

MonetDB Reference Manual

Version 5.0

This file documents the MonetDB Version 5.0 Reference Manual

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Disclaimer The reference manual and underlying source code base are still under development. This may lead to incomplete and inconsistencies descriptions, for which we apologize in advance. You can help improving the manual using the [MonetDB mailing list](#).

The MonetDB Development Team

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1 General Introduction

The MonetDB reference manual serves as the primary entry point to locate information on its functionality, system architecture, services, and best practices on using its components.

The manual is focussed on the features available in Version 5. Users of previous versions may benefit from the sections on e.g. [Chapter 3 \[SQL\]](#), [page 33](#) and the Inner Core of the system, because these components are shared with Version 4.

The manual is produced from a Texinfo framework file, which collects and organizes bits-and-pieces of information scattered around the many source components comprising the MonetDB software family. The Texinfo file is turned into a HTML browse-able version using *makeinfo* program. The PDF version can be produced using *pdflatex*. Alternative formats, e.g. XML and DocBook format, can be readily obtained from the Texinfo file.

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1.1 Intended Audience

The MonetDB reference manual is aimed at application developers and researchers with an intermediate level exposure to database technology, its embedding in host environments, such as C, Perl, Python, PHP, or middleware solutions based on JDBC and ODBC.

The route towards becoming a database application expert is long and tedious. It requires building experiences from small toy examples towards large business critical application. The MonetDB reference manual is not designed for this purpose, but in combination with the abundance of tutorial articles on SQL-based systems, it should be possible to quickly create your first working MonetDB/SQL application.

The bulk of the MonetDB reference manual deals with the techniques deployed in the back-end for the expert user and researcher. Judicious use of the programming interfaces and database kernel modules for domain specific tasks lead to high-performance solutions. The grand challenge for the MonetDB development team is to assemble a sufficient and orthogonal set of partial solutions to accomodate a wide variety of front-ends.

Feedback on the functionality provided is highly appreciated, especially when you embark on a complex programming project. If the envisioned missing functionality is generally applicable it makes sense to contribute it to the community. Share your comments and thoughts through the [MonetDB mailing list](#) held at SourceForge.

1.2 How to read this manual

The reference manual covers a lot of ground, which at first reading may be slightly confusing. The material is presented in a top-down fashion. Starting at installing the system components, SQL and the application interface layer, it discusses the MAL software stack at length. Forward references are included frequently to point into the right direction for additional information.

First time users of MonetDB should read [Section 1.8 \[Download and Installation\]](#), [page 7](#) and [Chapter 3 \[SQL\]](#), [page 33](#). It prepares the ground to develop applications. Advanced topics for application builders are covered in [Chapter 5 \[Programming Interfaces\]](#), [page 57](#).

The query language [Chapter 4 \[XQuery\]](#), [page 56](#) is intended for users living at the edge of technology. It provides a functional complete implementation of the XQuery and XUpdate standard. Unfortunately, the XQuery compiler is currently only available for MonetDB Version 4.

If you are interested in technical details of the MonetDB system, you should start reading [Chapter 2 \[MonetDB Overview\]](#), [page 20](#). Two reading tracks are possible. The [Chapter 7 \[MonetDB Assembler Language\]](#), [page 81](#) and subsequent sections describe the abstract machine and MAL optimizers to improve execution speed. It is relevant for a better understanding of the query processing behavior and provides an entry point to build new languages on top of the database kernel. The tutorial on SQL to MAL compilation provides a basis for developing your own language front-end.

The second track, The Inner Core describes the datastructures and operations exploited in the abstract machine layer. This part is essential for developers to aid in bug fixing and to extend the kernel with new functionality. Its information covers also the ground for MonetDB Version 4. For most readers, however, it can be skipped without causing problems to develop efficient applications.

1.3 Features and Limitations

In this section we give a short overview of the key features to (not) consider the MonetDB product family. In a nutshell, its origin in the area of data-mining and data-warehousing makes it an ideal choice for high volume, complex query dominant applications. MonetDB was not designed for high-volume secure OLTP settings initially.

It is important to recognize that the MonetDB language interfaces are primarily aimed at experienced system programmers and administrators. End-users are advised to use any of the open-source graphical SQL workbenches to interact with the system.

1.3.1 When to consider MonetDB ?

A high-performance database management system. MonetDB is an easy accessible open-source DBMS for SQL-[XQuery-]based applications and database research projects. Its origin goes back over a decade, when we decided that the database hotset - the part used by the applications - can be largely held in main-memory or where a few columns of a broad relational table are sufficient to handle a request. Further exploitation of cache-conscious algorithms proved the validity of these design decisions.

A multi-model system. MonetDB supports multiple query language front-ends. Aside from its proprietary language, called the MonetDB Assembler Language (MAL), it supports ANSI SQL-03 and W3C XQuery/XUpdate. Their underlying logical data model and computational scheme differs widely. The system is designed to provide a common ground for both languages and it is prepared to support languages based on yet another data model or processing paradigm e.g. SPARQL.

A binary-relation database kernel. MonetDB is built on the canonical representation of database containers, namely binary relations. The datastructures are geared towards efficient representation when they mimic a n-ary relational scheme.

This led to an architecture where the traditional page-pool is replaced by one with a much larger granularity, called Binary Association Tables (BATs). They are sizeable entities -up

to hundreds of megabytes- swapped into memory upon need. The benefit of this approach has been shown in numerous papers in the scientific literature.

A broad spectrum database system. MonetDB is continuously developed to support a broad application field. Although originally developed for Analytical CRM products, it is now being used at the low-end scale as an embedded relational kernel and projects are underway to tackle the huge database problems encountered in scientific databases, e.g. astronomy.

An extendable database system. MonetDB has been strongly influenced by the scientific experiments to understand the interplay between algorithms and hardware features. It has turned MonetDB into an extensible database system. It proves valuable in those cases where an application specific and critical component makes all the difference between slow and fast implementation.

An opensource software system. MonetDB has been developed over many years of research at [CWI](#), whose charter ensures that results are easily accessible to others. Either through publications in the scientific domain or publication of the software components involved. The [MonetDB mailing list](#) is the access point to a larger audience for advice. A subscription to the mailing list helps the developer team to justify the on-and-off office hours put into MonetDB's development and maintenance.

1.3.2 When not to consider MonetDB ?

There are several areas where MonetDB has not yet built a reputation. They are the prime candidates for experimentation, but also areas where application construction may become risky. Mature products or commercial support may then provide a short-term solution, while MonetDB programmers team works on filling the functional gaps. The following areas should be considered with care:

Persistent object caches. The tendency to develop applications in Java and C/C++ based on a persistent object model, is a no-go area for MonetDB. Much like the other database engines, the overhead involved in individual record access does not do justice to the data structures and algorithms in the kernel. They are chosen to optimize bulk processing, which always comes at a price for individual object access.

Nevertheless, MonetDB has been used from its early days in a commercial application, where the programmers took care in maintaining the Java object-cache. It is a route with great benefits, but also one where sufficient manpower should be devoted to perform a good job.

High-performance financial OLTP. MonetDB was originally not designed for highly concurrent transaction workloads. For one reason it was decided to factor out the ACID techniques and make them explicit in the query plans generated by the front-end compilers. Given the abundance of main memory nowadays and the slack CPU cycles to process database requests, it may be profitable to consider serial execution of OLTP transactions.

The SQL implementation provides full transaction control and recovery.

Security. MonetDB has not been designed with a strong focus on security. The major precautions have been taken, but are incomplete when access to the hosting machine is granted or when direct access is granted to the Monet Assembler Language features. The system is preferably deployed in a sand-boxed environment where remote access is encapsulated in a dedicated application framework.

Scaling over multiple machines. MonetDB does not provide a centralized controlled, distributed database infrastructure yet. Instead, we move towards an architecture where multiple autonomous MonetDB instances are joining together to process a large and distributed workload.

In the multimedia applications we have exploited successfully the inherent data parallelism to speedup processing and reduce the synchronization cost. The underlying platforms were Linux-based cluster computers with sizeable main memories.

