

Table of Contents

Overview	1
Quick Start	2
Concepts	2
Data Types	2
Symbolic Constants	3
<i>Function Return Codes</i>	3
Normal Return Codes	3
Error Return Codes	3
<i>Limits</i>	4
Data Structures	4
Macros	4
Simple API	5
ydb_data_s()	5
ydb_get_s()	5
ydb_kill_s()	6
ydb_kill_excl_s()	6
ydb_length_s()	6
ydb_message()	7
ydb_node_next_s()	7
ydb_node_previous_s()	7
ydb_put_s()	8
ydb_subscript_next_s()	8
ydb_subscript_previous_s()	8
ydb_withdraw_s()	8
Programming Notes	9
<i>Numeric Considerations</i>	9
Canonical Numbers	9

Overview

libyottadb is a library for for accessing the YottaDB engine from C using its Simple API. A process can both call the Simple API as well as call functions written in M, the scripting language embedded in YottaDB, and exported.

Caveat: This code does not exist yet. The user documentation is being written ahead of the code, and will change in the event the code needs to differ from this document for a valid technical reason.

Quick Start

The Quick Start section needs to be fleshed out.

1. Install YottaDB.
2. `#include` the `yottadb.h` file in your C program and compile it.
3. Perform any database configuration and initialization needed (configuring global directories, creating database files, starting a Source Server process, etc.).
4. Run your program, ensuring either that `libyottadb.so` is in the load path of your program, or that it is preloaded.

Concepts

The Concepts section needs to be written.

Key-value

Local and global variables

Subscripts (keys) of variables accessed using Simple API are strings. When a string is a [canonical number](#) YottaDB internally converts and stores it as a number. When ordering (collating) subscripts:

- Null (empty string) subscripts precede all numeric subscripts.
 - **YottaDB strongly recommends against applications that use null subscripts.**
- Numeric subscripts precede string subscripts.
 - Numeric subscripts in numeric order.
- String subscripts collate in byte order.

Data Types

Data types are defined by including `yottadb.h` and are one of:

`ydb_int_t` and `ydb_uint_t` — Signed and unsigned integers, that are *at least* 16 bits.

`ydb_long_t` and `ydb_ulong_t` — Signed and unsigned integers, that are *at least* 32 bits.

`ydb_maxsub_t` — A signed integer that is able to store the maximum number of subscripts of a local or global variable, `YDB_MAX_SUB`. It is signed rather than unsigned to permit a negative value for “name level” invocations of [ydb_subscript_next_s\(\)](#) and [ydb_subscript_previous_s\(\)](#).

`ydb_maxsub_t` is a subset of `ydb_int_t`.

`ydb_status_t` — A signed integer which is the return value (status) of a call to a libyottadb function. `ydb_status_t` is a subset of `ydb_long_t`.

`ydb_strlen_t` — An unsigned integer type that is able to store the maximum length of a string, `YDB_MAX_STR`. `ydb_strlen_t` is a subset of `ydb_ulong_t`.

`ydb_uchar_t` — An unsigned data value that is *exactly* 8-bits (one byte).

Symbolic Constants

The `yottadb.h` file defines several symbolic constants, which are one of the following types:

- Function Return Codes, which in turn are one of:
 - Normal Return Codes
 - Error Return Codes
- Limits
- Other

Function Return Codes

Return codes from calls to libyottadb are of type `ydb_status_t`. Normal return codes are non-negative (greater than or equal to zero); error return codes are negative.

Normal Return Codes

Symbolic constants for normal return codes have `YDB_` prefixes other than `YDB_ERR_`

`YDB_STATUS_OK` — Normal return following successful execution.

Error Return Codes

Symbolic constants for error codes returned by calls to libyottadb are prefixed with `YDB_ERR_` and are all less than zero.¹ The symbolic constants below are not a complete list of all error messages that Simple API functions can return — error return codes can indicate system errors and database errors, not just application errors. The `ydb_message()` function provides a way to get more detailed information about any error code returned by a Simple API function, including error codes for return values without symbolic constants.

`YDB_ERR_GVUNDEF` — No value exists at a requested global variable node.

