

# SQL in Programming Languages

- **Read chapter 5 of Atzeni et al.  
BD: Modelli e Linguaggi di  
Interrogazione and section 8.4 of  
Garcia-Molina**

Slides derived from those by Jeffrey D. Ullman

# SQL and Programming Languages

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- The user does not want to execute SQL statement
- She wants to interact with an application targeted to her domain
  - Limited set of choices
  - Simple execution of complex operations
  - Graphical interface:
    - Simple data input
    - Nice data output (presentation)

# Applications

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- They are written in traditional programming languages:
  - C, C++, Java, Fortran, C#, Visual Basic, Cobol
- Host languages

# Approaches

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- Embedded SQL
  - Older approach (since the 70s)
- Call Level Interface (CLI)
  - Most recent
  - SQL/CLI, ODBC, JDBC

# Embedded SQL

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- In the embedded SQL approach the programmer inserts SQL statements directly in the source code of the host programming language
- A precompiler is used to translate the code so that SQL statements are translated into function/procedure calls of the specific DBMS API
- From a file containing embedded SQL to a file in the same language containing function calls

# Concrete Examples

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- In DB2 you can develop embedded SQL applications in the following host programming languages: C, C+, COBOL, FORTRAN, and REXX
- The DB2 precompiler is invoked with PREP (PRECOMPILE)
- In Postgres the preprocessor for C is called ECPG

# Shared Variables

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- To connect SQL and the host-language program, the two parts must share some variables.
- Declarations of shared variables are bracketed by:  
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;  
    <host-language declarations>  
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

# Use of Shared Variables

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- In SQL, the shared variables must be preceded by a colon.
  - They may be used as constants provided by the host-language program.
  - They may get values from SQL statements and pass those values to the host-language program.
- In the host language, shared variables behave like any other variable.

# Example: C Plus SQL

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```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    char theBar[21], theBeer[21];
    float thePrice;
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
    /* obtain values for theBar and theBeer */
EXEC SQL SELECT price INTO :thePrice
    FROM Sells
    WHERE bar = :theBar AND beer = :theBeer;
    /* do something with thePrice */
```

# Embedded Queries

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- You may use SELECT-INTO for a query guaranteed to produce a single tuple.
- Otherwise, you have to use a cursor.
  - Small syntactic differences between PSM and Embedded SQL cursors, but the key ideas are identical.

# Cursor Statements

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- Declare a cursor *c* with:

```
EXEC SQL DECLARE c CURSOR FOR <query>;
```

- Open and close cursor *c* with:

```
EXEC SQL OPEN CURSOR c;
```

```
EXEC SQL CLOSE CURSOR c;
```

- Fetch from *c* by:

```
EXEC SQL FETCH c INTO <variable(s)>;
```

- Macro NOT FOUND is true if and only if the FETCH fails to find a tuple.

# Example -- 1

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- Let's write C + SQL to print Joe's menu --- the list of beer-price pairs that we find in Sells(bar, beer, price) with bar = Joe's Bar.
- A cursor will visit each Sells tuple that has bar = Joe's Bar.

## Example – 2 (Declarations)

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```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;  
    char theBeer[21]; float thePrice;  
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;  
EXEC SQL DECLARE c CURSOR FOR  
    SELECT beer, price FROM Sells  
    WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar';
```

## Example – 3 (Executable)

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```
EXEC SQL OPEN CURSOR c;
while(1) {
    EXEC SQL FETCH c
                INTO :theBeer, :thePrice;
    if (NOT FOUND) break;
    /* format and print theBeer and thePrice */
}
EXEC SQL CLOSE CURSOR c;
```

# Need for Dynamic SQL

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- Most applications use specific queries and modification statements in their interaction with the database.
  - Thus, we can compile the EXEC SQL ... statements into specific procedure calls and produce an ordinary host-language program that uses a library.
- What if the program is something like a generic query interface, that doesn't know what it needs to do until it runs?

# Dynamic SQL

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- Preparing a query:

```
EXEC SQL PREPARE <query-name>  
          FROM <text of the query>;
```

- Executing a query:

