

# Flyway - Database Migrations Made Easy

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# Motivation

- Multiple test and production stages
- Complicated in-house solution
- Goals:
  - Automatic deployment of database changes
  - Avoidance of human error factor
  - Control of the update process

# Three Rules for Database Work

- Never use a shared database server for development work
- Always have a single, authoritative source for your schema
- Always version your database

# Best practices

- Treat database migrations as integral part of the project (db scripts checked in source code repository)
- Fail-fast: check/migrate database at app startup
- Continuous Database Integration

# Continuous Database Integration

"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"

(P. M. Duvall, S. Matyas, A. Glover, *Continuous Integration*)

# Tools

- Liquibase / Datical
- **Flyway**
- MyBatis Migrations


- And a few dead projects:


dbdeploy (2009), MIGRATEdb (2014), migrate4j (2008), dbmaintain (2011), AutoPatch (2014)

# Flyway


- Solves only one problem and solves it well
- Lightweight and easy to setup
- Continuous delivery - migrate database changes on application startup or as a part of build pipeline
- Plain SQL update scripts
- Convention over configuration


# Supported Databases

 **Oracle**  
10g and later, all editions  
(incl. Amazon RDS)


 **SQL Server**  
2008 and later  
(incl. Amazon RDS)

 **SQL Azure**  
latest

 **MySQL**  
5.1 and later  
(incl. Amazon RDS)


 **MariaDB**  
10.0 and later  
(incl. Amazon RDS)


 **Google Cloud SQL**  
latest

 **PostgreSQL**  
9.0 and later  
(incl. Heroku & Amazon RDS)


 **Vertica**  
6.5 and later

 **AWS Redshift**  
latest

 **DB2**  
9.7 and later

 **DB2 z/OS**  
9.1 and later

 **Derby**  
10.8.2.2 and later


 **H2**  
1.2.137 and later

 **Hsql**  
1.8 and later

 **SQLite**  
3.7.2 and later

 **SAP HANA**  
latest

 **solidDB**  
6.5 and later

