

# DTGen Basics Demonstration

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## Introduction:

The exercises in this demonstration are focused on basic DTGen functionality. All functionality in these exercises is available through both command line and graphical user interface (GUI) mode. For simplicity in understanding the under-lying workings of DTGen, these exercises are conducted entirely in command-line mode.

The exercises in this directory are numbered and must be executed in sequential order. The demonstration users must be created with the "create\_demo\_users.sql" script in the parent directory before the first exercise is run. The demonstration users must be dropped with the "drop\_demo\_users.sql" script before the "create\_demo\_users.sql" script can be re-run. These exercises also assume that the default username/password (dtgen/dtgen) is still in use for the generator. Names and passwords are set in the "vars.sql" script and can be modified, if necessary. Also, the DTGen database objects must be installed in the database and the DTGen must be ready to generate code.

## Exercise #1: Basic Generation

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e1
```

*Exercise #1 modifies the database. The "drop\_demo\_users.sql" and "create\_demo\_users.sql" scripts must be used to reset the database before re-running this exercise.*

Based on the demobld.sql script, this exercise implements the EMP and DEPT tables using DTGen. The script for this exercise performs the following functions:

1. Removes any old DEMO1 Items from DTGEN
2. Creates new DEMO1 Items in DTGEN
3. Generates the DEMO1 Application in DTGEN
4. Creates the "install\_db.sql" script
5. Runs the "install\_db.sql" script
6. Loads and Reports Data

Steps 1-3 are captured in the "e1.LST" file. Following is a example of e1.LST.

```
Login to dtgen
Connected.
Remove old DEMO1 Schema from DTGEN
create a DEMO1 Schema in DTGEN
Generate Demo1 Application
Capture install_db.sql Script
```

Step 4 is captured in the "install\_db.sql" file. This file is about 78 kbytes and has over 3,000 lines. Due to its size, it is not listed here. It contains all the code generated by DTGen for this application.

Steps 5 and 6 are captured in the "install.LST" file. Step 5 is the execution of the install\_db.sql script.

```
Login to dtgen_db_demo
Connected.

FILE_NAME
-----
-) create_glob

FILE_NAME
-----
-) create_ods

TABLE_NAME
-----
*** dept ***

TABLE_NAME
-----
*** emp ***

FILE_NAME
-----
-) create_integ

TABLE_NAME
-----
*** dept ***

TABLE_NAME
-----
*** emp ***

FILE_NAME
-----
-) create_oltp

TABLE_NAME
-----
*** dept ***

TABLE_NAME
-----
```

```

*** emp ***

FILE_NAME
-----
-) create_mods

```

The above listing represents a successful installation of the application generated by DTGen. This application is small in that it only has 2 tables, 1 tier (the database tier), and no user schema.

The DEPT table is silently loaded with data. A query of column comments on the DEPT table from the data dictionary help identify what each column's data represents. Following the column comments is a report of all the data in the DEPT table (active view) for the selected columns.

COLUMN_NAME	COMMENTS
DEPTNO	Department Number
DNAME	Name of the Department
LOC	Location for the Department

  

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

The EMP table is also silently loaded with data. The same queries of column comments and data on the EMP table (active view) are shown.

COLUMN_NAME	COMMENTS
EMPNO	Employee Number
ENAME	Employee Name
JOB	Job Title
MGR_EMP_NK1	EMP Natural Key Value 1: Employee Number
HIREDATE	Date the Employee was hired
SAL	Employee's Salary
DEPT_NK1	DEPT Natural Key Value 1: Department Number

  

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR_EMP_NK1	HIREDATE	SAL	DEPT_NK1
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	09-DEC-82	3000	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	12-JAN-83	1100	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	10

With the completion of exercise 1, a new application was defined in DTGen, generated, and loaded into the database.

## Exercise #2: Sequences and Surrogate Primary Keys

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e2
```

*Exercise #2 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

In the exercise #1, a basic generation was completed. The results of that generation were loaded into a new schema. This exercise, and the following exercises, will examine more closely what was generated. In this exercise, the use of sequences and surrogate keys are reviewed.

