

# ***Coupled Transformation of Schemas, Data, and Queries***

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***Joint work with***

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***CIC 2006***

# What?

A *two-level data transformation* consists of:

a type-level transformation of a *data format*

coupled with

value-level transformations of *data instances*

and

program transformations of *data operations*

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## Examples:

XML schema evolution + document, query migration

SQL schema evolution + data, query migration

Data mappings (e.g. hierarchical-relational)

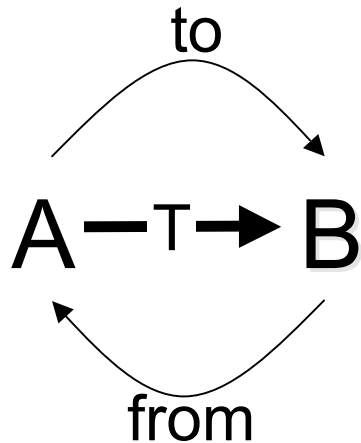
# Challenge 1/2

Transform format **A** into format **B**  
**T** : Type  $\rightarrow$  Type

**A**  $\xrightarrow{\text{T}}$  **B**

# Challenge 1/2

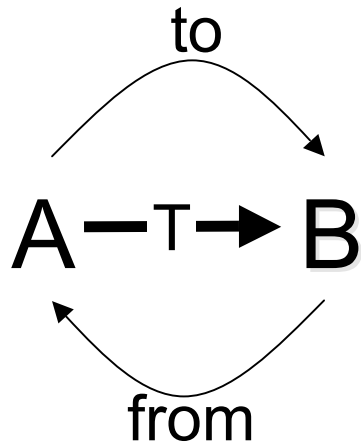
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Format transformation T  
**induces / is witnessed by**  
instance conversions:  
**to** :: A  $\rightarrow$  B  
**from** :: B  $\rightarrow$  A

# Challenge 1/2

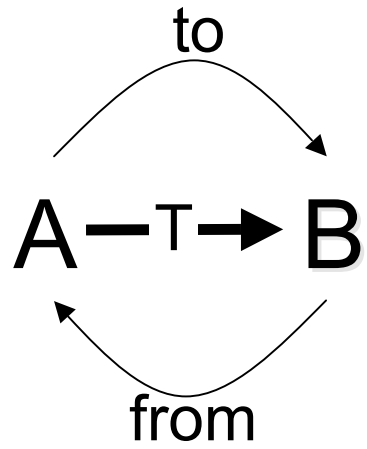
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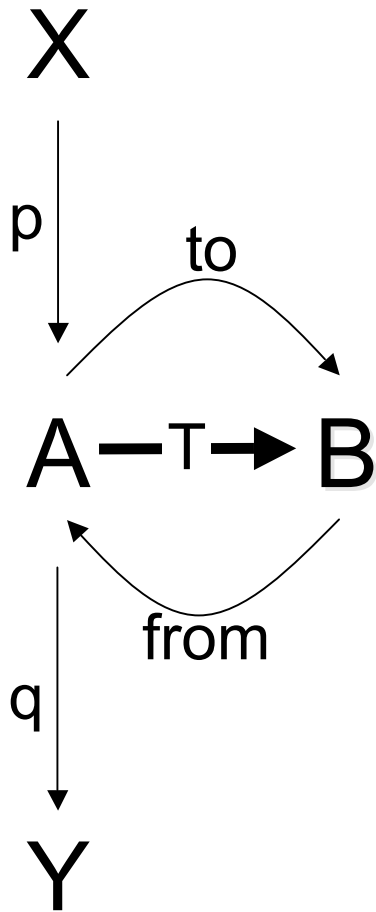
Format transformation **T**  
**induces** / **is witnessed by**  
instance conversions:  
**to** :: A  $\rightarrow$  B  
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Challenge: capture **type-changing** transformations in a **type-safe** rewrite system (types and rewrite steps are **unknown statically!**).

# Challenge 2/2



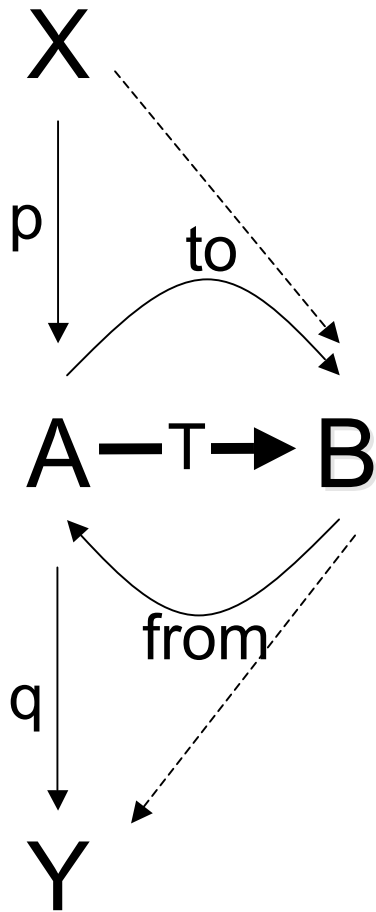
# Challenge 2/2



query **q** :  $A \rightarrow Y$   
producer **p** :  $X \rightarrow A$



## Challenge 2/2

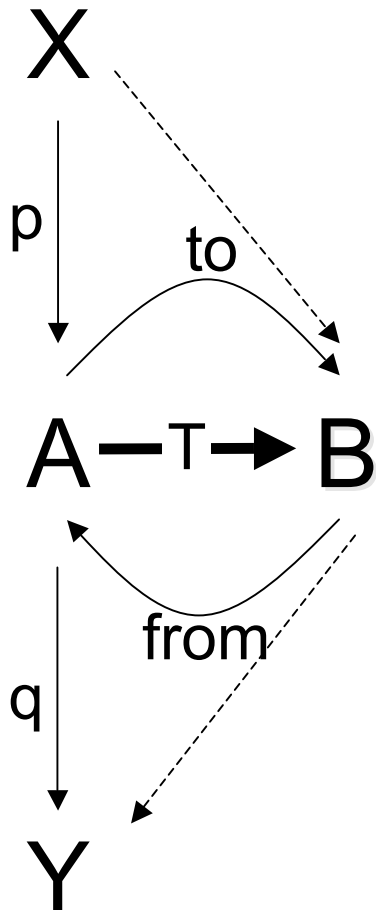


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Challenge:

From the composition  $q.from$   
or  $to.p$  compute optimized queries  
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Apply **program calculus** laws for  
fusion, deforestation, specialization,  
generalization.

