

# **PostgreSQL Tcl Interface Documentation**

**The PostgreSQL Global Development Group and the Tcl  
Interface Group**

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by The PostgreSQL Global Development Group and the Tcl Interface Group

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# Chapter 1. pgctl - Tcl Binding Library

pgctl is a Tcl package for client programs to interface with PostgreSQL servers. It makes most of the functionality of libpq available to Tcl scripts.

## 1.1. Overview

Table 1-1 gives an overview over the commands available in pgctl. These commands are described further on subsequent pages.

**Table 1-1. pgctl Commands**

Command	Description
<code>pg_connect</code>	open a connection to the server
<code>pg_disconnect</code>	close a connection to the server
<code>pg_conndefaults</code>	get connection options and their defaults
<code>pg_exec</code>	send a command to the server
<code>pg_exec_prepared</code>	send a request to execute a prepared statement, with parameters
<code>pg_result</code>	get information about a command result
<code>pg_results</code>	return a list of all the uncleared result handles for a connection
<code>pg_select</code>	loop over the result of a query
<code>pg_execute</code>	send a query and optionally loop over the results
<code>pg_quote</code>	escape a string for inclusion into SQL statements
<code>pg_listen</code>	set or change a callback for asynchronous notification messages
<code>pg_on_connection_loss</code>	set or change a callback for unexpected connection loss
<code>pg_sendquery</code>	issue <code>pg_exec</code> -style command asynchronously
<code>pg_sendquery_prepared</code>	send an asynchronous request to execute a prepared statement, with parameters
<code>pg_getresult</code>	check on results from asynchronously issued commands
<code>pg_isbusy</code>	check to see if the connection is busy processing a query
<code>pg_blocking</code>	set a database connection to be either blocking or nonblocking
<code>pg_cancelrequest</code>	request PostgreSQL abandon processing of the current command
<code>pg_lo_creat</code>	create a large object
<code>pg_lo_open</code>	open a large object

Command	Description
<code>pg_lo_close</code>	close a large object
<code>pg_lo_read</code>	read from a large object
<code>pg_lo_write</code>	write to a large object
<code>pg_lo_lseek</code>	seek to a position in a large object
<code>pg_lo_tell</code>	return the current seek position of a large object
<code>pg_lo_unlink</code>	delete a large object
<code>pg_lo_import</code>	import a large object from a file
<code>pg_lo_export</code>	export a large object to a file

The `pg_lo_*` commands are interfaces to the large object features of PostgreSQL. The functions are designed to mimic the analogous file system functions in the standard Unix file system interface. The `pg_lo_*` commands should be used within a `BEGIN/COMMIT` transaction block because the descriptor returned by `pg_lo_open` is only valid for the current transaction. `pg_lo_import` and `pg_lo_export` *must* be used in a `BEGIN/COMMIT` transaction block.

## 1.2. Loading pgtcl into an Application

Before using pgtcl commands, you must load the `libpgtcl` library into your Tcl application. This is normally done with the `package require` command. Here is an example:

```
package require Pgtcl 1.4
```

`package require` loads the `libpgtcl` shared library, and loads any additional Tcl code that is part of the `Pgtcl` package.

The old way to load the shared library is by using the Tcl `load` command. Here is an example:

```
load libpgtcl[info sharedlibextension]
```

Although this way of loading the shared library is deprecated, we continue to document it for the time being, because it may help in debugging if, for some reason, `package require` is failing. The use of `info sharedlibextension` is recommended in preference to hard-wiring `.so` or `.sl` or `.dll` into the program.

The `load` command will fail unless the system's dynamic loader knows where to look for the `libpgtcl` shared library file. You may need to work with `ldconfig`, or set the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, or use some equivalent facility for your platform to make it work. Refer to the PostgreSQL installation instructions for more information.

`libpgtcl` in turn depends on the interface library `libpq`, so the dynamic loader must also be able to find the `libpq` shared library. In practice this is seldom an issue, since both of these shared libraries are normally stored in the same directory, but it can be a stumbling block in some configurations.

If you use a custom executable for your application, you might choose to statically bind `libpgtcl` into the executable and thereby avoid the `load` command and the potential problems of dynamic linking. See the source code for `pgtclsh` for an example.

## 1.3. pgtcl Command Reference

### pg\_connect

#### Name

`pg_connect` — open a connection to the server

#### Synopsis

```
pg_connect -conninfo connectOptions
pg_connect dbName ?-host hostName? ?-port portNumber? ?-tty tty? ?-options serverOptions
```

#### Description

`pg_connect` opens a connection to the PostgreSQL server.

