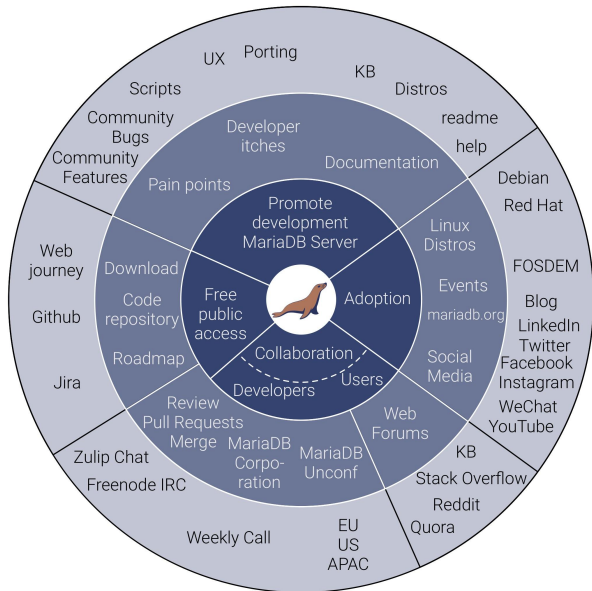


JSON additions in MariaDB featuring JSON_TABLE



Vicențiu Ciorbaru

Software Developer Team Lead

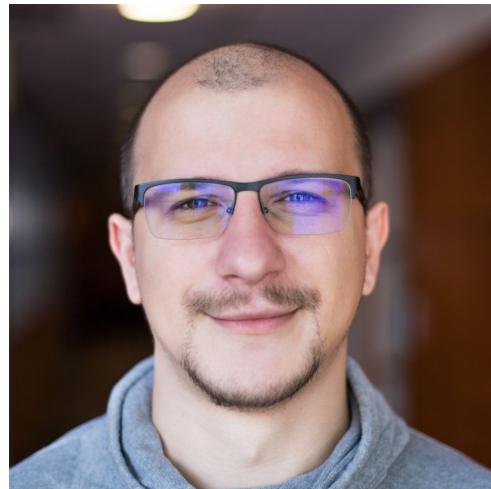
@ MariaDB Foundation

Percona Live

2021 May - MariaDB Community Room

whoami

- Vicențiu Ciorbaru
- MariaDB Foundation,
Software Developer Team Lead
- MariaDB developer since 2013-...
- Implemented Roles, Window Functions and others



JSON Support in earlier versions

- MariaDB added support for JSON functions in 10.2
- Support has expanded with each release
- Supports JSON functionality according to SQL standard
- JSON is stored as text, easy to work with
- With the help of virtual columns, data can be normalized (and now JSON_TABLE too)

JSON Path

- Functionally defined in SQL Standard 2016
- MariaDB implements a subset

JSON Path :: [mode] **\$** [expression]

mode :: strict | **lax**

expression :: <member-selector> | <array-selector>

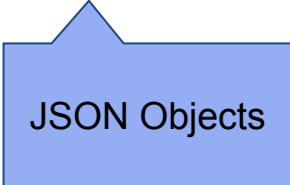
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JSON Objects

JSON Path

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mode :: strict | **lax**

expression :: <member-selector> | <array-selector>



JSON Objects

JSON Arrays

JSON Path

- Functionally defined in SQL Standard 2016
- MariaDB implements a subset

JSON Path :: [mode] \$ [expression]

mode :: strict | **lax**

expression :: <number-selector> | <array-selector>

Not supported

JSON Path

- Multiple ways to access objects' members

- `$.<member-name>`
 - `$.employer` -> "MariaDB"
 - `$.title` -> "Software Developer"
- ```
{
 "employer" : "MariaDB",
 "title" : "Software Developer"
}
```
- `$.*`
    - Array of all values  
["MariaDB", "Software Developer"]

## There is a MariaDB Extension (also in MySQL)

- `$**.<member-name>`
  - Return all the values of <member-name>, wherever it is in the document.



# JSON Path

- Array selection

- Index based: [N]
    - `$(0)` -> "small"
    - `$(3)` -> {"name":"John"}
- ```
[  
  "small", 100, "big", {"name":"John"}  
]
```
- All elements in an array [*]
 - Array of all values
["small", 100, "big", {"name":"John"}]

- Other syntax not supported yet

- Last element [last]
 - `$(last)` -> {"name":"John"}
- Range [N to M]
 - `[0 to 2]` -> ["small", 100, "big"]
- List [N1,N2,N3]

JSON_TABLE syntax

- `JSON_TABLE(<json_document>,
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 '$[*]' columns (id varchar(20) path '$')) as jt;`

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 '$[*]' columns (id varchar(20) path '$')) as jt;`

```
+-----+  
| id    |  
+-----+  
| a     |  
| b     |  
| c     |  
+-----+
```

JSON_TABLE syntax

- `JSON_TABLE(<json_document>,
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id	
a	
b	
c	

Types are important!