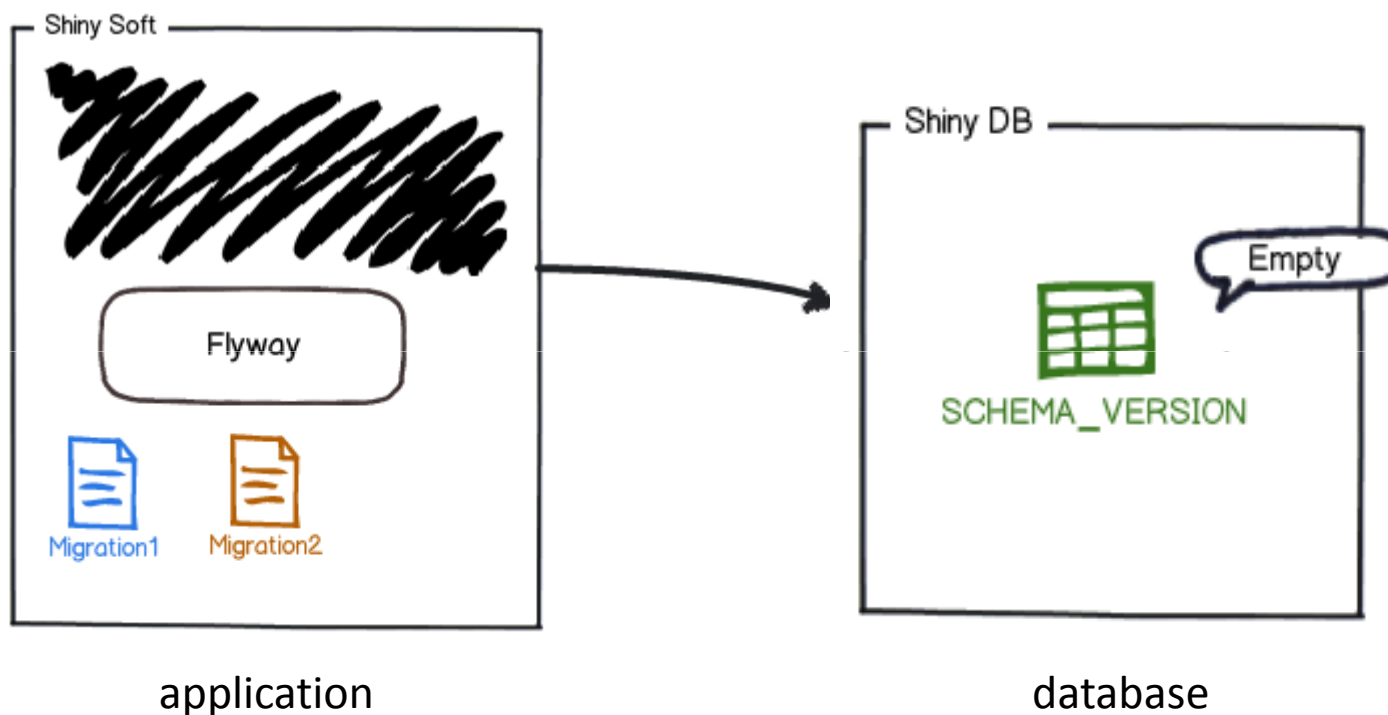
 **Sybase ASE**  
12.5 and later

 **Phoenix**  
4.2.2 and later



# How Flyway Works

- Easiest scenario – empty database



<https://flywaydb.org/getstarted/how>

# How Flyway works



schema\_version

| installed_rank | version | description   | type | script                | checksum   | installed_by | installed_on          | execution_time | success |
|----------------|---------|---------------|------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1              | 1       | Initial Setup | SQL  | V1__Initial_Setup.sql | 1996767037 | axel         | 2016-02-04 22:23:00.0 | 546            | true    |
| 2              | 2       | First Changes | SQL  | V2__First_Changes.sql | 1279644856 | axel         | 2016-02-08 09:18:00.0 | 127            | true    |

<https://flywaydb.org/getstarted/how>

# Usage

- Command-line: `flyway migrate -url=... -user=... -password=...`
- Maven: `mvn flyway:migrate -Dflyway.url=... -Dflyway.user=...`
- Gradle: `gradle flywayMigrate -Dflyway.url=... -Dflyway.user=...`
- Ant: `<flyway:migrate url="..." user="..." password="..."/>`
- SBT: `sbt flywayMigrate -Dflyway.url=... -Dflyway.user=...`
- **Java API:**

```
Flyway flyway = new Flyway();  
flyway.setDataSource(url, user, password);  
flyway.migrate();
```

# Flyway with Spring & Hibernate

```
@Configuration
public class PersistenceConfiguration {

    @Bean
    @DependsOn("flyway")
    public LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean entityManagerFactoryBean() {
        // do hibernate init
    }

    @Bean
    public Flyway flyway() {

        Flyway flyway = new Flyway();
        flyway.setDataSource(dataSource());
        flyway.repair();
        flyway.migrate();

        return flyway;
    }

    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {
        DataSource dataSource = new BasicDataSource();
        // data source configuration
        return dataSource;
    }
}
```