Two syntaxes are available. In the older one, each possible option has a separate option switch in the `pg_connect` command. In the newer form, a single option string is supplied that can contain multiple option values. `pg_conndefaults` can be used to retrieve information about the available options in the newer syntax.

#### Arguments

##### New style

*connectOptions*

A string of connection options, each written in the form `keyword = value`. A list of valid options can be found in the description of the libpq function `PQconnectdb`.

##### Old style

*dbName*

The name of the database to connect to.

`-host hostName`

The host name of the database server to connect to.

`-port portNumber`

The TCP port number of the database server to connect to.

`-tty tty`

A file or TTY for optional debug output from the server.

`-options serverOptions`

Additional configuration options to pass to the server.

## **Return Value**

If successful, a handle for a database connection is returned. Handles start with the prefix `pgsql`.



# pg\_disconnect

## Name

`pg_disconnect` — close a connection to the server

## Synopsis

```
pg_disconnect conn
```

## Description

`pg_disconnect` closes a connection to the PostgreSQL server.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection to be closed.

## Return Value

None

# pg\_conndefaults

## Name

`pg_conndefaults` — get connection options and their defaults

## Synopsis

```
pg_conndefaults
```

## Description

`pg_conndefaults` returns information about the connection options available in `pg_connect -conninfo` and the current default value for each option.

## Arguments

None

## Return Value

The result is a list describing the possible connection options and their current default values. Each entry in the list is a sublist of the format:

```
{optname label dispchar dispsize value}
```

where the *optname* is usable as an option in `pg_connect -conninfo`.

# pg\_exec

## Name

`pg_exec` — send a command to the server

## Synopsis

```
pg_exec conn commandString ?args?
```

## Description

`pg_exec` submits a command to the PostgreSQL server and returns a result. Command result handles start with the connection handle and add a period and a result number.

Note that lack of a Tcl error is not proof that the command succeeded! An error message returned by the server will be processed as a command result with failure status, not by generating a Tcl error in `pg_exec`.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to execute the command.

*commandString*

The SQL command to execute.

*args*

For PostgreSQL versions greater than 7.4, *args* consists of zero or more optional values that can be inserted, unquoted, into the SQL statement using `$`-style substitution.

## Return Value

A result handle. A Tcl error will be returned if `pgtcl` was unable to obtain a server response. Otherwise, a command result object is created and a handle for it is returned. This handle can be passed to `pg_result` to obtain the results of the command.

## Example

```
pg_exec $conn {select * from table1 where id = $1 and user = $2} $id $user
```

# pg\_exec\_prepared

## Name

`pg_exec_prepared` — send a request to execute a prepared SQL statement to the server

## Synopsis

```
pg_exec_prepared conn statementName ?args?
```

## Description

`pg_exec_prepared` submits a command to the PostgreSQL server and returns a result.

`pg_exec_prepared` functions identically to `pg_exec`, except that it operates using statements prepared by the `PREPARE` SQL command.

Note that prepared statements are only support under PostgreSQL 7.4 and later.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to execute the command.

*statementName*

The name of the prepared statement to execute.

*args*

*args* consists of zero or more optional values that can be inserted, unquoted, into the SQL statement using `$`-style substitution.

## Return Value

A result handle. See `pg_exec` for details.

## Example

```
pg_exec $conn {prepare insert_people
    (varchar, varchar, varchar, varchar, varchar, varchar)
    as insert into people values ($1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6);}
```

*pg\_exec\_prepared*

pg\_exec\_prepared \$conn insert\_people \$email \$name \$address \$city \$state \$zip

# pg\_result

## Name

`pg_result` — get information about a command result

## Synopsis

```
pg_result resultHandle resultOption
```

## Description

`pg_result` returns information about a command result created by a prior `pg_exec`.

You can keep a command result around for as long as you need it, but when you are done with it, be sure to free it by executing `pg_result -clear`. Otherwise, you have a memory leak, and `pgctl` will eventually start complaining that you have created too many command result objects.

## Arguments

*resultHandle*

The handle of the command result.

*resultOption*

One of the following options, specifying which piece of result information to return:

`-status`

The status of the result.

`-error ?diagCode?`

The error message, if the status indicates an error, otherwise an empty string.

*diagCode*, if specified, requests data for a specific diagnostic code:

*severity*

The severity; the field contents are `ERROR`, `FATAL`, or `PANIC`, in an error message, or `WARNING`, `NOTICE`, `DEBUG`, `INFO`, or `LOG`, in a notice message, or a localized translation of one of these.