```
EXEC SQL EXECUTE <query-name>;
```

- “Prepare” = optimize query.
- Prepare once, execute many times.

# Example: A Generic Interface

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```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    char query[MAX_LENGTH];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
while(1) {
    /* issue SQL> prompt */
    /* read user's query into array query */
    EXEC SQL PREPARE q FROM :query;
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE q;
}
```

# Execute-Immediate

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- If we are only going to execute the query once, we can combine the PREPARE and EXECUTE steps into one.
- Use:

```
EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE <text>;
```

# Example: Generic Interface Again

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```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    char query[MAX_LENGTH];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
while(1) {
    /* issue SQL> prompt */
    /* read user's query into array query */
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :query;
}
```

# DB2 Example

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sqlenv.h>
#include <sqlutil.h>
```

```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
short id;
char name[10];
short dept;
double salary;
char hostVarStmtDyn[50];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
```

# DB2 Example

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```
int main()
{
    int rc = 0;
    EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;

    /* connect to the database */
    printf("\n Connecting to database...");
    EXEC SQL CONNECT TO "sample";
    if (SQLCODE <0)
    {
        printf("\nConnect Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
        goto connect_reset;
    }
    else
    {
        printf("\n Connected to database.\n");
    }
}
```

The SQLCA structure is updated after the execution of each SQL statement.

SQLCODE is a field of SQLCA that contains the result of the last operation

# DB2 Example

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```
/* execute an SQL statement (a query) using static SQL; copy the single row
   of result values into host variables*/
EXEC SQL SELECT id, name, dept, salary
          INTO :id, :name, :dept, :salary
          FROM staff WHERE id = 310;
if (SQLCODE <0)
{
  printf("Select Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
}
else
{
  /* print the host variable values to standard output */
  printf("\n Executing a static SQL query statement, searching for
  \n the id value equal to 310\n");
  printf("\n ID   Name      DEPT    Salary\n");
  printf(" %d\t%s\t%d\t%f\n",id,name,dept,salary);
}
}
```

# DB2 Example

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```
strcpy(hostVarStmtDyn, "UPDATE staff
                        SET salary = salary + 1000
                        WHERE dept = ?");
/* execute an SQL statement (an operation) using a host variable
   and DYNAMIC SQL */
EXEC SQL PREPARE StmtDyn FROM :hostVarStmtDyn;
if (SQLCODE <0)
{
    printf("Prepare Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
}
else
{
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE StmtDyn USING :dept;
}
if (SQLCODE <0)
{
    printf("Execute Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
}
```

# DB2 Example

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```
/* Read the updated row using STATIC SQL and CURSOR */
EXEC SQL DECLARE posCur1 CURSOR FOR
    SELECT id, name, dept, salary
    FROM staff WHERE id = 310;
if (SQLCODE <0)
{
    printf("Declare Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
}
EXEC SQL OPEN posCur1;
EXEC SQL FETCH posCur1 INTO :id, :name, :dept, :salary ;
```

# DB2 Example

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```
if (SQLCODE <0)
{
    printf("Fetch Error:  SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
}
else
{
    printf(" Executing an dynamic SQL statement, updating the
           \n salary value for the id equal to 310\n");
    printf("\n ID   Name      DEPT      Salary\n");
    printf(" %d\t%s\t%d\t%f\n",id,name,dept.salary);
}
EXEC SQL CLOSE posCur1;
```

# DB2 Example

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```
/* Commit the transaction */
    printf("\n Commit the transaction.\n");
    EXEC SQL COMMIT;
    if (SQLCODE <0)
    {
        printf("Error: SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
    }
/* Disconnect from the database */
connect_reset :
    EXEC SQL CONNECT RESET;
    if (SQLCODE <0)
    {
        printf("Connection Error: SQLCODE = %d\n",SQLCODE);
    }
    return 0;
} /* end main */
```

# Call Level Interface

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- Sending commands to DBMS by means of function calls of an API
  - standard **SQL/CLI** ('95 and then part of SQL:1999)
  - **ODBC**: proprietary (Microsoft) implementation of SQL/CLI
  - OLE DB: high level API
  - ADO: higher level API
  - **JDBC**: CLI for Java

# SQL/CLI

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- SQL/CLI is the library for C
- ODBC differs from SQL/CLI in minor details

# Data Structures

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- C connects to the database by structs of the following types:
  1. *Environments* : represent the DBMS installation.
  2. *Connections* : logins to the database.
  3. *Statements* : records that hold SQL statements to be passed to a connection.
  4. *Descriptions* : records about tuples from a query or parameters of a statement.