JSON_TABLE syntax

- `JSON_TABLE(<json_document>,
 <json-sequence-selection> columns(<data-extraction>))`
- **data-extraction**
`column-name type path <json-path-selector>`
- `select *
from json_table('["aaa", "bbb", "ccc"]',
 '$[*]' columns (id varchar(2) path '$')) as jt;`

```
+-----+  
| id    |  
+-----+  
| aa    |  
| bb    |  
| cc    |  
+-----+
```

Nested paths

- ```
select * from json_table(
 '[
 { "brand": "Tesla", "models": ["S", "3", "X", "Y"] },
 { "brand": "Mercedes", "models": ["EQA", "EQC", "EQS"] }
]',
 '$[*]' columns (brand varchar(10) path '$.brand',
 nested path '$.models[*]'
 columns (model varchar(20) path '$')) as jt;
```

| brand    | model |
|----------|-------|
| Tesla    | S     |
| Tesla    | 3     |
| Tesla    | X     |
| Tesla    | Y     |
| Mercedes | EQA   |
| Mercedes | EQC   |
| Mercedes | EQS   |

# Nested paths

- ```
select * from json_table(  
  '[  
    { "brand": "Tesla", "models": ["S", "3", "X", "Y"] },  
    { "brand": "Mercedes", "models": ["EQA", "EQC", "EQS"] }  
  ]',  
  '$[*]' columns (brand varchar(10) path '$.brand',  
                  nested path '$.models[*]'  
                  columns (model varchar(20) path '$')) as jt;
```

brand	model
Tesla	S
Tesla	3
Tesla	X
Tesla	Y
Mercedes	EQA
Mercedes	EQC
Mercedes	EQS

Can have nested,
nested paths.

Sibling Nested paths

- ```
select * from json_table(
 '[
 { "brand": "Tesla", "models": ["S", "3", "X", "Y"], "colors":["red", "blue"] },
]',
 '$[*]' columns (brand varchar(10) path '$.brand',
 nested path '$.models[*]'
 columns (model varchar(20) path '$'),
 nested path '$.colors[*]'
 columns (color varchar(20) path '$')))) as jt;
```

| brand | model | color |
|-------|-------|-------|
| Tesla | S     | NULL  |
| Tesla | 3     | NULL  |
| Tesla | X     | NULL  |
| Tesla | Y     | NULL  |
| Tesla | NULL  | red   |
| Tesla | NULL  | blue  |

# Sibling Nested paths

- ```
select * from json_table(  
  '[  
    { "brand": "Tesla", "models": ["S", "3", "X", "Y"], "colors":["red", "blue"] },  
  ]',  
  '$[*]' columns (brand varchar(10) path '$.brand',  
                  nested path '$.models[*]'  
                    columns (model varchar(20) path '$'),  
                  nested path '$.colors[*]'  
                    columns (color varchar(20) path '$')))) as jt;
```

Not possible to get
"cross-join" of nested
paths, no **PLAN** clause

brand	model	color
Tesla	S	NULL
Tesla	3	NULL
Tesla	X	NULL
Tesla	Y	NULL
Tesla	NULL	red
Tesla	NULL	blue

Handling errors

```
columns (column_name path '$path' [action on empty]  
[action on error])
```

Actions are:

- NULL
- EMPTY
- ERROR
- <default value>

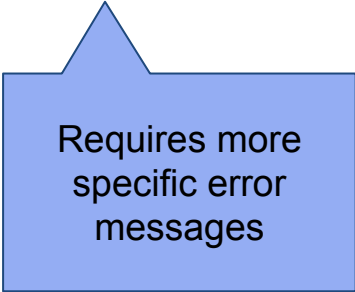
Handling errors

```
columns (column_name path '$path' [action on empty]  
[action on error])
```

Actions are:

- NULL
- EMPTY
- ERROR
- <default value>

```
ERROR 4176 (HY000): Field 'color' can't be set for JSON_TABLE 'jt'.
```



Requires more
specific error
messages

JSON Table and LATERAL JOINS

ID	json_doc
1	[{"product": "Smartphone", "price": 300}, {"product": "Power Bank", "price": 50}]
2	[{"product": "Jacket", "price": 150}, {"product": "Tie", "price": 25}]

select

```
orders.id,  
order_items.product,  
order_items.price
```

from

```
orders,  
JSON_TABLE(orders.json_doc,  
            '$[*]' columns (product varchar(32) path '$.product',  
                           price int path '$.price')  
            ) as order_items;
```

JSON Table and LATERAL JOINS

ID	json_doc
1	[{"product": "Smartphone", "price": 300}, {"product": "Power Bank", "price": 50}]
2	[{"product": "Jacket", "price": 150}, {"product": "Tie", "price": 25}]

select

```
orders.id,  
order_items.product,  
order_items.price
```

from

```
orders, ←  
JSON_TABLE(orders.json_doc,  
           '$[*]' columns (product varchar(32) path '$.product',  
                           price int path '$.price')  
           ) as order_items;
```

JSON Table and LATERAL JOINS

ID	json_doc
1	[{"product": "Smartphone", "price": 300}, {"product": "Power Bank", "price": 50}]
2	[{"product": "Jacket", "price": 150}, {"product": "Tie", "price": 25}]

id	product	price
1	Smartphone	300
1	Power Bank	50
2	Jacket	150
2	Tie	25

select

```
orders.id,  
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from

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orders, ←  
JSON_TABLE(orders.json_doc,  
           '$[*]' columns (product varchar(32) path '$.product',  
                           price int path '$.price')  
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```

JSON Table internal details

- Current implementation does a single pass through the JSON document
- Custom JSON parser
- The table generation is done using constant memory.
 - Some operations in the future (such as list of array indices) might require additional memory.
- Behind the scenes, it uses the HEAP storage engine, creating a temporary table for each JSON document.
- This allows regular block nested loop (BNL) join optimizations.

Overall

- MariaDB supports a subset of SQL Standard specification for JSON_TABLE
Available in MariaDB 10.6.0
- Compared to other databases, a very competitive subset
 - MySQL has a few more additions (last, M to N, last - N)
- It is rather difficult to debug JSON Path errors
 - Error messages could be improved
- Provide useful LATERAL DERIVED join semantics
 - JSON_TABLE values can depend on previous tables in the same FROM clause.

Thank you!

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About:

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