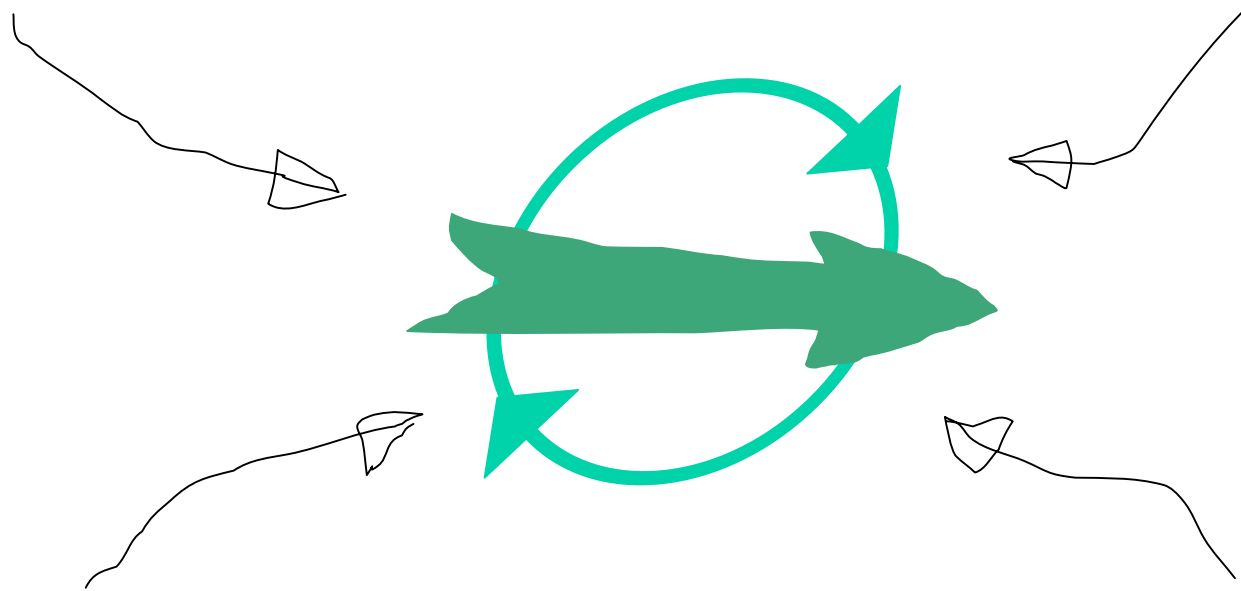
# Ingredients

Data refinement

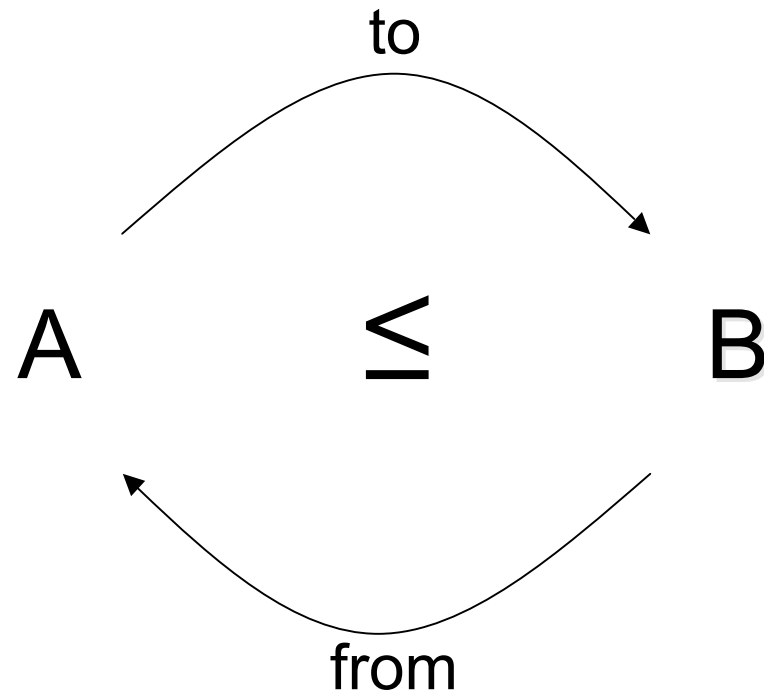
Generalized  
algebraic datatypes

Point-free program  
transformation

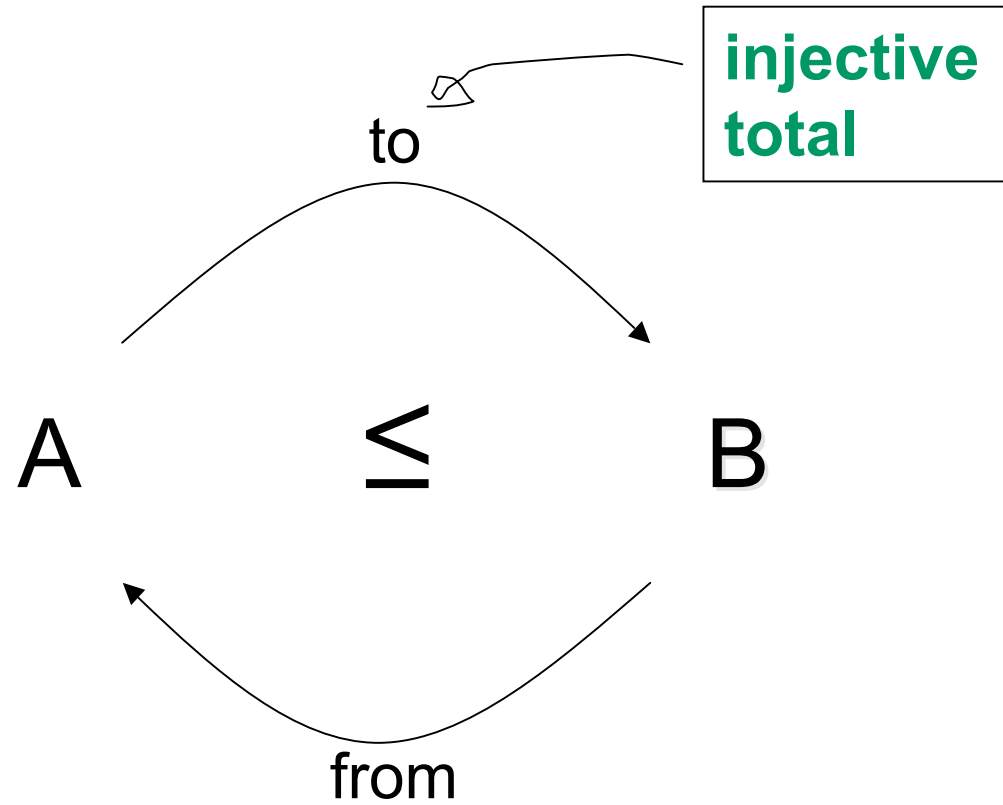
Strategic term  
rewriting



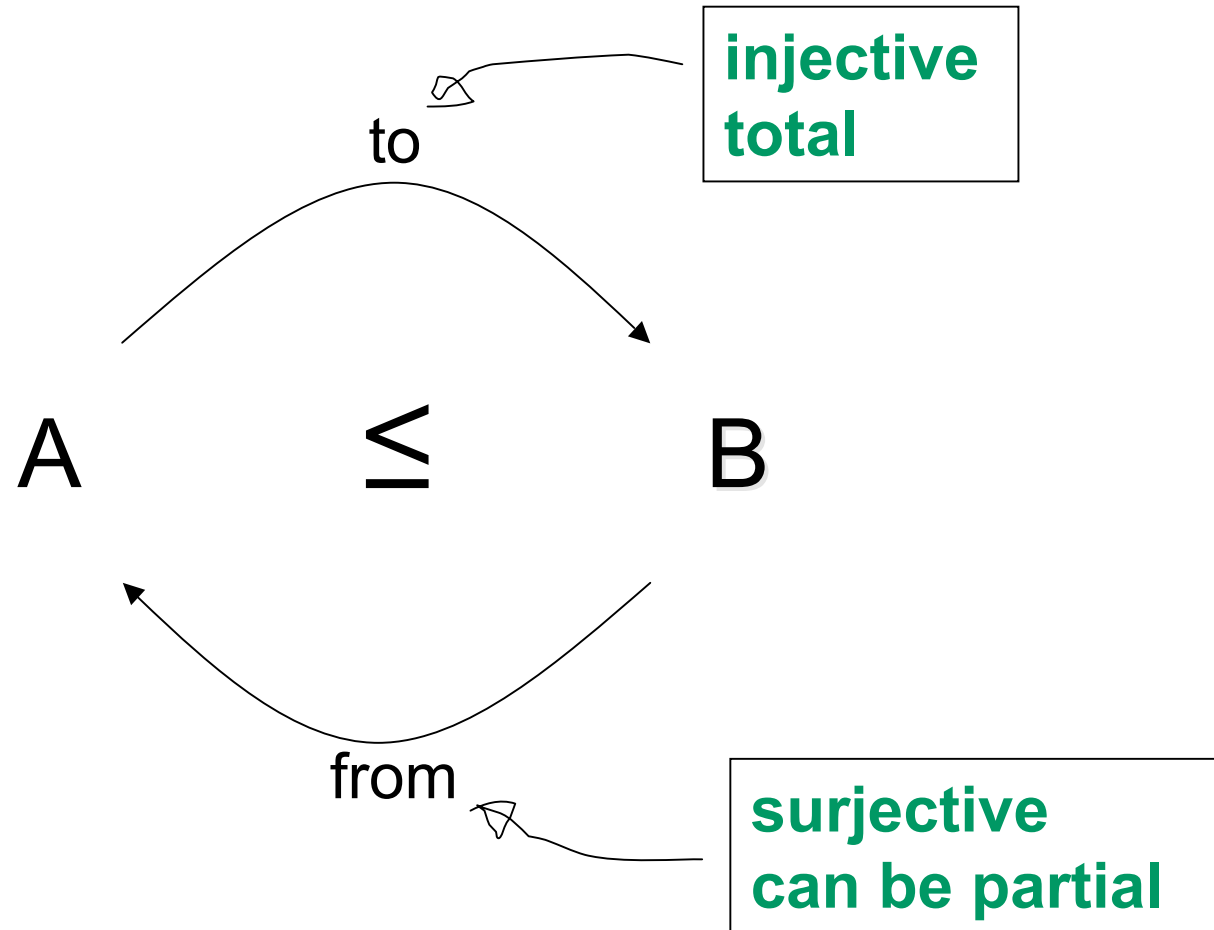
# Data refinement



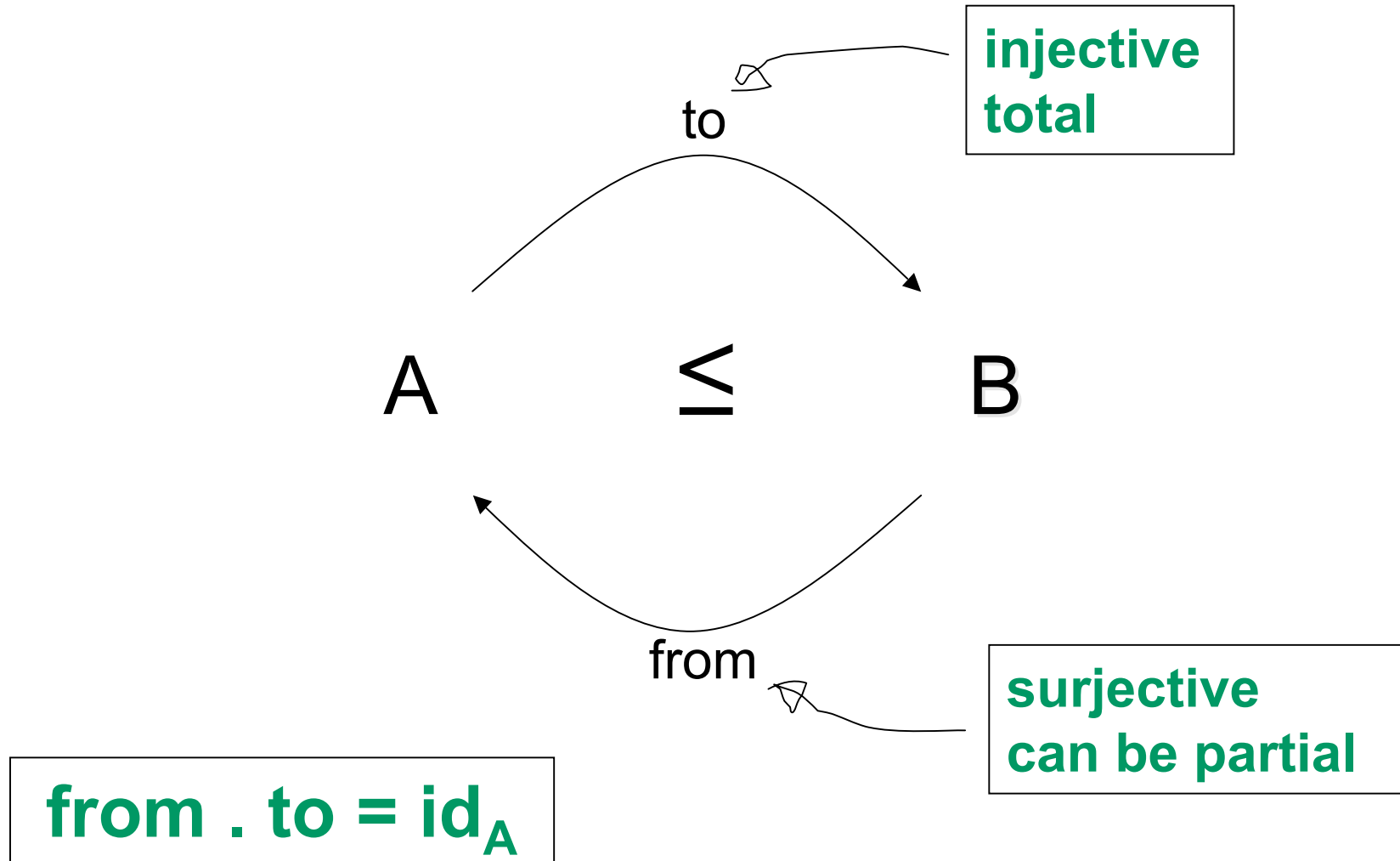
