

Database Application Development

Ramakrishnan & Gehrke, Chapter 6

SQL Integration Approaches

- Create **special API** to call SQL commands
 - **API** = application programming interface
 - JDBC, PHP
- **Embed** SQL in the host language = extend language
 - Embedded SQL, SQLJ
- Move (part of) **application code into database**
 - Stored procedures, object-relational extensions, ...

Database APIs: A Coder Perspective

- Like in a PL: DB access = call to **library function**
 - Input: SQL string
 - Output: table
 - *...hm...data structure? Should be language-friendly!*
- Supposedly DBMS-neutral through encapsulating classes
 - “driver” translates into DBMS-specific code
- Ex:
 - **PHP**: “Private Home Page” -> “PHP Hypertext Processor”
 - **JDBC**: Java SQL API (Sun Microsystems)
 - *cf. ODBC by Microsoft*

Overview

- SQL API
 - Example 1: PHP
 - Example 2: JDBC
- Embedded SQL
 - Basics; Cursors; Dynamic SQL – based on Example 1: C
 - Example 2: SQLJ
- Stored procedures

PHP and (My)SQL

www.php.net

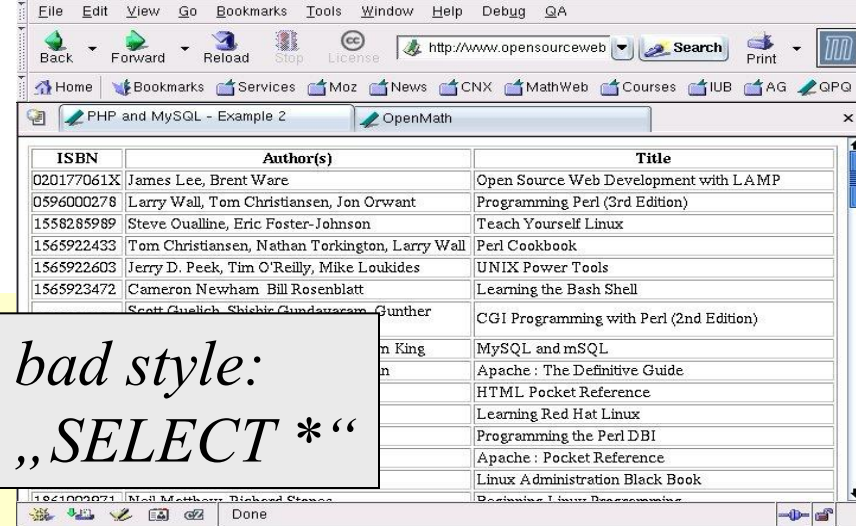
- PHP calls embedded within HTML as special tag
 - `<?php php-statement-sequence ?>`
- Execution (server-side!) of PHP:
- PHP statements → (HTML) text; complete file forwarded by Web server:


```
<h1><?php echo "Hello World"; ?></h1> → <h1>Hello World</h1>
```
- Example: connecting to mysql server on localhost

```
<?php
    $mysql = mysql_connect( "localhost", "apache", "DBWAisCool" )
        or die( "cannot connect to mysql" );
?>
```

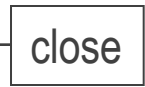
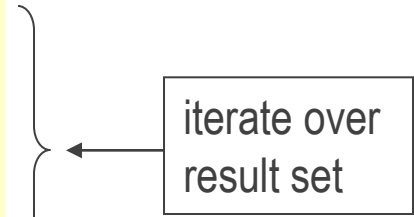
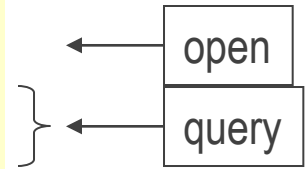
variables
have „\$“
prefix