Exercise #2 has 4 queries. The first query shows the sequences that were generated by DTGen for each of the tables DEPT and EMP.

```

SEQUENCE_NAME
-----
DEPT_SEQ
EMP_SEQ

TABLE_NAME          CONSTRAINT_NAME      COLUMN_NAME          POSITION
-----
DEPT                 DEPT_PK              ID                    1
EMP                  EMP_PK               ID                    1

```

Every table that is defined in DTGen gets a sequence. That sequence is used to generate a surrogate key for each record in the table. The surrogate key is the primary key for the record. The surrogate keys for the DEPT and EMP tables can be seen in the results of the second 2 queries:

```

      ID      DEPTNO DNAME          LOC
-----
      1         10 ACCOUNTING    NEW YORK
      2         20 RESEARCH     DALLAS
      3         30 SALES        CHICAGO
      4         40 OPERATIONS  BOSTON

      ID      EMPNO ENAME          MGR_EMP_ID  DEPT_ID
-----
      1         7839 KING              1          1
      2         7566 JONES              1          2
      3         7788 SCOTT              2          2
      4         7876 ADAMS              3          2
      5         7902 FORD               2          2
      6         7369 SMITH              5          2
      7         7698 BLAKE              1          3
      8         7499 ALLEN              7          3
      9         7521 WARD               7          3
     10         7654 MARTIN              7          3
     11         7844 TURNER              7          3
     12         7900 JAMES              7          3
     13         7782 CLARK              1          1
     14         7934 MILLER             13          1

```

Notice that "DEPT\_ID" is a foreign key to "ID" in the DEPT table. Also, "MGR\_EMP\_ID" is a foreign key to "ID" in the EMP table. These surrogate keys are used to maintain referential integrity across foreign keys.

Why are surrogate keys necessary? In the original demobld.sql script, DEPTNO was an implied foreign key from the EMP table to the DEPT table. (No foreign keys were actually created in that script.) In these exercises, the DEPTNO column in the EMP table has been named DEPT\_NK1 by the generator (DEPT table, Natural Key column 1). The use of surrogate keys allows the DEPTNO value to be changed without causing problems with the underlying data relationships

```

SQL>
SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate, sal, dept_nk1
      2   from emp_act where dept_nk1 = 10;

EMPNO ENAME          JOB          MGR_EMP_NK1 HIREDATE          SAL  DEPT_NK1
-----

```

7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	10
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000	10

3 rows selected.

SQL>

```
SQL> update dept_act
2   set deptno = 99
3   where deptno = 10;
```

1 row updated.

SQL>

```
SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate, sal, dept_nk1
2   from emp_act where dept_nk1 = 99;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR_EMP_NK1	HIREDATE	SAL	DEPT_NK1
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	99
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	99
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000	99

3 rows selected.

SQL>

```
SQL> rollback;
```

Rollback complete.

SQL>

```
SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate, sal, dept_nk1
2   from emp_act where dept_nk1 = 10;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR_EMP_NK1	HIREDATE	SAL	DEPT_NK1
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	10
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000	10

3 rows selected.

The first query listed above shows that there are 3 employees in department "10". An updated is run to change the DEPTNO for department "10" to "99". The second query shows that the DEPT\_NK1 (department number) has changed for all the employees. If DEPT\_NK1 was the actual foreign key from EMP to DEPT, this change would have been much more complicated than one update statement. Notice that transaction rollback is executed before the last query. The last query confirms the success of the rollback. All DML run against DTGen generated database objects retain transactional integrity.

## Exercise #3: Indexed Foreign Keys and Natural Keys

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e3
```

*Exercise #3 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

In this exercise, indexes on foreign keys and natural keys are explored. Following is a query of the DTGen setup used to generate this application

```
Login to dtgen
Connected.
```

COLUMN_NAME	COMMENTS				
TABLES_NK2	TABLES Natural Key Value 2: Abbreviation for this table				
NAME	Name of this column				
SEQ	Sequence number for this column				
NK	Natural key sequence number for this column. Implies this column requires data (not null).				
FK_PREFIX	Foreign key prefix for multiple foreign keys to the same table				
FK_TABLES_NK2	TABLES Natural Key Value 2: Abbreviation for this table				
TYPE	Type for this column				
LEN	The total number of significant decimal digits in a number, or the length of a string, or the number of digits for fractional seconds in a timestamp				

  

TABLES_NK2	NAME	SEQ	NK	TYPE	LEN
DEPT	deptno	10	1	NUMBER	2
EMP	empno	10	1	NUMBER	4

  

TABLES_NK2	NAME	SEQ	FK_PREFIX	FK_TABLES_NK2
EMP	dept_id	80		DEPT
EMP	mgr_emp_id	40	mgr_	EMP

Foreign keys and natural keys are defined in the DTGen TAB\_COLS\_ACT view. The output shown above gives a description of the TAB\_COLS\_ACT columns and reports the selected data that creates the foreign and natural keys in this application.

The exercise 3 script then logs into the application to query the data dictionary.

