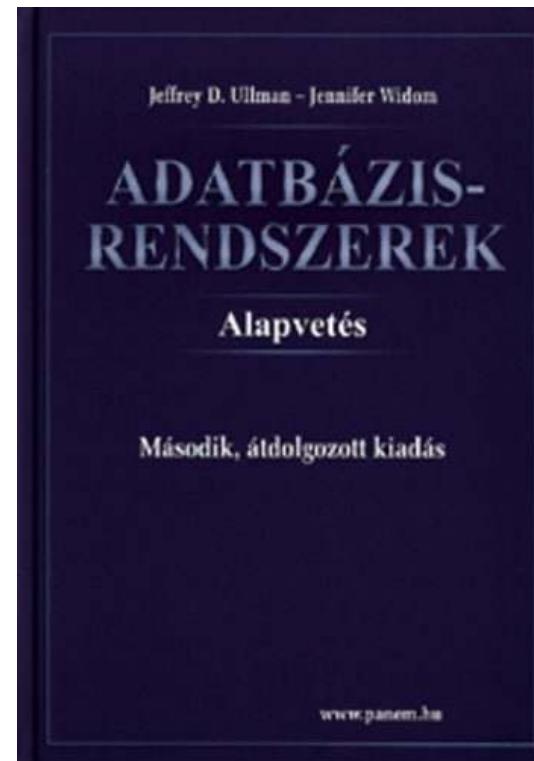


# SQL/PSM kurzorok --- 2.rész

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- 9.3. Az SQL és a befogadó nyelv közötti felület (sormutatók)
  - 9.4. SQL/PSM Sémában tárolt függvények és eljárások

- volt: PSM1modulok: utasítások, modulok, PSM-kivételek
- most: PSM2kurzorok: lekérdezések PSM-ben

# Lekérdezések használata a PSM-ben

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- **A típuseltérés problémája:** Az SQL magját a relációs adatmodell képezi. Tábla – gyűjtemény, sorok multihalmaza, mint adattípus nem fordul elő a magasszintű nyelvekben. A lekérdezés eredménye hogyan használható fel?
- Hárrom esetet különböztetünk meg attól függően, hogy a `SELECT FROM [WHERE stb]` lekérdezés eredménye skalárértékkel, egyetlen sorral vagy egy listával (multihalmazzal) tér-e vissza.

# Lekérdezések használata a PSM-ben

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- SELECT eredményének használata:
  1. SELECT eredménye egy **skalárértékkel** tér vissza, **elemi kifejezésként** használhatjuk.
  2. SELECT **egyetlen sorral** tér vissza  
**SELECT e<sub>1</sub>, ..., e<sub>n</sub> INTO vált<sub>1</sub>, ... vált<sub>n</sub>**
    - A véghajtásnál visszatérő üzenethez az
    - SQL STATE változóban férhetünk hozzá.
  3. SELECT eredménye **több sorból álló tábla**, akkor az eredményt soronként bejárhatóvá tessük, **kurzor** használatával.

# 1. Example: Assignment/Query

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- Using local variable  $p$  and **Sells(bar, beer, price)**, we can get the price Joe charges for Bud by:

```
SET p = (SELECT price FROM Sells  
WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar' AND  
beer = 'Bud') ;
```

## 2. SELECT . . . INTO

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- Another way to get the value of a query that returns one tuple is by placing **INTO <variable>** after the **SELECT** clause.
- **Example:**

```
SELECT price INTO p FROM Sells  
WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar' AND  
beer = 'Bud';
```

### 3. Cursors

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- Ha a SELECT eredménye több sorral tér vissza, akkor valamilyen ciklussal járjuk be az eredmény sorait
- A *cursor* is essentially a tuple-variable that ranges over all tuples in the result of some query.
- Declare a cursor c by:

**DECLARE** sormutató **CURSOR**  
**FOR** (lekérdezés);

# Opening and Closing Cursors

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- To use cursor *c*, we must issue the command:  
**OPEN** sormutató;
  - Hatására a rendszer a lekérdezést kiértékeli és hozzáférhető lesz a lekérdezés eredménye, ehhez a bejáráshoz egy ciklust kell indítani, és a sormutató az eredmény első sorára mutat
    - (ezt a ciklust lásd a következő oldalon)
- When finished with *c*, issue command:  
**CLOSE** sormutató;

# Fetching Tuples From a Cursor

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## I: LOOP

- To get the next tuple from cursor c, issue command:

**FETCH FROM sormutató INTO v1, ...,vn;**

- The v's are a list of variables, one for each component of the tuples referred to by c.
- c is moved automatically to the next tuple.

**IF „ellenőrzés: kaptunk-e új sort?”**

**THEN LEAVE I**

**END IF;**

**ENDLOOP;**

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# Breaking Cursor Loops

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- The usual way to use a cursor is to create a loop with a **FETCH** statement, and do something with each tuple fetched.
- A tricky point is how we get out of the loop when the cursor has no more tuples to deliver.
- Each SQL operation returns a *status*, which is a 5-digit character string.
  - For example, 00000 = “Everything OK,” and 02000 = “Failed to find a tuple.”
- In PSM, we can get the value of the status in a variable called **SQLSTATE**.