1.3.3 What are the MonetDB key features

The list below provides a glimpse on the technical characteristics and features of the MonetDB software packages. For the SQL front-end:

- It is based on the SQL'03 standard core.
- It supports foreign key constraints.
- It supports nested queries.
- It supports (materialized) views.
- It supports sequence types from the SQL'03 standard.
- It supports user defined functions in C.
- It supports triggers.

For the XQuery front-end:

- The W3C XQuery standard is fully implemented.
- The XUpdate draft standard is being implemented.

The software characteristics for the MonetDB packages are:

- The kernel source code is written in ANSI-C and POSIX compliant.
- The application interface libraries source code complies with the latest language versions.
- The source code is written in a literate programming style, to stimulate proximity of code and its documentation.
- The source code is compiled and tested on many platforms with different compiler options to ensure portability.
- The source code is based on the GNU toolkit, e.g. Automake, Autoconf, and Libtool for portability.
- The source code is heavily tested on a daily basis, and scrutinized using the **Valgrind** toolkit.

The heart is the MonetDB server, which comes with the following innovative features.

- A fully decomposed storage scheme using memory mapped files.
- It supports scalable databases, 32- and 64-bit platforms.
- Connectivity is provided through TCP/IP sockets and SSH on many platforms.
- Index selection, creation, and maintenance is automatic.
- The relational operators materialize their results and are self-optimizing.
- The operations are cache- and memory-aware with supreme performance.
- The database backend is multi-threaded and guards a single physical database instance.

1.3.4 Size Limitations for MonetDB

The maximal database size supported by MonetDB depends on the underlying processing platform, i.e. a 32- or 64-bit processor, and storage device, i.e. the file system and disk raids.

The number of columns per tables is practically unlimited. Unlike traditional database systems, the storage space limitation depends on the maximal size for an individual column. Each column is mapped to a file, whose limit is dictated by the operating system and hardware platform.

The number of concurrent user threads is a configuration parameter. Middleware solutions are advised to serialize access to the database when large number of users are expected to access the database.

1.4 A Brief History of MonetDB

The Dark Ages [1979-1992] The development of the MonetDB software family goes back as far as the early eighties when the first relational kernel, called Troll, was delivered to a larger audience. It was spread over ca 1000 sites world-wide and became part of a software case-tool until the beginning of the nineties. None of the code of this system has survived, but several ideas and experiences on how to obtain a fast kernel by simplification and explicit materialization found their origin during this period.

The second part of the eighties was spent on building the first distributed main-memory database system in the context of the national project **PRISMA**. A fully functional system of 100 processors and a wealthy 1GB of main memory showed the road to develop database technology from a different perspective.

The Early Days [1993-1995] Immediately after the PRISMA project was termed dead, a new database kernel based on Binary Association Tables (BATs) was laid out. The original target was to aim for better support of scientific databases with their then archaic file structures.

The Data Distilleries Era [1996-2003] The datamining projects running as of 1993 called for better database support. It culminated in the spin-off Data Distilleries, which based their analytical customer relationship suite on the power provided by the early MonetDB implementations. In the years following, many technical innovations were paired with strong industrial maturing of the software base. Data Distilleries became a subsidiary of SPSS in 2003.

The Open-Source Challenge [2003-2006] Moving MonetDB Version 4 into the open-source field required a large number of extensions to the code base. It became utmost important to support a mature implementation of the SQL-99 standard, and the bulk of application programming interfaces (PHP, JDBC, Perl, ODBC). The culprit of this activity was the first official release in 2004 and the release of the XQuery front-end in 2005.

The Road Ahead [2006-] This manual marks the alpha-release of MonetDB Version 5, the result of a multi-year activity to clean up the software stack and to better support both simple and complex database requests. (See [Section 2.10 \[Backward Compatibility\]](#), page 32)

The Future New versions in the MonetDB software family are under development. Extensions and renovation of the kernel are studied in the X100 project, which aims at high-volume access to columns stored in compressed form. Its Volcano-style interpreter aims to

provide performance in I/O-dominant and streaming settings using vectorized processing and Just-In-Time (de)compression.

The scene of distributed database is (again) addressed in the Armada project, but not using the traditional centralized administration focus. Instead the Armada project seeks the frontiers of autonomous database systems, which still provide a coherent functional view to its users. In its approach it challenges many dogmas in distributed database technology, such as the perspective on global consistency, the role of the client in managing the distributed world, and the way resources are spread.

The MonetDB software framework provides a rich setting to pursue these alleys of database research. We hope that many may benefit from our investments, both research and business wise.

1.5 Manual Generation

The MonetDB code base is a large collection of files, scattered over the system modules. Each source file is written in a literal programming style, which physically binds documentation with the relevant code sections. The utility program Mx processes the files marked *.mx to extract the code sections for system compilation or to prepare for a pretty printed listing.

The reference manual is based on *Texinfo* formatted documentation to simplify generation for different rendering platforms. The components for the reference manual are extracted by

```
Mx -i -B -H1 <filename>.mx
```

which generates the file <filename>.bdy.texi. These pieces are collected and glued together in a manual framework, running *makeinfo* to produce the desired output format. The *Texinfo* information is currently limited to the documentation, it could also be extended to process the code.

A printable version of an *.mx file can be produced using the commands:

```
Mx <filename>.mx
pdflatex <filename>.tex
```

1.6 Conventions and Notation

The typographical conventions used in this manual are straightforward. MONOSPACED text is used to designate names in the code base and examples. *Italics* is used in explanations to indicate where a user supplied value should be substituted.

Snippets of code are illustrated in verbatim font. The interaction with textual client interfaces uses the default prompt-setting of the underlying operating system.

Keywords in the MonetDB interface languages are case sensitive; SQL keywords are not case sensitive. No distinction is made in this manual.

1.7 Additional Resources

Although this reference manual aims to be complete for developing applications with MonetDB, it also depends on additional resources for a full understanding.

This reference manual relies on external documentation for the basics of its query languages SQL, XQuery, its application interfaces, PHP, Perl, Python, and its middleware support, JDBC and ODBC. Examples are used to illustrate their behaviour in the context of MonetDB only. The resource locations identified below may at times prove valuable.

```
Perl DBI  http://www.perl.org/
PHP5      http://www.php.net/
Python    http://www.python.org/
XQuery    http://www.w3c.org/TR/xquery/
```

The primary source for additional information is the MonetDB website, <http://monetdb.cwi.nl/>, and the code base itself. Information on the background of its architecture can be found in the library of scientific publications.

1.8 Downloads and Installation

Using MonetDB for experimentation and application development requires installation of the back-end server, a front-end compiler for SQL or XQuery, the APIs, and a (graphical) user interface. These components are packaged conveniently for several platforms in the [download](#) section at SourceForge.

Most people prefer a standard distribution, ‘officially’ declared as stable. Stable means that special care has been taken to assure that errors reported during the nightly builds have been solved on the platforms of interest. Major bug fixes are also applied to the latest stable version, while functional enhancements are kept for the next release or the daily builds.

If you encounter errors during the installation, please have a look at the [FAQ](#) and [MonetDB mailing list](#) for common errors and some advice on how to proceed.

1.8.1 Software Versions

The MonetDB product family consists of several related packages. At the time of writing Version 4.10 is distributed through [SourceForge](#). It comes with the SQL version 2.10 and PathFinder 0.10 front-ends packages.

This manual, however, is written in the context of preparing the launch of MonetDB Version 5. It works with the SQL version 2.10, but there is currently no XQuery front-end available.

From its inception, the MonetDB software has been designed to meet the highest level of standards regarding software portability. The interface to the operating system is based on the POSIX standard. The default C-compilation options are strict, considering all compiler warnings as fatal. String and memory manipulation are all guarded against overflows. This with multi-year deployment in a commercial setting makes the code base robust.

Thanks to the GNU AUTOCONF and AUTOMAKE tools, the MonetDB software runs on a wide variety of hardware/software platforms. A summary of those operating systems and the compiler toolkits is shown below.