`YDB_ERR_INSUFFSUBS` — A call to `ydb_node_next_s()` or `ydb_node_previous_s()` did not provide enough parameters for the return values.²

`YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN` — A buffer provided by the caller is not long enough for a string to be returned, or the length of a string passed as a parameter exceeds `YDB_MAX_STR`. In the event the return code is `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN` and if `*xyz` is a `ydb_string_t` value whose `xyz->alloc` indicates insufficient space, then `xyz->used` is set to the size required of a sufficiently large buffer, and `xyz->address` points to the first `xyz->alloc` bytes of the value. In this case the `used` field of a `ydb_string_t` structure is greater than the `alloc` field.

`YDB_ERR_KEY2BIG` — The length of a global variable name and subscripts exceeds the limit configured for the database region to which it is mapped.

`YDB_ERR_LVUNDEF` — No value exists at a requested local variable node.³

`YDB_ERR_MAXNRSUBSCRIPTS` — The number of subscripts specified in the call exceeds `YDB_MAX_SUB`.

`YDB_ERR_UNKNOWN` — A call to `ydb_zmessage()` specified an invalid message code.

`YDB_ERR_VARNAMEINVALID` — A variable name is too long.⁴

Limits

Symbolic constants for limits are prefixed with `YDB_MAX_`. Symbolic constants are unsigned integers guaranteed to fit within the range of a `ydb_uint_t` type.

`YDB_MAX_IDENT` — The maximum space in bytes required to store a complete variable name, not including the preceding caret for a global variable. Therefore, when allocating space for a string to hold a global variable name, add 1 for the caret, and when allocating space for a string to hold an extended global reference, add 3 (the caret and two “|” characters) as well as the maximum path for a global directory file.

`YDB_MAX_STR` — The maximum length of a string (or blob) in bytes. A caller to `ydb_get()` that provides a buffer of `YDB_MAX_STR` will never get a `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN` error. `YDB_MAX_STR` fits in a `ydb_ulong_t` type.

`YDB_MAX_SUB` — The maximum number of subscripts for a local or global variable.

Data Structures

`ydb_string_t` is a descriptor for a string⁵ value, and consists of the following fields:

- `alloc` and `used` — fields of type `ydb_strlen_t` where `alloc ≥ used` except when a `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN` occurs.
- `address` — pointer to a `ydb_uchar_t`, the starting address of a string.

Macros

`YDB_ALLOC_STRING(string)` — Allocate a `ydb_string_t` structure and set its `address` field to point to `string`, and its `alloc` and `used` fields to the length of `string` excluding the terminating null character. Return the address of the structure. Note that if `string` is a `const` any code that attempts to change the value of the string pointed to by this `ydb_string_t` structure will almost certainly result in a segmentation violation (SIGSEGV).⁶

`YDB_COPY_STRING(dest,src)` — Confirm that `dest->alloc ≥ src->used`, and if so copy `src->used` bytes from memory pointed to by `src->address` to the memory pointed to by `dest->address`, returning `YDB_STATUS_OK`. If `dest->alloc < src->used`, return `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN`.

`YDB_FREE_STRING(x)` — Free the `ydb_string_t` structure pointed to by `x`.

`YDB_FREE_STRING_DEEP(x)` — Free the memory referenced by `x->address` and free the `ydb_string_t` structure pointed to by `x`.

`YDB_NEW_STRING(string[,minalloc])` — Allocate memory sufficient to hold `string` (excluding the trailing null character) and copy `string` to that memory. If `minalloc` is specified, allocate at least `minalloc` bytes. At the implementer’s option, the allocation may be further rounded up to a preferred size. Copy `string` to the newly allocated memory. Allocate a `ydb_string_t` structure and set its `address` field to point to the newly allocated memory, its `alloc` field to point to the size of allocated memory, and its `used` field to the length of `string`. Return the address of the new `ydb_string_t` structure. Use an empty string as the value of `string` to preallocate structures for use, e.g., `YDB_NEW_STRING(“”, YDB_MAX_IDENT)` to create space for a local variable name to be returned by a function such as `ydb_subscript_next_s()`.

`YDB_SET_STRING(x, string)` — Check whether the `x->alloc` has sufficient space for `string` and if so, copy `string` excluding the terminating null character to the memory pointed to by `x->address` and set `x->used` to the length of `string`.

Simple API

As all subscripts and node data passed to libyottadb using the Simple API are strings, use the `printf()` and `scanf()` family of functions to convert between numeric values and strings which are [canonical numbers](#).

