## JUG Nürnberg, 06.09.2018

# Continuous Database Integration mit Flyway

Sandra Parsick

mail@sandra-parsick.de @SandraParsick

## Zu meiner Person

- Sandra Parsick
- Freiberuflicher Softwareentwickler und Consultant im Java-Umfeld
- Schwerpunkte:
  - Java Enterprise Anwendungen
  - Agile Methoden
  - Software Craftmanship
  - Automatisierung von Entwicklungsprozessen
- Trainings
- Workshops
- Softwerkskammer Ruhrgebiet



- Twitter: @SandraParsick
- Blog: http://blog.sandra-parsick.de
- E-Mail: mail@sandra-parsick.de



# Agenda

- Continuous Database Integration (CDBI)
- Flyway
- Fallstricke

# Continuous Database Integration

- Definition
- Motivation
- Aufbau

## 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"

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

## Motivation

- Alle Entwickler teilen sich eine Testdatenbank.
- Keiner weiß, welche Datenbankskripte auf welchen Datenbankinstanzen ausgeführt worden.
- Testdatenbank unterscheidet sich von der Produktionsdatenbank.
- Datenbankmigrationsskripte verteilen sich auf Emails, Release Notes, Ticketsysteme, etc.

## Aufbau

- Behandle den Datenbank-Code wie einen ganz normalen Source-Code
  - → Alle Datenbank Artefakte (DDL, DML, Konfigurationen, Testdaten, Stored Procedures, Functions etc) gehören ins VCS.
  - → Jede Änderung an den DB Artefakten wird getestet.
- Jeder Entwickler hat seine eigene Datenbank / Testdatenbanken ähneln den Produktionsdatenbanken.
  - → Automatisiertes Aufsetzen der Datenbank.
- Änderungen an der Datenbank sind nachvollziehbar.
  - → Historie der Änderungen

# Flyway

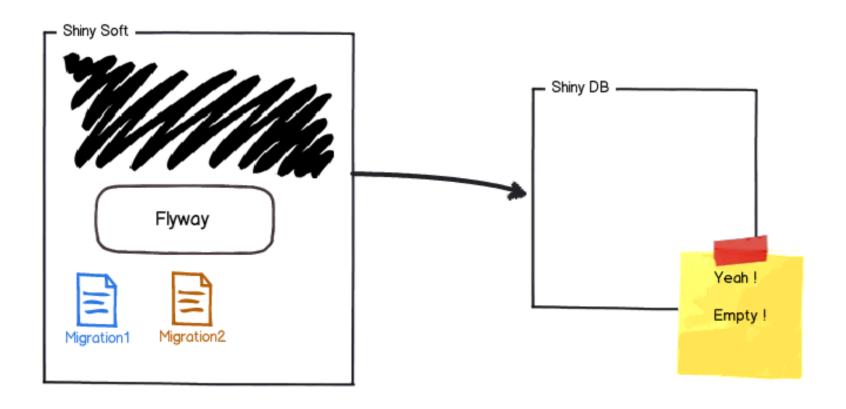
- Was ist Flyway?
- Wie funktioniert Flyway?
- Wie werden Migrationsskripte für Flyway geschrieben?
- Was kann Flyway nicht?
- Wie kann Flyway benutzt werden?
- Wie unterscheidet sich Flyway zu Liquibase?

# Was ist Flyway?



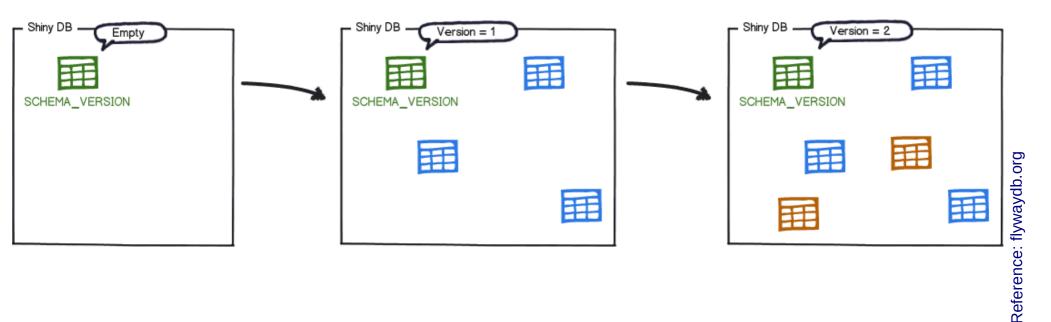
- Migration Framework für Relationale Datenbanken basierend auf Java
- Erstellt eine Datenbank "from scratch"
- Verwaltet den Stand der Datenbank
- Vier Migrationsmodi:
  - SQL-, Java-basierte Migration
  - Versionierte, wiederholbare Migration
- Aktuelle Version: 5.x
- Homepage: http://flywaydb.org/
- Twitter: @flywaydb

# Wie funktioniert Flyway?



# Wie funktioniert Flyway?

migrate

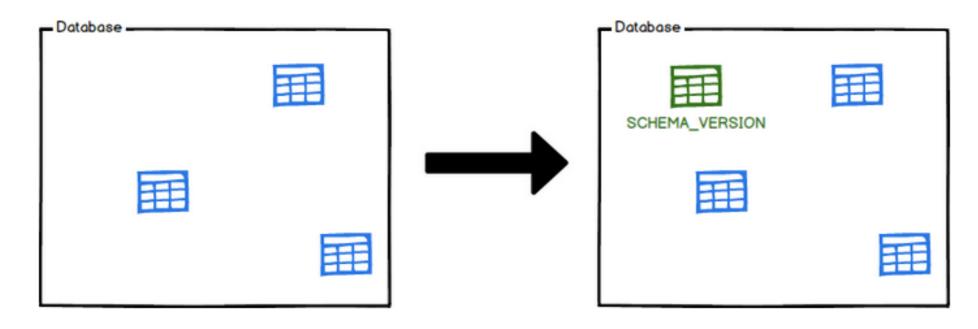


#### schema version

| installed_rank | version | description   | type | script              | checksum   | installed_by | installed_on          | execution_time | success |
|----------------|---------|---------------|------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1              | 1       | Initial Setup | SQL  | V1Initial_Setup.sql | 1996767037 | axel         | 2016-02-04 22:23:00.0 | 546            | true    |
| 2              | 2       | First Changes | SQL  | V2First_Changes.sql | 1279644856 | axel         | 2016-02-06 09:18:00.0 | 127            | true    |