Operating System	Word size	Compilers
Microsoft	32 bits	Windows XP, Windows Server 2003

Cygwin (Windows)	32 bits	GNU
Gentoo (Linux 2.6.14)	32 bits	GNU
Fedora Core 4	64 bits	GNU, Intel
Fedora Core 3	64 bits	GNU, Intel
RedHat EL WS	64 bits	GNU, Intel
Debian 3.0	64 bits	GNU, PGI
Suse 9.3	64 bits	GNU, Intel
MacOS X 10.4 (Darwin 8.2.0)	32 bits	GNU
AIX 5.1	32 bits	GNU, IBM
IRIX 64 6.5	32,64 bits	GNU, SGI
Solaris 8 (SunOS 5.8)	32,64 bits	GNU, Sun
OpenZaurus	32 bits	GNU (cross)
Gumstix	32 bits	GNU (cross)
LinkStation	32 bits	GNU (cross)

The MonetDB development team uses many of these platforms to perform automated nightly regression testing. For more details see [The Test Web](#).

1.8.2 Standard Distribution

The standard distribution is meant for users primarily interested in building SQL or XQuery applications. They should obtain the pre-packaged binary distribution from the [download](#) section at SourceForge. The system can be installed in a private directory for experimentation or in the Linux/Windows compliant default folder location.

The MonetDB code base evolves quickly with daily builds available for users preferring living at the edge. Application developers, however, may tune into the [MonetDB mailing list](#) to be warned when a major release has become available, or when detected errors require a patch.

1.8.3 Source Distribution

The source distribution is needed if you intend to inspect or extend the code base. The source distribution comes with the complete test-bench to assure that changes do not affect (in as far as they get tested) its stability. A single stable release is maintained for external users while we concurrently work on the next release. Older versions are not actively maintained by the development team.

Set up of a fully functional system requires downloading a MonetDB server package and either/both the SQL and XQuery packages. The steps to be taken are described for installing the server only, because installing the other packages largely follow the same steps. The deviances are explained at the end of this section.

The development version can be obtained from the CVS repository at SourceForge. You have to login to the CVS server first:

```
cv$ -d:pserver:anonymous@cvs.sourceforge.net:/cvsroot/monetdb login
```

Just type RETURN when asked for the password. Then get the buildtools, MonetDB and SQL module sources using the command:

```
cv$ -d:pserver:anonymous@cvs.sourceforge.net:/cvsroot/monetdb co buildtools MonetDB monet5
```

This will create the directories buildtools, MonetDB5, monet5 and SQL in your current working directory, which hold the sources for all three project packages. See the readme file to install the buildtools first. MonetDB developers should use `ext` instead of `pserver`, e.g.

```
cv$ -d :ext:<username>@cvs.sourceforge.net:/cvsroot/monetdb checkout buildtools MonetDB5 sq
```

Also see [SourceForge documentation](#) for more information on using `cv$`.

1.8.4 Linux Installation

This section helps you to install the MonetDB source and compile it on a Unix platform (e.g., Linux, MacOS X/Darwin, or CYGWIN).

1.8.4.1 Prerequisites

- *CVS* You only need this if you are building from CVS. If you start with the source distribution from SourceForge you don't need CVS. For instructions, see [docman](#) and look under the heading CVS Instructions.
- *Python* MonetDB uses Python (version 2.0.0 or better) during configuration of the software. See [python.org](#) for more information.
- *autoconf/automake/libtool* MonetDB uses GNU [autoconf](#) (≥ 2.53), [automake](#) (≥ 1.5), and [libtool](#) (≥ 1.4) during configuration of the software. Libtool is also used during the build.
- *standard software development tools* To compile MonetDB, you also need to have a the following standard software development tools installed and ready for use on you system:
 - a C/C++ compiler (e.g., GNU's `gcc/g++`)
 - a lexical analyzer generator (e.g., "lex" or "flex")
 - a parser generator (e.g., "yacc" or "bison")
 - GNU make ("gmake") (native make's on, e.g., IRIX and Solaris usually don't work).
- *Mx, mel, and autogen* These tools are only needed if you are building from CVS. They are shipped as the `buildtools` package and should be installed first. If you start with the source distribution from SourceForge you don't need this.
- *disk space* After downloading, MonetDB takes up about 40 MB of disk space; compilation adds another 70 MB. Testing takes about 45 MB, and the installation about 20 MB (not including any databases).

1.8.4.2 Bootstrap, Configure and Make

Before executing the following steps, make sure that your shell-environment (especially variables like "PATH" and "LD_LIBRARY_PATH") is setup, so that the tools listed above can be found.

In the top-level directory of MonetDB type the command:

```
./bootstrap
```

Then in any directory (preferably a **new empty** directory and **not** in the MonetDB top-level directory) give the command


```
.../configure [<options>]
```

where `<path-to>` is replaced with the (absolute or relative) path to the MonetDB top-level directory. The directory where you execute `configure` is the place where all intermediate source and object files are generated during compilation via "make".

By default, MonetDB is eventually (i.e., during "make install"; see below) installed to `/usr/local/`. To choose another target directory, you need to call

```
.../configure --prefix=<prefixdir> [<options>]
```

A list of other useful configure options is:

```
--enable-debug    enable full debugging default=off
--enable-optimize  enable extra optimization default=off
--enable-warning   enable extended compiler warnings default=off
--enable-profile   enable profiling default=off
--enable-instrument enable instrument default=off
--with-gcc=[compiler]  which C compiler to use
                        ("yes" = gcc/g++,
                         "no"  = system-specific C/C++ compiler,
                         &lt;other-compiler-name>;)
--with-gxx=[compiler]  which C++ compiler to use
--enable-bits=[#bits]  specify number of bits (32 or 64)
```

Use the `--help` option of `configure` to find out more about configure options.

In the same directory (where you called `configure`) give the command

```
make
```

to compile the source code.

On a lightly loaded, 1.4 GHz Athlon Linux system, `configure` takes about 30 seconds, and `make` about 5 to 10 minutes, depending on the optimization level chosen during `configure`.

1.8.4.3 Testing the Build

If `make` went successfully, you can try

```
make check
```

This will do a lot of tests, some are unfortunately still expected to fail, but most should go successfully. At the end of the output there is a reference to an HTML file which is created by the test process and shows the test results.

Testing takes about 50 MB of disk space in the build directory. Running the tests takes 10-15 minutes.

1.8.4.4 Installing

Give the command

```
make install
```

By default (if no `--prefix` option was given to `configure` above), this will install in `/usr/local/`. Make sure you have appropriate privileges.

1.8.4.5 Usage

There are two alternatives for using MonetDB interactively. In both cases you first need to make sure that your environment is set as described in Bootstrap, Configure and Make and Testing the Installation above.

If you are "in a hurry", you can then simply start

```
mserver5
```

and you'll get the "server console", where you can type your MAL commands. The server console is mainly meant for administrative use.

For a more convenient MAL interface, you should use the `mclient`. To do so, first start the server. Then, in a second shell, set up the same environment and start `mclient`

```
mclient -lsql
```

With `mclient`, you get a text-based interface that supports command-line editing and a command-line history. The latter can even be stored persistently to be re-used after stopping and restarting `mclient`; for details type:

```
MapiClient --help
```

1.8.4.6 Documentation

The documentation resides in `doc/share/`. It consists of the pdf files of the current document and its web pages. The most recent version is best access from the [MonetDB home page](#).

1.8.4.7 Troubleshooting

Bootstrap fails if any of the requisite programs can not be found or is an incompatible version. Bootstrap adds files to the source directory, so it must have write permissions.

During bootstrap, warnings like

```
Remember to add 'AC_PROG_LIBTOOL' to 'configure.in'.
You should add the contents of '/usr/share/aclocal/libtool.m4' to 'aclocal.m4'.
configure.in:37: warning: do not use m4_patsubst: use patsubst or m4_bpatsubst
configure.in:104: warning: AC_PROG_LEX invoked multiple times
configure.in:334: warning: do not use m4_regexp: use regexp or m4_bregexp
automake/aclocal 1.6.3 is older than 1.7.
Patching aclocal.m4 for Intel compiler on Linux (icc/ecc).
patching file aclocal.m4
Hunk #1 FAILED at 2542.
1 out of 1 hunk FAILED -- saving rejects to file aclocal.m4.rej
patching file aclocal.m4
Hunk #1 FAILED at 1184.
Hunk #2 FAILED at 2444.
Hunk #3 FAILED at 2464.
3 out of 3 hunks FAILED -- saving rejects to file aclocal.m4.rej
```

might occur. For some technical reasons, it's hard to completely avoid them. However, it is usually save to ignore them and simply proceed with the usual compilation procedure. Only in case the subsequent `configure` or `make` do fail, these warning might have to be taken

more seriously; in any case, you should include the bootstrap output in whenever you report (see below) compilation problems.