PHP, HTML, and (My)SQL



bad style:
`„SELECT *“`

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>PHP and MySQL Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <?php $mysql = mysqli_connect( "localhost" );
  $result = mysqli_db_query( "books", "SELECT isbn, author, title FROM book_info" )
  or die( "query failed - " . mysqli_errno() . ": " . mysqli_error(); )
  ?>
  <table>
    <tr> <th>ISBN</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Title</th> </tr>
    <?php while ( $array = mysqli_fetch_array($result) ); ?>
    <tr><td><?php echo $array[ "isbn" ]; ?></td>
      <td><?php echo $array[ "author" ]; ?></td>
      <td><?php echo $array[ "title" ]; ?></td>
    </tr>
    <?php endwhile; ?>
  </table>
  <?php mysqli_close($mysql); ?>
</body>
</html>
```

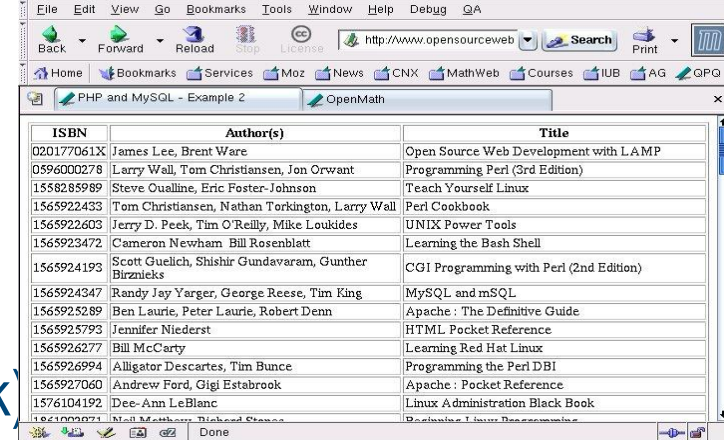


Python and (My)SQL

- Different approach: Python prime, not HTML
- Python code example (schematic, using Flask)

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template
import mysql.connector
import sys
app = Flask(__name__)
query_components = parse_qs(urlparse(self.path).query)
name = query_components["name"][0]
```

```
def booklist() :
    connection = mysql.connector.connect( ... )
    cursor = connection.cursor()
    cursor.execute( "SELECT isbn, author, title FROM book_info WHERE author='?' ", author )
    result = cursor.fetchall()
    connection.close()
    return render_template( 'booklist.html', result = result )
```