# Data refinement



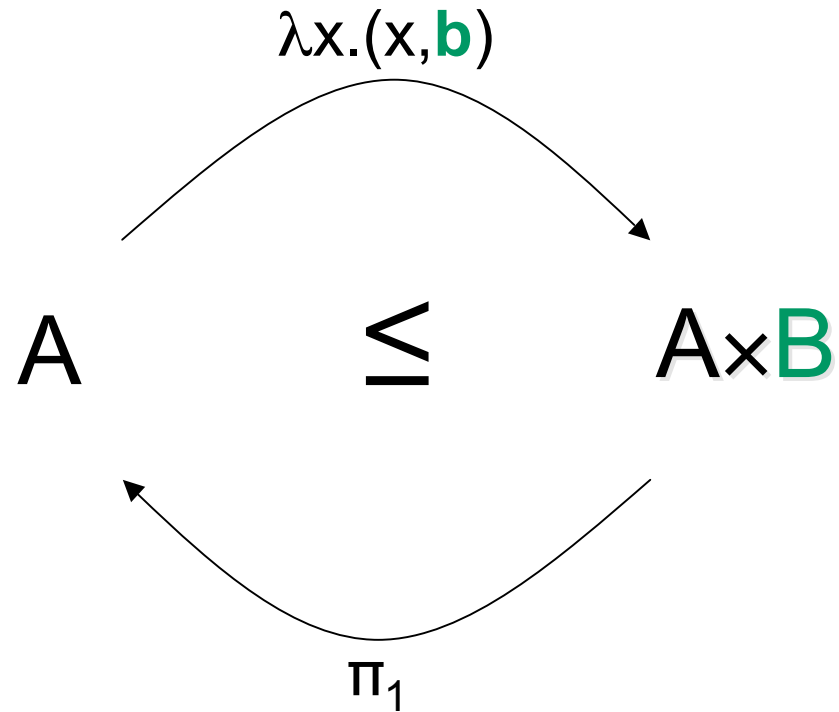
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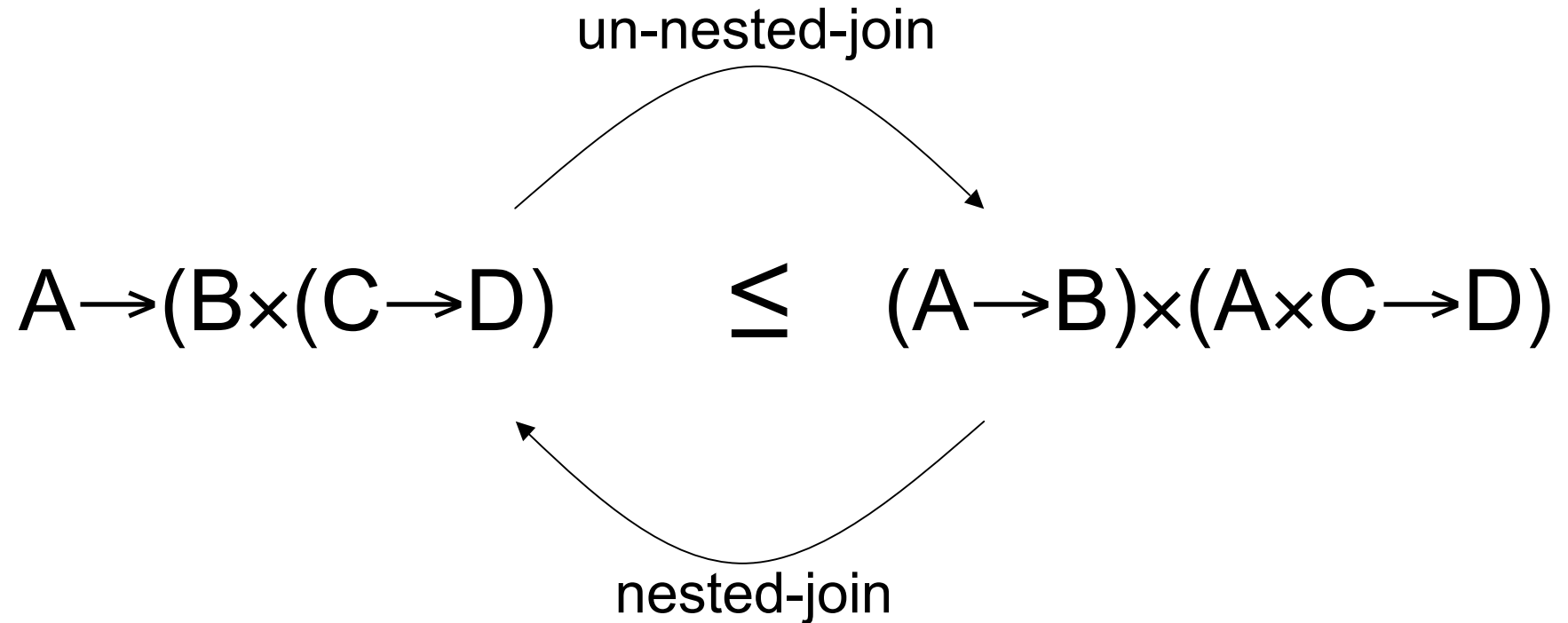


**addField(B,b)**

**Format evolution  
(user-driven)**

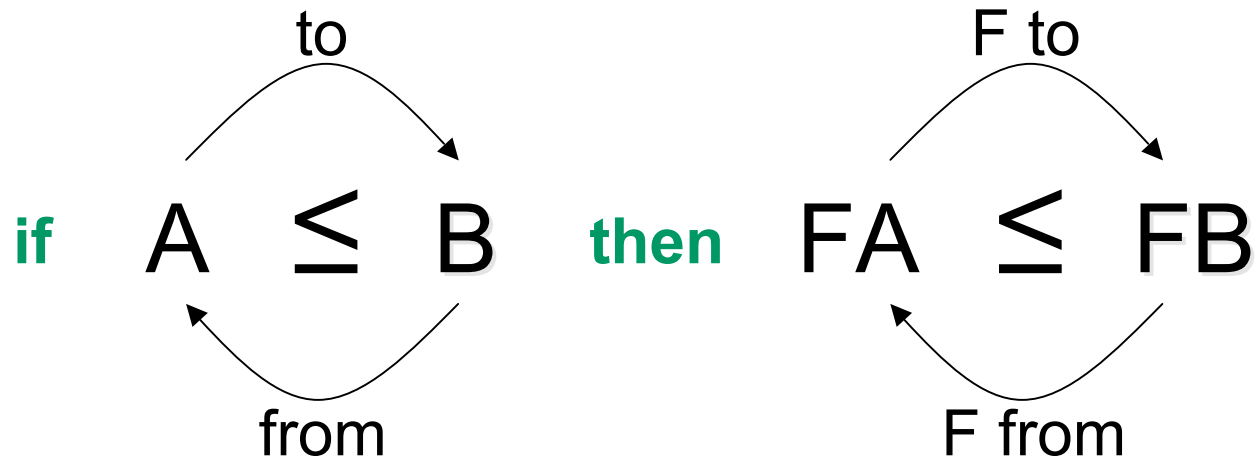
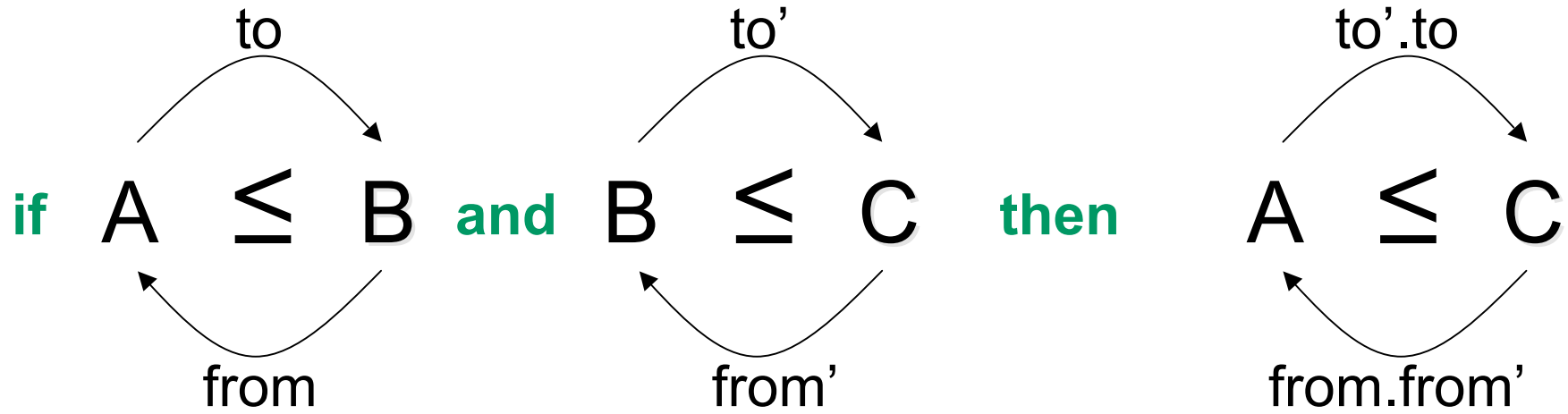


