Business logic with PostgreSQL and Python

Using functions and triggers and PostgreSQL magic with plpy.





Knock knock, who's there?



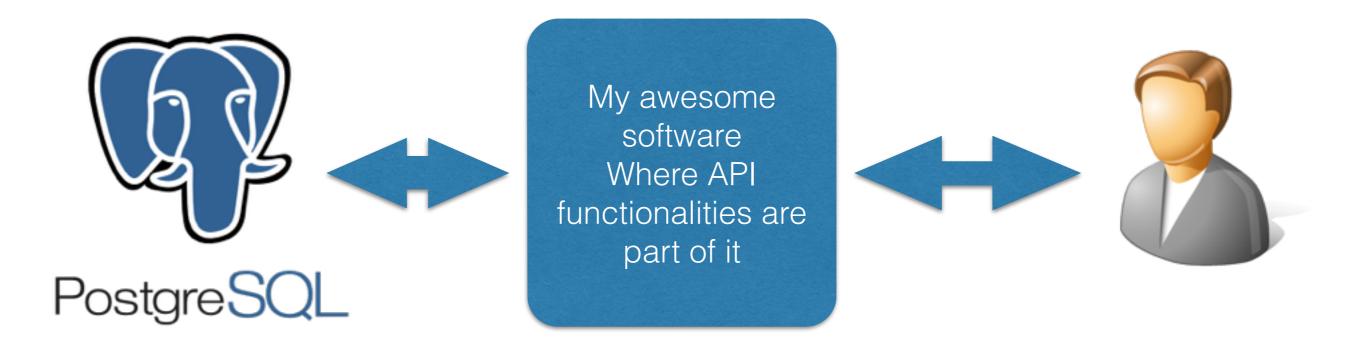
Hubert Piotrowski Senior systems architect