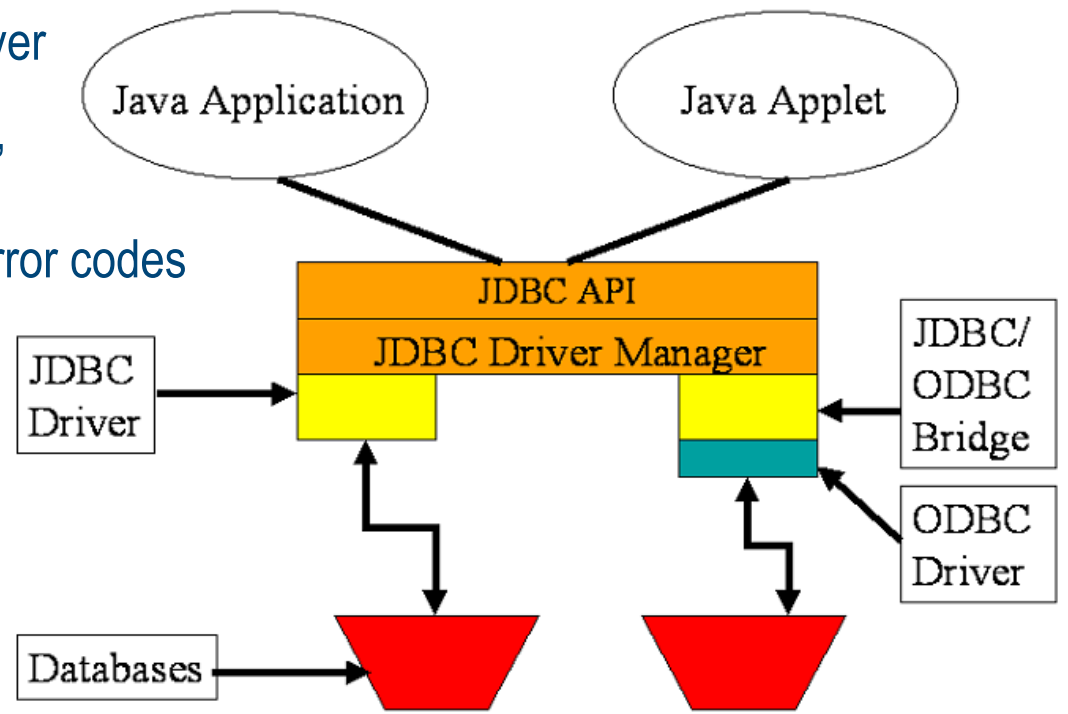


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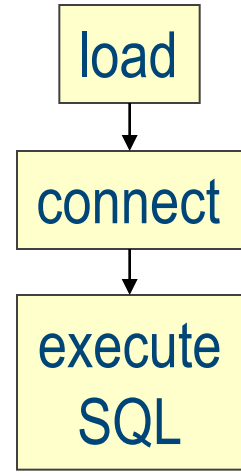
JDBC: Architecture

- Four architectural components:
 - Application:** initiates / terminates connections, submits SQL statements
 - Driver manager:** load JDBC driver
 - Driver:** connects to data source, transmits requests, returns/translates results and error codes
 - Data source:** processes SQL statements



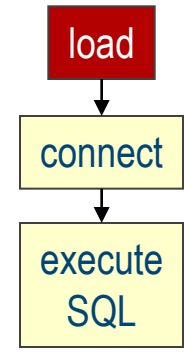
JDBC Classes and Interfaces

- Steps to submit a database query:
- **Load** the JDBC driver
- **Connect** to the data source
- **Execute** SQL statements



JDBC Driver Management

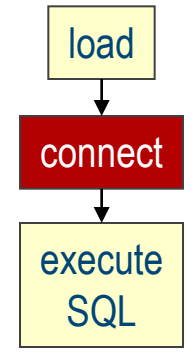
- All drivers are managed by the **DriverManager** class
- Loading a JDBC driver:
 - In Java code:
`Class.forName("oracle/jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");`
 - When starting Java application:
`-Djdbc.drivers=oracle/jdbc.driver`



Connections in JDBC

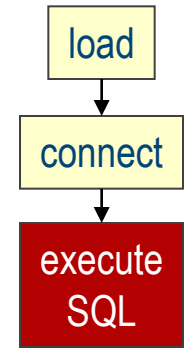
- interact with data source through **sessions**
 - Each connection identifies a logical session
- Service identified through JDBC URL:
jdbc:<subprotocol>:<otherParameters>
- Example:

```
String url = "jdbc:oracle:www.bookstore.com:3083";  
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection( url, userId, password );
```



Executing SQL Statements

- Ways of executing SQL statements:
 - **Static**: complete query known at compile time
 - **Prepared**: precompiled, but parametrized
 - **Dynamic**: SQL string composed at runtime
 - **Stored procedure**: invoke query stored in server (later more)
- JDBC classes:
 - **Statement** (static and dynamic SQL statements)
 - **PreparedStatement** (semi-static SQL statements)
 - **CallableStatement** (stored procedures)



Prepared Statement: Example

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO Sailors VALUES(?,?,?,?)";
PreparedStatement pstmt=con.prepareStatement( sql );

pstmt.clearParameters();           // reset parameter list
pstmt.setInt( 1, sid );           // set attr #1 to value of sid
pstmt.setString( 2, sname );     // set attr #2 to sname
pstmt.setInt( 3, rating );       // set attr #3 to rating
pstmt.setFloat( 4, age );        // set attr #4 to age