# Wie funktioniert Flyway?

baseline



Reference: flywaydb.org

# Migrationsskripte

Vier Möglichkeiten

|              | Versioniert | Wiederholbar |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| SQL-basiert  |             |              |
| Java-basiert |             |              |

# Versionierte Migration

#### Eigenschaften

- Skripte haben eine eindeutige Version
- Werden genau einmal ausgeführt

#### Typische Anwendungsfälle

- DDL Änderungen (CREATE/ALTER/DROP für TABLES,INDEXES,FOREIGN KEYS,...)
- Einfache Datenänderungen

# Wiederholbare Migration

#### Eigenschaften

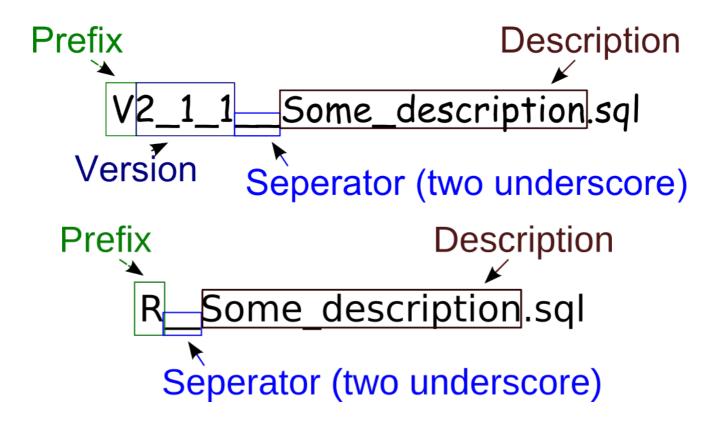
- Skripte haben keine Versionsnummer
- Werden immer dann ausgeführt, wenn sich ihre Checksumme ändert
- Werden immer dann ausgeführt, nachdem alle versionierte Skripte ausgeführt wurden

#### Typische Anwendungsfälle

- (Wieder-) Erstellung von views / procedures / functions / packages / ...
- Massenreimport von Stammdaten

# **SQL** Migration

- Typische Anwendungsfälle
  - DDL Änderungen (CREATE/ALTER/DROP für TABLES,VIEWS,TRIGGERS,SEQUENCES,...)
  - Einfache Datenänderungen
- Benamung der Skripte



# **SQL** Migration

#### Syntax

- Statement kann über mehrere Zeile gehen
- Platzhaltersupport
- Kommentare: Single (–) oder Multi-Line (/\* \*/)
- Datenbank-spezifische SQL Syntax

#### Beispiel

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

## Unterstützte Datenbanken

Choose from the wide range of supported databases



(incl. Amazon RDS)



(incl. Amazon RDS & Azure SQL Database)



**M**ysql

(incl. Amazon RDS, Azure Database & Google Cloud SQL)



(incl. Amazon RDS)



(incl. Amazon RDS, Azure Database, Google Cloud SQL & Heroku)











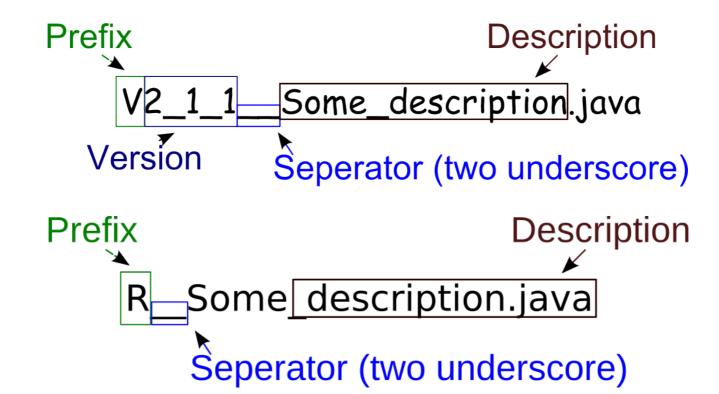






# Java Migration

- Typische Anwendungsfälle
  - BLOB & CLOB Änderungen
  - Fortgeschrittene Änderungen an Massendaten (Neuberechnungen, fortgeschrittene Formatänderungen, ...)
- Benamung der Java Klassen



# Java Migration

#### **Beispiel**

```
package db.migration;
   ☐ import java.sql.Connection;
      import java.sql.Statement;
     import org.flywaydb.core.api.migration.jdbc.JdbcMigration;
      public class V1 1 0 Insert Data implements JdbcMigration {
          @Override
10
          public void migrate(Connection connection) throws Exception {
              try (Statement statement = connection.createStatement()) {
                  statement.execute("Insert into person (first_name, last_name) Values ('Alice', 'Bob')");
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
```

# Java Migration

### **Beispiel Spring Support**

```
package db.migration;

import org.flywaydb.core.api.migration.spring.SpringJdbcMigration;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;

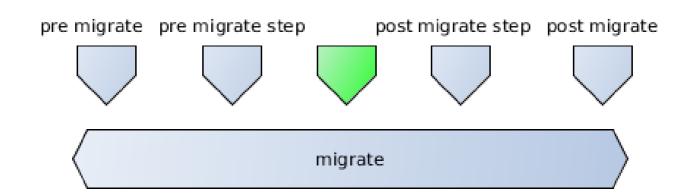
public class V1_2_0__Create_Table_With_Spring_Support implements SpringJdbcMigration {

@Override
public void migrate(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate) throws Exception {
    jdbcTemplate.execute("Create table address (street Varchar(128), place Varchar(128))");
}

}
```