How to build API

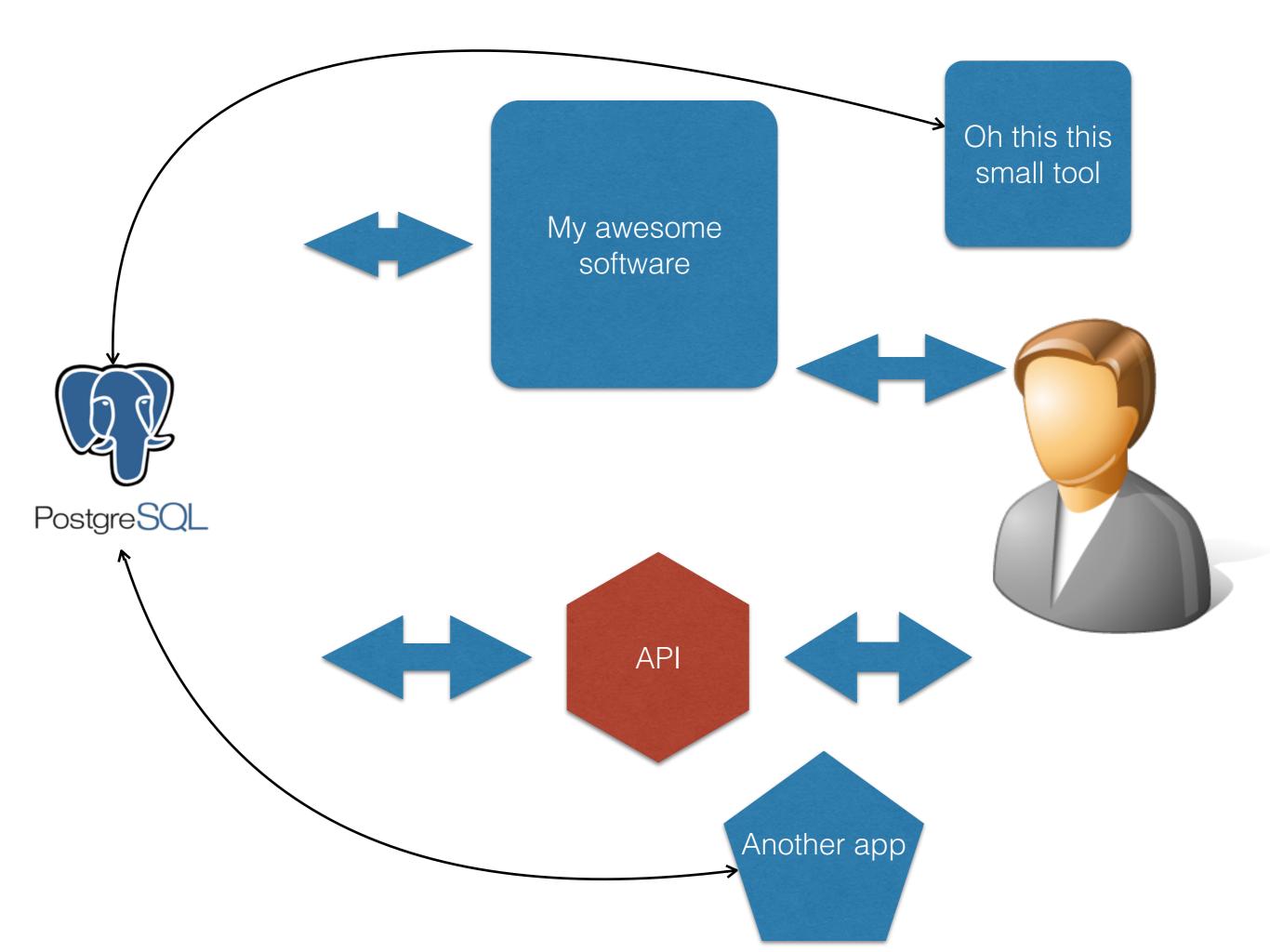
How to build API

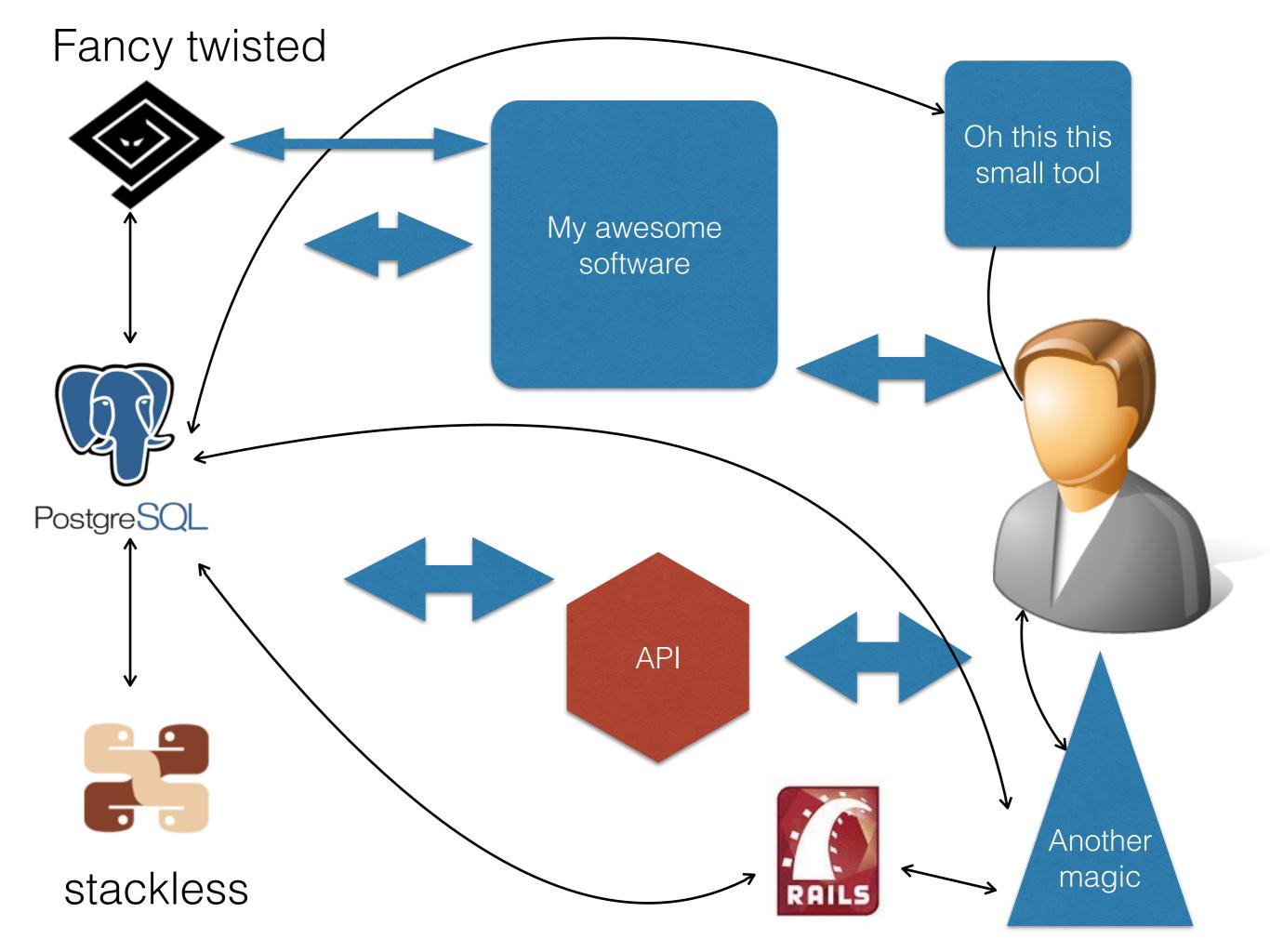
Perfect API



Welcome to the

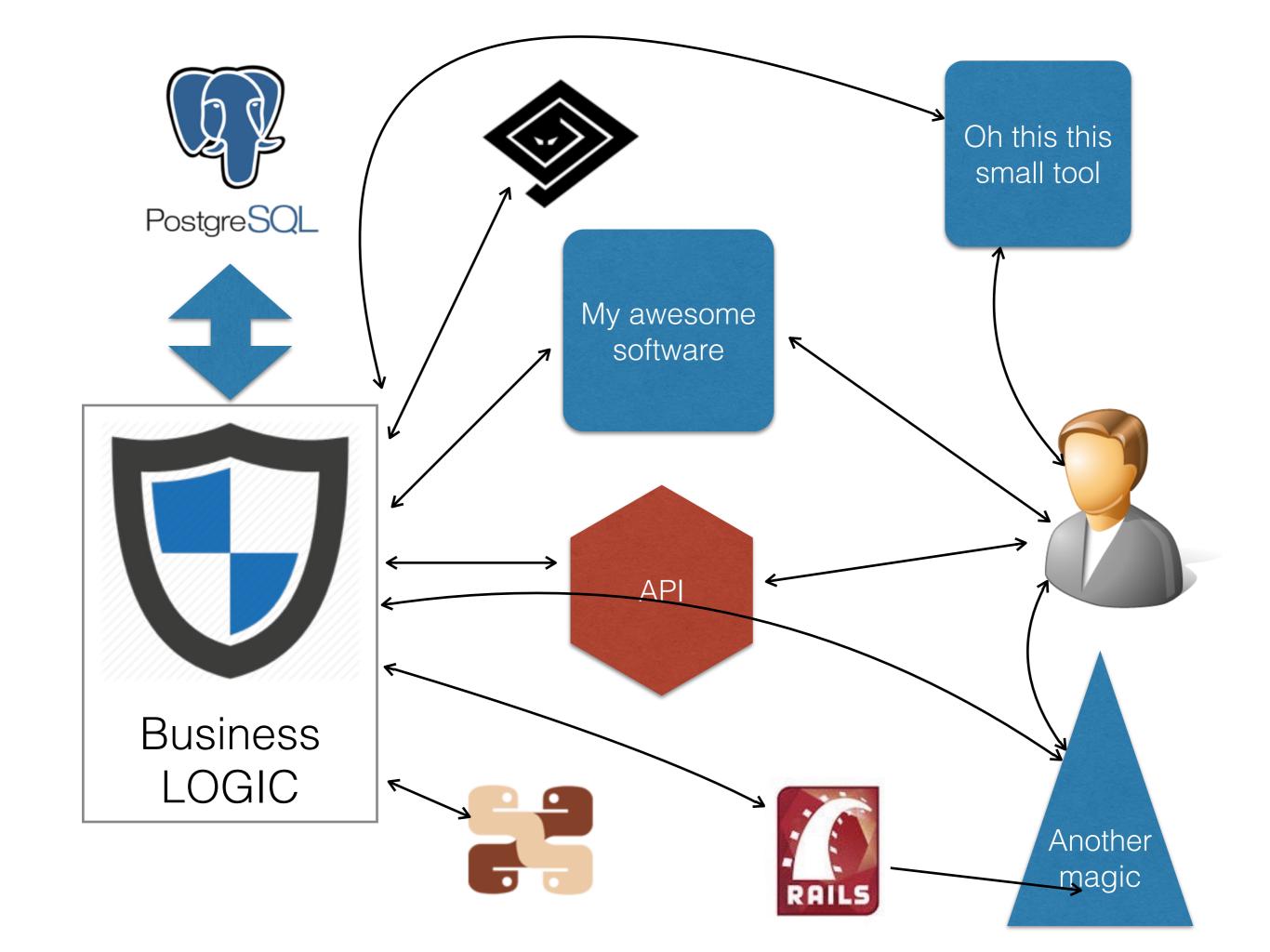
Reality





HELP?





What is so great about PostgreSQL

- Dynamic data typing
- Procedural functions (many languages)
- Horizontal scaling
- Plugins
- Triggers
- Granularity for access privileges

Data types

- Standard: Strings, float, inter, etc.
- JSON
- Dynamic (composite)
- Arrays

Arrays

pay_by_quarter integer ARRAY[4]