// INSERT belongs to the family of UPDATE operations
// (no rows are returned), thus we use executeUpdate()
int numRows = pstmt.executeUpdate();
```

- Two methods for query execution:
 - PreparedStatement.executeUpdate() returns *number* of affected records
 - PreparedStatement.executeQuery() returns *data*

ResultSet

- Class **ResultSet** (aka cursor) for returning data to application

```
ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery( sql );      // rs is a cursor
while ( rs.next() )
{
    System.out.println( rs.getString("name") + " has rating " + rs.getDouble("rating") );
}
```

- ...but a very powerful cursor:
 - **previous()** moves one row back
 - **absolute(int num)** moves to the row with the specified number
 - **relative (int num)** moves forward or backward
 - **first() and last()** moves to first or last row, resp.

JDBC: Error Handling

- Most of java.sql can throw an **SQLException** if an error occurs

```
try
{ rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
  while (rs.next())
    System.out.println( rs.getString("name") + " has rating " + rs.getDouble("rating") );
}
catch (SQLException ex)
{ System.out.println( ex.getMessage () + ex.getSQLState () + ex.getErrorCode () );
}
```

- SQLWarning**: subclass of SQLException not as severe

- not thrown, existence has to be explicitly tested:

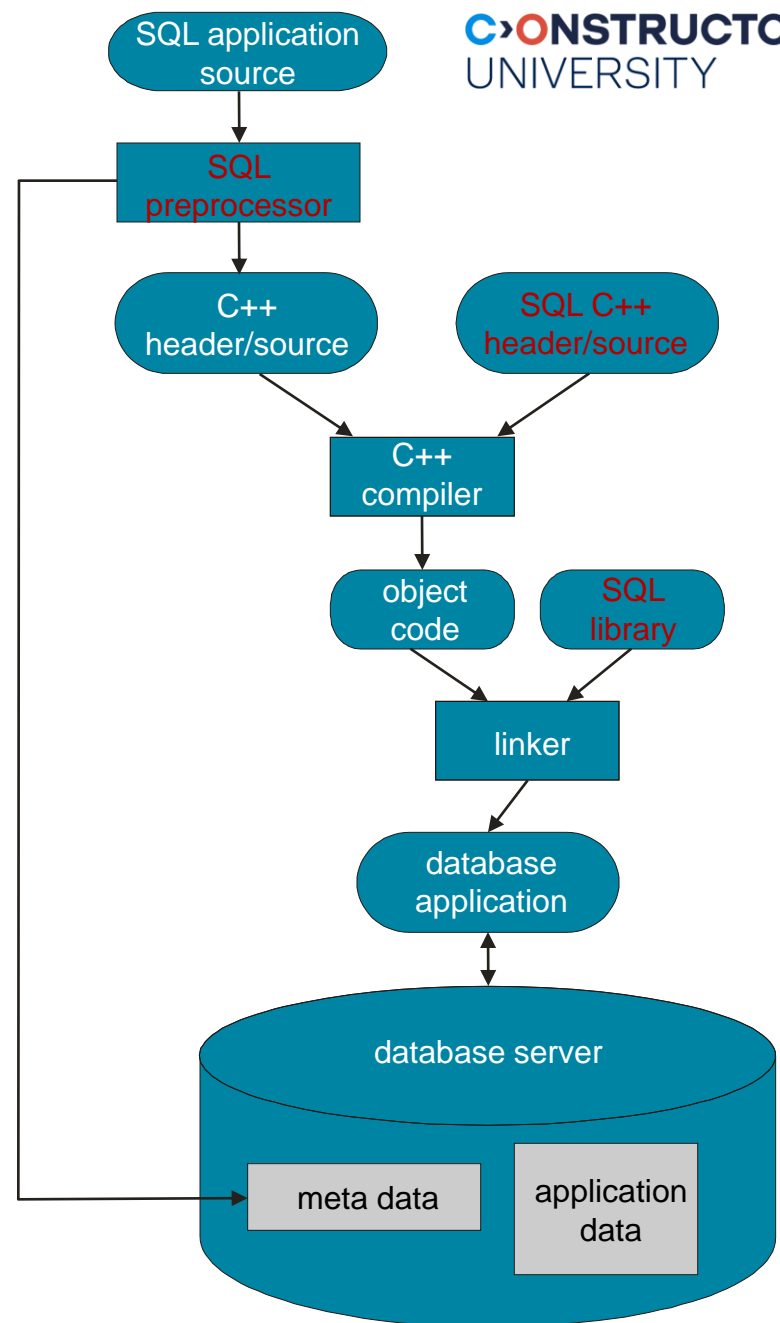
```
con.clearWarnings();
stmt.executeUpdate( queryString );
if (con.getWarnings() != null)
  /* handle warning(s) */;
```


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Embedded SQL

- Approach: *make SQL statements part of host language*
 - Seems like language extension, but isn't
- Steps:
 - **preprocessor** converts SQL statements into sequences of API calls
 - *Source-to-source*
 - vanilla compiler for generating code
 - link code with vendor-supplied **library**
 - See www.knosof.co.uk/sqlport.html for tech details & issues



Embedded SQL Language Constructs

- Connecting to a database:
 - EXEC SQL CONNECT

- Declaring variables:
 - EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION
 - ...
 - EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION

- Statements:
 - EXEC SQL Statement