*sqlstate*

The `SQLSTATE` code for the error. (See PostgreSQL manual Appendix A).

*primary*

The primary human-readable error message (typically one line).

`detail`

An optional secondary error message carrying more detail about the problem, which may run to multiple lines.

`hint`

An optional suggestion about what to do about the problem. This is intended to differ from detail in that it offers advice (potentially inappropriate) rather than hard facts.

The result may run to multiple lines.

`position`

A string containing a decimal integer indicating an error cursor position as an index into the original statement string.

The first character has index 1, and positions are measured in characters not bytes.

`context`

An indication of the context in which the error occurred. Presently this includes a call stack traceback of active PL functions. The trace is one entry per line, most recent first.

`file`

The filename of the source code location where the error was reported.

`line`

The line number of the source code location where the error was reported.

`function`

The name of the source code function reporting the error.

`-conn`

The connection that produced the result.

`-oid`

If the command was an `INSERT`, the OID of the inserted row, otherwise 0.

`-numTuples`

The number of rows (tuples) returned by the query.

`-cmdTuples`

The number of rows (tuples) affected by the command. (This is similar to `-numTuples` but relevant to `INSERT` and `UPDATE` commands.)

`-numAttrs`

The number of columns (attributes) in each row.

`-assign arrayName`

Assign the results to an array, using subscripts of the form (`rowNumber`, `columnName`).

`-assignbyidx arrayName ?appendstr?`

Assign the results to an array using the values of the first column and the names of the remaining column as keys. If *appendstr* is given then it is appended to each key. In short, all but the first column of each row are stored into the array, using subscripts of the form `(firstColumnValue, columnNameAppendStr)`.

`-getTuple rowNumber`

Returns the columns of the indicated row in a list. Row numbers start at zero.

`-tupleArray rowNumber arrayName`

Stores the columns of the row in array *arrayName*, indexed by column names. Row numbers start at zero.

`-attributes`

Returns a list of the names of the columns in the result.

`-lAttributes`

Returns a list of sublists, `{name typeId typeSize}` for each column.

`-list`

Returns one list containing all the data returned by the query.

`-lList`

Returns a list of lists, where each embedded list represents a tuple in the result.

`-clear`

Clear the command result object.

## Return Value

The result depends on the selected option, as described above.



# pg\_select

## Name

`pg_select` — loop over the result of a query

## Synopsis

```
pg_select conn commandString arrayVar procedure
```

## Description

`pg_select` submits a query (`SELECT` statement) to the PostgreSQL server and executes a given chunk of code for each row in the result. The *commandString* must be a `SELECT` statement; anything else returns an error. The *arrayVar* variable is an array name used in the loop. For each row, *arrayVar* is filled in with the row values, using the column names as the array indices. Then the *procedure* is executed.

In addition to the column values, the following special entries are made in the array:

`.headers`

A list of the column names returned by the query.

`.numcols`

The number of columns returned by the query.

`.tupno`

The current row number, starting at zero and incrementing for each iteration of the loop body.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to execute the query.

*commandString*

The SQL query to execute.

*arrayVar*

An array variable for returned rows.

*procedure*

The procedure to run for each returned row.

## Return Value

None

## Examples

This examples assumes that the table `table1` has columns `control` and `name` (and perhaps others):

```
pg_select $pgconn "SELECT * FROM table1;" array {  
    puts [format "%5d %s" $array(control) $array(name)]  
}
```

# pg\_execute

## Name

`pg_execute` — send a query and optionally loop over the results

## Synopsis

```
pg_execute ?-array arrayVar? ?-oid oidVar? conn commandString ?procedure?
```

## Description

`pg_execute` submits a command to the PostgreSQL server.

If the command is not a `SELECT` statement, the number of rows affected by the command is returned. If the command is an `INSERT` statement and a single row is inserted, the OID of the inserted row is stored in the variable `oidVar` if the optional `-oid` argument is supplied.

If the command is a `SELECT` statement, then, for each row in the result, the row values are stored in the `arrayVar` variable, if supplied, using the column names as the array indices, else in variables named by the column names, and then the optional `procedure` is executed if supplied. (Omitting the `procedure` probably makes sense only if the query will return a single row.) The number of rows selected is returned.

The `procedure` can use the Tcl commands `break`, `continue`, and `return` with the expected behavior. Note that if the `procedure` executes `return`, then `pg_execute` does not return the number of affected rows.

