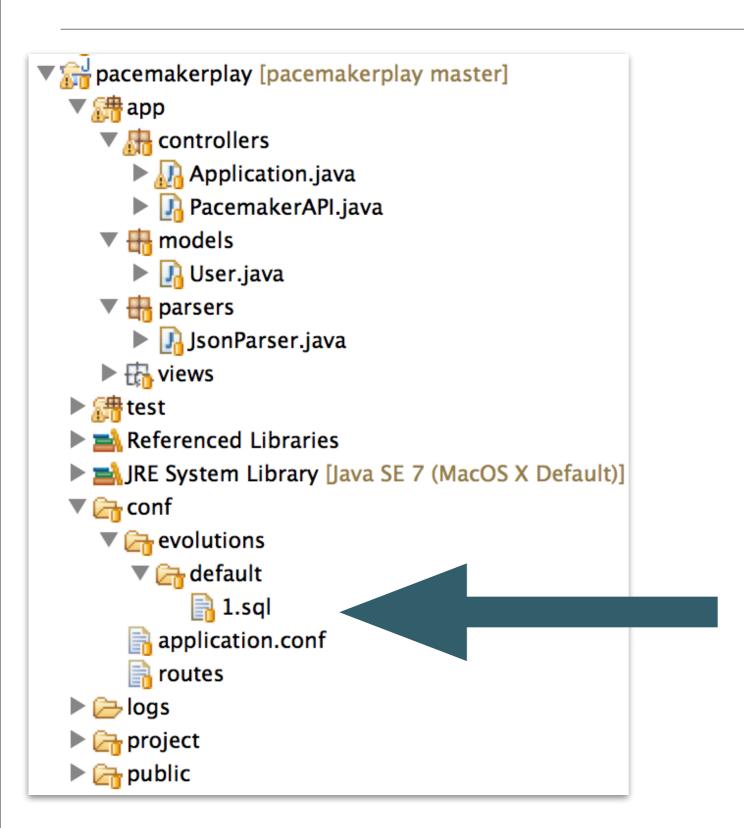
Database / Schema Evolution

Database Evolution

- Database evolution (sometimes called schema evolution) refers to the problem of evolving a database schema to adapt it to a change in the modeled reality.
- The problem is not limited to the modification of the schema, also affecting the data stored under the given schema

"The problem has been recognized as a very pressing one by the database community for more than 12 years ... support for Schema Evolution, is a difficult problem involving complex mapping among schema versions, the tool support has been so far very limited. The recent theoretical advances on mapping composition and mapping invertibility, which represent the core problems underlying the schema evolution remains almost inaccessible to the large public"

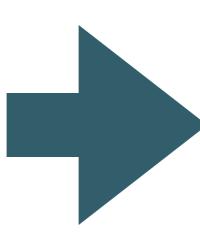
Database Evolution in Play



- Play monitors model classes and generates a new sql script if it detects a change in the model from the preexisting script
- This script can also me manually updated and maintained

Evolution Script (1)

```
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
@Entity
@Table(name="my_user")
public class User extends Model
{
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    public Long id;
    public String firstname;
    public String lastname;
    public String email;
    public String password;
    ...
```



```
# --- Created by Ebean DDL
# --- !Ups
create table my_user (
  id
                            bigint not null,
  firstname
                            varchar(255),
  lastname
                            varchar(255),
  email
                            varchar(255),
                            varchar(255),
  password
  constraint pk_my_user primary key (id))
create sequence my_user_seq;
# --- !Downs
drop table if exists my_user cascade;
drop sequence if exists my_user_seq;
```

Evolution Script (2)

```
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
@Entity
@Table(name="my_user")
public class User extends Model
{
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue
    public Long id;
    public String firstname;
    public String lastname;
    public String email;
    public String password;
    public String nationality;
    ...
```

```
# --- Created by Ebean DDL
# --- !Ups
create table my_user (
                            bigint not null,
  id
  firstname
                            varchar(255),
  lastname
                            varchar(255),
                            varchar(255),
  email
                            varchar(255),
  password
  nationality
                            varchar(255),
  constraint pk_my_user primary key (id))
create sequence my_user_seq;
# --- !Downs
drop table if exists my_user cascade;
drop sequence if exists my_user_seq;
```

More interesting model

```
@Entity
                                                     public class Activity extends Model
@Entity
                                                       @Id
@Table(name="my_user")
                                                       @GeneratedValue
public class User extends Model
                                                       public Long id;
                                                       public String type;
                                                       public String location;
 @Id
                                                       public double distance;
 @GeneratedValue
  public Long id;
                                                       //...
  public String firstname;
  public String lastname;
  public String email;
  public String password;
 @OneToMany(cascade=CascadeType.ALL)
  public List<Activity> activities = new ArrayList<Activity>();
  //...
```

application.conf

- Database URL different for local/ heroku database
- Database Driver also different!
- This implies the syntax of the evolution script may differ depending on which driver is loaded

```
#db.default.driver=org.postgresql.Driver
#db.default.url=${DATABASE_URL}

db.default.driver=org.h2.Driver
db.default.url="jdbc:h2:mem:play"
db.default.user=sa
db.default.password=""
```