## Migration für Fortgeschrittene -Callbacks

- Typische Anwendungsfälle
  - Stored Procedure Kompilierung
  - Materialized View Update
- Flyway Lifecycle (Beispiel migrate)



## SQL Callbacks

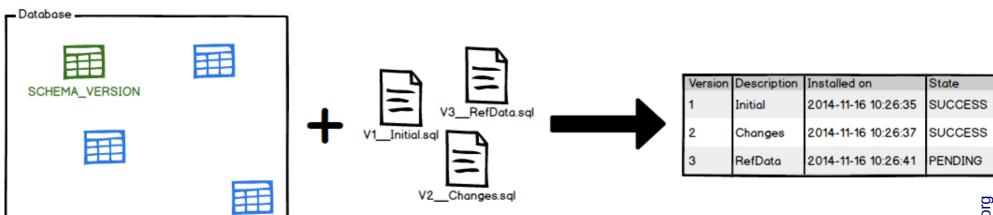
### Beispiel migrate-Lifecycle:

- SQL Callback Skripte werden anhand deren Namen erkannt:
  - BeforeMigrate.sql
  - BeforeEachMigrate.sql
  - AfterEachMigrate.sql
  - AfterMigrate.sql

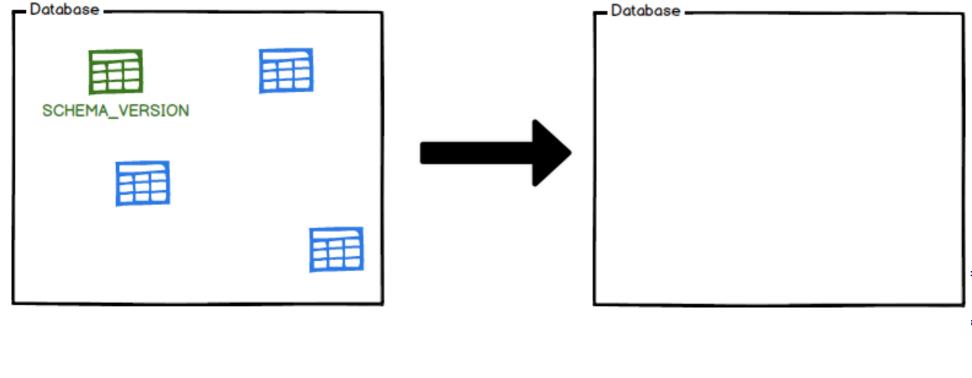
### Java Callbacks

```
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);
```

info

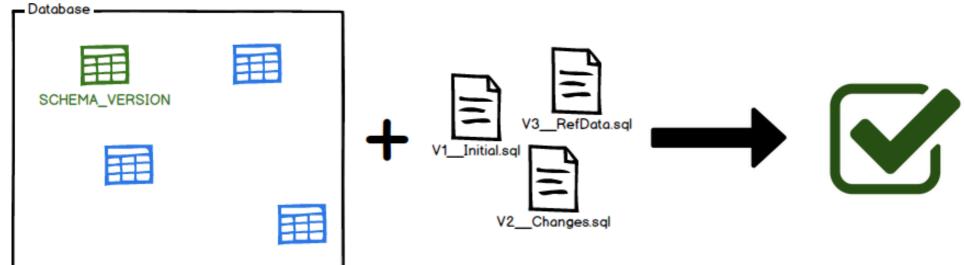


clean



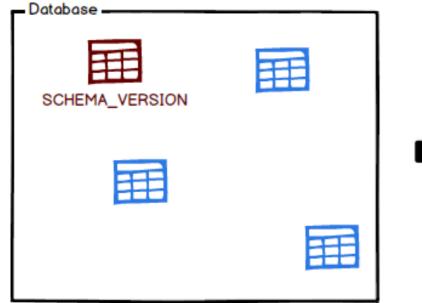
Reference: flywaydb.org

validate

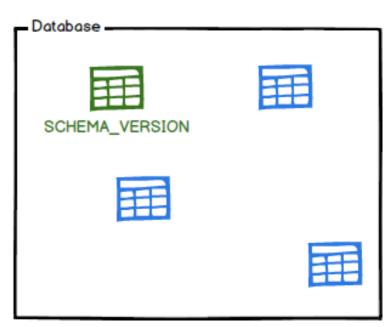


Reference: flywaydb.org

repair







# Was kann Flyway nicht?

Rollback Skripte aufrufen (Community Edition)

• "Write once, run on many database vendors"

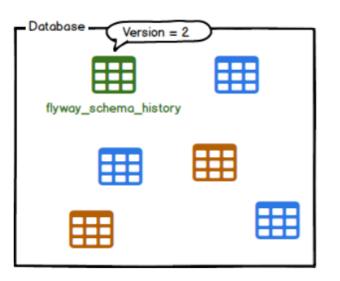
## Neu seit Version 5

- Unterscheidung zwischen
  - Community Edition
  - Pro Edition
  - Enterprise Edition

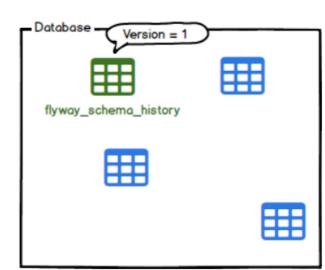
|  | Community Edition | Pro Edition | Enterprise Edition |
|--|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| SQL-based migrations                               | <b>~</b>          | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Java-based migrations                              | <b>✓</b>          | <b>~</b>    | ~                  |
| Repeatable migrations                              | ~                 | <b>~</b>    | ~                  |
| Placeholder replacement                            | ~                 | ~           | ~                  |
| Callbacks  | ~                 | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Custom migration resolvers/executors               | ~                 | ~           | ~                  |
| Safe for multiple nodes in parallel                | ~                 | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Native SQL dialect support (PL/SQL, SQLPL, T-SQL,) | ~                 | ~           | ~                  |
| Latest database versions compatibility             | ~                 | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Java 8 / 9 compatibility                           | ~                 | ~           | ~                  |
| Oracle SQL*Plus compatibility                      |                   | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Custom error handlers                              |                   | ~           | ~                  |
| Dry runs   |                   | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Undo   |                   | ~           | ~                  |
| Display query results                              |                   | ~           | <b>~</b>           |
| Older database versions compatibility              |                   |             | ~                  |
| Java 6 / 7 compatibility                           |                   |             | <b>~</b>           |
| License  | Apache v2         | Commercial  | Commercial         |