To allow the libyottadb Simple API functions to handle a variable tree whose nodes have varying numbers of subscripts, the actual number of subscripts is itself passed as a parameter. In the definitions of functions:

- `ydb_maxsub_t count` and `ydb_maxsub_t *count` refer to an actual number subscripts,
- `ydb_string_t *varname` refers to the name of a variable, and
- `[, ydb_string_t *subscript, ...]` and `ydb_string_t *subscript[, ydb_string_t *subscript, ...]` refer to placeholders for subscripts whose actual number is defined by `count` or `*count`.

Caveat: Specifying a count that exceeds the actual number of parameters passed will almost certainly result in an unpleasant bug that is difficult to troubleshoot.⁷

Function names specific to the libyottadb Simple API end in `_s`. Those common to both Simple API as well as the Complete API do not.

ydb_data_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_data_s(ydb_uint_t *value,
                        ydb_maxsub_t count,
                        ydb_string_t *varname[,
                        ydb_string_t *subscript, ...]);
```

In the location pointed to by `value`, `ydb_data_s()` returns the following information about the local or global variable node identified by `*varname` and the `*subscript` list.

- 0 — There is neither a value nor a sub-tree, i.e., it is undefined.
- 1 — There is a value, but no sub-tree
- 10 — There is no value, but there is a sub-tree.
- 11 — There are both a value and a subtree.

ydb_get_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_get_s(ydb_string_t *value,
                       ydb_maxsub_t count,
                       ydb_string_t *varname[,
                       ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

If `value->alloc` is large enough to accommodate the result, to the location pointed to by `value->address`, `ydb_get_s()` copies the value of the data at the specified node or intrinsic special variable, setting `value->used`, and returning `YDB_STATUS_OK`; and `YDB_ERR_INVSTLEN` otherwise.

If there is no value at the specified global or local variable node, or if the intrinsic special variable does not exist, a non-zero return value of `YDB_ERR_GVUNDEF`, `YDB_ERR_INVSVN`, or `YDB_ERR_UNDEF` indicates the error.

Note: In a database application, a global variable node can potentially be changed by another process between the time that a process calls `ydb_length()` to get the length of the data in a node and a subsequent call to `ydb_get()` to get that data. If a caller cannot ensure from the application design that the size of the buffer it provides is large enough for a string returned by `ydb_get()`, it should code in anticipation of a potential `YDB_ERR_INVSTLEN` return code from `ydb_get()`. See also the discussion at [YDB_ERR_INVSTLEN](#) describing the contents of `*value` when `ydb_get_s()` returns a `YDB_ERR_INVSTLEN` return code. Similarly, since a node can always be deleted between a call such as `ydb_node_next_s()` and a call to `ydb_get_s()`, a caller of `ydb_get_s()` to access a global variable node should code in anticipation of a potential `YDB_ERR_GVUNDEF`.

ydb_kill_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_kill_s([ydb_maxsub_t count,
                        ydb_string_t *varname[,
                        ydb_string_t *subscript, ...], ...,] NULL);
```

Note that the parameter list **must** be terminated by a NULL pointer.

Kills — deletes all nodes in — each of the local or global variable trees or sub-trees specified. In the special case where the only parameter is a NULL, `ydb_kill_s()` kills all local variables.

ydb_kill_excl_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_kill_excl_s(ydb_string_t *varnamelist);
```

`*varnamelist->address` points to a comma separated list of local variable names. `ydb_kill_excl_s()` kills the trees of all local variable names except those on the list.

ydb_length_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_length_s(ydb_strlen_t *value,
                          ydb_maxsub_t count,
                          ydb_string_t *varname[,
                          ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

In the location pointed to by `*value`, `ydb_length_s()` reports the length of the data in bytes. If the data is numeric, `*value` has the length of the canonical string representation of that value.

If there is no value at the requested global or local variable node, or if the intrinsic special variable does not exist, a non-zero return value of `YDB_ERR_GVUNDEF`, `YDB_ERR_INVSVN`, or `YDB_ERR_UNDEF` indicates the error.

ydb_message()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_message(ydb_string_t *msgtext, ydb_status_t status)
```

