Slick database access with Scala

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Idea

- Write your database code in Scala
 - Instead of SQL, JPQL, Criteria API, etc.

for { p <- Person } yield p.name</pre>



select p.NAME from PERSON p



```
select x2.x3, count(1) from (
  select * from (
    select x4."NAME" as x5, x4."AGE" as x3
        from "PERSON" x4 where x4."AGE" < 20
    union all select x6."NAME" as x5, x6."AGE" as x3
        from "PERSON" x6 where x6."AGE" >= 50
    ) x7 where x7.x5 like 'A%' escape '^'
  ) x2
group by x2.x3
```

Agenda

- Key Concepts
- Live Demo
- Under The Hood
- Outlook

Slick

Scala Language Integrated Connection Kit

- Database query and access library for Scala
- Successor of ScalaQuery
- Developed at Typesafe and EPFL
- Version 0.11 launched in August
- 1.0 to be released shortly after Scala 2.10
- Use ScalaQuery 0.11-M1 for Scala 2.9 instead

Supported Databases

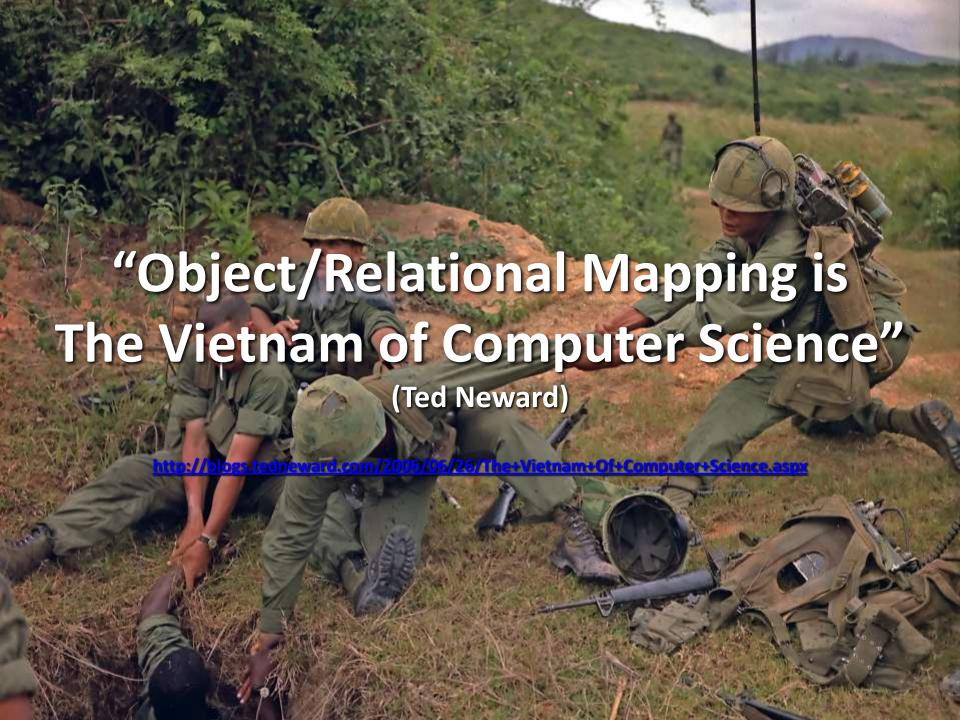
- PostgreSQL
- MySQL
- H2
- Hsqldb
- Derby / JavaDB
- SQL Server
- SQLite
- Access

Closed-Source Slick Extensions (commercially supported by Typesafe) to be released with 1.0:

- Oracle
- DB/2

Next big step: NoSQL!
MongoDB support coming
Q1/2013

Why not use an ORM tool?



Impedance Mismatch: Concepts

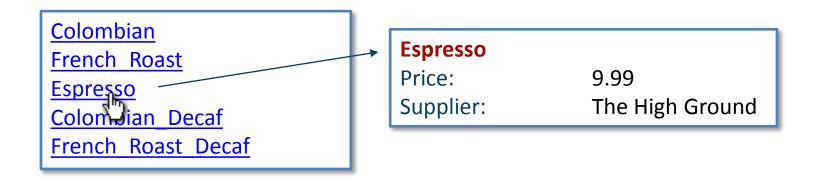
Object-Oriented:

- Identity
- State
- Behaviour
- Encapsulation

Relational:

- Identity
- State: Transactional
- Behaviour
- Encapsulation

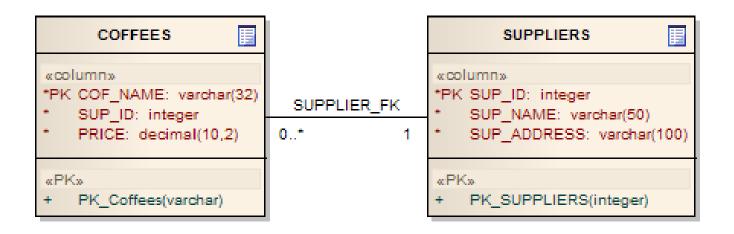
Impedance Mismatch: Retrieval

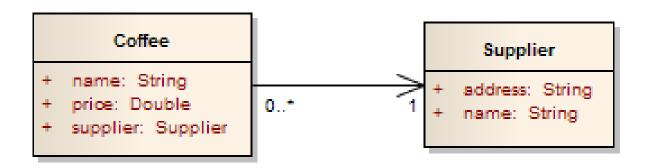


select COF_NAME
from COFFEES

```
select c.*, s.SUP_NAME
from COFFEES c, SUPPLIERS s
where c.COF_NAME = ?
and c.SUP_ID = s.SUP_ID
```

Impedance Mismatch: Retrieval





Impedance Mismatch: Retrieval

```
Colombian
                             Espresso
French Roast
                             Price:
                                             9.99
Espresso
                             Supplier:
                                             The High Ground
Colombian Decaf
French Roast Decaf
  def getAllCoffees(): Seq[Coffee] = ...
  def printLinks(s: Seq[Coffee]) {
    for(c <- s) println(c.name + " " + c.price)</pre>
  def printDetails(c: Coffee) {
    println(c.name)
    println("Price: " + c.price)
    println("Supplier: " + c.supplier.name)
```

O/R Mapper

 Mapping low-level programming (OOP) to high-level concepts (relational algebra)

Not transparent

Better Match: Functional Programming

```
case class Coffee(name: String,
                        supplierId: Int, price: Double)

    Relation

    Attribute

                        val coffees = Set(
                          Coffee("Colombian", 101, 7.99),
Tuple
                          Coffee("French_Roast", 49, 8.99),
                           Coffee("Espresso", 150, 9.99)

    Relation Value

                         - mutable state in the DB

    Relation Variable
```

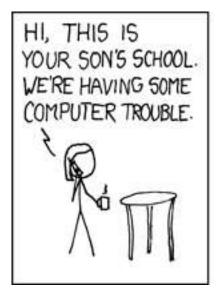
Compared to ORMs

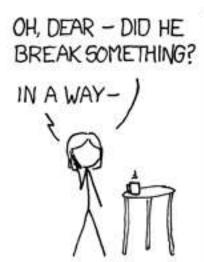
- Slick is simple!
 - Just write your queries in Scala
- Slick is explicit!
 - No lazy loading means predictable performance
 - Only read the data you need
- Slick is functional!
 - No mutable state (except in the database)

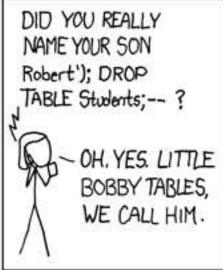
Why not write your own SQL code?

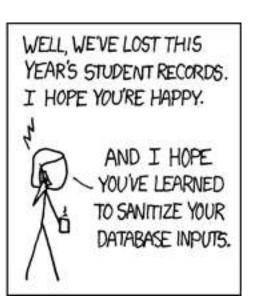
SQL

- Non-compositional syntax
- Generating SQL via string manipulation is awkward
- Generating it from templates (e.g. MyBatis) is verbose
- Easy to make mistakes which are not caught at compile-time









Compared to SQL

- Slick is simple!
 - Just write your queries in Scala
- Slick is compositional!
 - Not based on ad-hoc syntax and semantics
- Slick is safe!
 - Protects against type errors, spelling mistakes, wrong composition, etc.





```
def personsMatching(pattern: String)(conn: Connection) = {
 val st = conn.prepareStatement(
    "select id, name from person where name like ?")
 try {
    st.setString(1, pattern)
   val rs = st.executeQuery()
   try {
      val b = new ListBuffer[(Int, String)]
      while(rs.next)
        b.append((rs.getInt(1), rs.getString(2)))
      b.toList
    } finally rs.close()
  } finally st.close()
```





```
def personsMatching(pattern: String)(implicit session: Session) =
    sql"select id, name from person where name like $pattern")
    .as[(Int, String)].list
```