# Environments, Connections, and Statements

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- Function `SQLAllocHandle(T,I,O)` is used to create these structs, which are called environment, connection, and statement *handles*.
  - $T$  = type, e.g., `SQL_HANDLE_STMT`.
  - $I$  = input handle = struct at next higher level (statement < connection < environment).
  - $O$  = (address of) output handle.

## Example: SQLAllocHandle

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```
SQLAllocHandle(SQL_HANDLE_STMT,  
              myCon, &myStat);
```

- myCon is a previously created connection handle.
- myStat is the name of the statement handle that will be created.

# Preparing and Executing

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- `SQLPrepare(H, S, L)` causes the string `S`, of length `L`, to be interpreted as an SQL statement, optimized, and the executable statement is placed in statement handle `H`.
- `SQLExecute(H)` causes the SQL statement represented by statement handle `H` to be executed.

# Example: Prepare and Execute

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```
SQLPrepare(myStat, "SELECT beer, price  
FROM Sells WHERE bar = 'Joe's Bar",  
SQL_NTS);  
SQLExecute(myStat);
```

This constant says the second argument is a "null-terminated string"; i.e., figure out the length by counting characters.

# Dynamic Execution

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- If we will execute a statement  $S$  only once, we can combine PREPARE and EXECUTE with:

SQLExecuteDirect( $H, S, L$ );

- As before,  $H$  is a statement handle and  $L$  is the length of string  $S$ .

# Fetching Tuples

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- When the SQL statement executed is a query, we need to fetch the tuples of the result.
  - That is, a cursor is implied by the fact we executed a query, and need not be declared.
- SQLFetch(*H*) gets the next tuple from the result of the statement with handle *H*.

# Accessing Query Results

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- When we fetch a tuple, we need to put the components somewhere.
- Thus, each component is bound to a variable by the function `SQLBindCol`.
  - This function has 6 arguments, of which we shall show only 1, 2, and 4:
    - 1 = handle of the query statement.
    - 2 = column number.
    - 4 = address of the variable.

## Example: Binding

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- Suppose we have just done  
SQLExecute(myStat), where myStat is the  
handle for query

```
SELECT beer, price FROM Sells
```

```
WHERE bar = 'Joe's Bar'
```

- Bind the result to theBeer and thePrice:

```
SQLBindCol(myStat, 1, , &theBeer, , );
```

```
SQLBindCol(myStat, 2, , &thePrice, , );
```

## Example: Fetching

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- Now, we can fetch all the tuples of the answer by:

```
while ( SQLFetch(myStat) != SQL_NO_DATA)
{
    /* do something with theBeer and
       thePrice */
}
```

CLI macro representing  
SQLSTATE = 02000 = “failed  
to find a tuple.”

# OLE DB

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- ODBC is complicated, so Microsoft proposed OLE DB and ADO
- OLE DB: is a library that provides applications with uniform access to data stored in diverse information sources
  - Not only relational
- OLE DB is based on the Microsoft object model: Component Object Model (COM)

# ADO and ADO.NET

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- ADO: Activex Data Object
- High level interface for OLE DB
- ADO.NET: ADO for the .NET framework
- ADO.NET is independent from OLE DB: there does not exist OLE DB.NET

# .NET Framework

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- The .NET Framework is Microsoft's replacement for COM technology.
- You can code .NET applications in over forty different programming languages. The most popular languages for .NET development are C# and Visual Basic .NET.
- The .NET Framework class library provides the building blocks with which you build .NET applications. This class library is language agnostic and provides interfaces to operating system and application services.

# .NET Framework

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- .NET applications (regardless of language) compile into Intermediate Language (IL), a type of bytecode.
- The Common Language Runtime (CLR) is the heart of the .NET Framework, compiling the IL code on the fly, and then running it.
- In running the compiled IL code, the CLR activates objects, verifies their security clearance, allocates their memory, executes them, and cleans up their memory once execution is finished.