Functions and Triggers

User-defined Functions, Procedures, Triggers and Transactions

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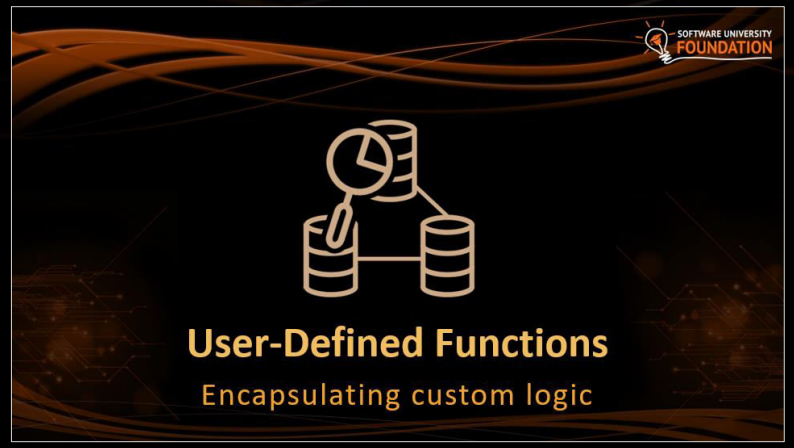

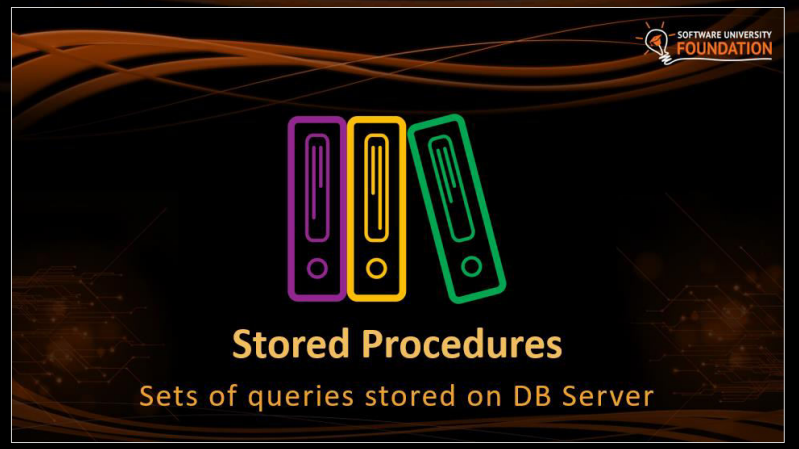

Questions

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sli.do

#JavaDB

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User-Defined Functions

Encapsulating custom logic

User-Defined Functions

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- Extend the functionality of a MySQL Server
  - Modular programming – write once, call it any number of times
  - Faster execution – doesn't need to be reparsed and reoptimized with each use
  - Break out complex logic into shorter code blocks
- Functions can be:
  - Scalar – return single value or **NULL**
  - Table-Valued – return a table

Problem: Count Employees by Town

- Write a function `ufn_count_employees_by_town(town_name)` that:
  - Accepts town name as parameter
  - Returns the count of employees in the database who live in that town

Solution: Count Employees by Town

Function Name

Function Logic

```
CREATE FUNCTION ufn_count_employees_by_town(town_name
VARCHAR(20))
RETURNS DOUBLE
BEGIN
        DECLARE e_count DOUBLE;
        SET e_count := (SELECT COUNT(employee_id) FROM
employees AS e
        INNER JOIN addresses AS a ON a.address_id =
e.address_id
        INNER JOIN towns AS t ON t.town_id = a.town_id
        WHERE t.name = town_name);
        RETURN e_count;
END
```

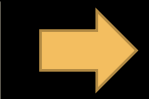
Result: Count Employees by Town

- Examples of expected output:

Function Call

Employees count

```
SELECT ufn_count_employees_by_town('Sofia');
```



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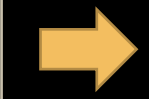
```
SELECT
ufn_count_employees_by_town('Berlin');
```



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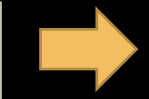
```
SELECT ufn_count_employees_by_town(NULL);
```