# Data refinement



**Hierarchical-relational data mapping  
(automatic)**

# Data refinement



# GADTs

Traditional algebraic data type (ADT):

```
data F = Id | Comp F F | ...
```

In syntax of **generalized** ADT:

```
data F where
```

```
  Id :: F
```

```
  Comp :: F → F → F
```

Exploiting generalization:

```
data F f where
```

```
  Id :: F (a → a)
```

```
  Comp :: F (b → c) → F (a → b) → F (a → c)
```

# GADTs

**Proof**-carrying code:

```
data Equal a b where  
  Eq :: Equal a a
```

Type-safe value-level **type representations**:

```
data Type a where  
  Int      :: Type Int  
  List     :: Type a -> Type [a]  
  .><.    :: Type a -> Type b -> Type (a,b)  
  .--\.    :: Type a -> Type b -> Type (Map a b)
```

Type-safe **dynamics**:

```
data Dynamic where  
  Dyn     :: Type a -> a -> Dynamic
```

# Data refinement in Haskell

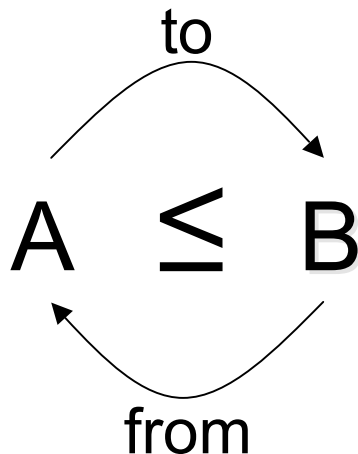
Masquerade **changes** as **views**:

```
data Rep a b = Rep { to :: a → b, from :: b → a }
```

```
data View a where
```

```
View :: Rep a b → Type b → View (Type a)
```

```
type RULE = ∀ a . Type a → Maybe (View (Type a))
```



# Data refinement in Haskell

**Strategic** combinators:

```
nop :: RULE  
(>) :: RULE → RULE → RULE  
(⊕) :: RULE → RULE → RULE  
everywhere :: RULE → RULE           etc.
```

Basic **type-changing** rewrite steps:

```
addField :: Type b → b → RULE  
addField b y a = return (View (Rep (λx.(x,y)) fst) (a,b))
```

*etc.*

# Data refinement in Haskell

Compose basic rules and combinators to obtain a full rewrite system for two-level data transformation.

Hierarchical-relational mapping:

**toDB** :: RULE

**toDB** = ...

Evolution:

**addTracks** :: RULE

**addTracks** = ...

# Data refinement in Haskell

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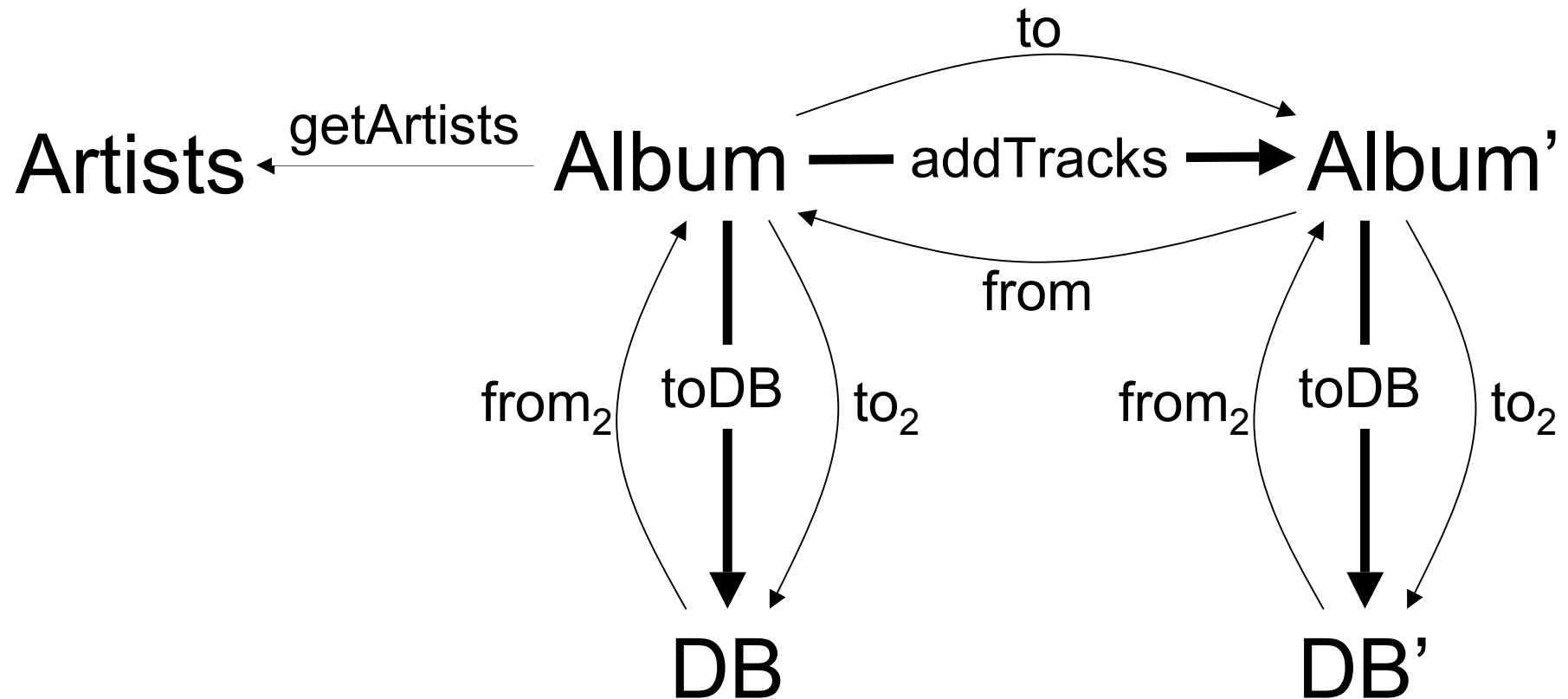
Helpers for **staged** application:

**showType** :: View (Type a) → String

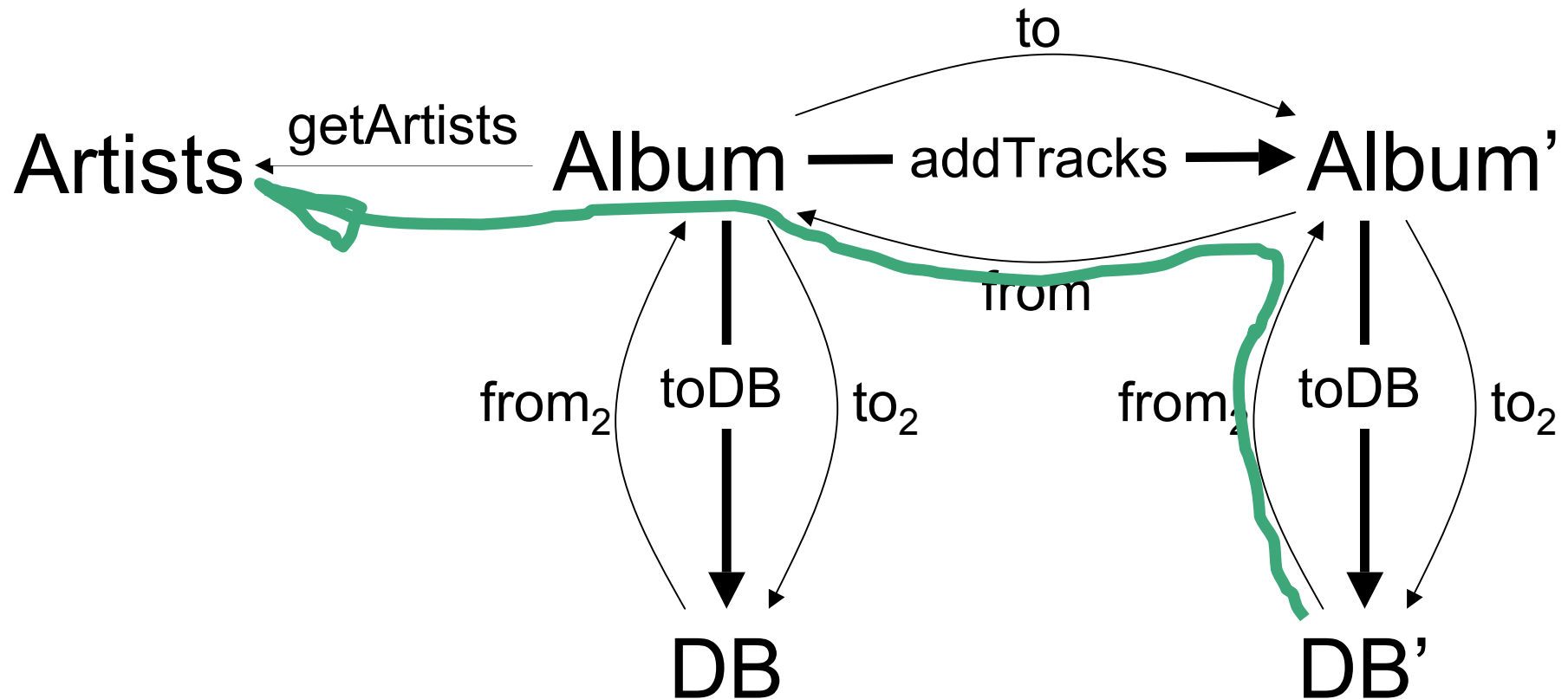
**unView** :: View (Type a) → Type b → Maybe (a→b, b→a)