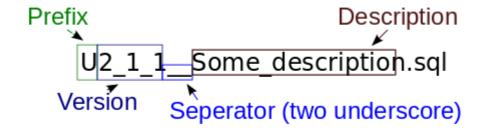
# Pro/Enterprise Feature: Undo

undo









# Pro/Enterprise Feature: Dry Run

- Set up read-only connection
- Generierung einer einzelnen SQL-Datei, die alle Befehle enthält, die regulär ausgeführt werden würden
- Aktivierung durch Property flyway.dryRunOutput=/my/sql/dryrun-outputfile.sql

# Pro/Enterprise Feature: Custom Error Handler

#### Default Fehlermeldung in Flyway

# Pro/Enterprise Feature: Custom Error Handler

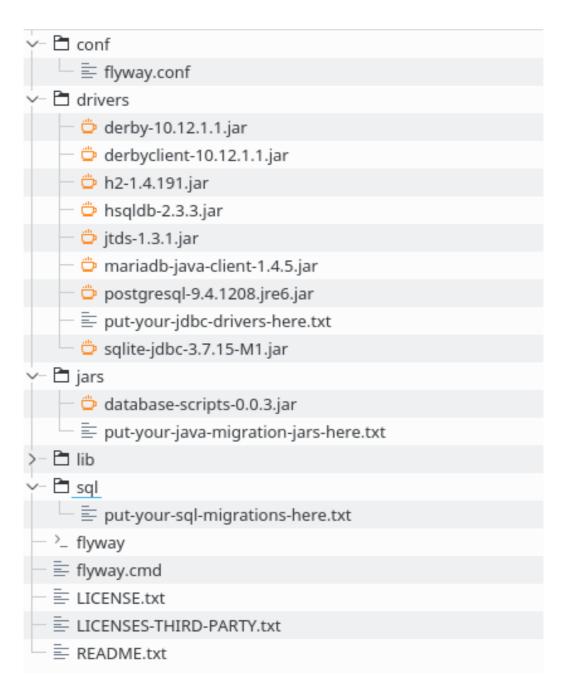
```
DB: Warning: execution completed with warning (SQL State: 99999 - Error Code: 17110)
```

```
package org.mycompany.mypkg;
import org.flywaydb.core.api.FlywayException;
import org.flywaydb.core.api.errorhandler.Context;
import org.flywaydb.core.api.errorhandler.ErrorHandler;
import org.flywaydb.core.api.errorhandler.Warning;
public class OracleProcedureFailFastErrorHandler implements ErrorHandler {
   @Override
   public boolean handle(Context context) {
        for (Warning warning : context.getWarnings()) {
            if ("99999".equals(warning.getState()) && warning.getCode() == 17110) {
                throw new FlywayException("Compilation failed");
        return false;
```

# Wie kann Flyway benutzt werden?

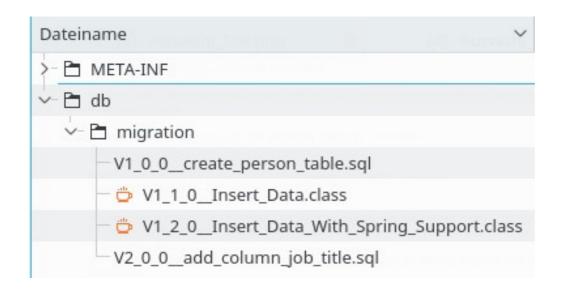
- Flyway Clients:
  - Java API
  - Maven Plugin
  - Command-line Tool
  - Gradle Plugin
  - SBT Plugin
  - Ant task

- Third Party Plugins:
  - Spring Boot
  - Grails
  - Dropwizard
  - Play
  - Und weitere