Configure will fail if certain essential programs can't be found or certain essential tasks (such as compiling a C program) can't be executed. The problem will usually be clear from the error message.

E.g., if configure cannot find package XYZ, it is either not installed on your machine, or it is not installed in places that configure usually searches (i.e., `/usr`, `/usr/local`). In the first case, you need to install package XYZ before you can configure, make, and install MonetDB. In the latter case, you need to tell configure via `"--with-XYZ=<DIR>"` where to find packages XYZ on your machine. configure then looks for the respective header files in `<DIR>/include`, and for the respective libraries in `<DIR>/lib`.

1.8.4.8 Rescue

In case one of bootstrap, configure, or make fails — especially after a cvs update, or after you changed some code yourself — try the following steps (in this order; if you are using the pre-packaged source distribution, you can skip steps 2 and 3):

(In case you experience problems after a cvs update, first make sure that you used cvs update -dP (or have a line update -dP in your `~/cvs`); -d ensures that cvs checks out directories that have been added since your last cvs update; -P removes directories that have become empty, because all their file have been removed from the cvs repository. In case you did not use cvs update -dP, re-run cvs update -dP, and remember to always use cvs update -dP from now on (or simply add a line update -dP to your `~/cvs`)!)

1. In case only make fails, you can try running:

```
make clean
```

in your build directory and proceed with step 5; however, if make then still fails, you have to re-start with step 1.

2. Clean up your whole build directory (i.e., the one where you ran configure and make) by going there and running:

```
make maintainer-clean
```

In case your build directory is different from your source directory, you are advised to remove the whole build directory.

3. Go to the top-level source directory and run:

```
./de-bootstrap
```

and type y when asked whether to remove the listed files. This will remove all the files that were created during bootstrap.

4. In the top-level source directory, re-run:

```
./bootstrap
```

5. In the build-directory, re-run:

```
configure
```

as described above.

6. In the build-directory, re-run:

```
make
make install
```

If this still does not help, please contact us. Bugs and other problems with compiling or running MonetDB should be reported using the respective bug-tracking system at [SourceForge](#) (preferred) or emailed to monet@cwi.nl. Please make sure that you give a *detailed* description.

1.8.5 Windows Installation

This section helps you to install MonetDB on a native Windows system (NT, 2000, XP).

1.8.5.1 Prerequisites

- *CVS* You need to have a working CVS. Several solutions are available. We use internally [WinCVS](#) and CVS under [Cygwin](#). For general information about the SourceForge repository, see [docman](#) and look under the heading CVS Instructions. Pointers to CVS implementations for Windows can be found at e.g.: <http://www.cvshome.org/cyclic/cvs/windows.html> <http://www.wincvs.org/http://www.componentsoftware.com/products/CVS/>
- *Python* MonetDB uses Python (version 2.0.0 or better) during configuration of the software. See python.org for more information.
- *Pthreads* [Pthreads for Win32](#) should be installed to C:\Pthreads, otherwise you need to patch the "PTHREAD = C:\Pthreads" line in "NT\rules.msc" according to your setup. Newer versions of Pthreads seem to have the "include" & "lib" directory not in C:\Pthreads, but in C:\Pthreads\prebuilt. In that case, you either have to move the "include" & "lib" directory from C:\Pthreads\prebuilt to C:\Pthreads, or set "PTHREAD = C:\Pthreads\prebuilt" in "NT\rules.msc".
- *UnxUtils* [UnxUtils for Win32](#) must be installed in the root directory ("\", i.e., without the default "\UnxUtils\" prefix) of the drive where you want to compile MonetDB. The same drive is required, as the UnxUtils do not know about drive letters, and hence absolute paths start with "\" (i.e., without a leading "C:", "D:", ...). The default "\UnxUtils\" prefix has to be omitted, as otherwise the UnxUtils' "bison" does not find its own "bison.simple" file, which it expects to be in "/usr/share/bison/bison.simple" (aka. "\usr\share\bison\bison.simple"). Beside some tools used by Mtest.py for testing MonetDB (see below), UnxUtils provide the lexical analyzer generator "flex" and the parser generator "bison", which are required to compile MonetDB. Note: You have to install the UnxUtils using the original [.zip file](#). The third-party executable [installer](#), chooses another default installation directory that doesn't seem to work...
- *Microsoft Visual C++* You need Microsoft Visual C++ 5 or higher. Notice that if you do not own Microsoft Visual C++, you can still compile on Windows using the Cygnus Posix-emulation environment [CYGWIN](#). In that case, you should follow the standard instructions in the file 'HowToStart'. Alternatively, it might be possible to use the free [WIN32-GNU compilers](#) as a drop-in replacement for the Microsoft tools, but we have not tried this yet.
- *disk space* After downloading, MonetDB takes up about 40 MB of disk space; compilation adds another 70 MB. Testing takes about 45 MB, and the installation about 20 MB (not including any databases).

1.8.5.2 Compiling

Open a Windows command shell or a UnxUtils shell and go to the top-level directory of MonetDB. Make sure that the proper environment for MSVC++ is set, otherwise call the corresponding BAT file. (see C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\Bin\VCVARS32.BAT). Make sure that Python, C:\Pthreads\lib (or wherever you installed Pthreads), and \usr\local\wbin are in the PATH of your command shell. When all prerequisites have been satisfied, you type

```
cd NT
nmake
```

to compile the source code. If nmake went successfully, you can try

```
nmake check
```

This will do a lot of tests, some are unfortunately still expected to fail, but most should go successfully. At the end of the output there is a reference to an HTML file which is created by the test process and shows the test results. An explanation of the test results can be found in XXX—to be filled in. Testing takes about 46 MB of disk space in the build directory.

1.8.5.3 Testing the Installation

Make sure that ...\\NT\\bin, ...\\NT\\lib, and ...\\NT\\lib\\MonetDB are in your PATH. In the MonetDB top-level directory issue the command

```
Mtest.py -r
```

(Make sure Mtest.py can be found, it should be in the bin directory that was filled by the nmake install command.)

This should produce much the same output as nmake check above, but uses the installed version of MonetDB.

1.8.5.4 Documentation

The documentation starts in ...\\NT\\doc\\MonetDB.html NOTE: the current 'nmake install' does not yet generate this documentation automatically. To do this manually, in the top-level directory of the MonetDB build tree call

```
nmake html
```

1.8.6 Gentoo Installation

Gentoo is a free operating system based on either Linux or FreeBSD. It excels in extreme configurability, performance and claims a top-notch user and developer community.

Gentoo Linux users can simply type *emerge monetdb*. [To be documented by Fabian]

1.8.7 Daily Builds

Next to functionality and performance, stability and portability are first class goals of the MonetDB project. Pursuing these goals requires to constantly monitor the evolving MonetDB code base. For this purpose, we developed a test environment that automatically compiles and tests MonetDB (and its most prominent add-on packages) every night on a variety of system configurations.

Software patches and functional enhancements are checked into the repositories on a daily basis. A limited set of distribution packages is prepared to disseminate the latest to developers and application programmers as quickly as possible. Such builds may, however, contain bugs or sometimes even break old functionality.

The **TestWeb** provides access to the test web-site that summarizes the results of the Automated Testing activities on various **platforms**. It is a good starting point before picking up a daily build version.

Two versions of MonetDB are tested daily on all available platforms:

- the *cutting edge* development version ("Current"), i.e. the head of the main CVS branch; and
- the latest release version ("Stable"), i.e. the head of the most recent release branch.

The test reports consist of three overview pages ("cross-check-lists") revealing the results of

1. all compilation steps (bootstrap, configure, make, make install),
2. testing via "make check" (using debugmask 10, i.e., exhaustive monitoring and correction of physical BAT properties is enabled in the server), and
3. testing via "Mtest.py -d0 -r" (using debugmask 0, i.e., all debugging is switched off in the server).