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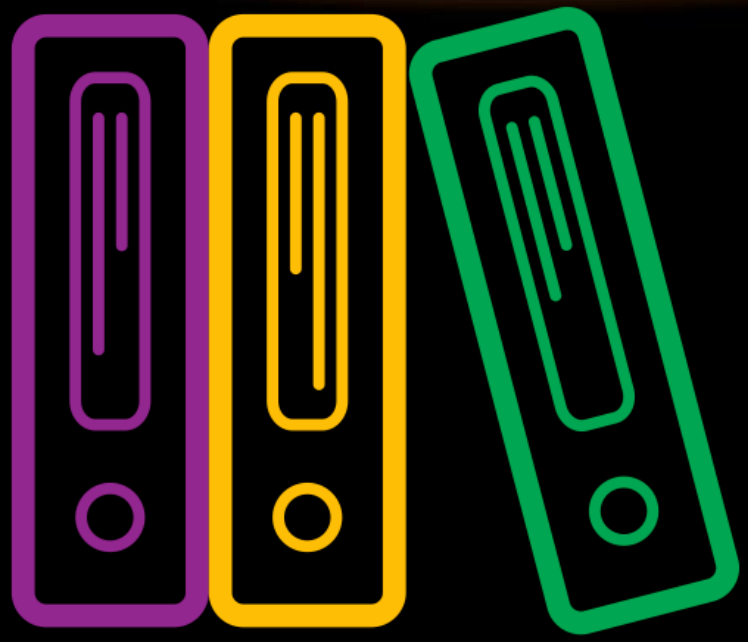


Stored Procedures

Sets of queries stored on DB Server

Stored Procedures

- Stored procedures are logic removed from the application and placed on the database server
  - Can greatly cut down traffic on the network
  - Improve the security of your database server
  - Separate data access routines from the business logic
- Accessed by programs using different platforms and API's

Creating Stored Procedures

- CREATE PROCEDURE
- Example:

Procedure Name

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_select_employees_by_seniority()
BEGIN
  SELECT *
  FROM employees
  WHERE ROUND((DATEDIFF(NOW(), hire_date) / 365.25)) < 15;
END $$
```

Procedure Logic

Executing and Dropping Stored Procedures

- Executing a stored procedure by **CALL**

```
CALL usp_select_employees_by_seniority();
```

- **DROP PROCEDURE**

```
DROP PROCEDURE usp_select_employees_by_seniority;
```

Defining Parameterized Procedures

- To define a parameterized procedure use the syntax:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_procedure_name
(parameter_1_name parameter_type,
parameter_2_name parameter_type,…)
```

Parameterized Stored Procedures – Example

Procedure Name

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE
usp_select_employees_by_seniority(min_years_at_work INT)
BEGIN
  SELECT first_name, last_name, hire_date,
    ROUND(DATEDIFF(NOW(),DATE(hire_date)) / 365.25,0) AS
'years'
  FROM employees
  WHERE ROUND(DATEDIFF(NOW(),DATE(hire_date)) / 365.25,0) >
min_years_at_work
  ORDER BY hire_date;
END $$

CALL usp_select_employees_by_seniority(15);
```

Procedure Logic

Usage

Returning Values Using OUTPUT Parameters


```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_add_numbers
(first_number INT,
second_number INT,
   OUT result INT)
BEGIN
   SET result = first_number + second_number
END $$
DELIMITER ;

SET @answer=0;
CALL usp_add_numbers(5, 6,@answer);
SELECT @answer;

-- 11
```

Creating procedure

Executing procedure

Display results

Problem: Employees Promotion

- Write a stored procedure that raises employees salaries by department name (as parameter) by 5%
  - Use soft_uni database

employee_id	first_name	last_name	middle_name	job_title	department_id
150	Stephanie	Conroy	A	Network Manager	11
268	Stephen	Jiang	Y	North American Sales Manager	3
288	Syed	Abbas	E	Pacific Sales Manager	3
21	Peter	Krebs	J	Production Control Manager	8

Solution: Employees Promotion

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_raise_salaries(department_name
varchar(50))
BEGIN
        UPDATE employees e
        INNER JOIN departments AS d
        ON e.department_id = d.department_id
        SET salary = salary * 1.05
        WHERE d.name = department_name;
END
```

Result: Employees Promotion

- Procedure result for 'Sales' department:

```
CALL usp_raise_salaries('Sales');
```