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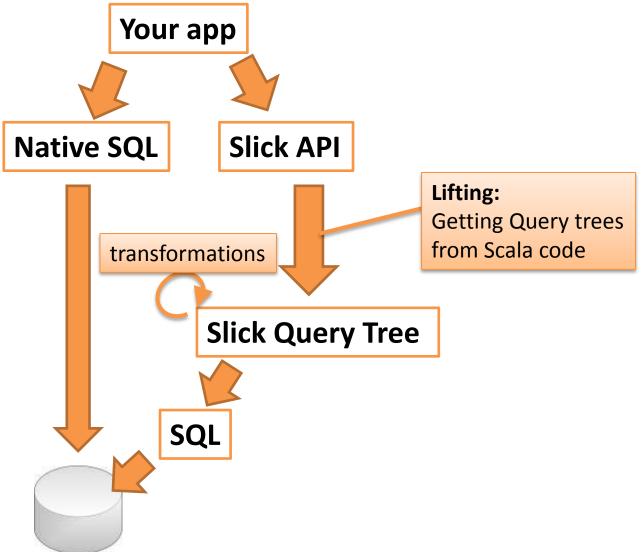
Live Demo

- Clone it from https://github.com/szeiger/slick-scalaexchange2012
- Scaffolding, tables, mapping, insert
- Query, map, getting results, printing statements
- Comprehension, implicit join, sortBy, table methods, foreign keys
- Finders, foreach, bind variables, templates
- Implicit join, pagination, outer join, Option
- groupBy

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Under the hood



How lifting works

```
for( p <- Persons if p.name === "Stefan" ) yield p.name</pre>
      Scala desugaring
                          Column[String]
                                         String (implicitly to Column[String])
    Persons.withFilter(p=>p.name === "Stefan"), map(p=>p.name)
                                       Projection("p",
                                        Filter("p",
                                         Table(Person),
                                         Equals(
                                          ColumnRef( "p", "name" ),
                                          Constant( name )
"select name
        from person
                                        ColumnRef( "p", "name" )
                where name = 'Stefa
```

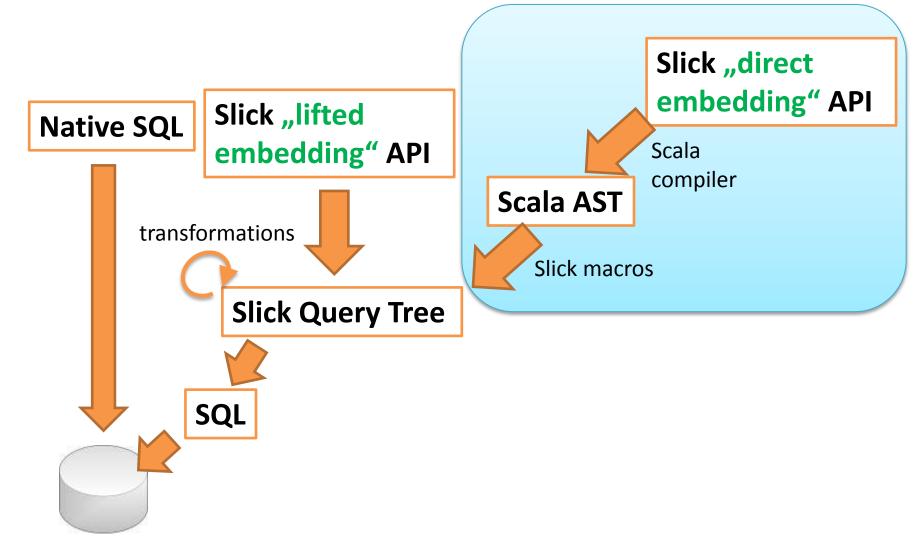
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Beyond JDBC

- New back-end architecture
- MongoDB support
- Other NoSQL databases
- Enabling SQL-based non-JDBC drivers (e.g. SQLite on Android)
- Other data sources (e.g. Web Services)

Direct Embedding



Direct Embedding

- Real Scala (types, methods) using macros instead of emulation using lifting
 - no need to think about differences anymore
 - identical syntax
 - == instead of ===
 - if-else instead of Case.If-Else
 - ...
 - identical error messages
- Compile-time optimizations
- More compile-time checks

Type Providers

Based on type macros

```
object Coffees extends Table[(String, Int, Double)]("COFFEES") {
   def name = column[String]("NAME")
   def supID = column[Int ]("SUP_ID")
   def price = column[Double]("PRICE")
   def * = name ~ supID ~ price
}
```

Type Providers

Based on type macros

Nested Collections

 As seen in the Scala Integrated Query research prototype

```
for {
   s <- Suppliers
   c <- s.coffees
} yield (s, c)

Flat result set</pre>
```

Nested Collections

 As seen in the Scala Integrated Query research prototype

```
for {
   s <- Suppliers
   val cs = s.coffees
} yield (s, cs)

Nested collection</pre>
```

Multiple execution strategies are possible

Slick.typesafe.com