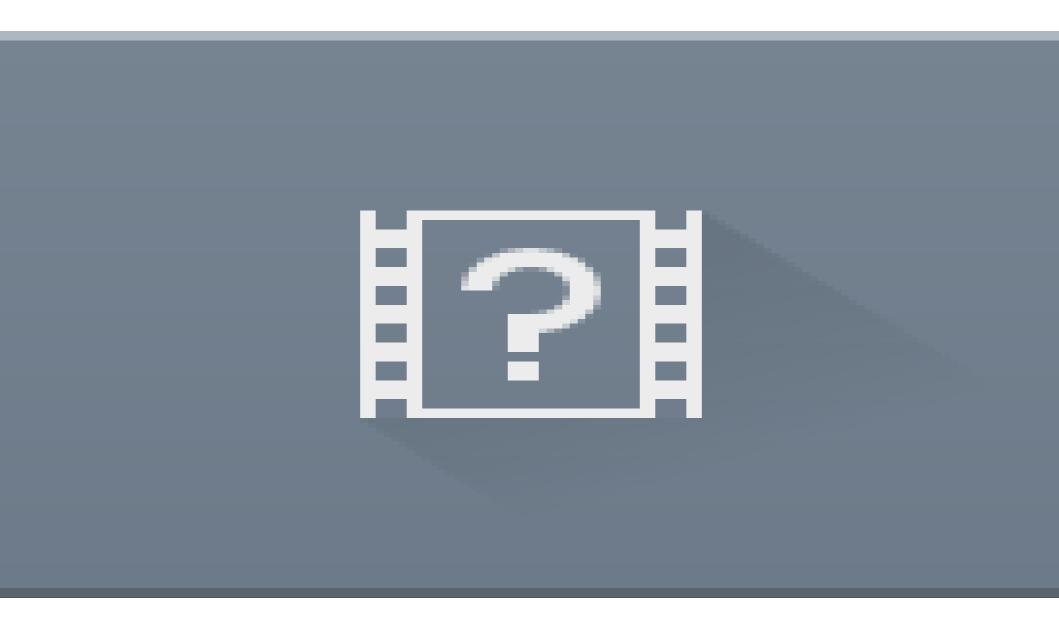


flyway.url=jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306 # Fully qualified classname of the jdbc driver (autodetected by default based on flyway.url) # flyway.driver= flyway.conf # User to use to connect to the database (default: <<null>>>) flyway.user=flyway # Password to use to connect to the database (default: <<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



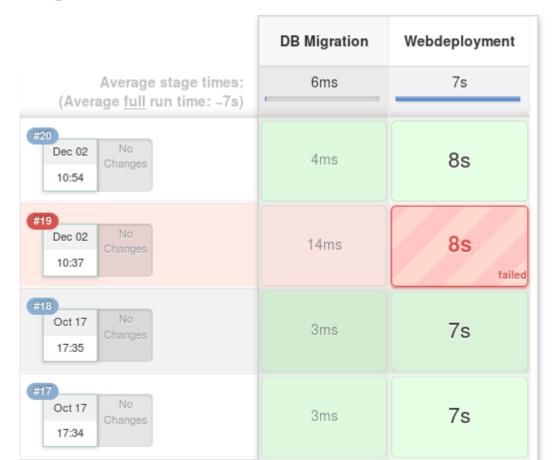
database-scripts-0.0.3.jar



#### Pipeline Deployment Pipeline Demo



#### Stage View



```
✓ 

flyway-demo

  > 🛅 .settings

∨ IIII database-scripts

    > 🛅 .settings
   ∨ 🗖 src
     ∨ 🗐 main
       ∨ db
           V1_1_0_Insert_Data.java
               V1_2_0__Insert_Data_With_Spring_Support.java

√ 

☐ resources

         ∨ db

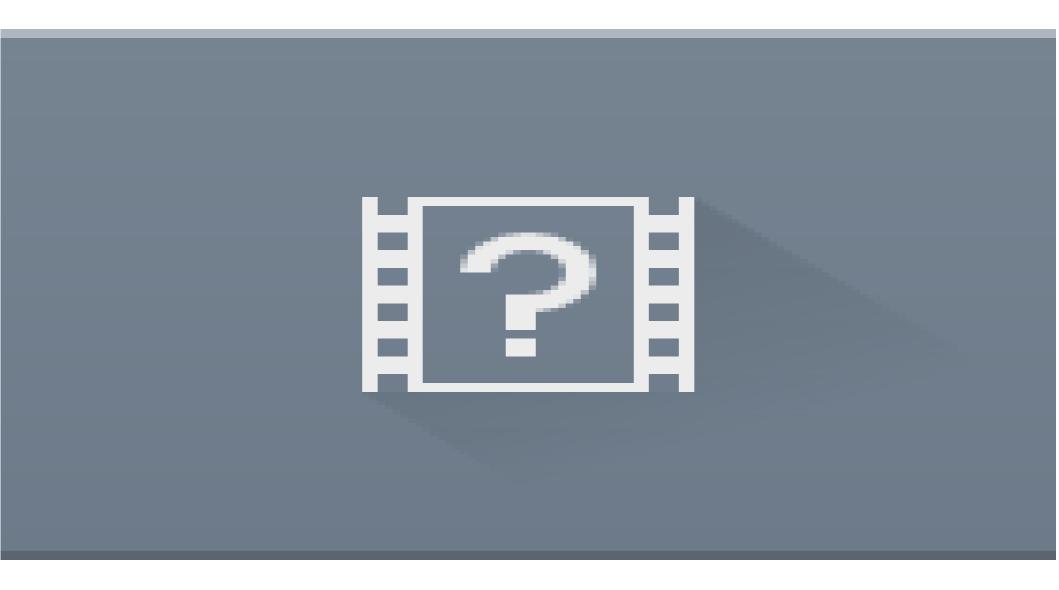
✓ 

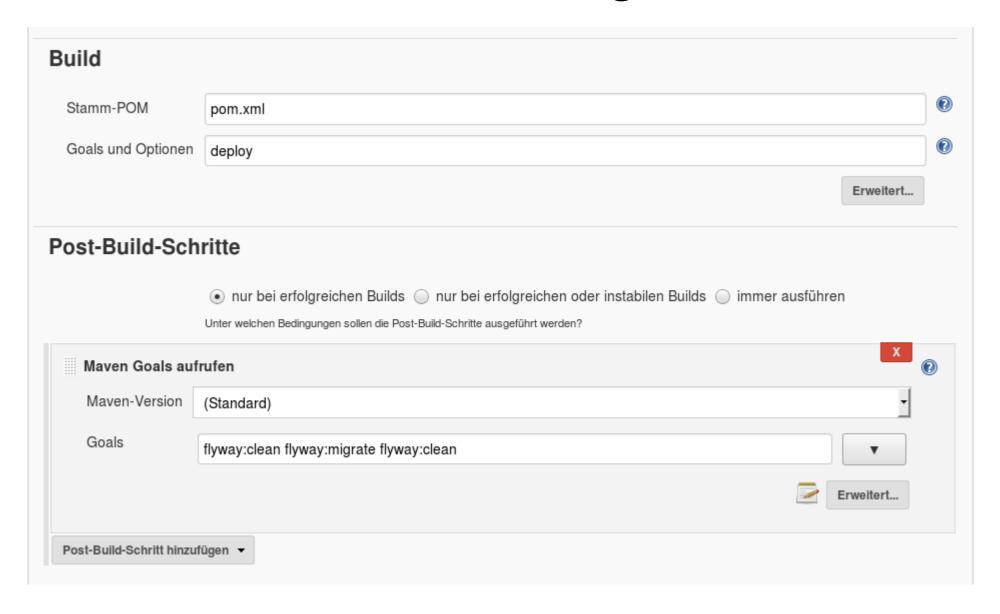
    migration

               V1_0_0_create_person_table.sql
               V2_0_0_add_column_job_title.sql
    > iii target
      :classpath
      .gitignore
      .project
      nbactions.xml
        pom.xml
```