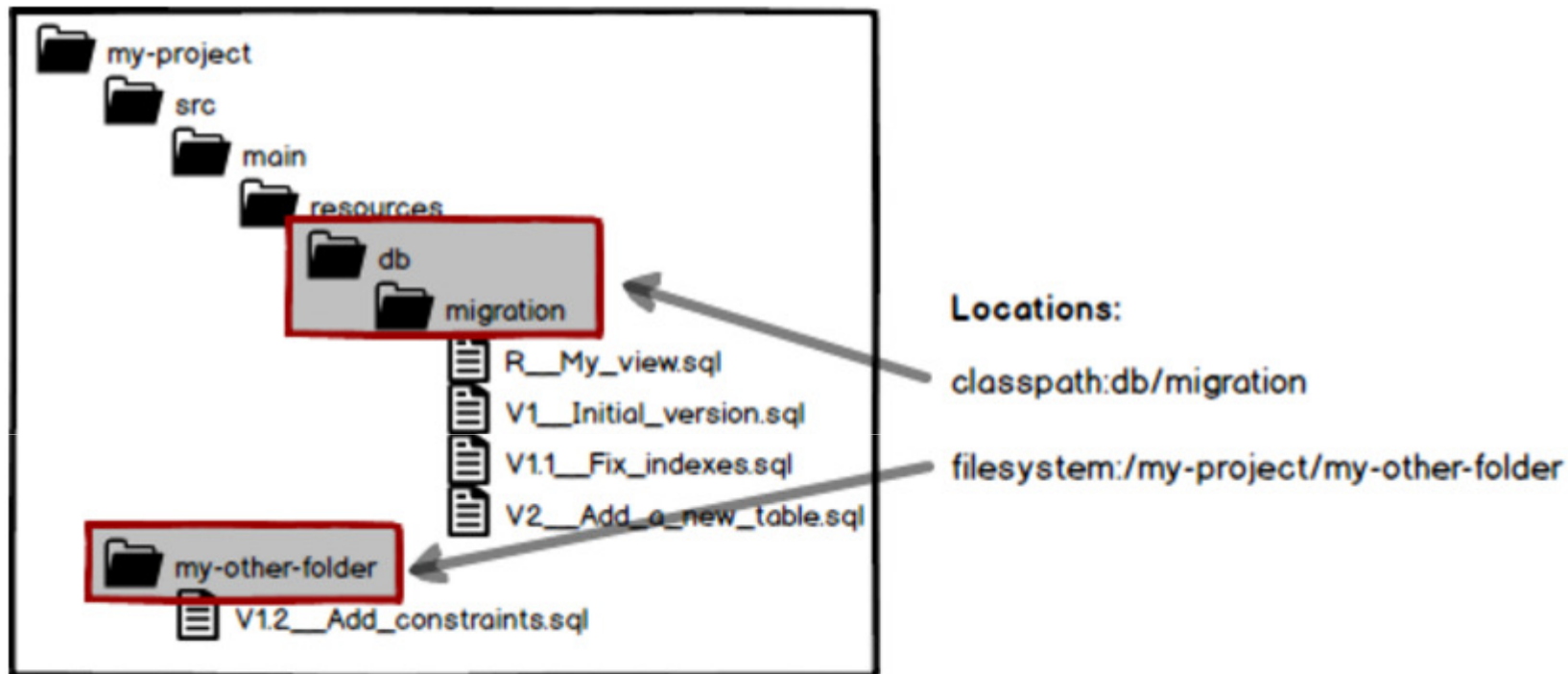
# Migrations

- SQL-based
- Java-based

# SQL-based migration

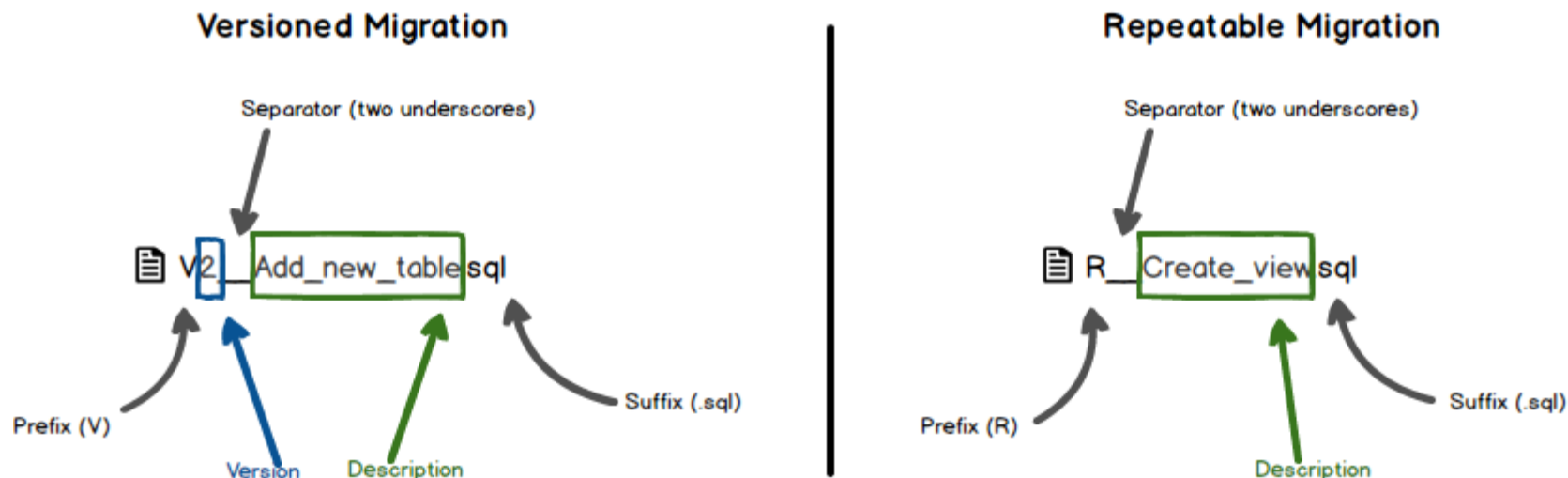
- DDL changes (CREATE/ALTER/DROP statements for TABLES, VIEWS, TRIGGERS, SEQUENCES, ...)
- Simple reference data changes (CRUD in reference data tables)
- Simple bulk data changes (CRUD in regular data tables)