```
EXEC SQL include sqlglobals.h;
EXEC SQL include "externs.h"

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    long rasver1;
    long schemaver1;
    char *myArchitecture = RASARCHITECTURE;
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

EXEC SQL SELECT ServerVersion, IFVersion
    INTO :rasver1, :schemaver1
    FROM RAS_ADMIN
    WHERE Architecture = :myArchitecture;
if (SQLCODE != SQLOK)
{   if (SQLCODE == SQLNODATAFOUND) ...;
}
```

Embedded SQL: Variables

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION
char c_sname[20];
long c_sid;
short c_rating;
float c_age;
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION
```

- Two special “error” variables:
 - long **SQLCODE** – set to negative value if error has occurred
 - char[6] **SQLSTATE** – error codes in ASCII

Cursors

- Problem: How to iterate over result sets when procedural languages do not know “sets”?
- **Cursor** = aka generic iterator (C++, Java, python, ...)
 - on relation, or query statement generating a result relation
- Can **open** cursor, and repeatedly **fetch** a tuple then move the cursor, until all tuples have been retrieved
- Ex:

```
EXEC SQL DECLARE sinfo CURSOR FOR
      SELECT S.sname
      FROM Sailors S, Boats B, Reserves R
      WHERE S.sid=R.sid AND R.bid=B.bid AND B.color='red'
      ORDER BY S.sname
```

Embedding SQL in C: An Example

```
long SQLCODE;
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION
    char c_sname[20]; short c_minrating; float c_age;
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION

c_minrating = random();      /* just for fun */

EXEC SQL DECLARE sinfo CURSOR FOR
    SELECT S.sname, S.age
    FROM Sailors S
    WHERE S.rating > :c_minrating
    ORDER BY S.sname;

do
{
    EXEC SQL FETCH sinfo INTO :c_sname, :c_age;
    if ( SQLCODE == 0 )
        printf(“%s is %d years old\n”, c_sname, c_age);
} while ( SQLCODE >= 0 );
EXEC SQL CLOSE sinfo;
```

*Note “:” prefix!
Precompiler needs hint to
distinguish program from
SQL variables*

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SQLJ

- **SQLJ** = Java + embedded JDBC database access, nicely wrapped
 - ISO standard
 - eliminates JDBC overhead
 - compact & elegant database code, less programming errors
- SQLJ program ----[SQLJ translator]----> std Java source code
 - embedded SQL statements → calls to SQLJ runtime library
- (semi-) static query model: Compiler does
 - syntax checks, strong type checks
 - consistency wrt. schema
- Primer: <http://archive.devx.com/dbzone/articles/sqlj/sqlj02/sqlj012102.asp>

