



## Lecture 7 of 42

### Embedded SQL and Dynamic SQL Notes: Assertions, Authorization, Cursors

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KSOL course page: <http://snipurl.com/va60>  
Course web site: <http://www.kddresearch.org/Courses/Spring-2008/CIS560>  
Instructor home page: <http://www.cis.ksu.edu/~bhsu>

**Reading for Next Class:**  
Sections 4.5 – 4.6, p. 137 – 151, Silberschatz *et al.*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition  
MySQL Primer info (to be posted on Handouts page)



## Basic Query Structure: Review

- SQL is based on set and relational operations with certain modifications and enhancements
- A typical SQL query has the form:

```
select  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$   
from  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m$   
where  $P$ 
```

- \*  $A_j$  represents an attribute
- \*  $R_j$  represents a relation
- \*  $P$  is a predicate.
- This query is equivalent to the relational algebra expression.

$$\prod_{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n} (\sigma_P(r_1 \times r_2 \times \dots \times r_m))$$

- The result of an SQL query is a relation.





## Update of a View: Review

- Create a view of all loan data in the *loan* relation, hiding the *amount* attribute

```
create view branch_loan as  
    select branch_name, loan_number  
    from loan
```

- Add a new tuple to *branch\_loan*

```
insert into branch_loan  
    values ('Perryridge', 'L-307')
```

This insertion must be represented by the insertion of the tuple  
(*'L-307', 'Perryridge', null*)  
into the *loan* relation



## Assertions

- An **assertion** is a predicate expressing a condition that we wish the database always to satisfy.
- An assertion in SQL takes the form  

```
create assertion <assertion-name> check <predicate>
```
- When an assertion is made, the system tests it for validity, and tests it again on every update that may violate the assertion
  - \* This testing may introduce a significant amount of overhead;  
hence assertions should be used with great care.
- Asserting  
for all  $X$ ,  $P(X)$   
is achieved in a round-about fashion using  
not exists  $X$  such that not  $P(X)$





## Assertion Example

- Every loan has at least one borrower who maintains an account with a minimum balance or \$1000.00

```
create assertion balance_constraint check
(not exists (
  select *
  from loan
  where not exists (
    select *
    from borrower, depositor, account
    where loan.loan_number = borrower.loan_number
    and borrower.customer_name =
depositor.customer_name
    and depositor.account_number =
account.account_number
    and account.balance >= 1000)))
```



## Assertion Example

- The sum of all loan amounts for each branch must be less than the sum of all account balances at the branch.

```
create assertion sum_constraint check
(not exists (select *
  from branch
  where (select sum(amount)
    from loan
    where loan.branch_name =
branch.branch_name)
  >= (select sum (amount)
    from account
    where loan.branch_name =
branch.branch_name )))
```





## Authorization

Forms of authorization on parts of the database:

- **Read** - allows reading, but not modification of data.
- **Insert** - allows insertion of new data, but not modification of existing data.
- **Update** - allows modification, but not deletion of data.
- **Delete** - allows deletion of data.

Forms of authorization to modify the database schema (covered in Chapter 8):

- **Index** - allows creation and deletion of indices.
- **Resources** - allows creation of new relations.
- **Alteration** - allows addition or deletion of attributes in a relation.
- **Drop** - allows deletion of relations.



## Authorization Specification in SQL

- The **grant** statement is used to confer authorization  
**grant** <privilege list>  
**on** <relation name or view name> **to** <user list>
- <user list> is:
  - \* a user-id
  - \* **public**, which allows all valid users the privilege granted
  - \* A role (more on this in Chapter 8)
- Granting a privilege on a view does not imply granting any privileges on the underlying relations.
- The grantor of the privilege must already hold the privilege on the specified item (or be the database administrator).





## Privileges in SQL

- **select**: allows read access to relation, or the ability to query using the view
  - \* Example: grant users  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ , and  $U_3$  **select** authorization on the *branch* relation:  
**grant select on *branch* to  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ ,  $U_3$**
- **insert**: the ability to insert tuples
- **update**: the ability to update using the SQL update statement
- **delete**: the ability to delete tuples.
- **all privileges**: used as a short form for all the allowable privileges
- more in Chapter 8



## Revoking Authorization in SQL

- The **revoke** statement is used to revoke authorization.  
**revoke** <privilege list>  
**on** <relation name or view name> **from** <user list>
- Example:  
**revoke select on *branch* from  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ ,  $U_3$**
- <privilege-list> may be **all** to revoke all privileges the revokee may hold.
- If <revokee-list> includes **public**, all users lose the privilege except those granted it explicitly.
- If the same privilege was granted twice to the same user by different grantors, the user may retain the privilege after the revocation.
- All privileges that depend on the privilege being revoked are also revoked.