Or, if no array size is to be specified:

pay_by_quarter integer ARRAY

Arrays

```
INSERT INTO sal_emp
VALUES ('Bill',
'{10000, 10000, 10000, 10000}',
'{{"meeting", "lunch"}, {"training", "presentation"}}');
```

And get it

```
SELECT name FROM sal_emp WHERE pay_by_quarter[1] <> pay_by_quarter[2];
name
-----
Carol
(1 row)
```

Still arrays

Composite

```
CREATE TYPE inventory_item AS (
              text,
  name
  supplier_id
               integer,
  price
             numeric
CREATE TABLE on_hand (
         inventory_item,
  item
  count
          integer
INSERT INTO on_hand VALUES (ROW('fuzzy dice', 42, 1.99), 1000);
```

Procedures

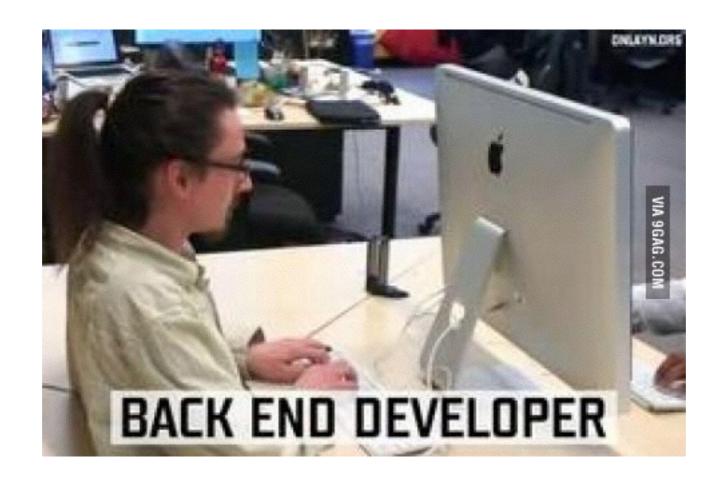
plPythonu(?) one second

```
CREATE FUNCTION merge_fields(t_row table1) RETURNS text AS $$
DECLARE
  t2_row table2%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT * INTO t2_row FROM table2 WHERE ...;
  RETURN t_row.f1 || t2_row.f3 || t_row.f5 || t2_row.f7;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
SELECT merge_fields(t.*) FROM table1 t WHERE ...;
```