SQLJ Code Example

```
Int sid; String name; Int rating;  
#sql iterator Sailors( Int sid, String name, Int rating );  
Sailors sailors;  
  
#sql sailors =  
    { SELECT sid, sname INTO :sid, :name FROM Sailors WHERE rating = :rating };  
  
while (sailors.next())  
{   System.out.println( sailors.sid + " : " + sailors.sname) ;  
}  
  
sailors.close();
```

SQLJ vs. JDBC

```
String vName; int vSalary; String vJob;
Java.sql.Timestamp vDate;

...

#sql { SELECT Ename, Sal
      INTO :vName, :vSalary
      FROM Emp
      WHERE Job = :vJob and HireDate = :vDate };
```

```
String vName; int vSalary; String vJob;
Java.sql.Timestamp vDate;

...
PreparedStatement stmt =
  connection.prepareStatement(
    "SELECT Ename, Sal " +
    "INTO :vName, :vSalary " +
    "FROM Emp " +
    "WHERE Job = :vJob and HireDate = :vDate");

stmt.setString(1, vJob);
stmt.setTimestamp(2, vDate);

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery();
rs.next();

vName = rs.getString(1);
vSalary = rs.getInt(2);

rs.close();
```

*simplified:
no result set iteration*

SQLJ Iterators

■ Named iterator

- Needs both variable type and name, and then allows retrieval of columns by name
- See example on previous slide:
`#sql iterator Sailors(Int sid, String name, Int rating);`

■ Positional iterator

- Needs only variable *type* (not name), uses `FETCH ... INTO` construct:

```
#sql iterator Sailors( Int, String, Int );
Sailors sailors;
#sql sailors = { SELECT sid, sname INTO :sid, :name FROM Sailors WHERE rating = :rating };
do
{ #sql { FETCH :sailors INTO :sid, :name };
  if ( ! sailors.endFetch() )
    ...; // process sailor
} while ( ! sailors.endFetch() );
```

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SQL/PSM

- Most DBMSs allow users to write stored procedures in a simple, **general-purpose language** (close to SQL)
 - SQL/PSM standard
 - Other languages possible too, see vendor manuals
- **Procedural constructs**: procs/functions, variables, branches, loops
 - computationally complete

SQL/PSM Example

- PSM code:

```
CREATE FUNCTION rateSailor (IN sailorId INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER
DECLARE rating INTEGER
DECLARE numRes INTEGER

SET numRes = (SELECT COUNT(*)
              FROM Reserves R
              WHERE R.sid = sailorId)

IF (numRes > 10)
THEN rating = 1;
ELSE rating = 0;
END IF;

RETURN rating;
```

A diagram consisting of two curved arrows. The first arrow starts at the text 'SET numRes =' and points to the 'IF (numRes > 10)' line. The second arrow starts at the 'WHERE R.sid = sailorId)' part of the SELECT statement and points to the 'rating = 1;' line in the IF block.

- Foreign code:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE TopSailors( IN num INTEGER )
LANGUAGE JAVA
EXTERNAL NAME "file:///c:/storedProcs/rank.jar"
```

Calling Stored Procedures from Client

- Embedded SQL:
 - EXEC CALL IncreaseRating(:sid, :rating);
- JDBC:
 - CallableStatement cstmt = con.prepareStatement("{call ShowSailors}");
- SQLJ:
 - #sql showsailors = { CALL ShowSailors };

Summary: Connecting PL & DBMS

- Coupling techniques
 - **API**: library with DBMS calls = layer of abstraction between application and DBMS
 - **Embedded SQL**: extend PL with SQL statements
 - **Stored procedures**: execute application logic directly at the server
- **Cursor mechanism** for record-at-a-time traversal
 - bridge impedance mismatch
- Query flexibility
 - **Static queries**: fixed & checked at compile-time, only parameters can vary
 - **Dynamic SQL**: ad-hoc queries