```
Login to dtgen_db_demo
Connected.
```

CONSTRAINT_NAME	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	POSITION	INDEX_NAME
DEPT_NK	DEPT	DEPTNO	1	DEPT_NK
EMP_FK1	EMP	MGR_EMP_ID	1	EMP_FX1
EMP_FK2	EMP	DEPT_ID	1	EMP_FX2
EMP_NK	EMP	EMPNO	1	EMP_NK

There is a natural key on each of the 2 tables, which is confirmed by constraints "DEPT\_NK" and "EMP\_NK". Also, the EMP table has 2 foreign keys, which are confirmed by constraints "EMP\_FK1" and "EMP\_FK2". Note that all natural keys and foreign keys have indexes. These indexes are automatically generated by DTGen.

## Exercise #4: Natural Key Updatable Views

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e4
```

*Exercise #4 modifies the database. The "drop\_demo\_users.sql", "create\_demo\_users.sql", and "e1.sql" scripts must be used to reset the database before re-running this exercise.*

Each table defined in DTGen is generated with a corresponding "active view". The DEPT and EMP tables have an active view called "DEPT\_ACT" and "EMP\_ACT", respectively. In most cases, these views should be used for all DML (Data Manipulation Language - insert, update, and delete) instead of the tables. The active views include a feature that allows foreign key data to be referenced using the natural key of the foreign key table. (In reality, all foreign keys reference the

surrogate/primary key from the foreign key table. The active view automatically translates the natural key.)

In the original demobld.sql script, DEPTNO was an implied foreign key from the EMP table to the DEPT table. (No foreign keys were actually created in that script.) In these exercises, the DEPTNO column in the EMP table has been named DEPT\_NK1 by the generator (DEPT table, Natural Key column 1). In exercise #1, DEPTNO was identified as the natural key for the DEPT table. DTGen then produced the EMP\_ACT active view with the foreign surrogate key DEPT\_ID and the foreign natural key DEPT\_NK1.

This exercise performs inserts and updates on the EMP\_ACT active view using both foreign surrogate keys and foreign natural keys for the department. 2 queries will confirm that the OPERATIONS department has no employees.

```
SQL> select deptno, dname, loc from dept_act
2   where dname = 'OPERATIONS';

DEPTNO DNAME          LOC
-----
40 OPERATIONS      BOSTON

1 row selected.

SQL>
SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate,
2   sal, dept_nk1 from emp_act
3   where dept_nk1 = 40;

no rows selected
```

2 insert statements will add 2 new employees to the OPERATIONS department. The first insert uses a foreign surrogate key for the department. The second insert uses a foreign natural key for the department.

```
SQL> -- Add a new manager to the Operations Department
SQL> -- using the surrogate key for the department
SQL> -- in the active view
SQL> insert into emp_act (empno, ename, job,
2   mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate, sal, dept_id)
3   values (8156, 'MCMURRY', 'MANAGER',
4   7839, sysdate, 2975, 4);

1 row created.

SQL>
SQL> -- Add a new analyst to the Operations Department
SQL> -- using the natural key for the department
SQL> -- in the active view
SQL> insert into emp_act (empno, ename, job,
2   mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate, sal, dept_nk1)
3   values (8157, 'WALKER', 'ANALYST',
4   8156, sysdate, 3000, 40);

1 row created.
```

2 update statements will add transfer 2 existing employees to the OPERATIONS department. The first update uses a foreign surrogate key for the department. The second update uses a foreign natural key for the department.

```
SQL> -- Transfer an analyst to the Operations Department
SQL> -- using the surrogate key for the department
SQL> -- in the active view
SQL> update emp_act
2   set dept_id = 4
```

```

3      ,mgr_emp_nk1 = 8156
4      where empno = 7788;

1 row updated.

SQL>
SQL> -- Transfer a clerk to the Operations Department
SQL> -- using the natural key for the department
SQL> -- in the active view
SQL> update emp_act
2      set dept_nk1 = 40
3      ,mgr_emp_nk1 = 8156
4      where empno = 7900;

1 row updated.

```

Finally, a query of the employees table shows the 4 employees in the OPERATIONS department.

```

SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, hiredate,
2      sal, dept_nk1 from emp_act
3      where dept_nk1 = 40;

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR_EMP_NK1	HIREDATE	SAL	DEPT_NK1
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	8156	09-DEC-82	3000	40
7900	JAMES	CLERK	8156	03-DEC-81	950	40
8156	MCMURRY	MANAGER	7839	12-APR-12	2975	40
8157	WALKER	ANALYST	8156	12-APR-12	3000	40

```

4 rows selected.

```

## Exercise #5: Full Path Hierarchy Data

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e5
```

*Exercise #5 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

The EMP table has a self-referencing foreign key. It is the relationship between employees and managers. Since managers are also employees, they have managers as well, with the exception of the PRESIDENT. This self-referencing foreign key produces a hierarchy of relationships. In the case of the EMP table, that hierarchy basically shows who works for who. Every employee in the EMP table is in the management hierarchy that starts with the PRESIDENT.