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>
```





# Migrationstests mit JUnit und Testcontainers



# Migrationstests mit JUnit und Testcontainers

```
public class DbMigrationITest {
    @Rule
    public MySQLContainer mysqlDb = new MySQLContainer();

@Test
    public void testDbMigrationFromTheScratch() {
        Flyway flyway = new Flyway();
        flyway.setDataSource(mysqlDb.getJdbcUrl(), mysqlDb.getUsername(), mysqlDb.getPassword())
        flyway.migrate();
}
```

#### Migrationstests mit JUnit und Testcontainers

```
Running db.migration.DbMigrationITest
INFO - ertyClientProviderStrategy - Found docker client settings from environment
INFO - ckerClientProviderStrategy - Found Docker environment with Environment variables, system properties and defaults. Resolved:
    dockerHost=unix:///var/run/docker.sock
    apiVersion='{UNKNOWN VERSION}'
    registryUrl='https://index.docker.io/vl/'
    registryUsername='sparsick'
    registryPassword='null'
    registryEmail='null'
    dockerConfig='DefaultDockerClientConfig[dockerHost=unix:///var/run/docker.sock,registryUsername=sparsick,registryPassword=<null>,registryEmax
                                   - Docker host IP address is localhost
INFO - DockerClientFactory
INFO - DockerClientFactory
                                   - Connected to docker:
  Server Version: 17.05.0-ce
  API Version: 1.29
  Operating System: Linux Mint 18.2
 Total Memory: 19511 MB
       i Checking the system...
        ✓ Docker version is newer than 1.6.0
        ✓ Docker environment has more than 2GB free
        File should be mountable

✓ Exposed port is accessible

INFO - 5 [mysql:latest]
                                  - Creating container for image: mysql:latest
INFO - B [mysql:latest]

    Starting container with ID: 2668be66c2631e49b5bcb4e180665d223525ec896ea78034326076d5f9063d53

INFO - 5 [mysql:latest]

    Container mysql:latest is starting: 2668be66c2631e49b5bcb4e180665d223525ec896ea78034326076d5f9063d53

INFO - 5 [mysql:latest]
                                  - Waiting for database connection to become available at jdbc:mysql://localhost:32769/test using query 'SELECT
                                  - Obtained a connection to container (jdbc:mysql://localhost:32769/test)
INFO - 5 [mysql:latest]
INFO - A [mysql:latest]
                                  - Container mysql:latest started
INFO - VersionPrinter
                                   - Flyway 4.0.3 by Boxfuse
                                  - Database: jdbc:mysql://localhost:32769/test (MySQL 5.7)
INFO - DbSupportFactory
                                   - Successfully validated 2 migrations (execution time 00:00.011s)
INFO - DbValidate
INFO - MetaDataTableImpl
                                   - Creating Metadata table: `test`.`schema version`
                                   - Current version of schema `test`: << Empty Schema >>
INFO - DbMigrate
                                   - Migrating schema `test` to version 1.0.0 - create person table
INFO - DbMigrate
INFO - DbMigrate
                                   - Migrating schema `test` to version 2.0.0 - add column job title
INFO - DbMigrate
                                   - Successfully applied 2 migrations to schema `test` (execution time 00:00.133s).
```

Tests run: 1, Failures: 0, Errors: 0, Skipped: 0, Time elapsed: 13.9 sec

# Integrationstest für die Persistenzschicht

```
public class PersonRepositoryITest {
    @Rule
    public MySQLContainer mysqlDb = new MySQLContainer();

    @Test
    public void saveAndLoadAPerson() {
        Flyway flyway = new Flyway();
        flyway.setDataSource(mysqlDb.getJdbcUrl(), mysqlDb.getUsername(), mysqlDb.getPassword());
        flyway.migrate();

        PersonRepository personRepositoryUnderTest = new PersonRepository(flyway.getDataSource());
        Person person = new Person("Alice", "Bob");
        personRepositoryUnderTest.save(person);

        List<Person> persons = personRepositoryUnderTest.findAllPersons();