# Location and discovery



<https://flywaydb.org/documentation/migration/sql>

# Naming



- The file name consists of:
- **prefix:** Configurable, default: V for versioned migrations, R for repeatable migrations
- **version:** (Versioned migrations only) Dots or underscores separate as many parts as you like
- **separator:** Configurable, default: \_\_ (two underscores)
- **description:** Underscores or spaces separate the words
- **suffix:** Configurable, default: .sql



# Java-based migration

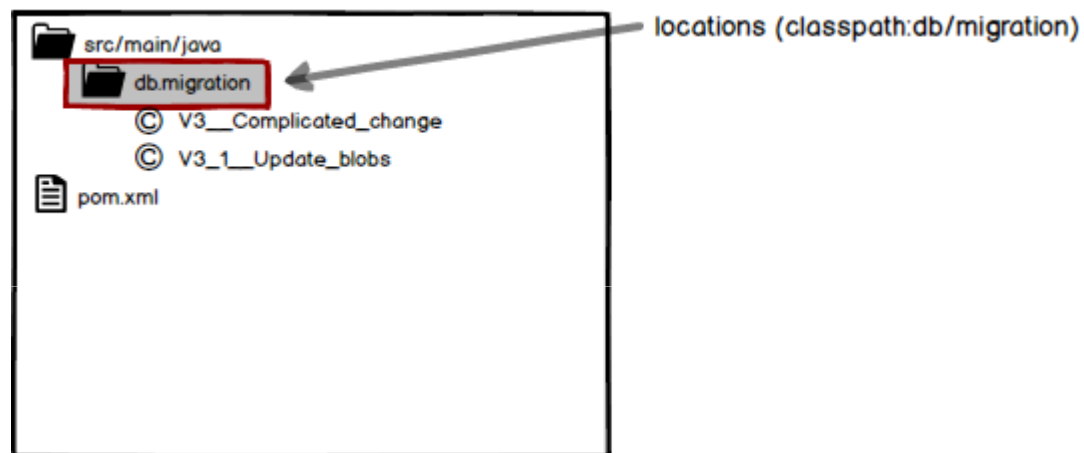
- BLOB & CLOB changes
- Advanced bulk data changes (Recalculations, advanced format changes, ...)
- Implement JdbcMigration or SpringJdbcMigration

```
package db.migration;

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

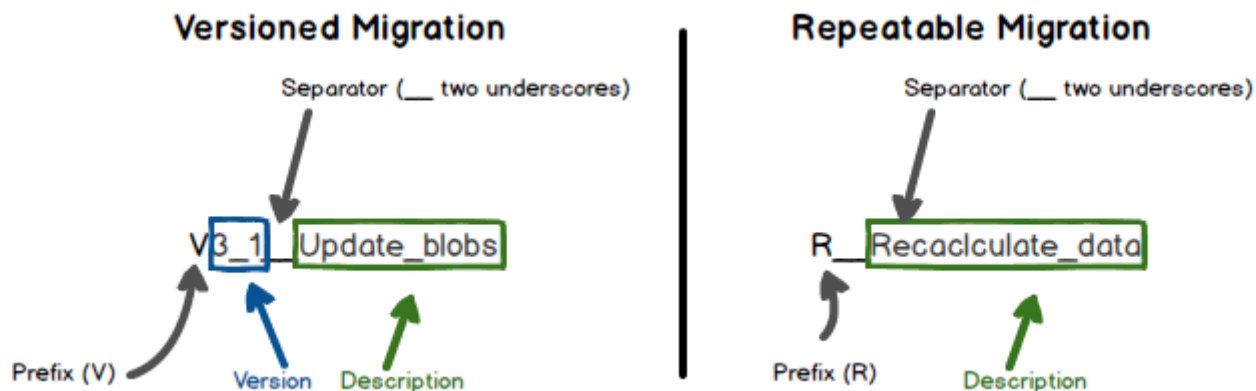
/**
 * Example of a Spring Jdbc migration.
 */
public class V1_2_Another_user implements SpringJdbcMigration {
    public void migrate(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate) throws Exception {
        jdbcTemplate.execute("INSERT INTO test_user (name) VALUES ('Obelix')");
    }
}
```