When a self-referencing foreign key is setup in DTGen, hierarchical path functions are created to work with the hierarchy implied by the foreign key. Those functions are also included in the active view. One set of hierarchical path functions are based on surrogate keys.

```

COLUMN_NAME      COMMENTS
-----
ID                Surrogate Primary Key for this table
ENAME            Employee Name
MGR_EMP_ID       Surrogate Key of Employee's Manager
MGR_ID_PATH      Path of ancestor IDs hierarchy for this record

```

```

4 rows selected.

```

```

SQL>
SQL> select mgr_id_path, mgr_emp_id, id, ename,
2      emp_dml.get_mgr_id_path(id) get_mgr_id_path
3      from emp_act where ename = 'SMITH';

```



MGR_ID_PATH	MGR_EMP_ID	ID ENAME	GET_MGR_ID_PATH
1:2:5	5	6 SMITH	1:2:5

1 row selected.

In this example, SMITH is ID 6. SMITH works for ID 5, which is the surrogate key for SMITH's manager. ID 5 works for ID 2, and ID 2 works for ID 1. The GET\_M\_ID\_PATH function that is used by the active view to produce the M\_ID\_PATH is shown in the last column and is part of the EMP\_DML package.

Another set of hierarchical path functions are based on natural keys.

COLUMN_NAME	COMMENTS
EMPNO	Employee Number
ENAME	Employee Name
MGR_NK_PATH	Path of ancestor Natural Key Sets hierarchy for this record
MGR_EMP_NK1	EMP Natural Key Value 1: Employee Number

4 rows selected.

```
SQL>
SQL> select mgr_nk_path, mgr_emp_nk1, empno, ename,
2         emp_dml.get_mgr_nk_path(emp_dml.get_id(empno)) get_mgr_nk_path
3   from emp_act where ename = 'SMITH';
```

MGR_NK_PATH	MGR_EMP_NK1	EMPNO ENAME	GET_MGR_NK_PATH
7839:7566:7902	7902	7369 SMITH	7839:7566:7902

1 row selected.

In this example, SMITH is EMPNO 7369. SMITH works for EMPNO 7902, which is the natural key for SMITH's manager. EMPNO 7902 works for EMPNO 7566, and EMPNO 7566 works for EMPNO 7839. The GET\_M\_NK\_PATH function that is used by the active view to produce the M\_ID\_PATH is shown in the last column and is part of the EML\_DML package.

The path delimiter can also be modified as required, The constant PATH\_SEP is defined in the UTIL package specification. This change can be permanently done in the UTIL package for the entire application. A complete restart of the application will be necessary after making this change.

Since the hierarchy functions are used in the view, searching the view on these functions can be quite slow if there are a large number of rows in the table. Other filters should be used as much as possible to help limit searching through the heiararchical paths.

## Exercise #6: Enforced Descrete Domains

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e6
```

*Exercise #6 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

Unlike the original demobld.sql, this demonstration includes built in domain checking on the JOB column in the EMP table. The configuration of DTGen included a domain specification for all possible company jobs. Unlike a foreign key table, a domain is embedded into the error checking of the application and is very difficult to change. It should only be used for value sets that are not

likely to change, or in applications that can easily be re-generated with new domain values.

```
SQL>
SQL> -- Attempt to alter SMITH's job incorrectly
SQL> update emp_act
2     set  job = 'FIREMAN'
3     where ename = 'SMITH';
update emp_act
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20005: emp_tab.check_rec(): job must be one of ("PRESIDENT", "MANAGER", "ANALYST",
"SALESMAN", "CLERK").
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 70
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 159
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_VIEW", line 190
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW", line 24
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW'
```

Since FIREMAN is not a correct job name, the application produced an error. This error was generated by DTGen. It identifies the list of correct job names as part of the error. One reason small value sets make better domain candidates is because all correct values for the domain will be returned in this error message.

This error message also gives a good view of the call stack for integrity processing. The EMP\_IOW (instead of update) trigger on the EMP\_ACT active view called the EMP\_VIEW package, which called the EMP\_TAB package, which used the CHECK\_REC function to enforce the domain integrity. The EMP\_VIEW package is also known as a view package. The EMP\_TAB package is also known as a table package. DTGen generates a view package and a table package for each table. Most of the integrity checking on table data occurs in the CHECK\_REC function in the table packages.

## Exercise #7: Enforced Case Folding

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e7
```