Data before procedure call:

employee_id	salary
268	48 100.00
273	72 100.00
…	…

Data after procedure call:

employee_id	salary
268	50 505.00
273	75 705.00
…	…

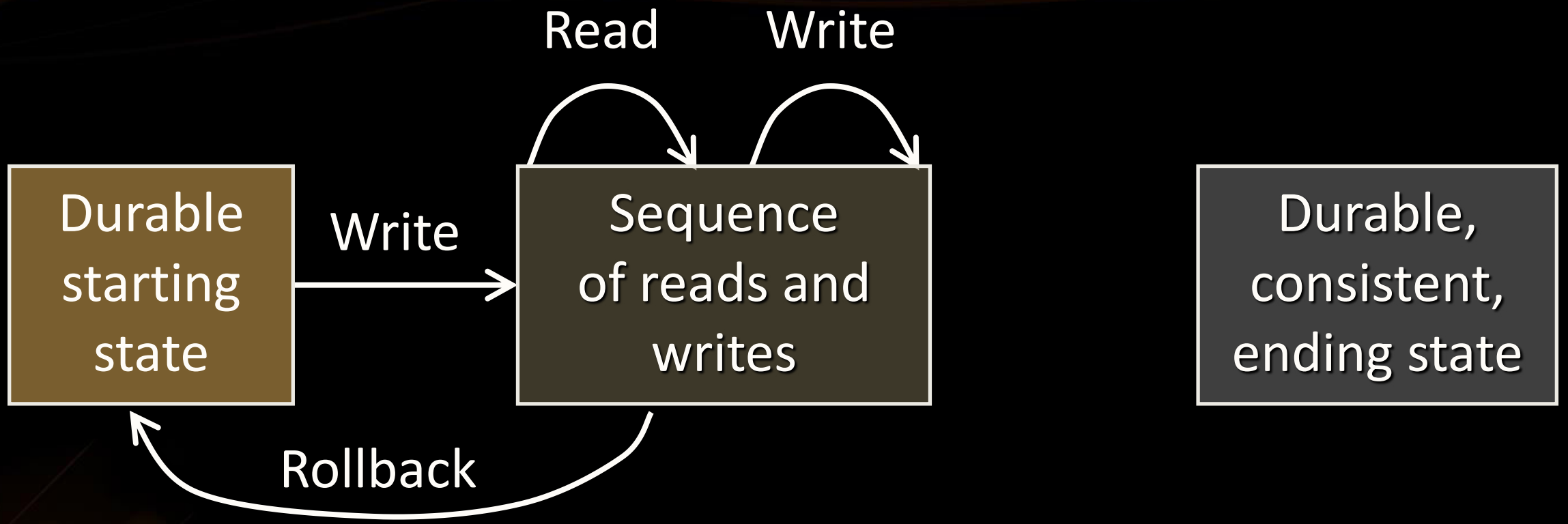
What is a Transaction?