`pg_execute` is a newer function which provides a superset of the features of `pg_select` and can replace `pg_exec` in many cases where access to the result handle is not needed.

For server-handled errors, `pg_execute` will throw a Tcl error and return a two-element list. The first element is an error code, such as `PGRES_FATAL_ERROR`, and the second element is the server error text. For more serious errors, such as failure to communicate with the server, `pg_execute` will throw a Tcl error and return just the error message text.

## Arguments

`-array arrayVar`

Specifies the name of an array variable where result rows are stored, indexed by the column names. This is ignored if `commandString` is not a `SELECT` statement.

`-oid oidVar`

Specifies the name of a variable into which the OID from an `INSERT` statement will be stored.

`conn`

The handle of the connection on which to execute the command.

*commandString*

The SQL command to execute.

*procedure*

Optional procedure to execute for each result row of a `SELECT` statement.

## Return Value

The number of rows affected or returned by the command.

## Examples

In the following examples, error checking with `catch` has been omitted for clarity.

Insert a row and save the OID in `result_oid`:

```
pg_execute -oid result_oid $pgconn "INSERT INTO mytable VALUES (1);"
```

Print the columns `item` and `value` from each row:

```
pg_execute -array d $pgconn "SELECT item, value FROM mytable;" {
    puts "Item=$d(item) Value=$d(value)"
}
```

Find the maximum and minimum values and store them in `$s(max)` and `$s(min)`:

```
pg_execute -array s $pgconn "SELECT max(value) AS max, min(value) AS min FROM mytable;"
```

Find the maximum and minimum values and store them in `$max` and `$min`:

```
pg_execute $pgconn "SELECT max(value) AS max, min(value) AS min FROM mytable;"
```

# pg\_results

## Name

`pg_results` — return a list of all the uncleared result handles for a connection

## Synopsis

```
pg_results conn
```

## Description

`pg_results` returns a list off all of the PostgreSQL result handles returned by `pg_exec`, `pg_exec_prepared`, `pg_sendquery`, `pg_sendquery_prepared`, etc.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to listen for notifications.

## Return Value

A list of all of the result handles that haven't been cleared with `pg_result -clear`.

The list can be empty if there are no uncleared result handles.

# pg\_listen

## Name

`pg_listen` — set or change a callback for asynchronous notification messages

## Synopsis

```
pg_listen conn notifyName ?callbackCommand?
```

## Description

`pg_listen` creates, changes, or cancels a request to listen for asynchronous notification messages from the PostgreSQL server. With a *callbackCommand* parameter, the request is established, or the command string of an already existing request is replaced. With no *callbackCommand* parameter, a prior request is canceled.

After a `pg_listen` request is established, the specified command string is executed whenever a notification message bearing the given name arrives from the server. This occurs when any PostgreSQL client application issues a `NOTIFY` command referencing that name. The command string is executed from the Tcl idle loop. That is the normal idle state of an application written with Tk. In non-Tk Tcl shells, you can execute `update` or `vwait` to cause the idle loop to be entered.

You should not invoke the SQL statements `LISTEN` or `UNLISTEN` directly when using `pg_listen`. `pgtcl` takes care of issuing those statements for you. But if you want to send a notification message yourself, invoke the SQL `NOTIFY` statement using `pg_exec`.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to listen for notifications.

*notifyName*

The name of the notification condition to start or stop listening to.

*callbackCommand*

If present, provides the command string to execute when a matching notification arrives.

## Return Value

None

# pg\_on\_connection\_loss

## Name

`pg_on_connection_loss` — set or change a callback for unexpected connection loss

## Synopsis

```
pg_on_connection_loss conn ?callbackCommand?
```

## Description

`pg_on_connection_loss` creates, changes, or cancels a request to execute a callback command if an unexpected loss of connection to the database occurs. With a *callbackCommand* parameter, the request is established, or the command string of an already existing request is replaced. With no *callbackCommand* parameter, a prior request is canceled.

The callback command string is executed from the Tcl idle loop. That is the normal idle state of an application written with Tk. In non-Tk Tcl shells, you can execute `update` or `vwait` to cause the idle loop to be entered.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle to watch for connection losses.

*callbackCommand*

If present, provides the command string to execute when connection loss is detected.

## Return Value

None

# pg\_sendquery

## Name

`pg_sendquery` — send a query string to the backend connection without waiting for a result

## Synopsis

```
pg_sendquery conn commandString
```

## Description

`pg_sendquery` submits a command to the PostgreSQL server. This function works like `pg_exec`, except that it does not return a result. Rather, the command is issued to the backend asynchronously.