# Location and discovery



<https://flywaydb.org/documentation/migration/java>

# Naming



The class name consists of:

- **prefix:** Always V for versioned migrations, R for repeatable migrations
- **version:** (Versioned migrations only) Underscores separate as many parts as you like
- **separator:** Always \_\_ (Two underscores)
- **description:** Underscores separate the words

<https://flywaydb.org/documentation/migration/java>

# Callbacks / Hooks

- Typical use cases:
  - Stored procedure compiling
  - Material view update
- Hooks:
  - beforeMigrate
  - afterMigrate
  - beforeClean
  - afterClean
  - beforeRepair
  - afterRepair
  - ...

# Other flyway commands

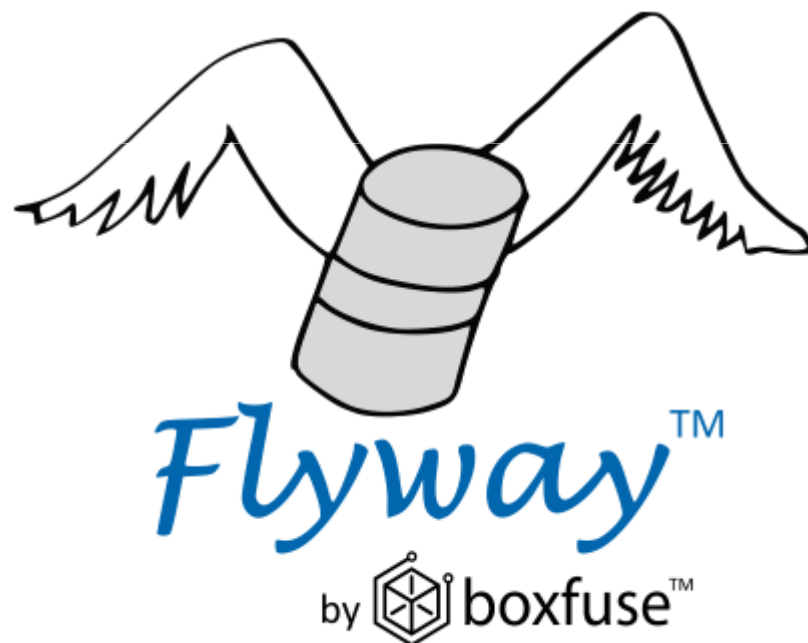
- Clean
- Validate
- Repair
- Baseline

# Our process - Pre Flyway

- Database model as separate project with its own lifecycle
- Process steps:
  1. Run changes in sandbox DB
  2. Generate diff using in-house developed tool
  3. Run Jenkins job to update version of DB model project
  4. Manually update the files in the DB model project
  5. Commit changes in DB model project
  6. Run Jenkins job to generate DB artifacts
  7. Check Nexus
  8. Update dbversion property in main application
  9. Ops deploy DB changes using a Rundeck job and then deploy application WAR if all went well

# Our process - With Flyway

- Test SQL in sandbox schema
- Create V5\_15\_\_New\_features.sql in resources/db/migration
- Commit



# Challenges

- Long running upgrades (zero-downtime deployment?)
- Deleting of data
- Human factor
- Resistance in organization
- Clashes in versions



# References

- P. M. Duvall, S. Matyas, A. Glover, *Continuous Integration*, Addison-Wesley, 2007
- Flyway Documentation (<https://flywaydb.org/documentation/>)
- N. Köbler, Kontinuierliche Datenbankmigration mit Liquibase und Flyway, Heise.de, 2013  
(<http://www.heise.de/developer/artikel/Kontinuierliche-Datenbankmigration-mit-Liquibase-und-Flyway-1857773.html>)
- K. S. Allen, *Three Rules for Database Work*, Ode-to-code blog, 2008  
(<http://odetocode.com/blogs/scott/archive/2008/01/30/three-rules-for-database-work.aspx>)

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