Executing operations as a whole

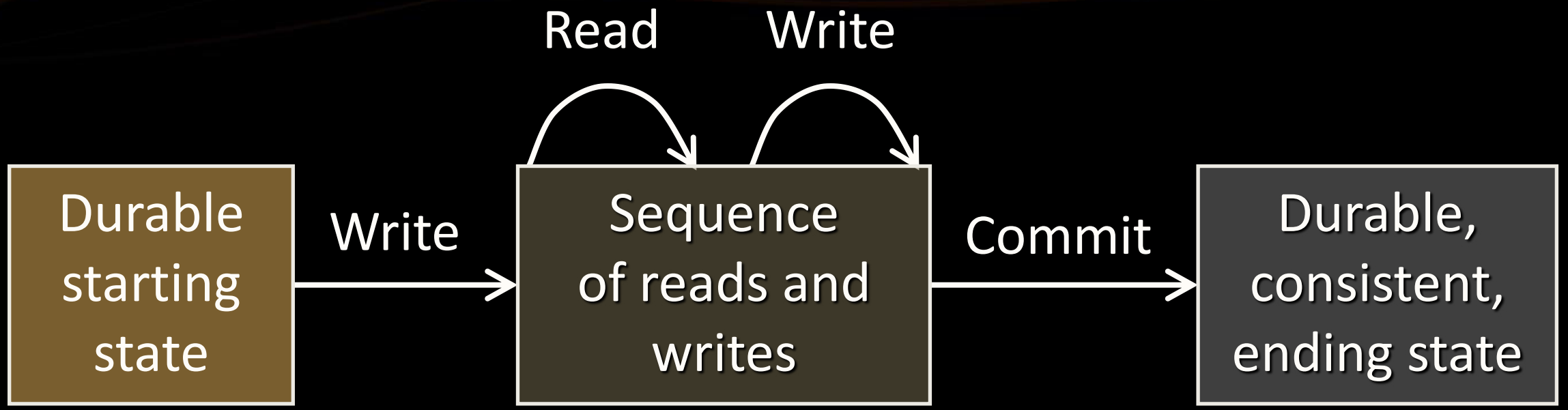
Transactions

- Transaction is a sequence of actions (database operations) executed as a whole
  - Either all of them complete successfully or none of the them
- Example of transaction
  - A bank transfer from one account into another (withdrawal + deposit)
    - If either the withdrawal or the deposit fails the whole operation is cancelled

Transactions: Lifecycle (Rollback)



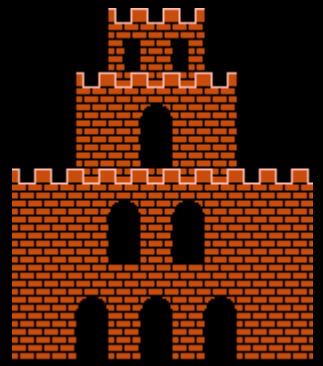
Transactions: Lifecycle (Commit)



Transactions Behavior

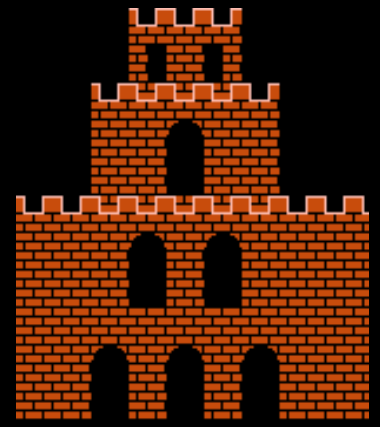
- Transactions guarantee the consistency and the integrity of the database
  - All changes in a transaction are temporary
  - Changes are persisted when **COMMIT** is executed.
  - At any time all changes can be canceled by **ROLLBACK**
- All of the operations are executed as a whole.