1.8.7.1 Stability

With a (code-wise) complex system like MonetDB, modifying the source code — be it for fixing bugs or for adding new features — always bears the risk of breaking or at least altering some existing functionality. To facilitate the task of detecting such changes, small test scripts together with their respective correct/expected ("stable") output are collected within the CVS repository of MonetDB. Given the complexity of MonetDB, there is no way to do anything close to "exhaustive" testing, hence, the idea is to continuously extend the test collection. E.g., each developer should add some tests as soon as she/he adds new functionality. Likewise, a test script should be added for each bug report to monitor whether/when the bug is fixed, and to prevent (or at least detect) future occurrences of the same bug. The collection consists for hundreds of test scripts, each covering many micro-functionality tests.

To run all the tests and compare their current output to their stable output, a tool called Mtest is included in the MonetDB code base. Mtest recursively walks through the source tree, runs tests, and checks for difference between the stable and the current output. As a result, Mtest creates the web interface that allows convenient access to the differences encountered during testing. Each developer is supposed to run "Mtest" (respectively "make check") on his/her favorite development platform and check the results before checking in her/his changes. During the automatic daily tests, "make check" and "Mtest" are run on all testing platforms and the TestWeb is generated to provide convenient access to the results.

1.8.7.2 Portability

Though Fedora Linux on AMD Athlon PC's is our main development platform at CWI, we do not limit our attention to this single platform. Supporting a broad range of hardware and software platforms is an important concern.

Using standard configuration tools like automake, autoconf, and libtool, we have the same code base compiling not only on various flavors of Unix (e.g., Linux, Cygwin, AIX, IRIX, Solaris, MacOS X) but also on native Windows. Furthermore, the very code base compiles with a wide spectrum of (C-) compilers, ranging from GNU's gcc over several native Unix compilers (IBM, SGI, Sun, Intel, Portland Group) to Microsoft's Visual Studio and Visual Studio .NET on Windows.

On the hardware side, we have (had) MonetDB running on "almost anything" from a Intel StrongARM-based Linux PDA with 64 MB of flash memory to an SGI Origin2000 with 32 MIPS R12k CPU's and a total of 64 GB of (shared) main memory.

1.9 Start and Stop the Server

Starting and stopping the server under Windows doesn't need an extensive description. Just locate the server in the program list and start it. After the server has been started, you can activate a textual client interface. Close the window of the server and/or client and it ceases to exist.

Once downloaded and installed MonetDB on your Linux system, it is adviceable to check its functionality with the following actions:

```
> monetdb --help
```

The MONETDB script is a wrapper around the MonetDB server program MSERVER5 and its protection program MGUARDIAN. The call triggers MSERVER5 -HELP and responds with something like:

Usage: monetdb [command] [options] [script]

Primary command:

```
--status      Show the server status [default]
--start       Server(s) is (are) started
--stop        Server(s) is (are) stopped
--databases   Show the known databases
--checkpoint  Create the checkpoint for a database
--recover     Restore a database to an earlier date
--log         Show the server management log
```

Secondary options:

```
--dbname=<database_name>
--dbfarm=<directory>
--dbinit=<stmt>      Server prepare statement
--config=<config_file> Configuration file
--debug=<number>     Trace server actions[0]
--daemon=yes|no      Run in background [no]
--set <option>=<value> Set environment value
--ascii            Use ascii dump for the database [default=no]
--help             This list of options
```

Error messages typically indicate a wrongly configured \$PATH variable, making the MONETDB program invisible to your shell. Retrace your installation steps.

An access mode violation indicates that either the directory path to the location of the MonetDB dbfarm does not exist, or the user lacks file system permissions to create new directories/files in the location specified.

To start a server for your first database simply type:

```
> monetdb --start --dbname=voc
The database can be initialized to accept SQL or MAL connections.
The latter prohibits SQL sessions unless an authorized user
has explicitly loaded the SQL module and started its scenario.
```

```
Do you want to create the database 'voc' for SQL sessions ? [yes/no]yes
Database 'voc' initialized for SQL sessions.
Starting database server 'voc'... ok
```

The question is asked only the first time you attempt to access the VOC database.

It responds with a message that this action was successful, or an error message explains the problems encountered. The server is run as a daemon process and you need a MonetDB client program to connect to it. More details on the server configuration parameters are given in [Section 2.2 \[Architecture Overview\]](#), [page 21](#).

At any time you can inspect the status of the (running) servers using the default command option -STATUS.

```
> monetdb --status
DBNAME  SERVER  GUARD  DELAY  STARTED
voc      21488   21502   12     Sun Dec 18 09:05:36 2005
```

It tells you when the server was started, the identity of the process looking after it, and the delay between successive checks. A server can be put to sleep using the command MONETDB -STOP -DBNAME=<NAME>. Omission of a database name stops all running servers. The actions of monetdb are logged for post analysis, which can be inspected with MONETDB -LOG

1.9.1 Database Configuration

The database environment is collected in a configuration file, which is used by server-side applications, such as MSERVER5 and MGUARDIAN. A default version is installed in the database store upon its creation using the command MONETDB. Below we illustrate its most important components.

- prefix=/ufs/myhome/monet5/Linux
- exec_prefix=\${prefix}
- dbfarm=\${prefix}/var/MonetDB5/dbfarm
- monet_mod_path=\${exec_prefix}/lib/MonetDB5
- checkpoint_dir=\${prefix}/var/MonetDB5/chkpnt
- dbname=demo
- version=4.99.29
- welcome=yes
- gdk_embedded=no
- gdk_debug=0 # to control level of debugging

The header consist of system wide information. The PREFIX and EXEC_PREFIX describe the location where MonetDB has been installed. MONET_MOD_PATH tells where to find the libraries. These arguments are critical for a proper working server.

The remainder consists of arguments used by functional modules, or related tools. Consult their documentation before changing them.

- delay=120
- mal_init=\${prefix}/lib/MonetDB5/mal_init.mal
- mal_listing = 7
- sql_logdir=\${prefix}/var/MonetDB5/dblogs
- pf_httpd_port=8080
- xquery_output=dm
- xquery_cacheMB=100

1.9.2 Checkpoint and Recovery

Safeguarding the content of your database requires carefully planned steps. The easiest way is to shutdown the server first. Then the database directory holding the database can be compressed and stored away. You may want to create a tarball with compressed files and name them clearly for later recall.

The checkpoint is not complete without the corresponding log files produced by SQL. They are stored by default in a mirror directory of DBFARM, called DBLOGS. They should also be picked up and safeguarded for future use.

On Linux platforms the checkpoint and recover operations are packaged as shell scripts, which are wrapped by the MONETDB script. Taking a checkpoint and its recovery is as simple as:

```
shell>monetdb --checkpoint --dbname=demo
Checkpoint store ../var/MonetDB5/chkpnt
Preparing checkpoint file 'demo/2006-01-02-223704'
Preparing checkpoint log file 'demo/2006-01-02-223704-logs'

shell>monetdb --recover --dbname=demo
Checkpoint tags defined for 'demo'
2006-01-02-224335
2006-01-02-224233
...
Specify the checkpoint tag for 'demo' ? 2006-01-02-224335
Move existing database out of the way 'demo2006-01-02-224416'
Move existing database logs out of the way 'demo2006-01-02-224416'
Restore from store ../var/MonetDB5/chkpnt
Reload checkpoint file 'demo/2006-01-02-224335'
Reload checkpoint log file 'demo/2006-01-02-224335-logs'
Database recovery finished
```

Before the checkpoint operation starts the database server is brought down and restarted afterwards. The checkpoint files are stored away in a path specified in the database configuration file.

1.9.3 Database Dumps

An alternative scheme to safeguard and transport a SQL database is to produce an ASCII-based database dump. This option is standard available for the client programs. However, be prepared that not all SQL schema features may be retained in the process. It also takes much more time to produce the dump file.