*Exercise #7 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

Enforced case folding has 2 options. The option is selected based on the PL/SQL boolean variable FOLD\_STRINGS in the GLOB package. This exercise will work with SMITH.

```
SQL>
SQL> select empno, ename
2     from emp
3     where empno = 7369;

EMPNO ENAME
-----
7369 SMITH

1 row selected.
```

When FOLD\_STRINGS set to TRUE, any case problems are repaired.

```
glob.fold_strings := TRUE;

SQL>
SQL> -- Change SMITH's name to mixed-case
SQL> update emp_act
```

```

2      set  ename = 'Smith'
3      where empno = 7369;

1 row updated.

SQL>
SQL> select empno, ename
2      from emp
3      where empno = 7369;

EMPNO ENAME
-----
7369 SMITH

1 row selected.

```

When FOLD\_STRINGS set to FALSE, any case problems result in an exception being raised.

```

glob.fold_strings := FALSE;

SQL>
SQL> -- Change SMITH's name to mixed-case
SQL> update emp_act
2      set  ename = 'Smith'
3      where empno = 7369;
update emp_act
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20003: emp_tab.check_rec(): ename must be upper case.
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 33
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 165
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_VIEW", line 190
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW", line 24
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW'

```

The default setting for FOLD\_STRINGS is TRUE.

## Exercise #8: Full Procedural APIs

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e8
```

*Exercise #8 modifies the database. The "drop\_demo\_users.sql", "create\_demo\_users.sql", "e1.sql", and "e4.sql" scripts must be used to reset the database before re-running this exercise.*

The EMP\_DML package contains a set of APIs tailored to the EMP table. Each table generated by DTGen will have a matching "DML" package that contains APIs for use in the applications. In exercise #5, the "get\_mgr\_id\_path", "get\_mgr\_nk\_path", and "get\_id" APIs were briefly introduced. SMITH will again be the target of this exercise.

```

SQL>
SQL> select ename, id, empno, mgr_id_path, mgr_nk_path
2      from emp_act where empno = 7369;

ENAME          ID  EMPNO MGR_ID_PATH          MGR_NK_PATH
-----
SMITH          6   7369 1:2:5          7839:7566:7902

1 row selected.

SQL>
SQL> select emp_dml.get_id(7369) id, emp_dml.get_nk(6) empno,
2      emp_dml.get_mgr_id_path(6) mgr_id_path,
3      emp_dml.get_mgr_nk_path(6) mgr_nk_path

```

```

4      from dual;

  ID  EMPNO MGR_ID_PATH          MGR_NK_PATH
-----
6    7369 1:2:5              7839:7566:7902

1 row selected.

```

As seen in this part of the exercise, the "get\_mgr\_id\_path", "get\_mgr\_nk\_path", and "get\_id" functions are part of the EMP\_DML package and return the same values as the active view. An additional function "get\_nk" will return the natural key for an EMP.ID. Compound natural keys, or natural keys that are made of multiple columns, are returned as a single value. Each column is separated by the NK\_SEP constant in the UTIL package.

Two additional function are available in the EMP\_DML package

```

SQL>
SQL> select emp_dml.get_mgr_id_by_id_path('1:2:5') id
2      from dual;

  ID
----
5

1 row selected.

SQL>
SQL> select emp_dml.get_mgr_id_by_nk_path('7839:7566:7902') id
2      from dual;

  ID
----
5

1 row selected.

```

These functions (get\_mgr\_id\_by\_id\_path and get\_mgr\_id\_by\_nk\_path) will return the id for any full path in a heirarchy. The functions are named "mgr" because it is the manager to employee relationship that yeilds the hierarchy. Without the manager listed in the EMP table, there would be no hierarchy.

The EMP\_DML package has insert, update, and delete procedures available