Checkpoints in games



Castle 1-1

DIE

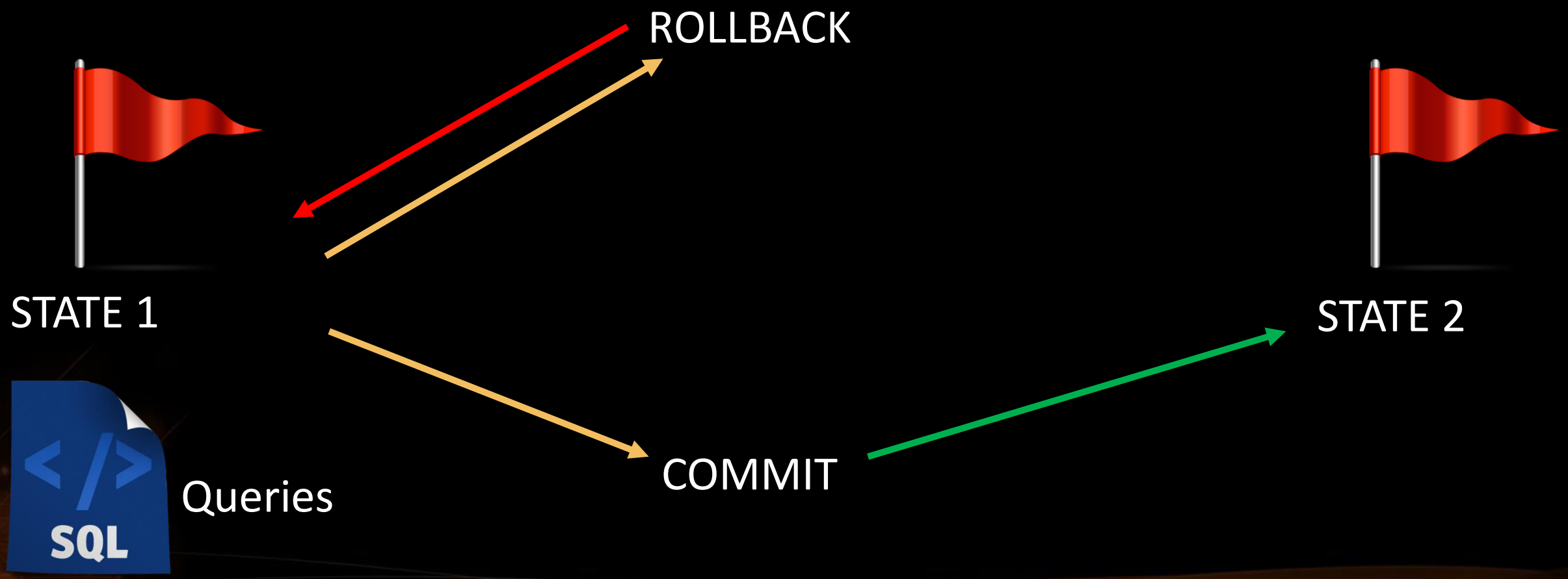


Castle 1-2

Mario

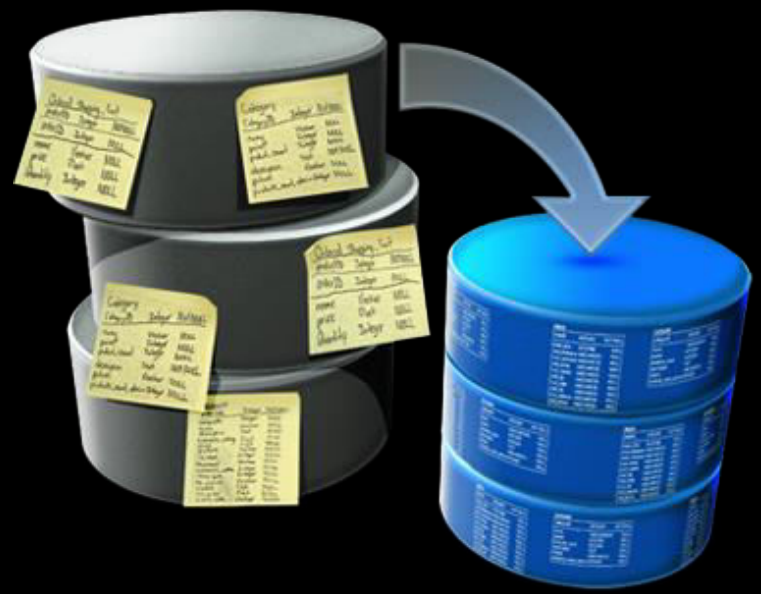
SURVIVE

What are Transactions?



Problem: Employees Promotion By ID

- Write a transaction that raises an employee's salary by id only if the employee exists in the database
  - If not, no changes should be made
  - Use soft_uni database