Set `msgtext->address` to a location that has the text for the condition corresponding to `status`, and both `msgtext->alloc` and `msgtext->used` to its length (with no trailing null character). Note: as `msgtext->address` points to an address in a read-only region of memory, any attempt to modify the message will result in a segmentation violation (SIGSEGV). `ydb_message()` returns `YDB_STATUS_OK` for a valid `status` and `YDB_ERR_UNKNOWN` if `status` does not map to a known error.

ydb_node_next_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_node_next_s(ydb_maxsub_t *count,
    ydb_string_t *varname,
    ydb_string_t *subscript[, ... ]);
```

`ydb_node_next_s()` facilitates depth-first traversal of a local or global variable tree. Note that the parameters are both inputs to the function as well as outputs from the function, and that the number of subscripts can differ between the input node of the call and the output node reported by the call, which is the reason the number of subscripts is passed by reference.

As an input parameter `*count` specifies the number of subscripts in the input node, which does not need to exist — a value of 0 will return the first node in the tree.

Except when the `ydb_status_t` value returned by `ydb_node_next_s()` returns an error code, `*count` on the return from a call specifies the number of subscripts in the next node, which will be a node with data unless there is no next node (i.e., the input node is the last in the tree), in which case `*count` will be 0 on output.

`ydb_node_next_s()` does not change `*varname`, but does change the `*subscript` parameters.

- A `YDB_ERR_INSUFFSUBS` return code indicates an error if there are insufficient parameters to return the subscript. In this case `*count` reports the actual number of subscripts in the node, and the parameters report as many subscripts as can be reported.
- If one of the `subscript->alloc` values indicates insufficient space for an output value, the return code is the error `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN`. See also the discussion at [YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN](#) describing the contents of that `*subscript` parameter. In the event of a `YDB_ERR_INVSTRLEN` error, the values in any subscripts beyond that identified by `*count` do not contain meaningful values.

Note that a call to `ydb_node_next_s()` must always have at least one `*subscript` parameter, since it is a *non-sequitur* to call it without subscripts and expect a return without subscripts.

ydb_node_previous_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_node_previous_s(ydb_maxsub_t *count,
    ydb_string_t *varname,
    [ ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

Analogous to `ydb_node_next(s)`, `ydb_node_previous_s()` facilitates breadth-first traversal of a local or global variable tree, except that:

- `ydb_node_previous_s()` reports the predecessor node,
- an input value of 0 for `*value` reports the last node in the tree on output, and
- an output value of 0 for `*value` means there is no previous node.

Other behavior of `ydb_node_previous_s()` is the same as `ydb_node_next_s()`.

ydb_put_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_put_s(ydb_string_t *value,
                      ydb_maxsub_t count,
                      ydb_string_t *varname[,
                      ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

Copies the `value->used` bytes at `value->address` as the value of the specified node or intrinsic special variable specified, returning `YDB_STATUS_OK` or an error code.

ydb_subscript_next_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_subscript_next_s(ydb_maxsub_t *count,
                                  ydb_string_t *varname[, ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

`ydb_subscript_next_s()` returns the next subscript at the lowest level specified by `*count`, by copying that next subscript to the memory referenced by that `subscript->address`, and setting the corresponding `subscript->used` with its length. If there is no next subscript at that level, it decrements `*count`.⁸

If `*count` is zero, `ydb_subscript_next_s()` returns the next local or global variable name, and if `*varname` references the last variable name, `*count` is -1 on the return.

ydb_subscript_previous_s()

```
ydb_status_t ydb_subscript_previous_s(ydb_maxsub_t *count,
                                       ydb_string_t *varname[, ydb_string_t *subscript, ... ]);
```

`ydb_subscript_previous_s()` returns the preceding subscript at the lowest level specified by `*count`, by copying that previous subscript to the memory referenced by that `subscript->address`, and setting the corresponding `subscript->used` to its length. If there is no previous subscript, it decrements `*count`.⁹

If `*count` is zero, `ydb_subscript_previous_s()` returns the preceding local or global variable name, and if `*varname` references the first variable name, `*count` is -1 on the return.

ydb_withdraw_s()