```

SQL>
SQL> declare
2      id          emp_act.id%TYPE;
3      empno       emp_act.empno%TYPE      := 21;
4      ename       emp_act.ename%TYPE      := 'BOGUS';
5      job         emp_act.job%TYPE        := 'CLERK';
6      mgr_emp_id  emp_act.mgr_emp_id%TYPE;
7      hiredate    emp_act.hiredate%TYPE   := sysdate;
8      sal         emp_act.sal%TYPE        := 1;
9      comm        emp_act.comm%TYPE;
10     dept_id     emp_act.dept_id%TYPE     := 4;
11  begin
12     dbms_output.enable;
13     dbms_output.put_line('id before emp_dml.ins is "' || id || '"');
14     emp_dml.ins
15         (n_id          => id
16         ,n_empno       => empno
17         ,n_ename       => ename
18         ,n_job         => job
19         ,n_mgr_emp_id  => mgr_emp_id
20         ,n_hiredate    => hiredate
21         ,n_sal         => sal
22         ,n_comm        => comm
23         ,n_dept_id     => dept_id
24         );

```

```

25     dbms_output.put_line('id after emp_dml.ins is "' || id || '"');
26 end;
27 /
id before emp_dml.ins is ""
id after emp_dml.ins is "17"

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

SQL>
SQL> select id, empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal, dept_id
      2   from emp_act where ename = 'BOGUS';

```

ID	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	MGR_EMP_NK1	DEPT_NK1
17	21	BOGUS	CLERK	1		40

1 row selected.

Several important aspects of the DML API need to be noted, starting with the definition of the insert API from the EMP\_DML package specification.

```
SQL> describe emp_dml
```

PROCEDURE DEL

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
O_ID_IN	NUMBER	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_ID RETURNS NUMBER

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
EMP_NK1	NUMBER	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_MGR\_ID\_BY\_ID\_PATH RETURNS NUMBER

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
ID_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_MGR\_ID\_BY\_NK\_PATH RETURNS NUMBER

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
NK_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_MGR\_ID\_PATH RETURNS VARCHAR2

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
ID_IN	NUMBER	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_MGR\_NK\_PATH RETURNS VARCHAR2

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
ID_IN	NUMBER	IN	

FUNCTION GET\_NK RETURNS VARCHAR2

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
ID_IN	NUMBER	IN	

PROCEDURE INS

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
N_ID	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_EMPNO	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_ENAME	VARCHAR2	IN/OUT	
N_JOB	VARCHAR2	IN/OUT	
N_MGR_EMP_ID	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_MGR_ID_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	DEFAULT

N_MGR_NK_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	DEFAULT
N_MGR_EMP_NK1_IN	NUMBER	IN	DEFAULT
N_HIREDATE	DATE	IN/OUT	
N_SAL	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_COMM	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_DEPT_ID	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_DEPT_NK1_IN	NUMBER	IN	DEFAULT

PROCEDURE UPD

Argument Name	Type	In/Out	Default?
O_ID_IN	NUMBER	IN	
N_EMPNO	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_ENAME	VARCHAR2	IN/OUT	
N_JOB	VARCHAR2	IN/OUT	
N_MGR_EMP_ID	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_MGR_ID_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	DEFAULT
N_MGR_NK_PATH_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	DEFAULT
N_MGR_EMP_NK1_IN	NUMBER	IN	DEFAULT
N_HIREDATE	DATE	IN/OUT	
N_SAL	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_COMM	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_DEPT_ID	NUMBER	IN/OUT	
N_DEPT_NK1_IN	NUMBER	IN	DEFAULT
NKDATA_PROVIDED_IN	VARCHAR2	IN	DEFAULT

Each "in out" parameter must have a buffer (variables will work) to receive data returned from the API. This is particularly useful for preventing additional round-trips to the database in order to check the data that was inserted. For instance, a sequence was used to generate a new surrogate key for the EMP table during the insert. That new surrogate key was returned from the call and can be seen in the DBMS\_OUTPUT 'id after emp\_dml.ins is "17"'.  
*id after emp\_dml.ins is "17"*

```
SQL>
SQL> begin
  2   dbms_output.enable;
  3   glob.fold_strings := TRUE;
  4   for buff in (
  5     select * from emp
  6     where ename = 'BOGUS' )
  7   loop
  8     buff.job    := 'SALESMAN';
  9     buff.ename := 'Bogus';
 10     dbms_output.put_line('buff.ename before emp_dml.up is '' ||
 11                          buff.ename || ''');
 12     emp_dml.upd
 13       (o_id_in      => buff.id
 14        ,n_empno      => buff.empno
 15        ,n_ename      => buff.ename
 16        ,n_job        => buff.job
 17        ,n_mgr_emp_id => buff.mgr_emp_id
 18        ,n_hiredate   => buff.hiredate
 19        ,n_sal        => buff.sal
 20        ,n_comm       => buff.comm
 21        ,n_dept_id    => buff.dept_id
 22       );
 23     dbms_output.put_line('buff.ename after emp_dml.up is '' ||
 24                          buff.ename || ''');
 25   end loop;
 26 end;
 27 /
buff.ename before emp_dml.up is "Bogus"
buff.ename after emp_dml.up is "BOGUS"
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL>
SQL> select id, empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal, dept_id
  2   from emp_act where ename = 'BOGUS';
```

ID	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	MGR_EMP_NK1	DEPT_NK1
17	21	BOGUS	SALESMAN	1		40

1 row selected.

In this example, the update API is used to change the job for the new employee. Notice that the GLOB.FOLD\_STRINGS is set to TRUE (See exercise #7) and the correct ename was returned from the update API. These APIs will work with the natural keys as well.

