Data Integration: Metadata

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Schematic discrepancies

The information in the schema of one database may correspond to the information in the instance of another database.

Postulates

- the same constant may be a relation name, a column name and an attribute value
- 2 schema elements should be first-class objects
- g queries may define more than one relation, each with varying number of columns.

Correspondences

- attribute value ←⇒ relation name
- attribute value ←⇒ column name
- column name ←⇒ relation name

FISQL [WR05]

A successor of SchemaSQL [LSS01].

Features

- metavariables, ranging over relation and column names
- dynamically varying relation schemas (INTO, ON)

Database schemas

DA: Exams(Sid, Exam, Grade)

DB: Theory(Sid,Grade), AI(Sid,Grade), Systems(Sid,Grade)

DC: Students(Sid, Theory, AI, Systems)

Attribute values ← relation names

DA2DB

```
select E.Sid as "Sid", E.Grade as "Grade"
into E. Exam
from DA.Exams as E
```

DB2DA

```
select T.Sid as "Sid", R as "Exam", T.Grade as "Grade" into "Exams" from DB :R as T
```

Attribute values ← column names

DA2DC

```
select E.Sid as "Sid", E.Grade on E.Exam
into "Students"
from DA.Exams as E
```

DC2DA

```
select C.Sid as "Sid", A as "Exam", C.A as "Grade"
into "Exams"
from DC: R as C, R:A
where R="Students" and A <> "Sid"
```

FISQL queries

Semantics

- a generalization of SQL semantics
- metavariables range over relation and column names
- output: special treatment for dynamic schemas

FIRA

- extension of relational algebra
- operators map federated databases to federated databases
- new operators: partition, transpose,....

FISQL can be translated to FIRA and vice versa.



SchemaSQL – A Language for Interoperability in Relational Multi-Database Systems.

ACM Transactions on Database Systems, 26(4):476-519, 2001.



Relational Languages for Metadata Integration.

ACM Transactions on Database Systems, 30(2):624-660, 2005.