# Breaking Cursor Loops

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- We may declare a *condition*, which is a boolean variable that is true if and only if SQLSTATE has a particular value.
- **Example:** We can declare condition NotFound to represent 02000 by:

```
DECLARE NotFound CONDITION FOR
```

```
SQLSTATE '02000' ;
```

```
DECLARE <name> CONDITION FOR
```

```
SQLSTATE <value>;
```

# Breaking Cursor Loops

---

- The structure of a cursor loop is thus:

```
cursorLoop: LOOP
```

```
...
```

```
    FETCH c INTO ... ;
```

```
    IF NotFound THEN LEAVE cursorLoop;
```

```
    END IF;
```

```
...
```

```
END LOOP;
```

# Example: Cursor

---

- Let's write a procedure that examines **Sells(bar, beer, price)**, and raises by \$1 the price of all beers at Joe's Bar that are under \$3.
  - Yes, we could write this as a simple UPDATE, but the details are instructive anyway.

# The Needed Declarations

---

```
CREATE PROCEDURE JoeGouge( )
```

```
    DECLARE theBeer CHAR(20);
```

```
    DECLARE thePrice REAL;
```

```
    DECLARE NotFound CONDITION FOR
```

```
        SQLSTATE '02000';
```

```
    DECLARE c CURSOR FOR
```

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

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

-- Used to hold  
-- beer-price pairs  
-- when fetching  
-- through cursor c

-- Returns Joe's menu

# The Procedure Body

---

```
BEGIN  
    OPEN c;  
    menuLoop: LOOP  
        FETCH c INTO theBeer, thePrice;  
        IF NotFound THEN LEAVE menuLoop END IF;  
        IF thePrice < 3.00 THEN  
            UPDATE Sells SET price = thePrice + 1.00  
            WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar' AND beer = theBeer;  
        END IF;  
    END LOOP;  
    CLOSE c;  
END;
```

Check if the recent  
FETCH failed to  
get a tuple

If Joe charges less than \$3 for  
the beer, raise its price at  
Joe's Bar by \$1.

# PL/SQL különbségek

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- In addition to the SQL types, NUMBER can be used to mean INT or REAL, as appropriate.
- You can refer to the type of attribute  $x$  of relation  $R$  by  $R.x\%TYPE$ .
  - Useful to avoid type mismatches.
  - Also,  $R\%ROWTYPE$  is a tuple whose components have the types of R's attributes.

# PL/SQL Cursors

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- The form of a PL/SQL cursor declaration is:  
`CURSOR <name> IS <query>;`
- To fetch from cursor c, say:  
`FETCH c INTO <variable(s)>;`

# Example: JoeGouge() in PL/SQL

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- Recall **JoeGouge()** sends a cursor through the Joe's-Bar portion of Sells, and raises by \$1 the price of each beer Joe's Bar sells, if that price was initially under \$3.

# Example: JoeGouge() Declarations

---

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
    JoeGouge() AS
        theBeer Sells.beer%TYPE;
        thePrice Sells.price%TYPE;
    CURSOR c IS
        SELECT beer, price FROM Sells
        WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar';
```

# Example: JoeGouge() Body

---

```
BEGIN
    OPEN c;
    LOOP
        FETCH c INTO theBeer, thePrice;
        EXIT WHEN c%NOTFOUND;           ← How PL/SQL
                                         breaks a cursor
                                         loop
        IF thePrice < 3.00 THEN
            UPDATE Sells SET price = thePrice + 1.00;
            WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar' AND beer = theBeer;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE c;
END;
```

Note this is a SET clause  
in an UPDATE, not an assignment.  
PL/SQL uses := for assignments.

# Tuple-Valued Variables

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- PL/SQL allows a variable  $x$  to have a tuple type.
- $x R\%ROWTYPE$  gives  $x$  the type of  $R$ 's tuples.
- $R$  could be either a relation or a cursor.
- $x.a$  gives the value of the component for attribute  $a$  in the tuple  $x$ .

# Example: Tuple Type

---

- Repeat of JoeGouge() declarations with variable *bp* of type beer-price pairs.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE
    JoeGouge () AS
CURSOR c IS
SELECT beer, price FROM Sells
WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar';
bp c%ROWTYPE;
```

# JoeGouge() Body Using *bp*

---

```
BEGIN
    OPEN c;
    LOOP
        FETCH c INTO bp;
        EXIT WHEN c%NOTFOUND;
        IF bp.price < 3.00 THEN
            UPDATE Sells SET price = bp.price + 1.00
            WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar' AND beer =bp.beer;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE c;
END;
```

Components of *bp* are obtained with a dot and the attribute name

The diagram consists of three arrows. One arrow points from the 'price' part of the 'bp.price' expression in the IF condition to the 'price' part of the 'bp.price + 1.00' expression in the UPDATE statement. Another arrow points from the 'beer' part of the 'bp.beer' expression in the IF condition to the 'beer' part of the 'AND beer =bp.beer' expression in the UPDATE statement. A third arrow points from the 'bp' variable in the IF condition to the 'bp' variable in the UPDATE statement.