# Schema Evolution in Research Data

#### Tanja Auge

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## Introduction

#### A quick internet search:

- schema evolution in databases
- research data management
- replicability and reproducibility
- FAIR principles and various additional guidelines (e.g. from the NFDI, DFG, RDA, ...)



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#### My background:

- Postdoc at the Chair of Data Engineering, University of Regensburg
- PhD topic: provenance management using schema mappings with annotations
- Research topics: provenance, research data management, schema evolution

**Research data**<sup>1</sup> is an essential foundation for scientific work. [...] Research data might include *measurement data*, *laboratory values*, *audiovisual information*, *texts*, *survey data*, *objects from collections*, or *samples* that were created, developed or evaluated during scientific work.



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The **FAIR Principles**<sup>2</sup> provide guidelines to improve the **F***indability*, **A***ccessibility*, **I***nteroperability*, and **R***euse* of digital assets.



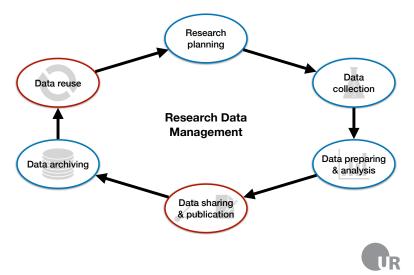
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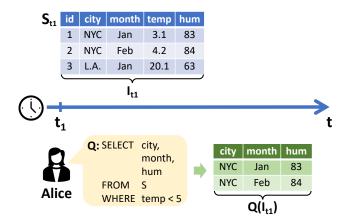
## Research Data Lifecycle



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## A sample Evaluation





# Challenges, Conditions and Goals

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- schema changes and data updates over time
- ensuring reproducibility of data and query results (according to FAIR)



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- even in long-term studies, schema changes are rare
- privacy aspects in data and data handling



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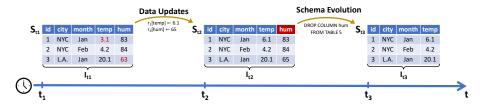
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#### Goals:

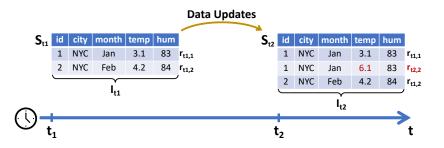
- improve the reproducibility of previous query results
- predict information loss



# A sample Evolution









**Schema evolution**<sup>8</sup> describes the *ability for a database schema to evolve* without the loss of existing information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>H. J. Moon, C. Curino, A. Deutsch, C.-Y. Hou, C. Zaniolo: Managing and querying transaction-time databases under schema evolution. Proc. VLDB Endow. 1(1), 2008



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**Schema evolution**<sup>8</sup> describes the *ability for a database schema to evolve* without the loss of existing information.

**Schema Modification Operators (SMO)**<sup>9</sup> are *representations of the mappings* between successive schema versions.

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# Most common Schema Changes

	(a)	( <b>b</b> <sub>1</sub> )	(b <sub>2</sub> )	(c)	
CREATE Table	2.3%	20.4%	29.1%	8.9%	-
DROP Table	0%	31.5%	23.6%	3.3%	(a) research
MERGE Table	_	_	-	1.5%	database <sup>3</sup>
ADD Column	79.5%	25.9%	25.5%	38.7%	(b) open source
DROP Column	0%	18.5%	18.2%	26.4%	programs <sup>4,5</sup>
RENAME Column	2.3%	_	_	16.0%	(c) Wikipedia <sup>6</sup>
MERGE Column	9.2%	-	-	-	
SPLIT Column	6.8%	-	-	-	

<sup>3</sup>T. Auge, E. Manthey, S. Jürgensmann, S. Feistel, A. Heuer: Schema evolution and reproducibility of long-term hydrographic data sets at the IOW. *LWDA*, 2020

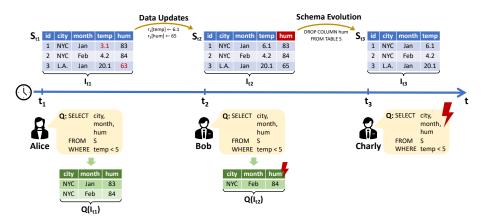


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>S. Wu, I. Neamtiu: Schema evolution analysis for embedded databases. *ICDE Workshops*, 2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>D. Braininger, W. Mauerer, S. Scherzinger: Replicability and Reproducibility of a Schema Evolution Study in Embedded Databases. *ER (Workshops)*, 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>C. Curino, H. J. Moon, L. Tanca, C. Zaniolo: Schema evolution in wikipedia. *ICEIS(1)*, 2008

# A sample Evolution without Reproducibility





**Provenance**<sup>6</sup> generally refers to any information that describes the *production process of an end product*, which can be anything from a piece of data to a physical object.



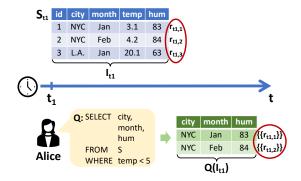
M. Herschel, R. Diestelkämper, H. Ben Lahmar: A survey on provenance: What for? What form? What from? VLDB J. 26(6), 2017 **Provenance**<sup>6</sup> generally refers to any information that describes the *production process of an end product*, which can be anything from a piece of data to a physical object.

**Data provenance**<sup>6</sup> allows to track the *processing of individual data items* at the level of individual data items (and the operations they undergo).



M. Herschel, R. Diestelkämper, H. Ben Lahmar: A survey on provenance: What for? What form? What from? VLDB J. 26(6), 2017

## A sample for a reproducible Evaluation





# Our conceptual Approach

#### **Conceptual Idea:**

- combine query evaluation, schema evolution and provenance information with one technique
- provenance information: data provenance and side tables



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- support plausibility checks
- verify reproducibility and replicability



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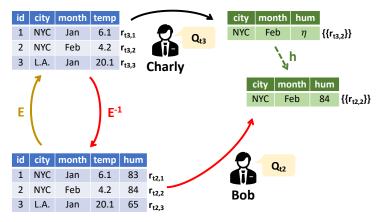
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#### **Furhter Steps:**

- include data updates by extended time stamps
- extend the supported evaluation language



# A sample for a reproducible Evaluation including Schema Evolution





## Schema Evolution in Research Data