Consider you have already installed the SQL tutorial database VOC and wish to transport it to another machine. The following steps are required after you have started the database server.

```
shell> mclient -lsql --dump >/tmp/voc.sql
```

You can inspect the file /TMP/VOC.SQL to confirm that indeed a compact database dump is available. Move this file over to the new machine. The MONETDB script can be used to create the database and start the server. Once done, it suffices to feed the dump file to a MonetDB client program to populate the database.

```
shell> monetdb --start --dbname=voc
....
shell> mclient -lsql /tmp/voc.sql
```

The dump facility is available as an option to the MONETDB script. It tags the dump and stores it away in the checkpoint directory.

2 MonetDB Version 5

The MonetDB product family consists of a large number of components developed within our group over the last decade. Some components have already been shipped to happy customers, some are still in the making, and others have found a resting place in the attic.

The MonetDB architecture is designed to accommodate a wide-spectrum of standardized query language front-ends (SQL, XQuery), a variety of query transformation schemes, and different execution platforms (interpreted materialized or pipelined, dynamic compilation).

MonetDB Version 5 is a major release of our software infrastructure. The most notable differences are its greatly improved software stack and a new interface language, which turns the database server back-end into an abstract database machine with its associated assembler language (MAL). It supports backward compatibility of interfaces, tools, and source sharing where feasible within the limited scope of resources available.

In the remainder of this section we shortly introduce the MonetDB Version 5 design considerations and a quick overview of its architecture.

2.1 Design Considerations

Redesign of the MonetDB software stack was driven by the need to reduce the effort to extend the system into novel directions and to reduce the Total Execution Cost (TEC). The TEC is what an end-user or application program will notice. The TEC is composed on several cost factors:

- A) API message handling
- P) Parsing and semantic analysis
- O) Optimization and plan generation
- D) Data access to the persistent store
- E) Execution of the query terms
- R) Result delivery to the application

Choosing an architecture for processing database operations pre-supposes an intuition on how the cost will be distributed. In an OLTP setting you expect most of the cost to be in (P,O), while in OLAP it will be (D,E,R). In a distributed setting the components (O,D,E) are dominant. Web-applications would focus on (A,E,R).

Such a simple characterization ignores the wide-spread differences that can be experienced at each level. To illustrate, in D) and R) it makes a big difference whether the data is already in the cache or still on disk. With E) it makes a big difference whether you are comparing two integers, evaluation of a mathematical function, e.g. Gaussian, or a regular expression evaluation on a string. As a result, intense optimization in one area may become completely invisible due to being overshadowed by other cost factors.

The Version 5 infrastructure is designed to ease addressing each of these cost factors in a well-defined way, while retaining the flexibility to combine the components needed for a particular situation. This results in an architecture to assemble the components for a particular application domain and hardware platform.

The primary interface to the database kernel is still based on the exchange of text in the form of queries and simply formatted results. This interface is designed for ease of interpretation, versatility and is flexible to accommodate system debugging and application tool

development. Although a textual interface potentially leads to a performance degradation, our experience with earlier system versions showed that the overhead can be kept within acceptable bounds. Moreover, a textual interface reduces the programming effort otherwise needed to develop test and application programs. The XML trend as the language for tool interaction supports our decision.

2.2 Architecture Overview

The architecture is built around a few independent components: the MonetDB server, the MonetDB guardian, and the client application. The MonetDB server is the heart of the system, it manages a single physical database on one machine for all (concurrent) applications. The guardian program works along side a single server, keeping an eye on its behavior. If the server accidentally crashes, it is this program that will attempt an automatic restart. The server and the guardian are managed with the `MONETDB script`, introduced in [Section 1.9 \[Start and Stop the Server\]](#), [page 16](#).

The top layer consists of applications written in your favorite language. They provide both specific functionality for a particular product, e.g. **Proximity**, and generic functionality, e.g. the **Aquabrowser** or **Dbvisualizer**. The applications communicate with the server using de-facto standard interface packaged, e.g. JDBC, ODBC, Perl, PHP, etc..

The middle layer consists of query language processors such as SQL and XQuery. The former supports the core functionality of SQL'99 and extends into SQL'03. The latter is based on the W3C standard and includes the XUpdate functionality. The query lan-

guage processors each manage their own private catalog structure. Software bridges, e.g. import/export routines, are used to share data between language paradigms.

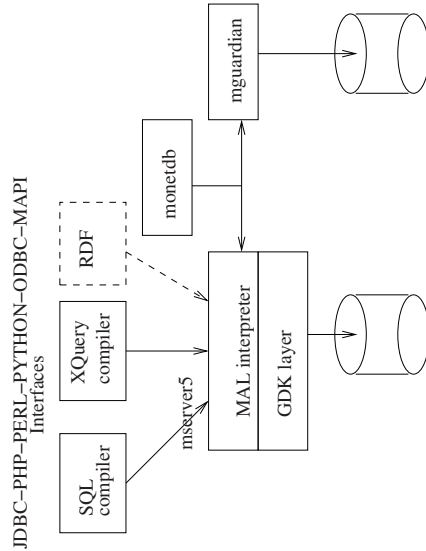


Figure 2.1

2.3 MonetDB Assembler Language (MAL)

The target language for a query compiler is the MonetDB Assembler Language (MAL). It was designed to ease code generation and fast interpretation by the server. The compiler produces algebraic query plans, which are turned into physical execution plans by the MAL optimizers.

The output of a compiler is either an ASCII representation of the MAL program or the compiler is tightly coupled with the server to save parsing and communication overhead.

A snippet of the MAL code produced by the SQL compiler for the query `select count(*) from tables` is shown below. It illustrates a sequences of relational operations against a table column and producing a partial result.

```

...
_22:bat[:void,:oid] := sql.bind_dbat("tmp","_tables",0);
_23 := bat.reverse(_22);
_24 := algebra.kdifference(_20,_23);
_25 := algebra.markT(_24,0:oid);
_26 := bat.reverse(_25);

```

```

...
_27 := algebra.join(_26,_20);
_28 := bat.setWriteMode(_19);
bat.append(_28,_27,true);
...

```

MAL supports the full breath of computational paradigms deployed in a database setting. It is language framework where the execution semantics is determined by the code transformations and the final engine choosen.

The design and implementation of MAL takes the functionality offered previously a significant step further. To name a few:

- All instructions are strongly typed before being executed.
- Polymorphic functions are supported. They act as templates that produce strongly typed instantiations when needed.
- Function style expressions where each assignment instruction can receive multiple target results; it forms a point in the dataflow graph.
- Co-routines (Factories) support building streaming applications.
- Properties are associated with the program code for ease of optimization and scheduling.
- It can be readily extended with user defined types and function modules.

A more indepth description of the MAL language is given in [Chapter 7 \[MonetDB Assembler Language\]](#), page 81

2.4 Execution Engine

The execution engine comes in several flavors. The default is a simple, sequential MAL interpreter. For each MAL function call it creates a stack frame, which is initialized with all constants found in the function definition. During interpretation the garbage collector ensures freeing of space consumptive tables (BATs) and strings. Furthermore, all temporary structures are garbage collected before the funtion returns the result.

This simple approach leads to an accumulation of temporary variables. They can be freed earlier in the process using an explicit garbage collection command, but the general intend is to leave such decisions to an optimizer or scheduler.

The execution engine is only called when all MAL instructions can be resolved against the available libraries. Most modules are loaded when the server starts using a bootstrap script `MAL_INIT.MX` Failure to find the startup-file terminates the session. It most likely points to an error in the MonetDB configuration file.

During the boot phase, the global symbol table is initialized with MAL function and factory definitions, and loading the pre-compiled commands and patterns. The libraries are dynamically loaded by default. Expect tens of modules and hundreds of operations to become readily available.

Modules can not be dropped without restarting the server. The rational behind this design decision is that a dynamic load/drop feature is often hardly used and severely complicates the code base. In particular, upon each access to the global symbol table we have to be prepared that concurrent threads may be actively changing its structure. Especially, dropping modules may cause severe problems by not being able to detect all references kept around. This danger required all accesses to global information to be packaged in a critical section, which is known to be a severe performance hindrance.