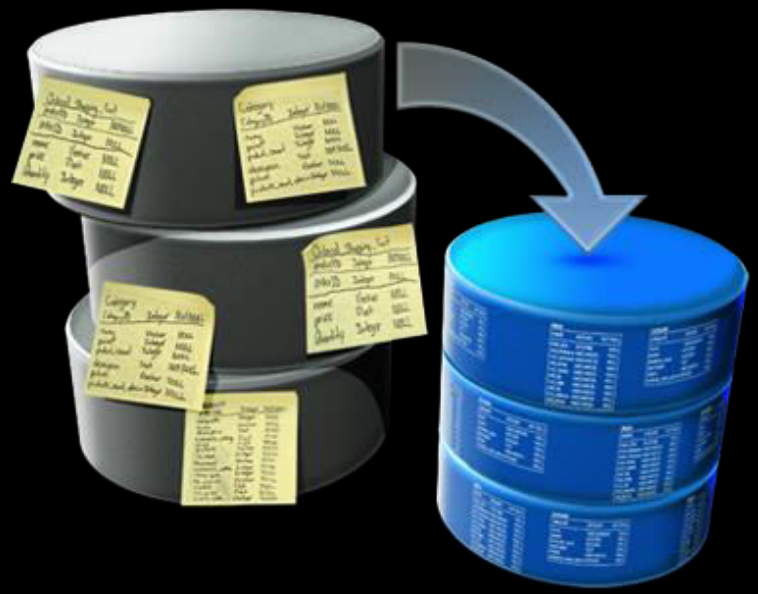


Solution: Employees Promotion

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_raise_salary_by_id(id int)
BEGIN
        START TRANSACTION;
        IF((SELECT count(employee_id) FROM employees
WHERE employee_id like id)<>1) THEN
        ROLLBACK;
        ELSE
                UPDATE employees AS e SET salary = salary
+ salary*0.05
                WHERE e.employee_id = id;
        END IF;
END
```

Transactions Properties

- Modern DBMS servers have built-in transaction support
  - Implement "ACID" transactions
  - E.g. Oracle, MySQL, MS SQL Server, …
- ACID means:
  - **A**tomicity
  - **C**onsistency
  - **I**solation
  - **D**urability



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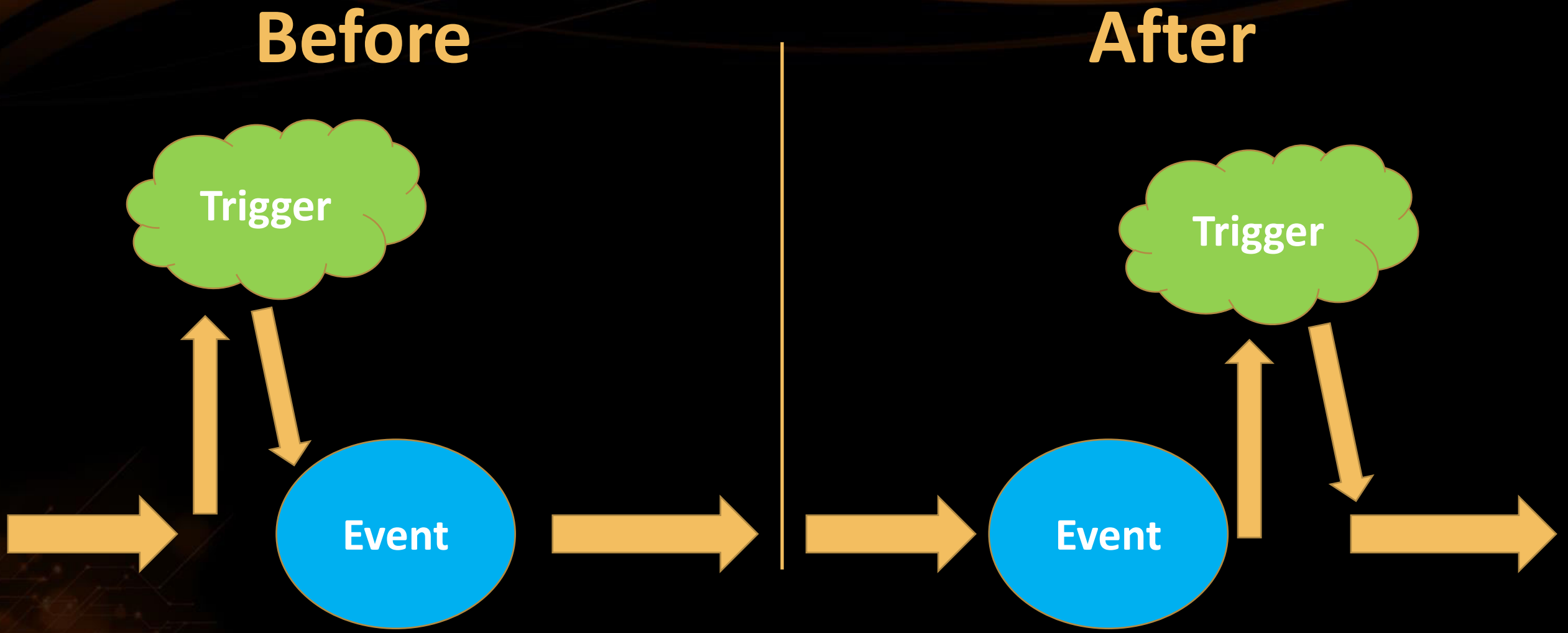
Triggers

Maintaining the integrity of the data

What Are Triggers?

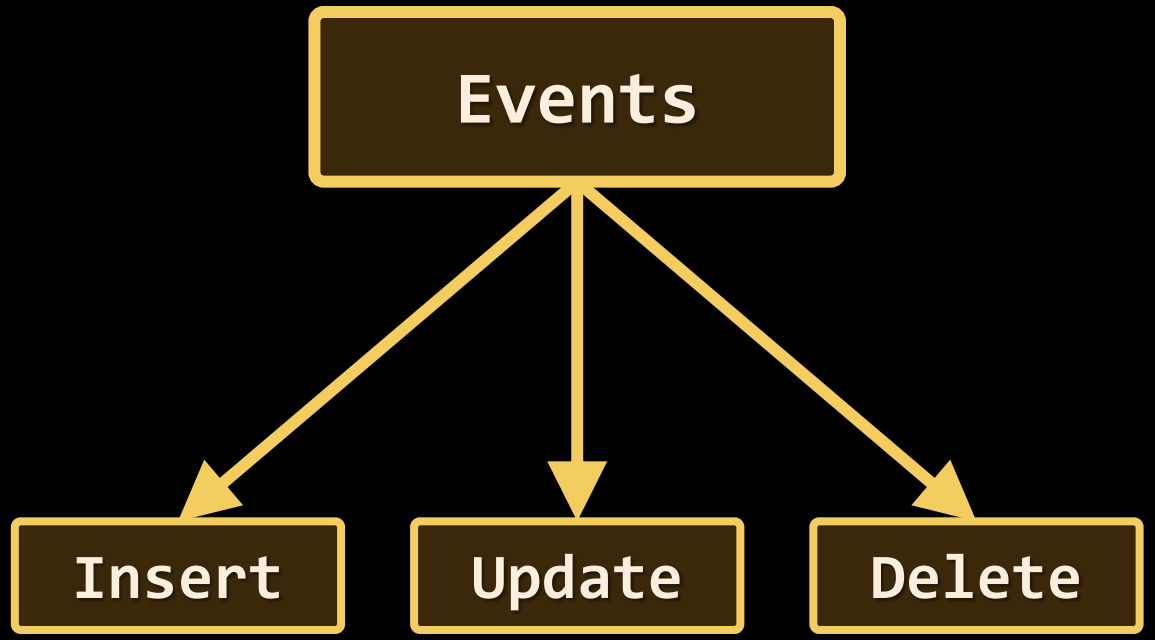
- Triggers - small programs in the database itself, activated by database events application layer
  - UPDATE, DELETE or INSERT queries
  - Called in case of specific event
- We do not call triggers explicitly
  - Triggers are attached to a table

MySQL Types of Triggers



Events

- There are three different events that can be applied within a trigger:



Problem: Triggered

- Create a table deleted_employees with fields:
  - employee_id – primary key
  - first_name, last_name, middle_name, job_title, deparment_id, salary
- Add a trigger to employees table that logs deleted employees into the deleted_employees table