```
ydb_status_t ydb_withdraw_s(ydb_maxsub_t count,
    ydb_string_t *varname[,
    ydb_string_t *subscript, ...][, ...] NULL);
```

Note: the parameter list **must** be terminated by a NULL pointer.

Deletes the root node in each of the local or global variable trees or sub-trees specified, leaving the sub-trees intact.

Programming Notes

Numeric Considerations

To ensure the accuracy of financial calculations,¹⁰ YottaDB internally stores numbers as, and performs arithmetic using, a scaled packed decimal representation with 18 significant decimal digits, with optimizations for values within a certain subset of its full range. Consequently, any number that is exactly represented in YottaDB can be exactly represented as a string, with reasonably efficient conversion back and forth.

When passed a string that is a [canonical number](#) for use as a subscript, libyottadb automatically converts it to a number. This automatic internal conversion is immaterial for applications:

- that simply store and retrieve data associated with subscripts, potentially testing for the existence of nodes; or
- whose subscripts are all numeric, and should be collated in numeric order.

This automatic internal conversion is material to applications that use:

- numeric subscripts and expect the subscripts to be sorted in lexical order rather than numeric order; or
- mixed numeric and non-numeric subscripts, including subscripts that are not canonical numbers.

Applications that are affected by automatic internal conversion should prefix their subscripts with a character such as “x” which ensures that subscripts are not canonical numbers.

Canonical Numbers

Conceptually, a canonical number is a string from the Latin character set that represents a decimal number in a standard, concise, form.

1. Any string of decimal digits, optionally preceded by a minus sign (“-“), the first of which is not “0” (except for the number zero itself), that represents an integer of no more than 18 significant digits.
 - The following are canonical numbers: “-1”, “0”, “3”, “10”, “999999999999999999”, “9999999999999999990”. Note that the last string has only 18 significant digits even though it is 19 characters long.
 - The following are not canonical numbers: “+1” (starts with “+”), “00” (has an extra leading zero), “9999999999999999999” (19 significant digits), “-0” (the canonical representation of 0 is “0”).

2. Any string of decimal digits, optionally preceded by a minus sign that includes one decimal point (“.”), the first and last of which are not “0”, that represents a number of no more than 18 significant digits.
 - The following are canonical numbers: “-1”, “.3”, “.999999999999999999”.
 - The following are not canonical numbers “+1” (starts with “+”), “0.3” (first digit is “0”), “.999999999999999990” (last digit is “0”), “.999999999999999999” (more than 18 significant digits).
3. Any of the above two forms followed by “E” (upper case only) followed by a canonical integer in the range -43 to 47 such that the magnitude of the resulting number is between 1E-43 through 1E47.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Note for implementers: the actual values are negated ZMESSAGE error codes. |
| 2 | Note for implementers: this is a new error, not currently in the code base. |
| 3 | Note for implementers: under the covers, this is UNDEF but renamed to be more meaningful. |
| 4 | Note for implementers: While correctly issuing GVINVALID for too-long global variable names, YottaDB silently truncates local variable names that are too long. The implementation should catch this. YDB_ERR_VARNAMEINVALID can map to the existing GVINVALID, and change the message returned by ydb_message() appropriately. |
| 5 | Strings in YottaDB are arbitrary sequences of bytes that are not null-terminated. Other languages may refer to them as binary data or blobs. |
| 6 | Note for implementers: under the covers, YDB_ALLOC_*, YDB_FREE_*, and YDB_NEW_*() macros should call the ydb_malloc() and ydb_free() functions, which are aliases for the gtm_malloc() and gtm_free() functions (i.e., either prefix calls the same function). Also, for efficiency reasons, we may want to have two macros, YDB_ALLOC_STRING() and YDB_ALLOC_STRLIT(). |
| 7 | Note for implementers: the implementation should attempt to limit the damage by not looking for more subscripts than are permitted by YDB_MAX_SUB. |
| 8 | This behavior provides symmetry with ydb_subscript_previous_s() . |
| 9 | Since the empty string is a legal subscript and is the first in YottaDB's natural collation order, simply setting subscript->used to zero does not discriminate between the case where the input specifies the first subscript, and the case where there actually is a preceding node with the empty string as a subscript. Decrementing *count allows the Simple API to discriminate between the two cases. |
| 10 | For example, since a number such as .01 is not exactly representable as a binary or hexadecimal floating point number adding a list of currency values using floating point arithmetic does not guarantee that the result will be correct to the penny, which is a requirement for financial calculations. |