## Embedded SQL

- The SQL standard defines embeddings of SQL in a variety of programming languages such as C, Java, and Cobol.
- A language to which SQL queries are embedded is referred to as a **host language**, and the SQL structures permitted in the host language comprise *embedded SQL*.
- The basic form of these languages follows that of the System R embedding of SQL into PL/I.
- **EXEC SQL** statement is used to identify embedded SQL request to the preprocessor

```
EXEC SQL <embedded SQL statement > END_EXEC
```

Note: this varies by language (for example, the Java embedding uses

```
# SQL { .... }; )
```



## Example Query

- From within a host language, find the names and cities of customers with more than the variable amount dollars in some account.
- Specify the query in SQL and declare a *cursor* for it

```
EXEC SQL
```

```
  declare c cursor for
```

```
  select customer_name, customer_city
```

```
  from depositor, customer, account
```

```
  where depositor.customer_name = customer.customer_name
```

```
        and depositor.account_number = account.account_number
```

```
        and account.balance > :amount
```

```
END_EXEC
```





## Embedded SQL (Cont.)

- The **open** statement causes the query to be evaluated  
`EXEC SQL open c END_EXEC`
- The **fetch** statement causes the values of one tuple in the query result to be placed on host language variables.  
`EXEC SQL fetch c into :cn, :cc END_EXEC`  
Repeated calls to **fetch** get successive tuples in the query result
- A variable called SQLSTATE in the SQL communication area (SQLCA) gets set to '02000' to indicate no more data is available
- The **close** statement causes the database system to delete the temporary relation that holds the result of the query.  
`EXEC SQL close c END_EXEC`

Note: above details vary with language. For example, the Java embedding defines Java iterators to step through result tuples.



## Updates Through Cursors

- Can update tuples fetched by cursor by declaring that the cursor is for update  
`declare c cursor for  
  select *  
  from account  
  where branch_name = 'Perryridge'  
  for update`
- To update tuple at the current location of cursor *c*  
`update account  
  set balance = balance + 100  
  where current of c`





## Dynamic SQL

- Allows programs to construct and submit SQL queries at run time.
- Example of the use of dynamic SQL from within a C program.

```
char * sqlprog = "update account
                  set balance = balance * 1.05
                  where account_number = ?"
```

```
EXEC SQL prepare dynprog from :sqlprog;
```

```
char account [10] = "A-101";
```

```
EXEC SQL execute dynprog using :account;
```

- The dynamic SQL program contains a ?, which is a place holder for a value that is provided when the SQL program is executed.



## ODBC and JDBC

- API (application-program interface) for a program to interact with a database server
- Application makes calls to
  - \* Connect with the database server
  - \* Send SQL commands to the database server
  - \* Fetch tuples of result one-by-one into program variables
- ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) works with C, C++, C#, and Visual Basic
- JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) works with Java





## ODBC

- Open DataBase Connectivity(ODBC) standard
  - \* standard for application program to communicate with a database server.
  - \* application program interface (API) to
    - ⇒ open a connection with a database,
    - ⇒ send queries and updates,
    - ⇒ get back results.
- Applications such as GUI, spreadsheets, etc. can use ODBC



## ODBC (Cont.)

- Each database system supporting ODBC provides a "driver" library that must be linked with the client program.
- When client program makes an ODBC API call, the code in the library communicates with the server to carry out the requested action, and fetch results.
- ODBC program first allocates an SQL environment, then a database connection handle.
- Opens database connection using SQLConnect(). Parameters for SQLConnect:
  - \* connection handle,
  - \* the server to which to connect
  - \* the user identifier,
  - \* password
- Must also specify types of arguments:
  - \* SQL\_NTS denotes previous argument is a null-terminated string.





## ODBC Code

```
● int ODBCexample()
{
    RETCODE error;
    HENV  env; /* environment */
    HDBC  conn; /* database connection */
    SQLAllocEnv(&env);
    SQLAllocConnect(env, &conn);
    SQLConnect(conn, "aura.bell-labs.com", SQL_NTS, "avi", SQL_NTS,
        "avipasswd", SQL_NTS);
    { .... Do actual work ... }

    SQLDisconnect(conn);
    SQLFreeConnect(conn);
    SQLFreeEnv(env);
}
```



## ODBC Code (Cont.)

- Program sends SQL commands to the database by using `SQLExecDirect`
- Result tuples are fetched using `SQLFetch()`
- `SQLBindCol()` binds C language variables to attributes of the query result
  - \* When a tuple is fetched, its attribute values are automatically stored in corresponding C variables.
  - \* Arguments to `SQLBindCol()`
    - ⇒ ODBC stmt variable, attribute position in query result
    - ⇒ The type conversion from SQL to C.
    - ⇒ The address of the variable.
    - ⇒ For variable-length types like character arrays,
      - ◆ The maximum length of the variable
      - ◆ Location to store actual length when a tuple is fetched.
      - ◆ Note: A negative value returned for the length field indicates null value
- Good programming requires checking results of every function call for errors; we have omitted most checks for brevity.