  - Use soft_uni database

Solution: Triggered


```
CREATE TABLE deleted_employees(
        employee_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
        first_name VARCHAR(20),
        last_name VARCHAR(20),
        middle_name VARCHAR(20),
        job_title VARCHAR(50),
        department_id INT,
        salary DOUBLE
);
```

Solution: Triggered (2)

```
CREATE TRIGGER tr_deleted_employees
AFTER DELETE
ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
        INSERT INTO deleted_employees
(first_name,last_name,middle_name,job_title,department_i
d,salary)
        VALUES(OLD.first_name,OLD.last_name,OLD.middle_na
me,OLD.job_title,OLD.department_id,OLD.salary);
END;
```

The **OLD** and **NEW** keywords allow you to access columns before/after trigger action

Result: Triggered

- Trigger action result on **DELETE**:
  - NOTE: Remove foreign key checks before trying to delete employees
    - DO NOT submit foreign key restriction changes in the Judge System

```
DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (1);
```

Data in deleted_employees table:

employee_id	first_name	last_name	…
1	Guy	Gilbert	…

Summary

- We can optimize with User-defined Functions
- Transactions improve security and consistency
- Stored Procedures encapsulate repetitive logic
- Triggers execute before certain events on tables

Functions, Triggers and Transactions

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Questions?

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