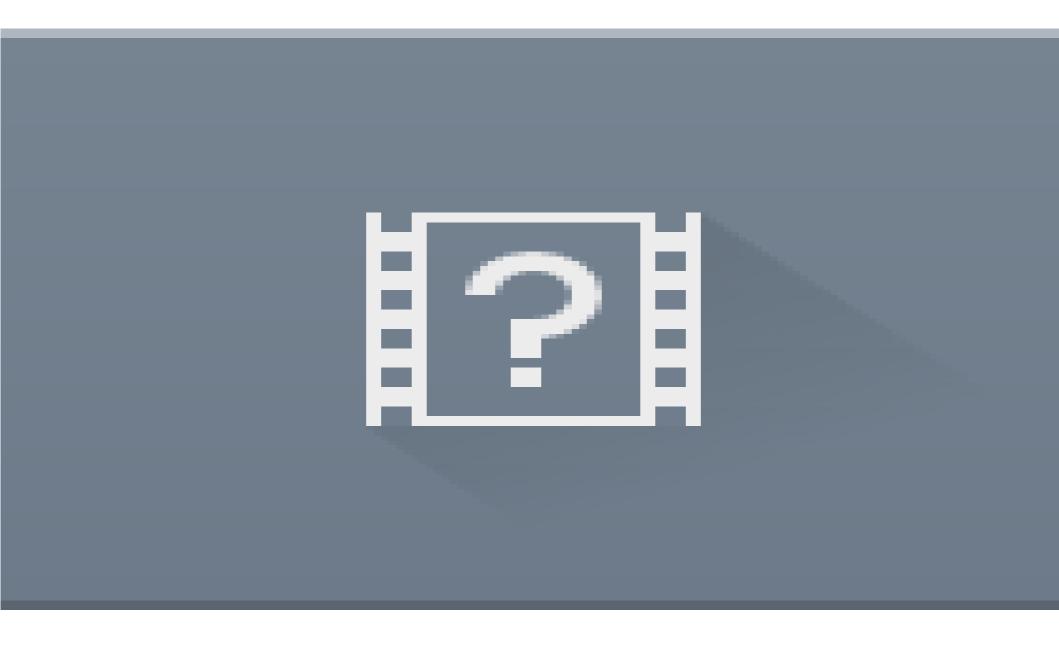
        assertThat(persons.size(), Is.is(1));
        assertThat(persons.get(0), Is.is(person));
    }
```

#### **Testcontainers**

- Temporary database containers spezielle MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle XE und Virtuoso container
- Webdriver containers Dockerized Chrome oder Firefox browser für Selenium/Webdriver Operationen mit automatischer Videoaufnahme
- Generic containers irgendein Docker Container
- Docker compose Wiederverwendung von Docker Compose YAML Datei
- Dockerfile containers Container direkt von einem Dockerfile

```
🖺 pom.xml [flyway-demo] × 🖺 pom.xml [database-scripts] × 🙆 FlywayServletListener.java ×
 Source
          History
       package com.github.sparsick.flyway.demo.webapp.listener;
       import javax.servlet.ServletContextEvent;
  3
       import javax.servlet.ServletContextListener;
 4
       import org.flywaydb.core.Flyway;
 5
       import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
       import org.springframework.web.context.support.WebApplicationContextUtils;
 8
    /**
 9
10
11
12
       public class FlywayServletListener implements ServletContextListener{
13
14
           @Autowired
15
           private Flyway flyway;
16
17
           @Override
18
           public void contextInitialized(ServletContextEvent sce) {
 1
    WebApplicationContextUtils
 20
                    .getRequiredWebApplicationContext(sce.getServletContext())
21
                    .getAutowireCapableBeanFactory()
22
                    .autowireBean(this):
23
 24
 25
               flyway.migrate();
 26
 27
           @Override
28
           public void contextDestroyed(ServletContextEvent sce) {
 1
               // Do nothing
 30
31
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:context="http://www.springframewor
         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"</pre>
            destroy-method="close">
          cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306/flyway demo" />
          cproperty name="username" value="flyway" />
          property name="password" value="flyway" />
                                                                            Spring Context
      </bean>
      <bean id="flyway" class="org.flywaydb.core.Flyway">
          property name="dataSource">
              <bean class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" parent="dataSource">
                  cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://192.168.33.10:3306"/>
              </bean>
          </property>
          property name="schemas">
              st>
                  <value>flyway demo</value>
              </list>
          </property>
      </bean>
   </beans>
```



#### Aufbau CDBI

- Behandle den Datenbank-Code wie einen ganz normalen Source-Code
  - → Alle Datenbank Artefakte (DDL, DML, Konfigurationen, Testdaten, Stored Procedures, Functions etc) gehören ins VCS.
  - → Jede Änderung an den DB Artefakten wird getestet.



- Jeder Entwickler hat seine eigene Datenbank / Testdatenbanken ähneln den Produktionsdatenbanken.
  - Automatisiertes Aufsetzen der Datenbank.



- Änderungen an der Datenbank sind nachvollziehbar.
  - → Historie der Änderungen



# Vergleich mit Liquibase

| Migration types          | Flyway TM by boxfuse" | Liquibase             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Plain Old Sql migrations | ~                     | <b>Ø</b> <sup>1</sup> |
| Java migrations          | ~                     | <b>Ø</b> <sup>1</sup> |
| Xml migrations           | 0                     | ~                     |
| Repeatable migrations    | ~                     | ~                     |
| DDL abstraction DSL      | 0                     | ~                     |

1. Sql files and Java classes can be used indirectly through references in xml migrations

Reference: flywaydb.org

| Execution     | Flyway TM  by Boxfuse | Liquibase             |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Command-line  | <b>✓</b>              | ~                     |
| API (Java)    | <b>✓</b>              | ~                     |
| API (Android) | <b>✓</b>              | 0                     |
| Maven         | <b>✓</b>              | ~                     |
| Gradle        | ~                     | <b>~</b> 2            |
| Ant           | ~                     | ~                     |
| SBT           | ~                     | <b>~</b> <sup>2</sup> |
|               |                       |                       |

2. Not out of the box. Available through a 3rd party. May be outdated.

Reference: flywaydb.org



Apache v2

### Liquibase

| Other                                 | Flyway <sup>™</sup> by @boxfuse <sup>™</sup> |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Auto creation of schema               | <b>✓</b>                                     | 0 |
| Auto creation of schema history table | ~  | ~ |
| Cluster-safe                          | ~  | ~ |
| Checksum validation                   | ~  | ~ |
| Placeholder replacement               | ~  | ~ |
| Multiple schema support               | ~  | 0 |
| Clean existing schema                 | ~  | 0 |
| Output to SQL file                    | 0  | ~ |
| Available on Maven Central            | ~  | ~ |
|                                       |  |   |

License

Reference: flywaydb.org

Apache v2

## Fallstricke

# Keine Instanz-spezifischen Daten

#### Beispiel

```
l

GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgm.* TO

`technical-user`@'192.168.33.10' IDENTIFIED BY 'pA$$w0rt';
```

## Keine Instanz-spezifischen Daten

#### Möglicher Lösungsansatz:

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgm.* TO

itechnical-useri@'*' IDENTIFIED BY 'pA$$wOrt';

4
```