Different Evolutions!

```
create table activity (
                            bigint not null,
  id
                            bigint not null,
  user_id
                            varchar(255),
  type
  location
                            varchar(255),
  distance
                            float,
  constraint pk_activity primary key (id))
create table my_user (
                            bigint not null,
  id
                            varchar(255),
  firstname
  lastname
                            varchar(255),
  email
                            varchar(255),
                            varchar(255),
  password
  constraint pk_my_user primary key (id))
create sequence activity_seq;
create sequence my_user_seq;
alter table activity add constraint fk_activity_my_user_1
foreign key (user_id) references my_user (id);
create index ix_activity_my_user_1 on activity (user_id);
drop table if exists activity cascade;
drop table if exists my_user cascade;
drop sequence if exists activity_seq;
drop sequence if exists my_user_seq;
```

```
create table activity (
                            bigint not null,
  id
                            bigint not null,
  user id
                            varchar(255),
  type
                            varchar(255),
  location
  distance
                            double,
  constraint pk_activity primary key (id))
create table my_user (
                            bigint not null.
  id
  firstname
                            varchar(255),
  lastname
                            varchar(255),
  email
                            varchar(255),
                            varchar(255),
  password
  constraint pk_my_user primary key (id))
create sequence activity_seq;
create sequence my_user_seq;
alter table activity add constraint fk_activity_my_user_1
foreign key (user_id) references my_user (id) on delete
restrict on update restrict;
create index ix_activity_my_user_1 on activity (user_id);
SET REFERENTIAL_INTEGRITY FALSE;
drop table if exists activity:
drop table if exists my_user;
SET REFERENTIAL_INTEGRITY TRUE;
drop sequence if exists activity_seq;
drop sequence if exists my_user_seq;
```

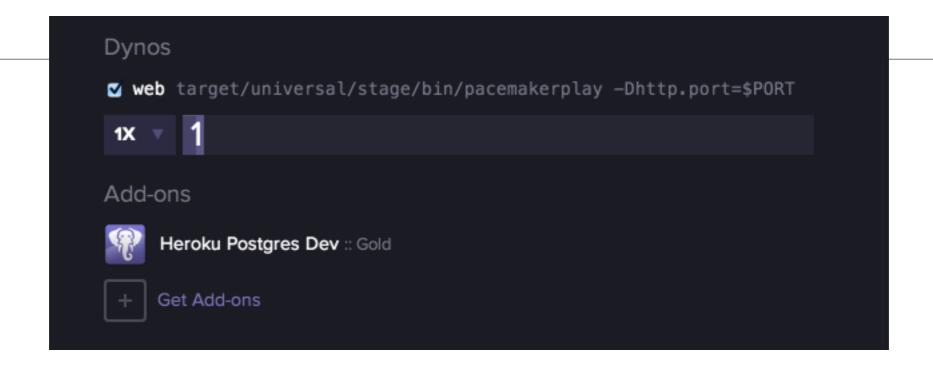
Switching Drivers

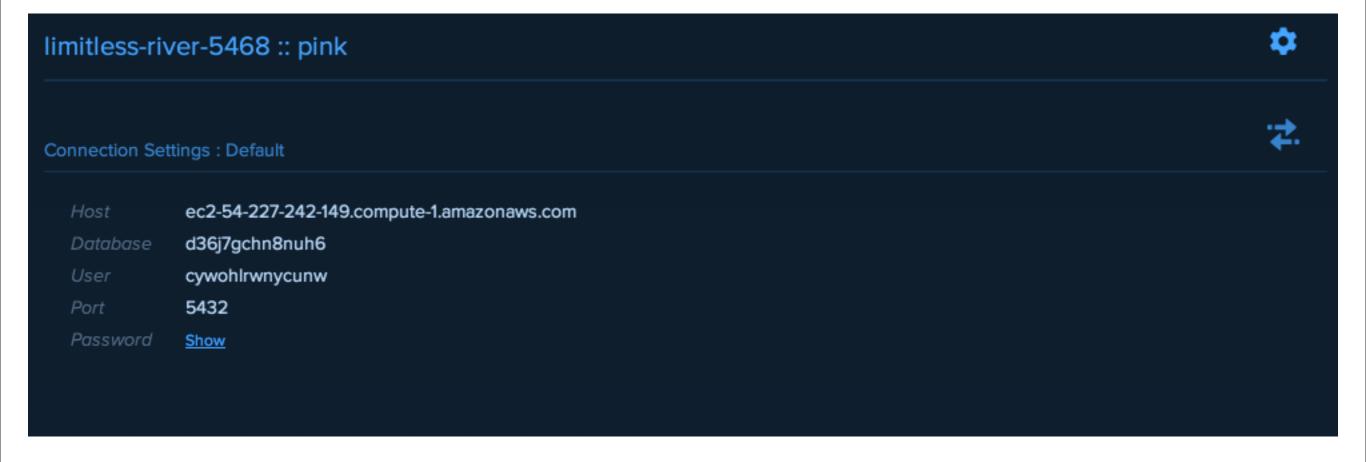
- This will not run locally
- \${DATABASE_URL} is only valid inside the Heroku environment
- ==> Evolution will not be generated unless:
 - use postgress database locally
 - connect to postgress in heroku