Better formatting

```
CREATE FUNCTION merge_fields(t_row table1)
RETURNS text AS
$$
DECLARE
  t2_row table2%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT * INTO t2_row FROM table2 WHERE ...;
  RETURN t_row.f1 || t2_row.f3 || t_row.f5 || t2_row.f7;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
SELECT merge_fields(t.*) FROM table1 t WHERE ...;
```

Let there be light...and there was light



Compile PostgreSQL 9.4 with Python 2.7.10

Python compiled with special flags

- PYTHONHOME
- PYTHONPATH
- PYTHONY2K
- PYTHONOPTIMIZE
- PYTHONDEBUG
- PYTHONVERBOSE
- PYTHONCASEOK
- PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE
- PYTHONIOENCODING
- PYTHONUSERBASE

Compile python

[hubert@ThePit]~/stuff/Python-2.7.10% ./configure —PREFIX=/opt/py --enable-shared

Compilation takes some time...

Once it's done... we need easy_install and other python modules

issues?

py ➤ bin/python2.7

bin/python2.7: error while loading shared libraries: libpython2.7.so.1.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory

simple fix

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/opt/py/lib

Compile PostgreSQL

```
postgresql-9.4.3 ➤ ./configure --prefix=/opt/pgsql \
—with-python PYTHON=/opt/py/bin/python
postgresql-9.4.3 ➤ make
postgresql-9.4.3 ➤ make install
```

Compile essential contrib data

```
contrib ➤ cd ~/stuff/postgresql-9.4.3/contrib

contrib ➤ make

contrib ➤ make install
```

Initialize postgresql data space

- ~ ➤ mkdir /opt/pg_data
- ~ ➤ /opt/pgsql/bin/initdb /opt/pg_data
- ~ ➤ /opt/pgsql/bin/postmaster -p 5432 -D /opt/pg_data/

initialize database

~ ➤ /opt/pgsql/bin/createdb -h localhost -E utf8 pie

Create language plpython in database

~ > /opt/pgsql/bin/postmaster -p 5432 -D /opt/pg_data/

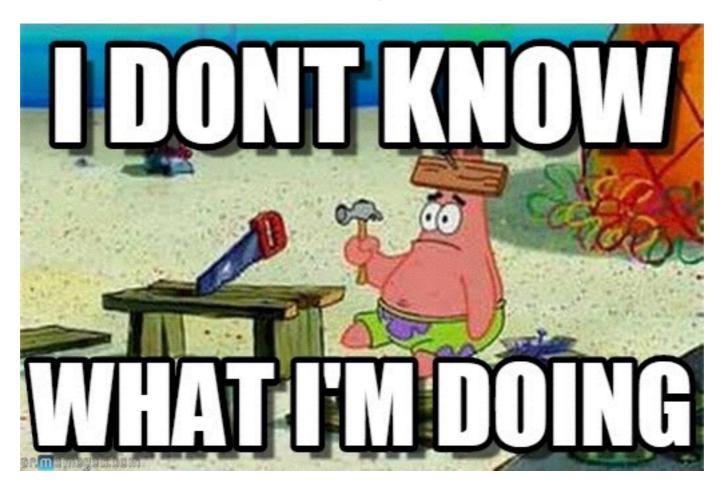
LOG: database system was shut down at 2015-06-07 17:29:05 SGT

LOG: database system is ready to accept connections

LOG: autovacuum launcher started

~ > /opt/pgsql/bin/createlang -h localhost -d pie plpythonu

Let uncle Google help you



didn't find the answer?

Probably the issue that you have means that what you try to achieve is not possible or...

doesn't make sense

First **pIPy** function



Hello world

```
create or replace function logic.hello_world()
returns void as
$$
"""
Code code code
"""
print "hello world"
$$
LANGUAGE plpythonu VOLATILE;
```

Hello world

```
create or replace function logic.hello_world()
returns void as
$$
"""
Code code code
"""
plpy.info("hello world")

$$
LANGUAGE plpythonu VOLATILE;
```

Triggers



- can be fired before or after (instead of)
- upon action: insert, update or delete
- trigger fires function (also by using when condition)
- trigger function can but don't have to manipulate data
- multiple triggers on the same table

Let's see some action

Hungry for more?



https://github.com/darkman66/pyconsg2015



tumblr. http://my-twisted-code.tumblr.com