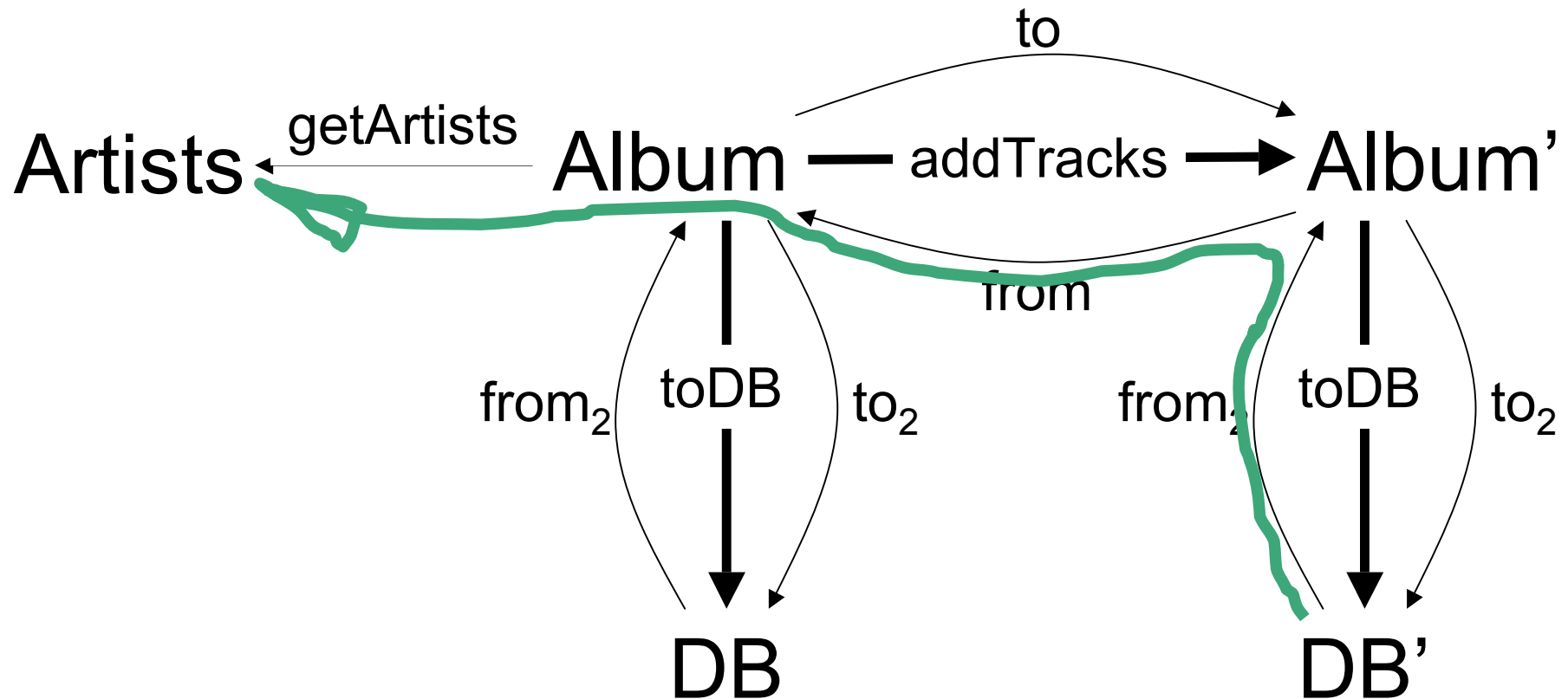
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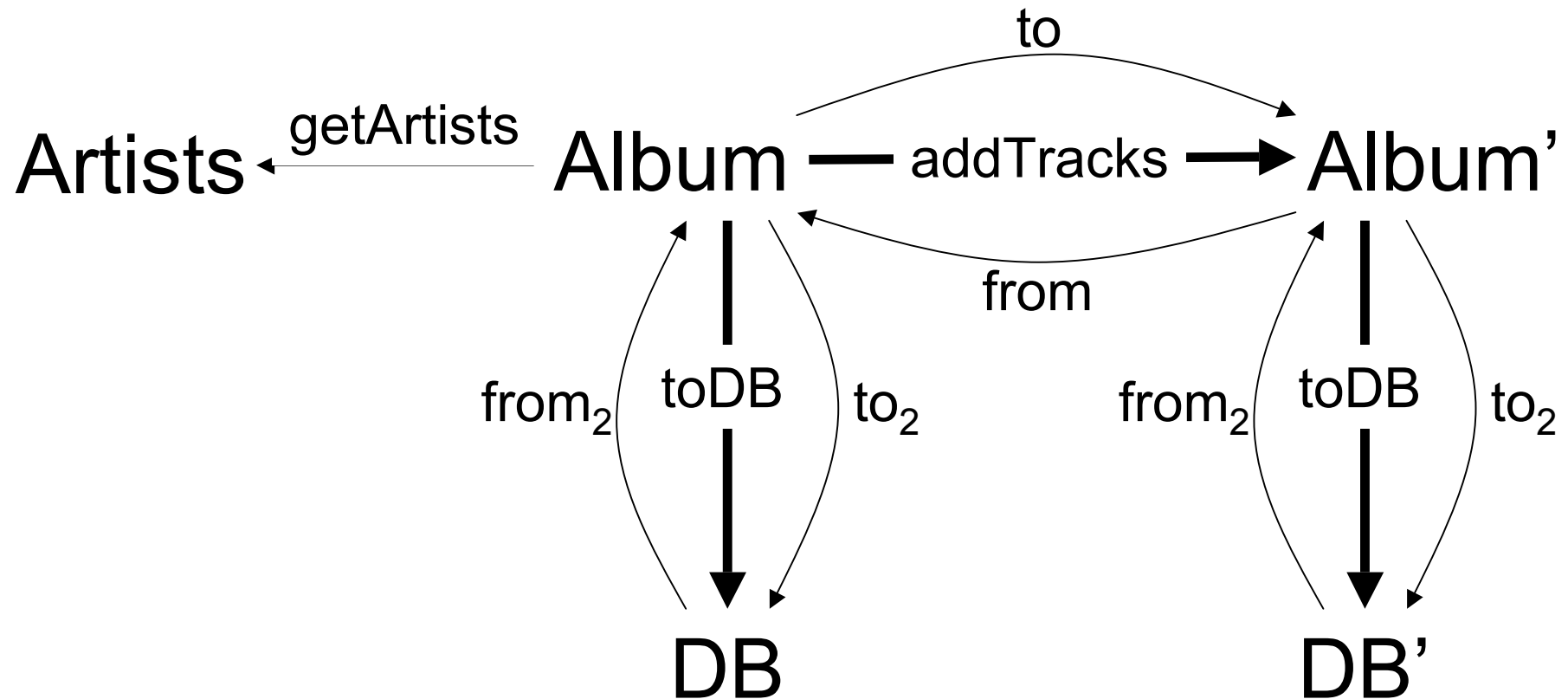
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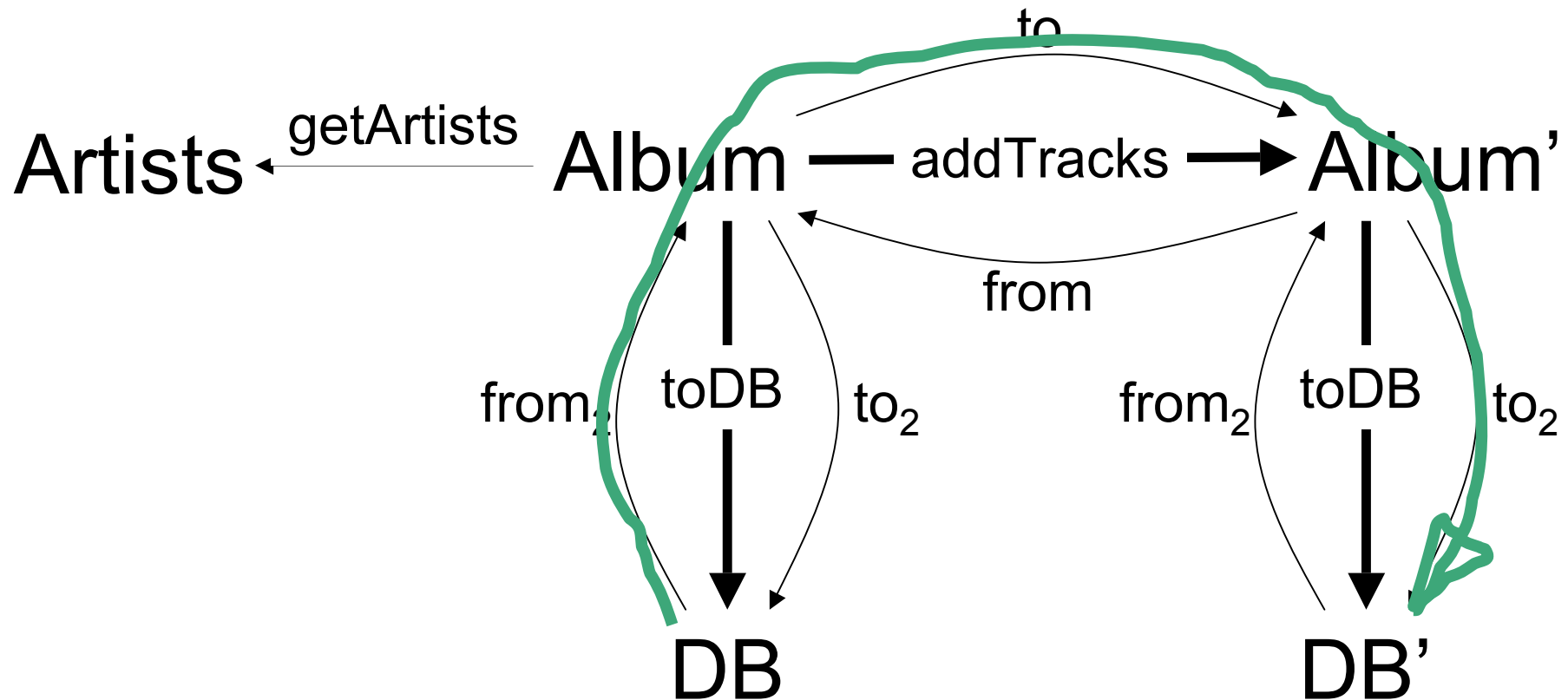
Query migration