2.5 Session Scenarios

In MonetDB multiple languages, optimizers, and execution engines can be combined at run time to satisfy a wide user-community. Such an assemblage of components is called a *scenario* and consists of a *reader*, *parser*, *optimizer*, *tactic scheduler* and *engine*. These hooks allow for both linked-in and external components.

The languages supported are SQL, XQuery, and the Monet Assembler Language (MAL). The default scenario handles MAL instructions, which is used to illustrate the behavior of the scenario steps.

The MAL reader component handles interaction with a front-end to obtain a string for subsequent compilation and execution. The reader uses the common stream package to read data in large chunks, if possible. In interactive mode the lines are processed one at a time.

The MAL parser component turns the string into an internal representation of the MAL program. During this phase semantic checks are performed, such that we end up with a type correct program.

The code block is subsequently sent to an MAL optimizer. In the default case the program is left untouched. For other languages, the optimizer deploys language specific code transformations, e.g. foreign-key optimizations in joins and remote query execution. All optimization information is statically derived from the code blocks and possible catalogues maintained for the query language at hand. Optimizers leave advice and their findings in properties in the symbol table, see [Section 7.8 \[Property Management\]](#), page 93.

Once the program has thus been refined, the MAL scheduler prepares for execution using tactical optimizations. For example, it may parallelize the code, generate an ad-hoc user-defined function, or prepare for efficient replication management. In the default case, the program is handed over to the MAL interpreter without any further modification.

The final stage is to choose an execution paradigm, i.e. interpretative (default), compilation of an ad-hoc user defined function, dataflow driven interpretation, or vectorized pipe-line execution by a dedicated engine.

A failure encountered in any of the steps terminates the scenario cycle. It returns to the user for a new command.

2.6 Scenario management

Scenarios are captured in modules; they can be dynamically loaded and remain active until the system is brought to a halt. The first time a scenario XYZ is used, the system looks for a scenario initialization routine `XYZinitSystem()` and executes it. It is typically used to prepare the server for language specific interactions. Thereafter its components are set to those required by the scenario and the client initialization takes place.

When the last user interested in a particular scenario leaves the scene, we activate its finalization routine calling `XYZexitSystem()`. It typically perform cleanup, backup and monitoring functions.

A scenario is interpreted in a strictly linear fashion, i.e. performing a symbolic optimization before scheduling decisions are taken. The routines associated with each state in the scenario may patch the code so as to assure that subsequent execution can use a different scenario, e.g. to handle dynamic code fragments.

The building blocks of scenarios are routines obeying a strict name signature. They require exclusive access to the client record. Any specific information should be accessible from there, e.g. access to a scenario specific state descriptor. The client scenario initialization and finalization brackets are `XYZinitClient()` and `XYZexitClient()`.

The `XYZparser(Client c)` contains the parser for language XYZ and should fill the MAL program block associated with the client record. The latter may have been initialized with variables. Each language parser may require a catalog with information on the translation of language specific datastructures into their BAT equivalent.

The `XYZoptimizer(Client c)` contains language specific optimizations using the MAL intermediate code as a starting point.

The `XYZtactics(Client c)` synchronizes the program execution with the state of the machine, e.g. claiming resources, the history of the client or alignment of the request with concurrent actions (e.g. transaction coordination).

The `XYZengine(Client c)` contains the applicable back-end engine. The default is the MAL interpreter, which provides good balance between speed and ability to analysis its behavior.

2.7 Textual Client Interface

Clients gain access to the Monet server through a internet connection or through its server console. Access through the internet requires a client program at the source, which addresses the default port of a running server.

At the server side, each client is represented by a session record with the current status, such as name, file descriptors, namespace, and local stack. Each client session has a dedicated thread of control, which limits the number of concurrent users to the thread management facilities of the underlying operating system. A large client base should be supported using a single server-side client thread, geared at providing a particular service.

The number of clients permitted concurrent access is a compile time option. The console is the first and is always present. It reads from standard input and writes to standard output.

Client records are linked into a hierarchy, where the top record denotes the context of the Monet administrator. The next layer is formed by a database administrator and the third layer contains user sessions. This hierarchy is used to share and constrain resources, such as global variables or references to catalogue information. During parallel execution additional layers may be constructed. [This feature needs more implementation support]

Client sessions remain in existence until the corresponding communication channels break or its retention timer expires. The administrator and owner of a session can manipulate the timeout with a system call.

Keeping track of instructions executed is a valuable tool for script processing and debugging. Its default value is defined in the MonetDB configuration file. It can be changed at runtime for individual clients using the operation `clients.listing(mask)`. A listing bit controls the level of detail to be generated during program execution tracing. The lowest level (1) simply dumps the input, (2) also demonstrates the MAL internal structure (4) adds the type information

The MAL debugger uses the client record to keep track of any pervasive debugger command. For detailed information on the debugger features see [Section 10.1 \[Program Debugging\]](#), page 120.

2.7.1 Mapi Client Calling Arguments

The `mclient` program provides a textual interface to a MonetDB server. On a Linux platform it provides readline functionality, which greatly improves user interaction. A history can be maintained to ease interaction over multiple sessions.

A `mclient` requires minimally a language and host or port argument. The default setting is geared at establishing a guest connection to a SQL database at a default server running on the localhost.

A blocked mode interaction permits assemblage of multiple instructions in a buffer before it is shipped to the server for execution.

The timer switch reports on the round-about time for queries sent to the server. It provides a first impression on the execution cost.

```
mclient [ options ]
```

Options are:

```
-b t/f      | --blocked=true/false /* blocked mode (default=false) */
-D          | --dump          /* dump sql database */
-e          | --error            /* exit on error */
-H          | --history          /* load/save cmdline history (default off) */
-h hostname | --host=hostname    /* host to connect to */
-i          | --interactive      /* read stdin after command line args */
-l<language>| --language=lang   /* {mal,sql,xquery} */
-P<passwd>  | --passwd=passwd  /* password */
-p portnr   | --port=portnr     /* port to connect to */
-q          | --quiet           /* don't print welcome message [default=on]*/
-s stmt     | --statement=stmt  /* run single statement */
-T          | --time            /* time individual commands */
-t          | --trace           /* trace Monet interaction */
-u<user>    | --user=user       /* user id [default=monetdb] */
-?          | --help            /* show this usage message */
```

2.7.2 Jdbc Client Calling Arguments

The textual client using the JDBC protocol comes with several options to fine-tune the interaction with the database server. A synopsis of the calling arguments is given below

```
mjclient [-h host[:port]] [-p port] \
[-f file] [-u user] [-l language] [-b [database]] \
[-d [table]] [-e] [-X<opt>]
```

but also using long option equivalents `-host -port -file -user -language -dump -echo -database` are allowed. Arguments may be written directly after the option like `-p45123`.

If no host and port are given, localhost and 45123 (=sql.port default) are assumed. An `.monetdb` file may exist in the user's home directory. This file can contain preferences to use each time `mjclient` is started. Options given on the command line override the preferences

file. The `.monetdb` file syntax is `<option>=<value>` where option is one of the options host, port, file, mode debug, or password. Note that the last one is perilous and therefore not available as command line option. If no input file is given using the `-f` flag, an interactive session is started on the terminal.