```
SQL>
SQL> declare
2   rec emp%ROWTYPE;
3   begin
4       dbms_output.enable;
5       rec.id := null;
6       rec.empno := 22;
7       rec.ename := 'BOGUS';
8       rec.job := 'CLERK';
9       rec.mgr_emp_id := null;
10      rec.hiredate := sysdate;
11      rec.sal := 1;
12      rec.comm := null;
13      rec.dept_id := null;
14      dbms_output.put_line('rec.mgr_emp_id before emp_dml.ins is '' ||
15                          rec.mgr_emp_id || ''');
16      dbms_output.put_line('rec.dept_id before emp_dml.ins is '' ||
17                          rec.dept_id || ''');
18      emp_dml.ins
19      (n_id => rec.id
20      ,n_empno => rec.empno
21      ,n_ename => rec.ename
22      ,n_job => rec.job
23      ,n_mgr_emp_id => rec.mgr_emp_id
24      ,n_mgr_nk_path_in => '7839:7566:7902'
25      ,n_hiredate => rec.hiredate
26      ,n_sal => rec.sal
27      ,n_comm => rec.comm
28      ,n_dept_id => rec.dept_id
29      ,n_dept_nk1_in => 40
30      );
31      dbms_output.put_line('rec.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is '' ||
32                          rec.mgr_emp_id || ''');
33      dbms_output.put_line('rec.dept_id after emp_dml.ins is '' ||
34                          rec.dept_id || ''');
35  end;
36  /
rec.mgr_emp_id before emp_dml.ins is ""
rec.dept_id before emp_dml.ins is ""
rec.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is "5"
rec.dept_id after emp_dml.ins is "4"
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL>
SQL> select id, empno, ename, job, sal, mgr_emp_nk1, dept_nk1
2   from emp_act where ename = 'BOGUS';
```

ID	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	MGR_EMP_NK1	DEPT_NK1
17	21	BOGUS	SALESMAN	1		40
18	22	BOGUS	CLERK	1	7902	40

2 rows selected.

In the above example, another BOGUS employee is created in the EMP table. In this case, the DEPTNO natural key of 40 was used to identify the OPERATIONS department for this employee. Notice that the DEPT\_ID surrogate foreign key was returned by the insert API. "Full path" values can also be used to identify a foreign key record.

```
SQL>
SQL> declare
2   type empcurtype is ref cursor return emp%ROWTYPE;
3   cl empcurtype;
```

```

4      buff emp%rowtype;
5  begin
6      dbms_output.enable;
7      glob.fold_strings := TRUE;
8      open c1 for
9          select * from emp
10         where empno = 21;
11      fetch c1 into buff;
12      close c1;
13      dbms_output.put_line('buff.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is "' ||
14                          buff.mgr_emp_id || '"');
15      emp_dml.upd
16          (o_id_in          => buff.id
17           ,n_empno          => buff.empno
18           ,n_ename         => buff.ename
19           ,n_job           => buff.job
20           ,n_mgr_emp_id    => buff.mgr_emp_id
21           ,n_mgr_nk_path_in => '7839:7566:7902'
22           ,n_hiredate      => buff.hiredate
23           ,n_sal           => buff.sal
24           ,n_comm          => buff.comm
25           ,n_dept_id      => buff.dept_id
26           ,nkdata_provided_in => 'T'
27          );
28      dbms_output.put_line('buff.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is "' ||
29                          buff.mgr_emp_id || '"');
30  end;
31  /
buff.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is ""
buff.mgr_emp_id after emp_dml.ins is "5"

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL>

```

SQL> select id, empno, ename, job, sal, mgr_emp_nk1, dept_nk1
2      from emp_act where ename = 'BOGUS';

```

ID	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	MGR_EMP_NK1	DEPT_NK1
17	21	BOGUS	SALESMAN	1	7902	40
18	22	BOGUS	CLERK	1	7902	40

2 rows selected.