The result is either an error message or nothing. An empty return indicates that the command was dispatched to the backend.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to execute the command.

*commandString*

The SQL command to execute.

## Return Value

A Tcl error will be returned if `pgtcl` was unable to issue the command. Otherwise, an empty string will be return. It is up to the developer to use `pg_getresult` to obtain results from commands issued with `pg_sendquery`.



# pg\_sendquery\_prepared

## Name

`pg_sendquery_prepared` — send a request to execute a prepared statement to the backend connection, without waiting for a result

## Synopsis

```
pg_sendquery_prepared conn statementName ?args?
```

## Description

`pg_sendquery_prepared` submits a command to the PostgreSQL server. This function works like `pg_exec`, except that it does not return a result. Rather, the command is issued to the backend asynchronously.

The result is either an error message or nothing. An empty return indicates that the command was dispatched to the backend.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of the connection on which to execute the command.

*statementName*

The name of the prepared SQL statement to execute asynchronously.

*args*

*args* consists of zero or more optional values that can be inserted, unquoted, into the SQL statement using `$`-style substitution.

## Return Value

A Tcl error will be returned if `pgtcl` was unable to issue the command. Otherwise, an empty string will be return. It is up to the developer to use `pg_getresult` to obtain results from commands issued with `pg_sendquery`.

# pg\_getresult

## Name

`pg_getresult` — process asynchronous results

## Synopsis

```
pg_getresult conn
```

## Description

`pg_getresult` checks to see if any commands issued by `pg_sendquery` have completed.

This will return the same sort of result handle that `pg_exec` returns.

If there is no query currently being processed or all of the results have been obtained, `pg_getresult` returns nothing.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database to which asynchronous requests are being issued.

## Return Value

If a query result is available, a command result object is returned. This handle can be passed to `pg_result` to obtain the results of the command.

If there is no query currently being processed or all of the results have been obtained, `pg_getresult` returns nothing.

# pg\_isbusy

## Name

`pg_isbusy` — see if a query is busy

## Synopsis

```
pg_isbusy conn
```

## Description

`pg_isbusy` checks to see if the backend is busy handling a query or not.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

## Return Value

Returns 1 if the backend is busy, in which case a call to `pg_getresult` would block, otherwise it returns 0.

# pg\_blocking

## Name

`pg_blocking` — see or set whether or not a connection is set to blocking or nonblocking

## Synopsis

```
pg_blocking conn ?mode?
```

## Description

`pg_blocking` can set the connection to either blocking or nonblocking, and it can see which way the connection is currently set.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*mode*

If present, sets the mode of the connection to `nonblocking` if 0. Otherwise it sets the connection to `blocking`.

## Return Value

Returns nothing if called with the *mode* argument. Otherwise it returns 1 if the connection is set for `blocking`, or 0 if the connection is set for `nonblocking`.

# pg\_cancelrequest

## Name

`pg_cancelrequest` — request that PostgreSQL abandon processing of the current command

## Synopsis

```
pg_cancelrequest conn
```

## Description

`pg_cancelrequest` requests that the processing of the current command be abandoned.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

## Return Value

Returns nothing if the command was successfully dispatched or if no query was being processed. Otherwise, returns an error.

# pg\_quote

## Name

`pg_quote` — escapes a string for inclusion into SQL statements

## Synopsis

```
pg_quote string
```

## Description

`pg_quote` quotes a string and escapes single quotes and backslashes within the string, making it safe for inclusion into SQL statements.

If you're doing something like

```
pg_exec $conn "insert into foo values ('$name');"
```

and `name` contains text including an unescaped single quote, such as Bob's House, the insert will fail. Passing value strings through `pg_quote` make sure they can be used as values and stuff in PostgreSQL.

```
pg_exec $conn "insert into foo values ([pg_quote $name]);"
```

...will make sure that any special characters that occur in `name`, such as single quote or backslash, will be properly quoted.

## Arguments

*string*

The string to be escaped.

## Return Value

Returns the string, escaped for inclusion into SQL queries. Note that it adds a set of single quotes around the outside of the string as well.

# pg\_lo\_creat

## Name

`pg_lo_creat` — create a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_creat conn mode
```

## Description

`pg_lo_creat` creates a large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which to create the large object.

*mode*

The access mode for the large object. It can be any or'ing together of `INV_READ` and `INV_WRITE`.

The “or” operator is `|`. For example:

```
[pg_lo_creat $conn "INV_READ|INV_WRITE"]
```

## Return Value

The OID of the large object created.

# pg\_lo\_open

## Name

`pg_lo_open` — open a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_open conn loid mode
```

## Description

`pg_lo_open` opens a large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*loid*

The OID of the large object.

