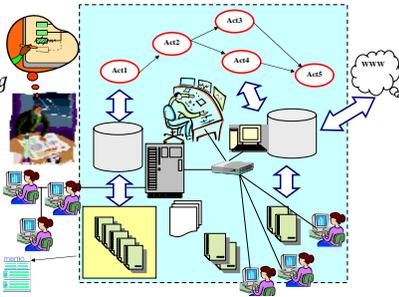


Adaptive Management of Database Evolution

Database Schema Evolution – Query Adaptation

Current database systems are continuously evolving environments, where design constructs are

- added
- removed
- modified



Existing queries are affected:

Syntactically – i.e., they become invalid
Semantically – i.e., a query must conform to the new database semantics

Adaptation of SQL queries and views is

- a time-consuming task
- treated manually by the administrators and the developers, in most cases

Our Approach

- Graph based representation of database constructs (i.e., relations, views, constraints, queries)
- Annotation of graph with rules for adapting queries to database schema evolution
- Mechanism for performing what-if analysis for potential changes of database configurations

1 Graph-based modeling

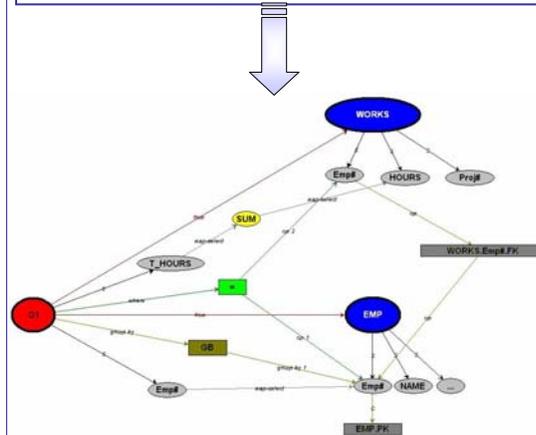
Database Constructs mapped to directed graphs

- Relations
- Conditions (covering database constraints and query conditions)
- Queries
- Views

Graph Semantics

- Nodes represent database constructs, i.e., relation nodes, attribute nodes, query nodes, etc.
- Edges represent relationships between constructs, i.e., schema edges, map-select edges, operand edges, etc.

```
Q: SELECT EMP.Emp#, Sum(WORKS.Hours) as T_Hours
FROM EMP, WORKS
WHERE EMP.Emp# = WORKS.Emp#
GROUP BY EMP.Emp#
```



2 Extending SQL with Evolution Semantics

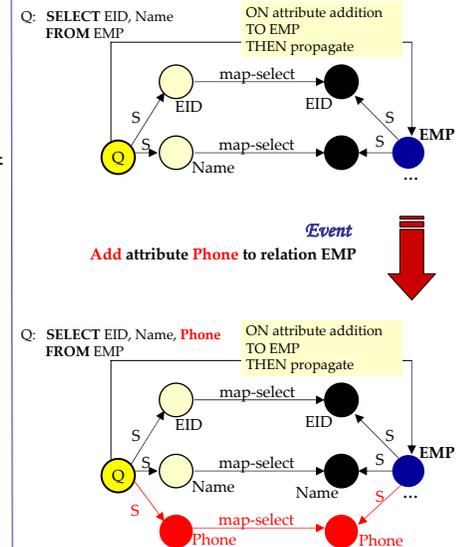
ON <event> TO <element> THEN <policy>

```
CREATE VIEW emp-s-prjs AS
SELECT E.Emp#, E.Name, P.Projname
FROM Emp E, Works W, Proj P
WHERE E.EMP#=W.EMP# AND W.Proj#=P.Proj#
ON Modify Condition TO emp-s-prjs THEN block
```

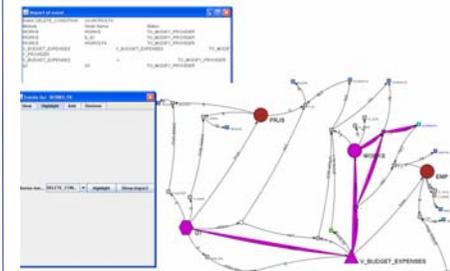
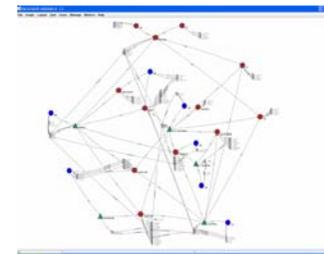
Graph elements are annotated with policies

- propagate** meaning that an affected element notifies all its dependent nodes for the event
- block** meaning that the affected element stops the propagation of the event to other recipients

3 Adapting to Schema Evolution



HECATAEUS: a what-if analysis tool



http://www.cs.uoi.gr/~pvassil/projects/architecture_graph