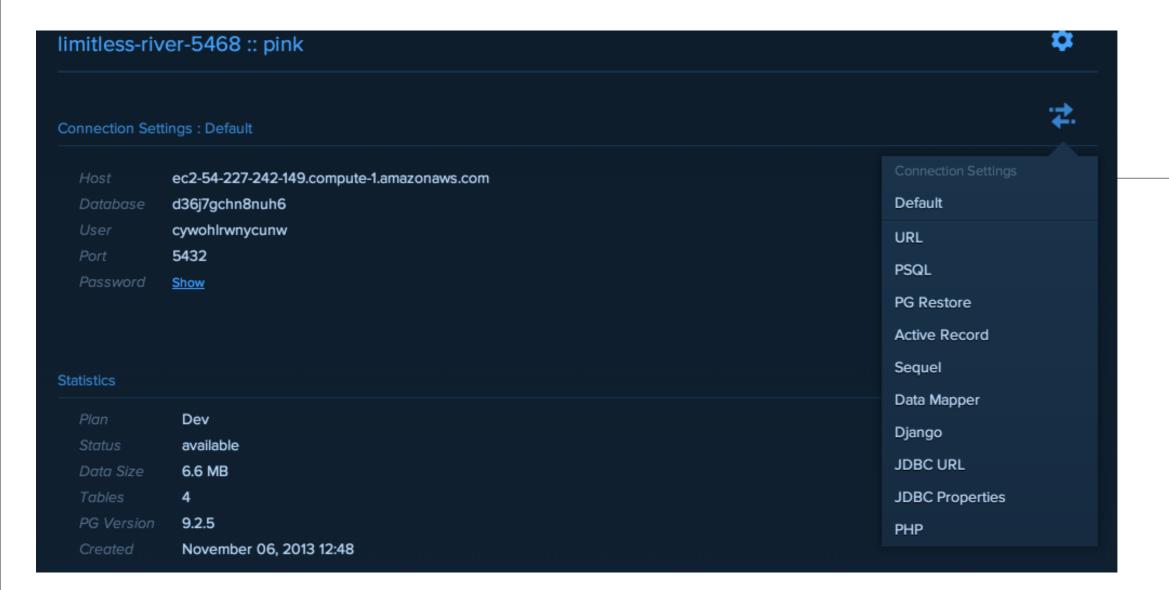
```
db.default.driver=org.postgresql.Driver
db.default.url=${DATABASE_URL}

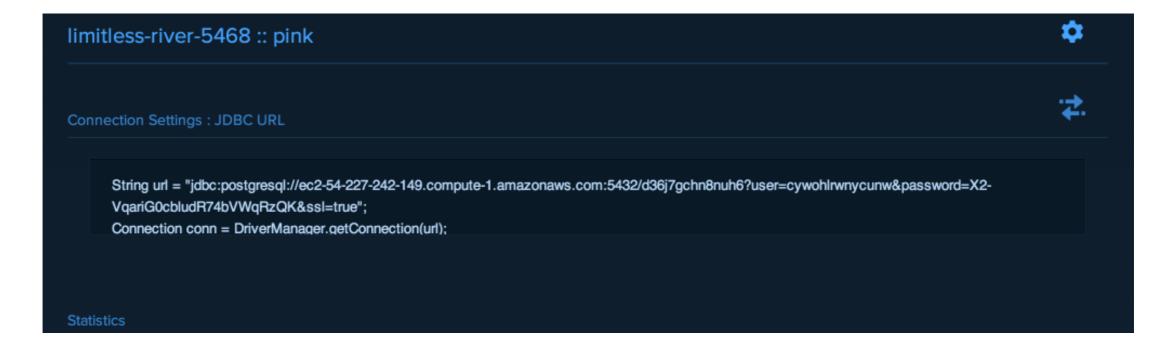
#db.default.driver=org.h2.Driver
#db.default.url="jdbc:h2:mem:play"
#db.default.user=sa
#db.default.password=""
```

Connecting to Postgress on Heroku









Evolve Locally - Deploy Remotely

- Evolve the database locally
- Commit the generated sql script to git
- push to heroku
- This will trigger remote evolution

```
db.default.driver=org.postgresql.Driver db.default.url="jdbc:postgresql://ec2-54-227-242-149.compute-1.amazonaws.com:543......
```



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