*mode*

Specifies the access mode for the large object. Mode can be either `r`, `w`, or `rw`.

## Return Value

A descriptor for use in later large-object commands.



# pg\_lo\_close

## Name

`pg_lo_close` — close a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_close conn descriptor
```

## Description

`pg_lo_close` closes a large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*descriptor*

A descriptor for the large object from `pg_lo_open`.

## Return Value

None

# pg\_lo\_read

## Name

`pg_lo_read` — read from a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_read conn descriptor bufVar len
```

## Description

`pg_lo_read` reads at most *len* bytes from a large object into a variable named *bufVar*.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*descriptor*

A descriptor for the large object from `pg_lo_open`.

*bufVar*

The name of a buffer variable to contain the large object segment.

*len*

The maximum number of bytes to read.

## Return Value

The number of bytes actually read is returned; this could be less than the number requested if the end of the large object is reached first. In event of an error, the return value is negative.

# pg\_lo\_write

## Name

`pg_lo_write` — write to a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_write conn descriptor buf len
```

## Description

`pg_lo_write` writes at most *len* bytes from a variable *buf* to a large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*descriptor*

A descriptor for the large object from `pg_lo_open`.

*buf*

The string to write to the large object (not a variable name, but the value itself).

*len*

The maximum number of bytes to write. The number written will be the smaller of this value and the length of the string.

## Return Value

The number of bytes actually written is returned; this will ordinarily be the same as the number requested. In event of an error, the return value is negative.

# pg\_lo\_lseek

## Name

`pg_lo_lseek` — seek to a position of a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_lseek conn descriptor offset whence
```

## Description

`pg_lo_lseek` moves the current read/write position to *offset* bytes from the position specified by *whence*.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*descriptor*

A descriptor for the large object from `pg_lo_open`.

*offset*

The new seek position in bytes.

*whence*

Specified from where to calculate the new seek position: `SEEK_CUR` (from current position), `SEEK_END` (from end), or `SEEK_SET` (from start).

## Return Value

None

# pg\_lo\_tell

## Name

`pg_lo_tell` — return the current seek position of a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_tell conn descriptor
```

## Description

`pg_lo_tell` returns the current read/write position in bytes from the beginning of the large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*descriptor*

A descriptor for the large object from `pg_lo_open`.

## Return Value

A zero-based offset in bytes suitable for input to `pg_lo_lseek`.

# pg\_lo\_unlink

## Name

`pg_lo_unlink` — delete a large object

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_unlink conn oid
```

## Description

`pg_lo_unlink` deletes the specified large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*oid*

The OID of the large object.

## Return Value

None

# pg\_lo\_import

## Name

`pg_lo_import` — import a large object from a file

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_import conn filename
```

## Description

`pg_lo_import` reads the specified file and places the contents into a new large object.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which to create the large object.

*filename*

Specified the file from which to import the data.

## Return Value

The OID of the large object created.

## Notes

`pg_lo_import` must be called within a `BEGIN/COMMIT` transaction block.

# pg\_lo\_export

## Name

`pg_lo_export` — export a large object to a file

## Synopsis

```
pg_lo_export conn loid filename
```

## Description

`pg_lo_export` writes the specified large object into a file.

## Arguments

*conn*

The handle of a connection to the database in which the large object exists.

*loid*

The OID of the large object.

*filename*

Specifies the file into which the data is to be exported.

## Return Value

None

## Notes

`pg_lo_export` must be called within a `BEGIN/COMMIT` transaction block.



## 1.4. Example Program

Example 1-1 shows a small example of how to use the pgctl commands.

### Example 1-1. pgctl Example Program

```
# getDBs :
#  get the names of all the databases at a given host and port number
#  with the defaults being the localhost and port 5432
#  return them in alphabetical order
proc getDBs { {host "localhost"} {port "5432"} } {
    # datnames is the list to be result
    set conn [pg_connect templatel -host $host -port $port]
    set res [pg_exec $conn "SELECT datname FROM pg_database ORDER BY datname;"]
    set ntups [pg_result $res -numTuples]
    for {set i 0} {$i < $ntups} {incr i} {
        lappend datnames [pg_result $res -getTuple $i]
    }
    pg_result $res -clear
    pg_disconnect $conn
    return $datnames
}
```