

# New Workflows in NoSQL Schema Management\*

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## ABSTRACT

Many NoSQL document stores allow for flexibility w.r.t. schema management: For instance, MongoDB allows to switch between a schema-free and a schema-fixed mode of operation. For declaring such schemas, the JSON Schema language has become highly popular. We introduce the prototype software *Josch*, first demoed at ICDE 2021, which enhances the NoSQL schema management workflow by integrating novel tools for checking JSON Schema containment. We point out new research challenges in this context.

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## Artifact Availability:

The source code has been made available online at [7].

## 1 OVERVIEW

NoSQL document stores such as MongoDB allow to switch between a schema-free and a schema-fixed mode of operation, by registering a JSON Schema [4, 11] declaration. Apart from solutions for isolated tasks, such as extracting a schema declaration from persisted documents, or validating documents against this schema, there are tools that combine these steps into comprehensive end-to-end schema management workflows (e.g. Hackolade [9] or Darwin [12, 16]).

Towards this family of software products, we contribute a new prototype called *Josch* [6, 7], where we enhance schema management workflows by integrating novel tools for checking JSON Schema containment. In interaction with *Josch*, we identify new research challenges for both practitioners and theoreticians working on search, exploration, and analysis in heterogeneous datastores.

## 2 WORKFLOWS

Our application scenario showcases a DevOps team who started application development and production operations with a MongoDB backend in schema-free mode. For data quality assurance, the team at one point decides to register a JSON Schema declaration with its MongoDB backend, so all writes are validated against this schema.

*Schema extraction & validation.* The DevOps team first has to extract a schema declaration from the persisted data [2, 9, 13–15]. Often, schema extraction algorithms rely on sampling to cope with large data volumes. Consequently, the extracted schema may not faithfully describe the entire data instance. In order to avoid validation errors at runtime, the entire data instance needs to be validated against the extracted schema. This impacts database performance.

*Schema refactoring & containment checking.* When the schema is edited, e.g. adjusting it to account for outlier documents, or restructuring it for better readability, the team risks that the schema semantics is unintentionally changed. In JSON Schema containment checking, two JSON Schema declarations are compared based on their semantics. Thus, we can automatically decide whether the schema semantics has been changed.

For illustration, let us consider two excerpts of JSON Schema documents that describe the month of a publication,  $S1$ : `{"type": ["number", "string"]}` and  $S2$ : `{"type": ["number"]}`. Schema  $S2$  is *contained* in  $S1$ , and therefore more restrictive, as it requires the month to be numeric, whereas  $S1$  also allows a string.

## 3 RESEARCH CHALLENGES

We refer to our extended version [6] of this paper for a more detailed discussion of related work. The full workflow just outlined is supported by our software prototype *Josch* [6, 7], where *Josch* is geared to (but not limited to) MongoDB, and employs the third-party tools `jsonsubschema` [8] and `is-json-schema-subset` [10] for JSON Schema containment checking.

State-of-the-art JSON Schema containment checkers do not provide any explanation as to why two schemas differ. As a form of explainability, we may resort to generating a *witness document* [1], i.e., a JSON document that is valid w.r.t. one schema but not the other. At the moment, this is still a young research field.

Another limitation of current JSON Schema containment checkers are negation and recursive references [5]. While negation is rarely used in real-world schemas, it can lead to complex schemas [3].

The extracted schemas tend to be simplistic, yet highly verbose. A semi-automated refactoring that automatically extracts and introduces references for repeating structures to alleviate these shortcomings could prove helpful. Yet both schema refactorization and the extraction of complex schemas are open research challenges.

## 4 OUTLOOK

Solutions to the challenges outlined would also find application beyond NoSQL schema management, e.g., in the static validation of machine learning pipelines, as in the IBM LALE project [8].

\*An extended version of this work has been presented as a demo at ICDE 2021 [6]. Copyright © 2021 for the individual papers by the papers' authors. Copyright © 2021 for the volume as a collection by its editors. This volume and its papers are published under the Creative Commons License Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0). Published in the Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Search, Exploration, and Analysis in Heterogeneous Datastores, co-located with VLDB 2021 (August 16-20, 2021, Copenhagen, Denmark) on CEUR-WS.org.

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