In the above example, the natural key full path value was used to identify the MANAGER. The surrogate key for MGR\_EMP\_ID was returned by the update API. Notice that the "NKDATA\_PROVIDED\_IN" parameter was used to signal the update API that natural keys were being used. In this example, when NKDATA\_PROVIDED\_IN is set to T (any string starting with a t or y), MGR\_EMP\_IS is determined using value changes in the following order:

1. MGR\_EMP\_ID
2. MGR\_EMP\_ID\_PATH
3. MGR\_EMP\_NK\_PATH
4. MGR\_EMP\_NK1

In the example above, there was no change to MGR\_EMP\_ID, or MGR\_EMP\_ID\_PATH (both were null and unchanged). When the change was found in NK\_EMP\_NK\_PATH, the new value for MGR\_EMP\_ID was determined from it. Also, if NKDATA\_PROVIDED\_IN is not set to T (any string starting with a t or y), any values in the natural key fields N\_MGR\_EMP\_ID\_PATH\_IN, N\_MGR\_EMP\_NK\_PATH\_IN, N\_MGR\_EMP\_NK1\_IN, and N\_DEPT\_NK1\_IN field would have been ignored.



## Exercise #9: Custom Check Constraints

### Command Line:

```
sqlplus /nolog @e9
```

*Exercise #9 does not modify the database. This exercise can be repeated without problem.*

During the setup of DTGen for this application, a custom check constraint was configured on the EMP table in DTGen. Below is a login and query of the DTGen configuration for that check constraint.

```
Login to dtgen
Connected.
```

COLUMN_NAME	COMMENTS
TABLES_NK2	TABLES Natural Key Value 2: Abbreviation for this table
SEQ	Sequence number of this check constraint
TEXT	Execution (PL/SQL) text for this check constraint
DESCRIPTION	Description of this check constraint

  

TABLES_NK2	SEQ	TEXT	DESCRIPTION
EMP	10	(comm is null) or (comm is not null and job = 'SALESMAN')	Only SALESMAN can be on commission

From the description above, an error should be generated, if a COMM is given to SMITH, who is a CLERK.

```
Login to dtgen_db_demo
Connected.
```

```
glob.db_constraints := TRUE;
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> select empno, ename, job, mgr_emp_nk1, sal, comm, dept_nk1
       2      from emp_act where ename = 'SMITH';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR_EMP_NK1	SAL	COMM	DEPT_NK1
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	800		20

```
1 row selected.
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> update emp_act
       2      set comm = 1000
       3      where empno = 7369;
```

```
update emp_act
```

```
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-20006: emp_tab.check_rec(): Only SALESMAN can be on commission
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 73
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 155
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_BU", line 10
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_BU'
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_VIEW", line 208
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOU", line 24
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOU'
```

In the above example, the connection was changed from DTGen the application. DB\_CONSTRAINTS was changed to TRUE from the default of FALSE. The query confirms that SMITH is a CLERK and currently has no COMM. The update statement fails with an ORA-20006 and a large stack trace. While this is the expected behavior, it should be noted that the ORA-20006

error text is in fairly plain language. Also, note the stack trace:

1. The EMP\_ACT before update view trigger called
2. the EMP\_VIEW package, which ran
3. an EMP table update, which ran
4. the EMP before update table trigger, which called
5. the EMP\_TAB package.

Contrast that stack trace to the next example.

```
glob.db_constraints := FALSE;

SQL>
SQL> update emp_act
      2      set comm = 1000
      3      where empno = 7369;
update emp_act
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20006: emp_tab.check_rec(): Only SALESMAN can be on commission
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 73
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_TAB", line 155
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_VIEW", line 188
ORA-06512: at "DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW", line 24
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_IOW'
```

The above example produced the same error, but with a much smaller stack trace.

1. The EMP\_ACT before update view trigger called
2. the EMP\_VIEW package, which ran
3. the EMP\_TAB package.

The default value of FALSE for DB\_CONSTRAINTS executes less code, especially if the table triggers and table constraints have been disabled. A possible downside is that this integrity error would have been missed if the same update statement was run against the EMP table instead of the EMP\_ACT view.

```
SQL>
SQL> update emp
      2      set comm = 1000
      3      where empno = 7369;
update emp
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-02290: check constraint (DTGEN_DB_DEMO.EMP_CK10) violated
```

By using the EMP\_TAB package to run the check constraints, an easier to understand error message can be produced. Also, care must be taken to ensure table inserts do not occur if DB\_CONSTRAINTS is set to the default value of FALSE, and table triggers/constraints have been removed for efficiency.