`getArtists . from . from2`

# Two-Level Transformation



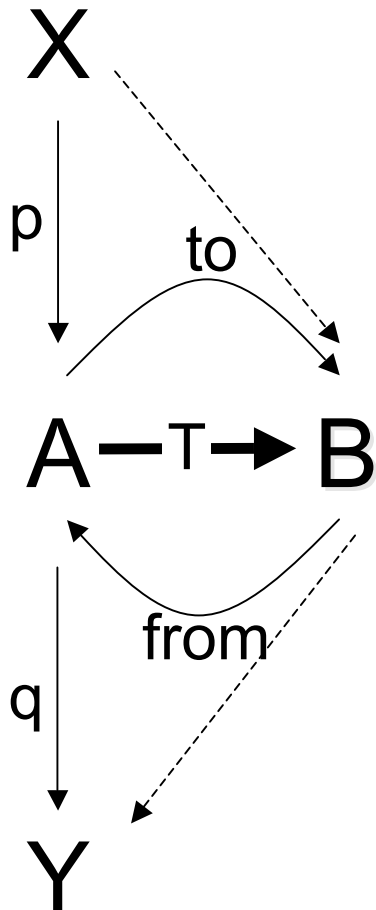
# Two-Level Transformation



Compute concrete data migration from abstract migration

$to_2 . to . from_1$

# Challenge 2/2



query  $q : A \rightarrow Y$   
producer  $p : X \rightarrow A$

Challenge:

From the composition  $q.from$   
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and producers not involving type  $A$   
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Apply **program calculus** laws for  
fusion, deforestation, specialization,  
generalization.

# Program transformation

Not **functions**:

```
data Rep a b = Rep { to :: a→b, from :: b→a }
```

# Program transformation

Not **functions**, but function **representations**:

```
data Rep a b = Rep { to :: F (a→b), from :: F (b→a) }
```

**data F f where**

Id :: F (a→a)

Comp :: **Type** b → F (b→c) → F (a→b) → F (a → c)

Split :: F (a→b) → F (a→c) → F (a→(b,c))

Fst :: F ((a,b)→a)

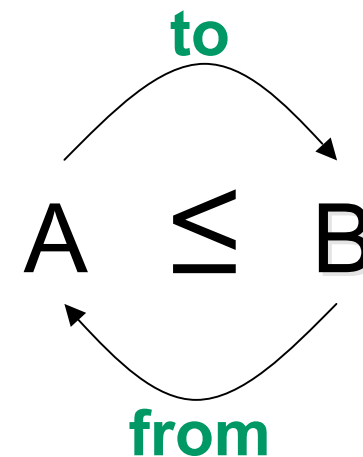
...

eval :: **F** f -> f

eval Id = id

eval (Comp b f g) = f . g

eval ...





# Program transformation

**Type-directed**, type-safe rewriting of point-free functions:

**type Rule** =  $\forall a . \text{Type } a \rightarrow F a \rightarrow M (F a)$

**Strategic** combinators:

**nop** :: Rule  
**(>)** :: Rule  $\rightarrow$  Rule  $\rightarrow$  Rule  
**( $\oplus$ )** :: Rule  $\rightarrow$  Rule  $\rightarrow$  Rule  
**everywhere** :: Rule  $\rightarrow$  Rule *etc.*

**Basic** rewrite steps, e.g. associativity of composition:

$f . (g . h) = (f . g) . h$

**comp\_assoc** :: Rule  
**comp\_assoc** \_ (Comp a (Comp b f g) h)  
                  = return (Comp b f (Comp a g h))  
**comp\_assoc** \_\_ = mzero

# Program transformation

Compose basic rules and combinators to obtain a full rewrite system for simplification / optimization of point-free functions.

**optimize** :: Rule

**optimize** = many (prods  $\oplus$  maps  $\oplus$  sums)

where

**prods** :: Rule

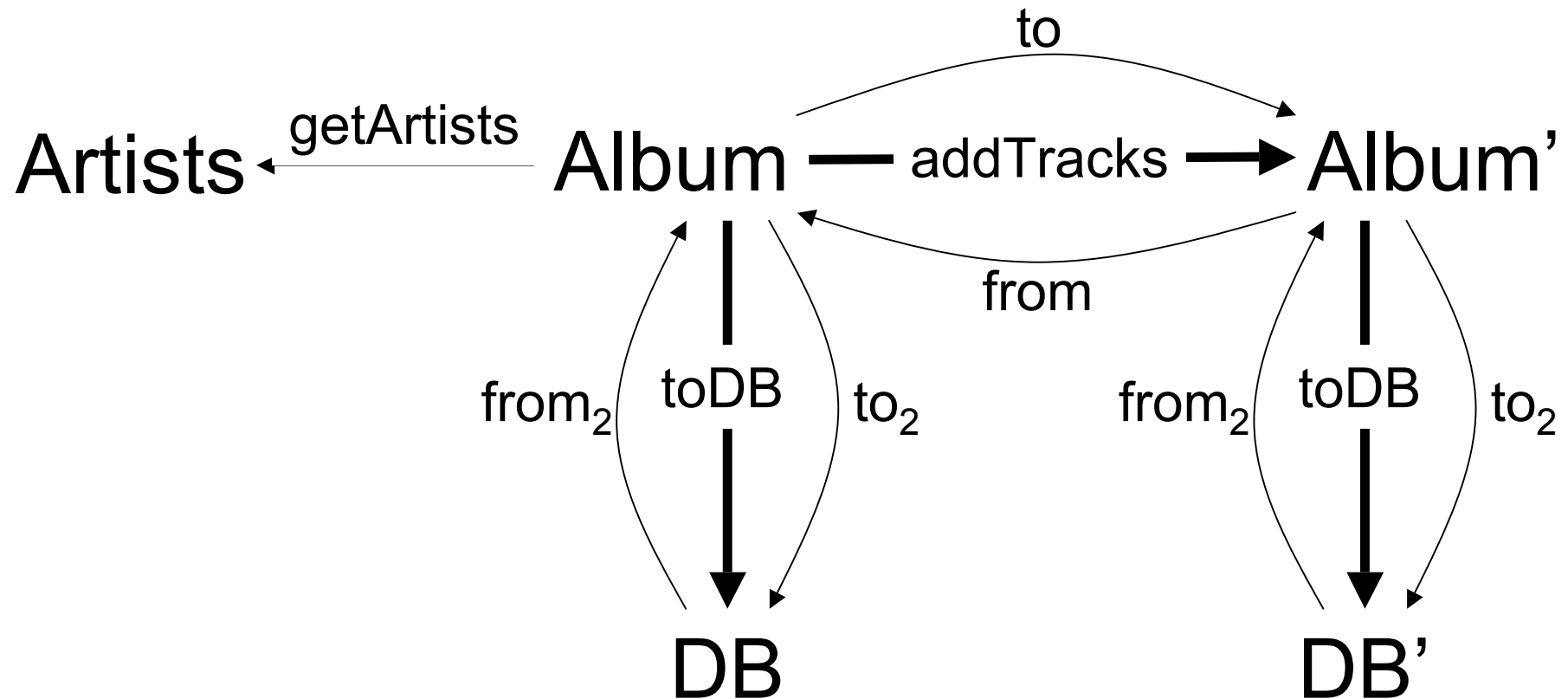
**prods** = ... (everywhere comp\_assoc) ...

...

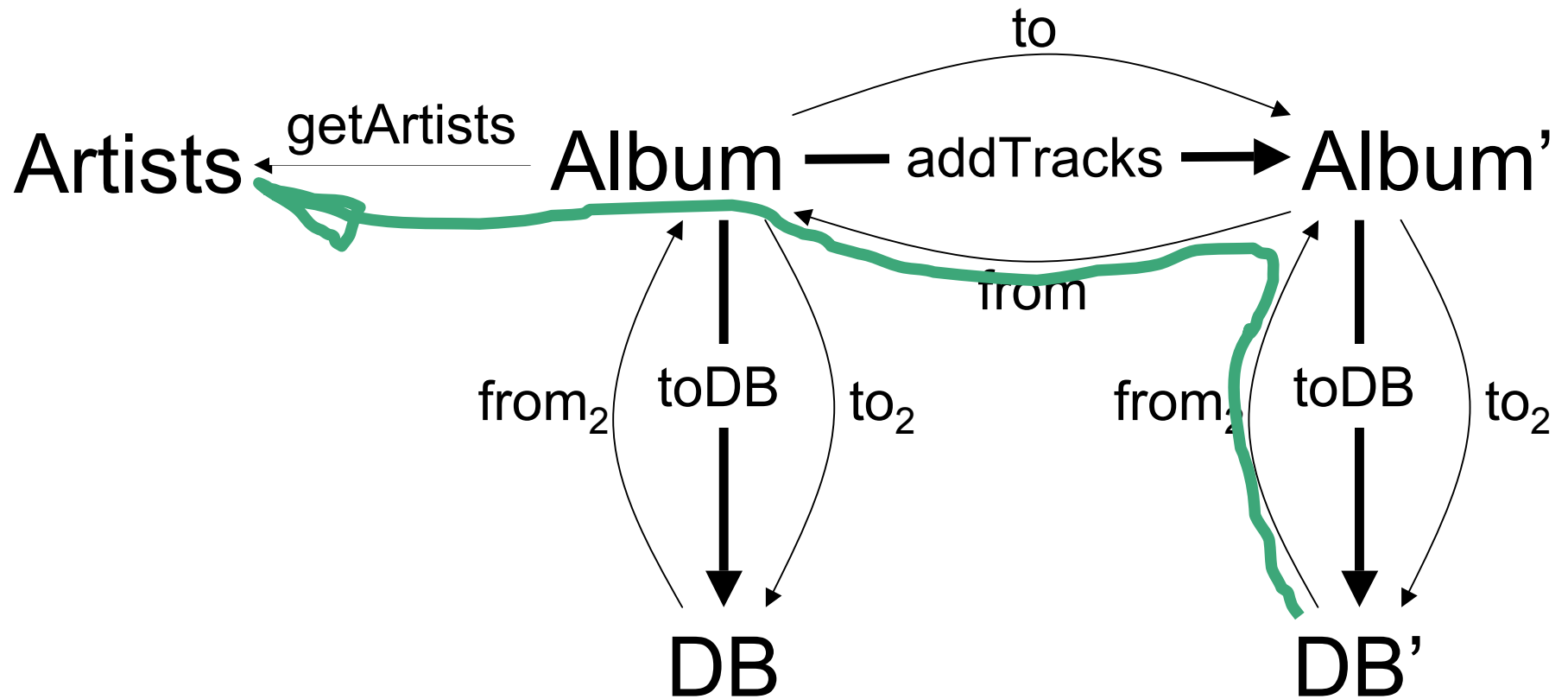
For example:

> rewrite optimize (**Comp Albums getArtists from**)  
**ListMap (Comp .. Fst (Comp .. Snd Snd))**

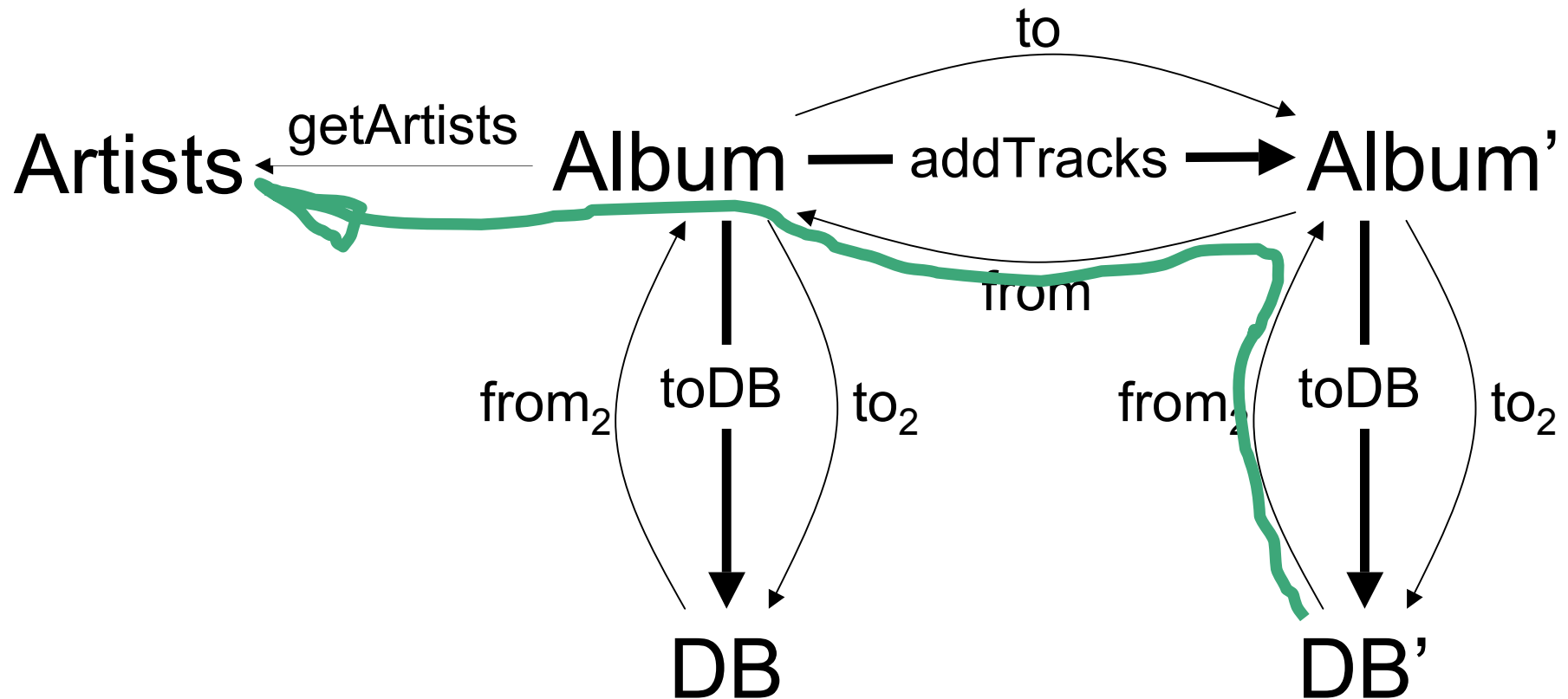
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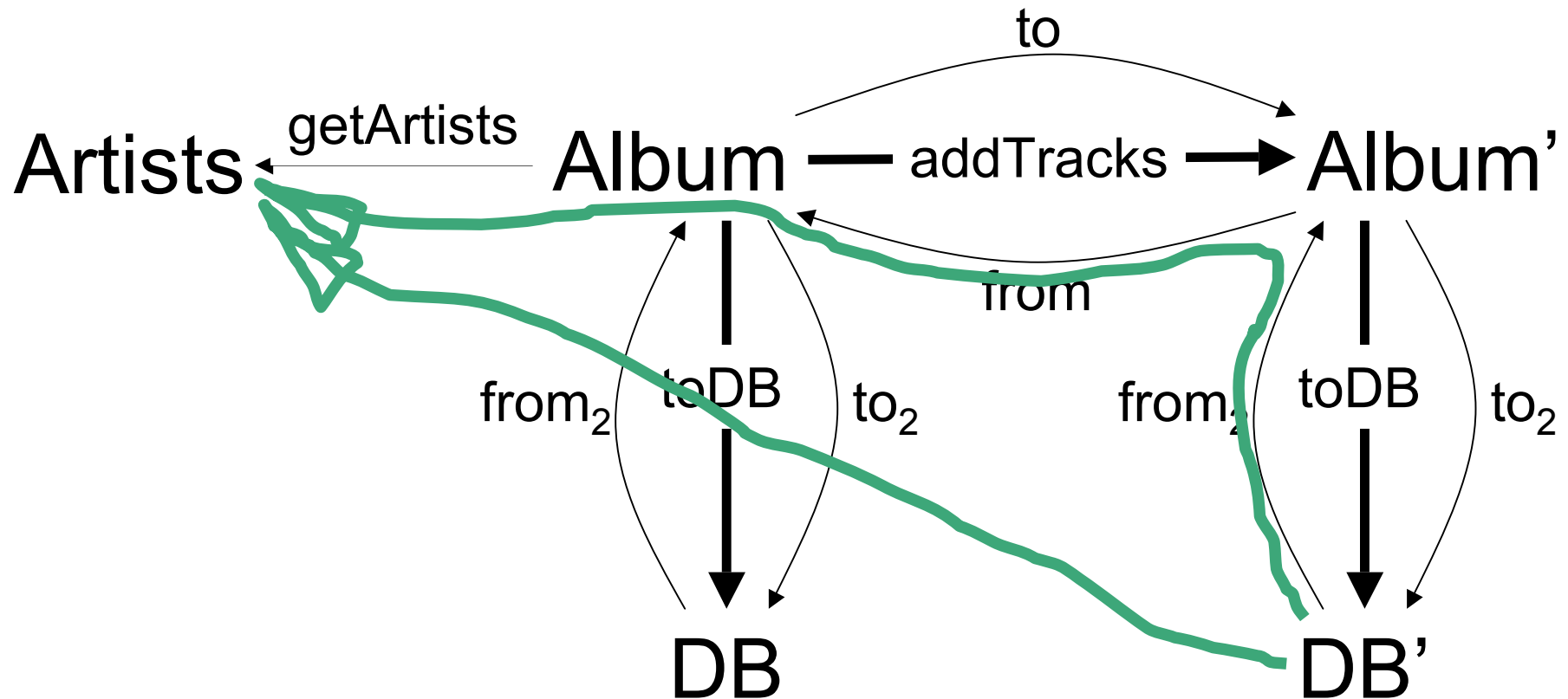
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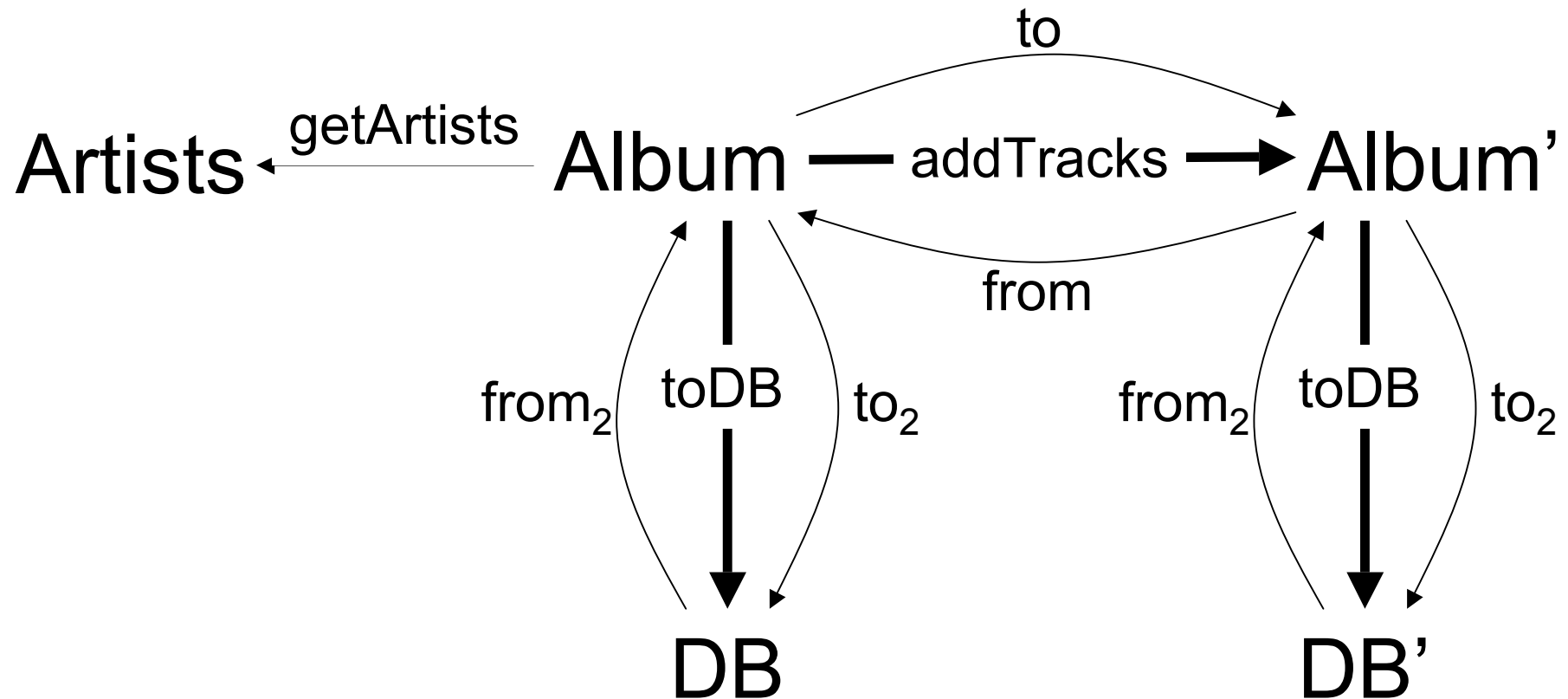
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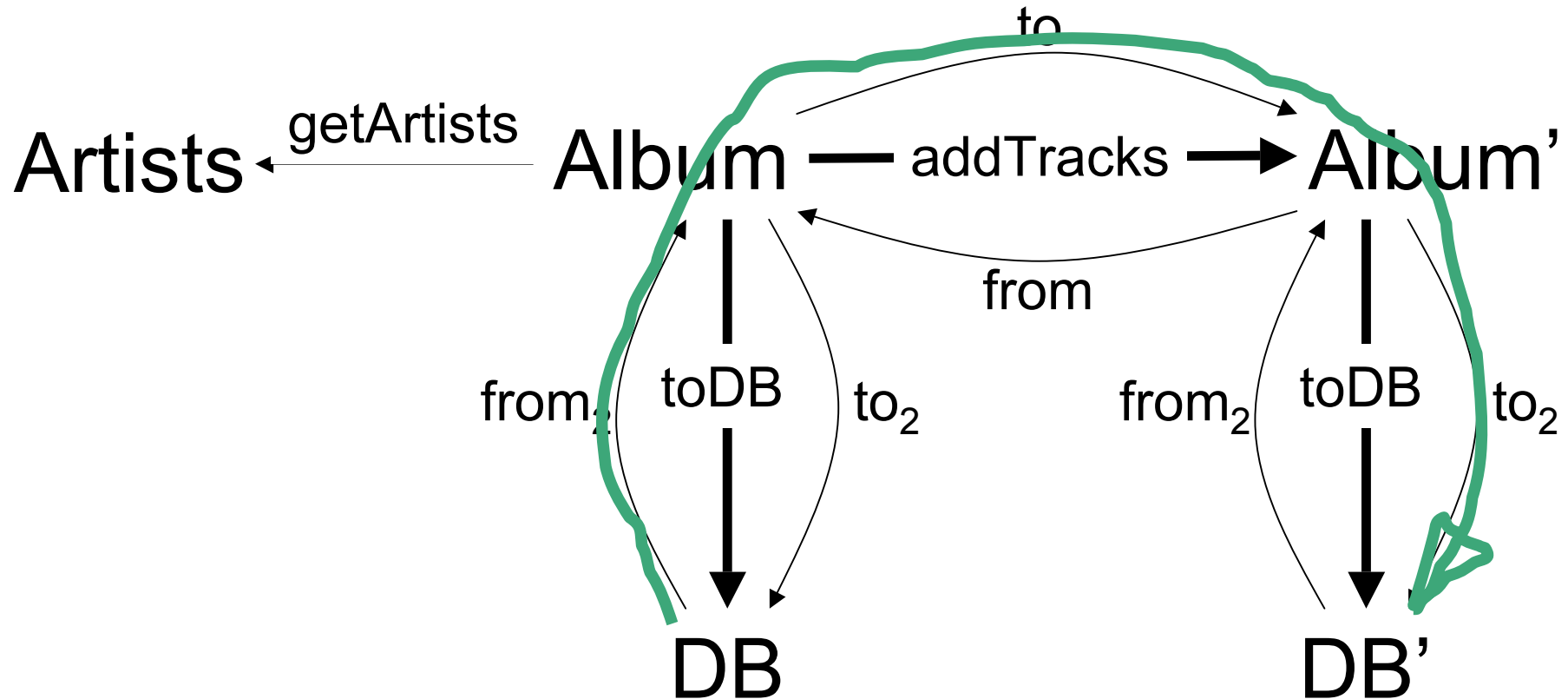
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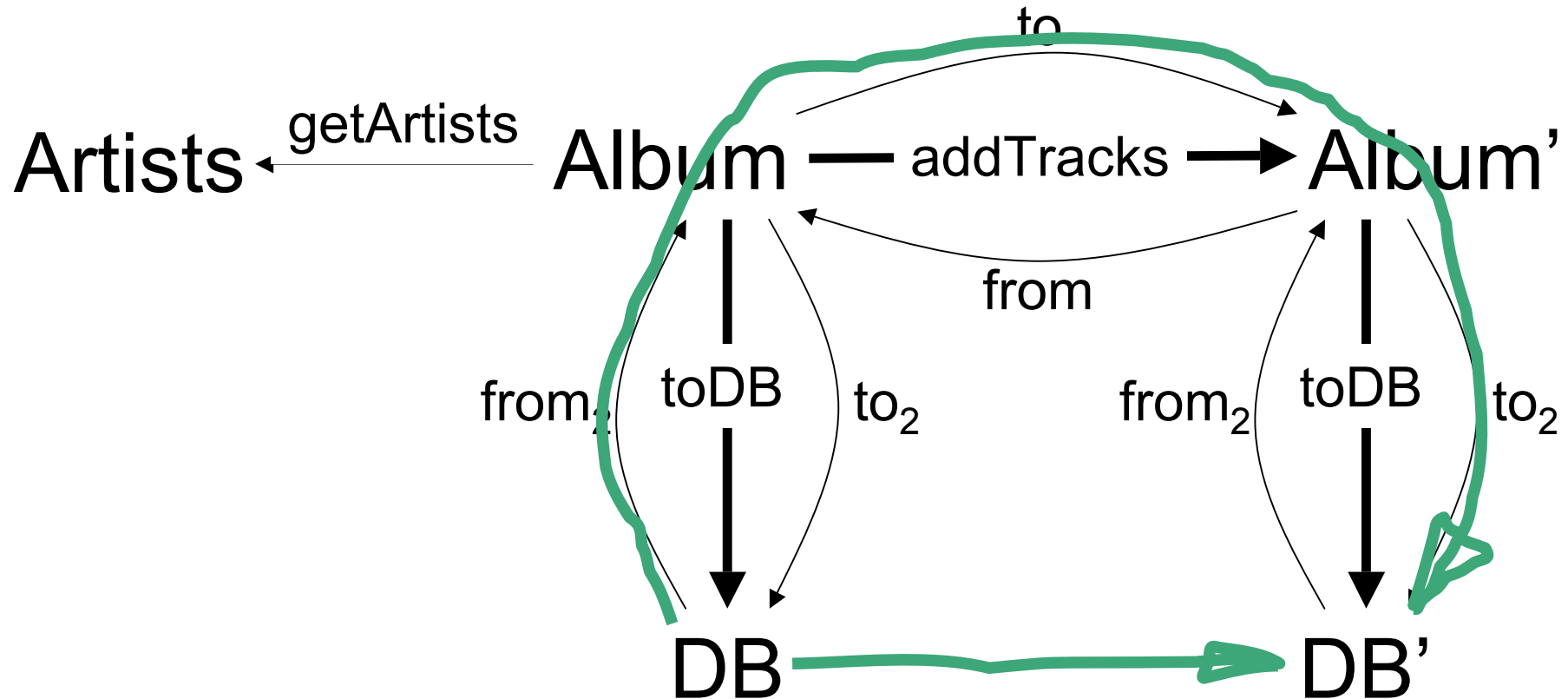