Zugriffskontrolle über eine Firewalls (iptables)

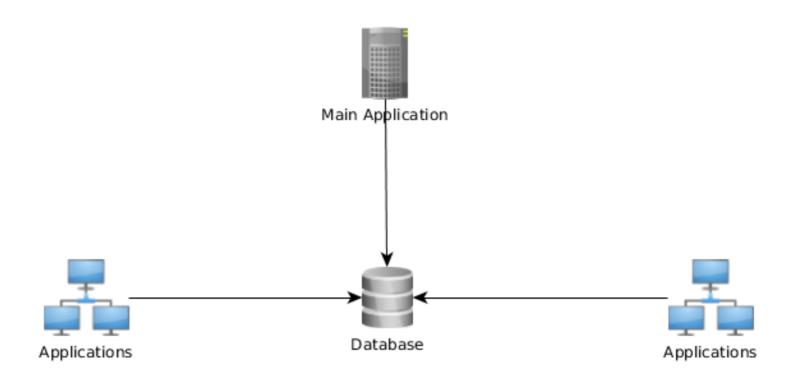
## Keine Instanz-spezifischen Daten

#### Möglicher Lösungsansatz:

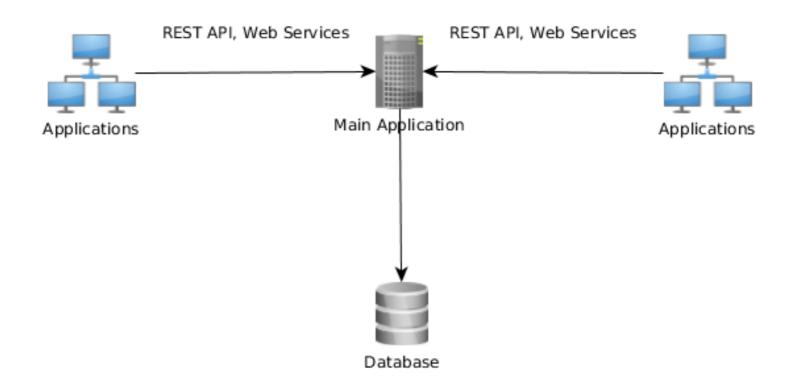
```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON usermgnt.* TO
'technical-user' @ '${address}' By '${password}';

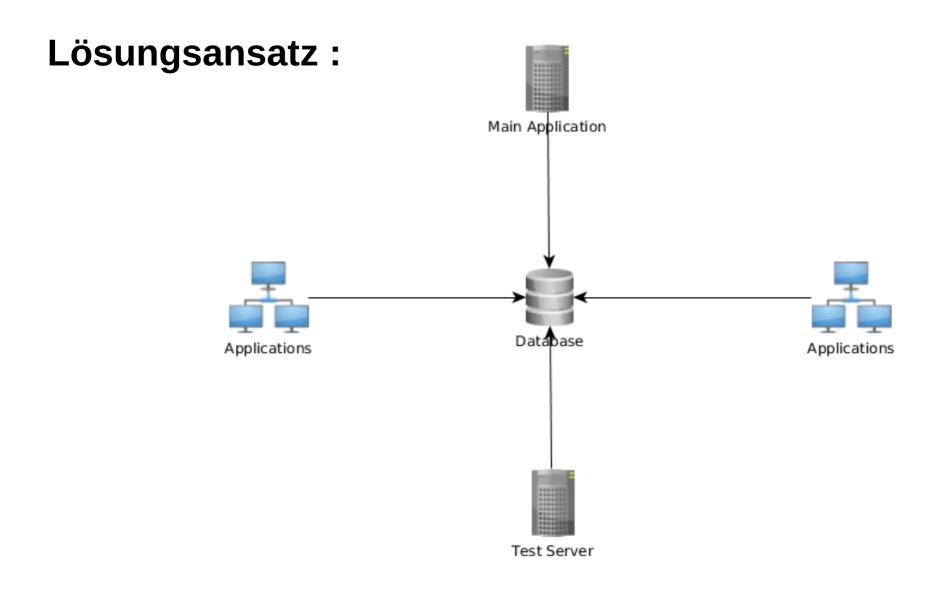
3
4
```

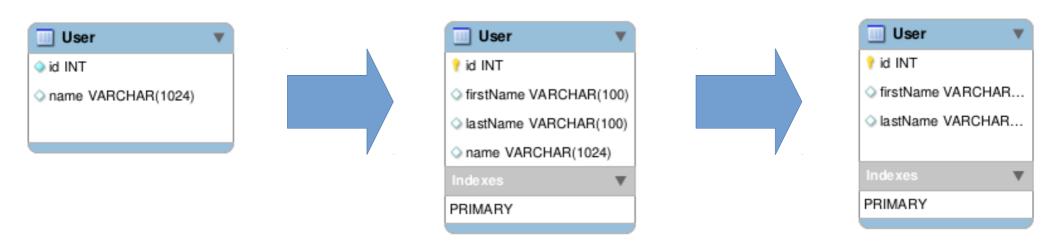
#### **Ausgangslage:**



#### Lösungsansatz:







# Weitere Fallstricke (Auszug)

- Datenänderung dauern zu lange
- Datenlöschung
- Faktor Mensch

• ...

#### Weitere Informationen

- Continuous Integration von Paul M. Duvall, Steve Matyas und Andrew Glover
- Refactoring Databases: Evolutionary Database Design von Scott J. Ambler und Pramodkumar J. Sadalage
- Continuous Database Integration mit Flyway, In: Java Aktuell 02-2018 https://www.sandra-parsick.de/publication/cdbi-flyway/
- Flyway Documentation http://flywaydb.org/documentation/migration/ http://flywaydb.org/getstarted/
- Source code: https://github.com/sparsick/flyway-talk

# Fragen?

https://github.com/sparsick/flyway-talk mail@sandra-parsick.de @SandraParsick