## ODBC Code (Cont.)

- Main body of program

```
char branchname[80];
float balance;
int lenOut1, lenOut2;
HSTMT stmt;
SQLAllocStmt(conn, &stmt);
char * sqlquery = "select branch_name, sum (balance)
                  from account
                  group by branch_name";
error = SQLExecDirect(stmt, sqlquery, SQL_NTS);
if (error == SQL_SUCCESS) {
    SQLBindCol(stmt, 1, SQL_C_CHAR, branchname, 80,
    &lenOut1);
    SQLBindCol(stmt, 2, SQL_C_FLOAT, &balance, 0,
    &lenOut2);
    while (SQLFetch(stmt) >= SQL_SUCCESS) {
        printf (" %s %g\n", branchname, balance);
    }
}
SQLFreeStmt(stmt, SQL_DROP);
```



## More ODBC Features

- **Prepared Statement**

- \* SQL statement prepared: compiled at the database
- \* Can have placeholders: E.g. insert into account values(?,?,?)
- \* Repeatedly executed with actual values for the placeholders

- **Metadata features**

- \* finding all the relations in the database and
- \* finding the names and types of columns of a query result or a relation in the database.

- By default, each SQL statement is treated as a separate transaction that is committed automatically.

- \* Can turn off automatic commit on a connection  
⇒ SQLSetConnectOption(conn, SQL\_AUTOCOMMIT, 0);
- \* transactions must then be committed or rolled back explicitly by  
⇒ SQLTransact(conn, SQL\_COMMIT) or  
⇒ SQLTransact(conn, SQL\_ROLLBACK)



## ODBC Conformance Levels

- Conformance levels specify subsets of the functionality defined by the standard.
  - \* Core
  - \* Level 1 requires support for metadata querying
  - \* Level 2 requires ability to send and retrieve arrays of parameter values and more detailed catalog information.
- SQL Call Level Interface (CLI) standard similar to ODBC interface, but with some minor differences.



## JDBC

- **JDBC** is a Java API for communicating with database systems supporting SQL
- JDBC supports a variety of features for querying and updating data, and for retrieving query results
- JDBC also supports metadata retrieval, such as querying about relations present in the database and the names and types of relation attributes
- Model for communicating with the database:
  - \* Open a connection
  - \* Create a "statement" object
  - \* Execute queries using the Statement object to send queries and fetch results
  - \* Exception mechanism to handle errors





## JDBC Code

```
public static void JDBCexample(String dbid, String userid, String passwd)
{
    try {
        Class.forName ("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
        Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection( "jdbc:oracle:thin:@aura.bell-
labs.com:2000:bankdb", userid, passwd);
        Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
        ... Do Actual Work ....
        stmt.close();
        conn.close();
    }
    catch (SQLException sqle) {
        System.out.println("SQLException : " + sqle);
    }
}
```



## JDBC Code (Cont.)

- Update to database

```
try {
    stmt.executeUpdate( "insert into account values
('A-9732', 'Perryridge', 1200)");
} catch (SQLException sqle) {
    System.out.println("Could not insert tuple. " + sqle);
}
```
- Execute query and fetch and print results

```
ResultSet rset = stmt.executeQuery( "select branch_name,
avg(balance)
                                     from account
                                     group by branch_name");

while (rset.next()) {
    System.out.println(
        rset.getString("branch_name") + " " + rset.getFloat(2));
}
```





## JDBC Code Details

- Getting result fields:
  - \* `rs.getString("branchname")` and `rs.getString(1)` equivalent if **branchname** is the first argument of select result.
- Dealing with Null values
  - `int a = rs.getInt("a");`
  - if (`rs.isNull()`) `Systems.out.println("Got null value");`



## Procedural Extensions and Stored Procedures

- SQL provides a **module** language
  - \* Permits definition of procedures in SQL, with if-then-else statements, for and while loops, etc.
  - \* more in Chapter 9
- Stored Procedures
  - \* Can store procedures in the database
  - \* then execute them using the **call** statement
  - \* permit external applications to operate on the database without knowing about internal details
- These features are covered in Chapter 9 (Object Relational Databases)





## Functions and Procedures

- SQL:1999 supports functions and procedures
  - \* Functions/procedures can be written in SQL itself, or in an external programming language
  - \* Functions are particularly useful with specialized data types such as images and geometric objects
    - ⇒ Example: functions to check if polygons overlap, or to compare images for similarity
  - \* Some database systems support **table-valued functions**, which can return a relation as a result
- SQL:1999 also supports a rich set of imperative constructs, including
  - \* Loops, if-then-else, assignment
- Many databases have proprietary procedural extensions to SQL that differ from SQL:1999



## SQL Functions

- Define a function that, given the name of a customer, returns the count of the number of accounts owned by the customer.

```
create function account_count (customer_name varchar(20))
returns integer
begin
  declare a_count integer;
  select count (*) into a_count
  from depositor
  where depositor.customer_name = customer_name
  return a_count;
end
```
- Find the name and address of each customer that has more than one account.

```
select customer_name, customer_street, customer_city
from customer
where account_count (customer_name) > 1
```