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# Coupled Transformation



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## More (1/2)

**Front-ends** (schemas+data) for:

XML Schema, SQL, Haskell itself (done)

VDM (underway)

Type-directed optimization of **structure-shy programs**, such as XML queries and transformations, or functional strategic programs (SYB, Strafunski).

Transformation of types with **invariants**. Carrying constructive proofs through rewrite steps.

**Front-ends** (programs) for:

XPath, SYB, SQL

## More (2/2)

Generalize to **lenses**, a.k.a. bi-directional programming, applicable to the classical view-update problem, data synchronization.

**Model** transformation -- think UML, etc.

Object-relational data mappings.

Refinements with effects (time, mutable state).

Schema/grammar **matching**.

Data synchronization. Interoperability.

**Reverse** direction: abstraction rather than refinement.

# Papers

***Type-safe Two-level Data Transformation.*** FM 2006.

Alcino Cunha, José Nuno Oliveira, Joost Visser.

***Strongly Typed Rewriting For Coupled Software Transformation.*** RULE 2006.

Alcino Cunha, Joost Visser.

***Coupled Schema Transformation and Data Conversion For XML and SQL.*** PADL 2007

Pablo Berdagner, Alcino Cunha, Hugo Pacheco, Joost Visser.

<http://wiki.di.uminho.pt/wiki/bin/view/PURe/2LT>