OPTIONS

```
-h --host The hostname of the host that runs the MonetDB database. A port number
          can be supplied by use of a colon, i.e. -h somehost:12345.

-p --port The port number to connect to.

-f --file A file name to use either for reading or writing. The file will be used for writing
          when dump mode is used (-d -dump). In read mode, the file can also be an
          URL pointing to a plain text file that is optionally gzip compressed.

-u --user The username to use when connecting to the database.

-l --language
          Use the given language, for example 'xquery'.

-d --dump Dumps the given table(s), or the complete database if none given.

--help This screen.

-e --echo Also outputs the contents of the input file, if any.

-b --database
          Try to connect to the given database (only makes sense if connecting to a
          DatabasePool or equivalent process).
```

EXTRA OPTIONS

```
-Xdebug Writes a transmission log to disk for debugging purposes. If a file name is given,
          it is used, otherwise a file called monet<timestamp>.log is created. A given file
          will never be overwritten; instead a unique variation of the file is used.

-Xblksize
          Specifies the blocksize when using block mode, given in bytes.

-Xoutput The output mode when dumping. Default is sql, xml may be used for an
          experimental XML output.

-Xbatching
          Indicates that a batch should be used instead of direct communication with
          the server for each statement. If a number is given, it is used as batch size.
          I.e. 8000 would execute the contents on the batch after each 8000 read rows.
          Batching can greatly speedup the process of restoring a database dump.
```

2.7.3 Console Interaction

The textual interface to the MonetDB server also supports a limited form of online help commands and the readline key-binding '`<TAB><TAB>`'. The argument is a (partial) operator call, which is looked up in the symbol table. If the pattern includes a '(' it also displays the signature for each match. The `address` and `address` attributes are also shown if the call contains the closing bracket ')'. The

```

>manual.completion("bat.is");
bat.isSynced
bat.isCached
bat.isPersistent
bat.isTransient
bat.isSortedReverse
bat.isSorted
bat.isaSet
bat.isaKey
>manual.help("bat.isSorted()");
command bat.isSorted(b:bat[:any_1,:any_2]):bit
>manual.help("bat.isSorted()");
command bat.isSorted(b:bat[:any_1,:any_2]):bit address BKCisSorted;
Returns whether a BAT is ordered on head or not.
>manual.search("isSorted()");
command bat.isSortedReverse(b:bat[:any_1,:any_2]):bit address BKCisSortedReverse;
Returns whether a BAT is ordered on head or not.
command bat.isSorted(b:bat[:any_1,:any_2]):bit address BKCisSorted;
Returns whether a BAT is ordered on head or not.

```

Keyword based lookup is supported by the operation `manual.search`; Additional routines are available in the `inspect` module to built reflexive code.

The module and function names can be replaced by the wildcard character `'*'`. General regulat pattern matching is not supported.

```

> *.print(<TAB><TAB>
command color.print(c:color):void
pattern array.print(a:bat[:any_1,:any_2],b:bat[:any_1,:int]...):void
pattern io.print(b1:bat[:any_1,:any]...):int
pattern io.print(order:int,b:bat[:any_1,:any],b2:bat[:any_1,:any]...):int
pattern io.print(val:any_1):int
pattern io.print(val:any_1,lst:any...):int
pattern io.print(val:bat[:any_1,:any_2]):int

```

2.8 Data Management Tools

There are many user-friendly tools to interact with a SQL database server. Although some tools are targeted to a single backend server, the systems described below have been successfully linked with MonetDB/SQL. For all systems considered, make sure you have Mserver installed on your system and that you can access the server using the ref(JDBC client).

2.8.1 Aqua Data Studio

Aqua Data Studio is a graphical user interface to interact with MonetDB/SQL. It is available on Windows, Linux, and MacOS platforms from the [distribution](#) site. Download the Version 4.5 executable and install the software.

The first step to make Aqua Data Studio aware of MonetDB is to register the database server. Go to the **Server->Register Server** panel and select the Generic- JDBC RDBMS theme. It requires the following additional field settings:

Name:	MonetDB SQL
Type:	<i>Whatever you want</i>
Login Name:	monetdb
Password:	monetdb
URL	jdbc:monetdb://localhost/database
Driver:	nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver
Driver	C:\Program Files\CWI\MonetDB\share\MonetDB\lib\monetdb-1.3-jdbc.jar
Location:	jdbc.jar

The location of the JDBC driver under Linux and OSX is by default `/usr/share/MonetDB/lib/monetdb-1.3-jdbc.jar`.

Once the settings has been completed, start the MonetDB server and try to connect. If necessary extend the heap size of your java engine, e.g. use `-Xmx1024M`.

Consult your system administrator if other MonetDB user creditials and locality settings are required.

2.8.2 DbVisualizer

DbVisualizer is a platform independent tool aimed to simplify database development and management for database administrators and developers. It's a very cool tool (can even draw dependency graphs based on the schema and foreign keys).

Free, personal use versions are available from their [website](#). Download and install the software. The following scheme works for version 4.3.6 and version 5.0.

After starting DbVisualizer for the first time, it will load its default welcome screen. Before doing anything, open the Driver Manager, using the menu `Tools->Driver Manager...` In the Driver Manager add a new Driver using `Driver->Create Driver...` Type the name of the driver in the Name field, e.g. MonetDB. Type the URL format for the driver: `jdbc:monetdb://hostname/database` In the Driver File Paths box, follow the directions to load a JAR file that contains the JDBC driver. Use the MonetDB JDBC driver that came with your distribution, typically installed in `${prefix}/share/MonetDB/lib/monetdb-X.Y-jdbc.jar`.

After adding, the window should list the driver class `nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver` and automatically fills it in in the Driver Class field. Close the Driver Manager window. Back in the main window, in the Getting Started box, click the `Tools->Connection Wizard` link. A connection Wizard will pop up, and you will think you are working on a Microsoft Powered computer, no matter which operating system you use. Type the name for the database, e.g. MonetDB and click "Next". Select the just added monetdb Database Driver from the drop down list and again press "Next". Go grab a cup of coffee, when you found out the Wizard not only looks like a Microsoft Product(tm), but also acts like one. Try to hide your frustration and cancel the Wizard and continue the manual way.

From the menu select `Database->Create Database Connection`. A pop-up dialog will try to pursue you to use the wizard. You know better so, click "No". Fill in the name for the connection in the Alias field, e.g. MonetDB. Select the monetdb driver from the list. Copy the default URL by clicking on the "URL Format: ..." text field and change

it to reflect the right hostname (usually localhost will do). Fill in the default userid and password (monetdb). Press the "Connect" button. It will report the database being used and the JDBC driver in use. In the left pane the monetdb database now becomes available from browsing.

Explore the application and have fun!

A caveat of the free-version system is its performance on SQL scripts. They are sent as a single string to the server for execution. This is not the most optimal situation for MonetDB. Running a batch script is better started from the MonetDB SQL client.

2.8.3 iSQL-Viewer

Another open-source graphical user interface is the **iSQL-Viewer**. It runs on any Java-enabled platform.

Once installed and started you have the option define a service (or let the system find one itself). [Ignore the autodetect of services option]

The Tools->Service Manager choice brings up a form to provide the detail for the MonetDB connections. Click the third button in toolbar and select 'Local Service' to define a service. Immediately select the tab named 'Resource' and add the location of the MonetDB JDBC driver, installed by default in C:\Program Files\MonetDB\share\MonetDB\lib\MonetDB_JDBC.jar. under Windows and in /usr/share/MonetDB/lib/MonetDB_JDBC.jar under Linux and OSX

Go back to tab 'General' and enter the following items:

Connection	MonetDB SQL
Name	
JDBC Driver	nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver
JDBC URL	jdbc:monetdb://localhost/database
User name	monetdb
Password	monetdb

Warning, disable the authentication prompt if you can not edit the user and password fields.

In the Tools>Service Manager>Resource panel enter the location of the MonetDB JDBC driver C:\Program Files\MonetDB\share\MonetDB\lib\MonetDB_JDBC.jar.

Documentation and tutorial on iSQL-Viewer are available on their [website](#).

2.9 Development Roadmap

In this section we summarize the MonetDB development roadmap. The information is organized around the major system components. A precise timeline can not be given. It depends too much on the available resources and urgency (= pressure) by our research needs and clients.

2.9.1 SQL Roadmap

The long term objective for the SQL front-end is to provide all features available in SQL:2003. The priority for individual features is determined in an ad hoc way. The SQL features scheduled for implementation and those that won't be supported in the foreseeable future are shown below.

Our current assessment of the features planned for upcoming releases, in order of priority, are:

- *Full text retrieval* A full text retrieval support function consists of a special constructed index over text appearing in multiple columns of a relational table. This index is built using well-known Information Retrieval techniques, such as stemming, keyword recognition, and stop-word reduction. Several IR projects are underway, which enhance MonetDB with IR capabilities, e.g. see [Tijah](#).
- *Stored SQL procedures* Stored procedures are a powerful scheme to offload operational abstractions to the server. The MonetDB server comes with its own programming language MAL to encode critical functions. Linking with the SQL compiler is readily available, leaving a MonetDB specific implementation of stored SQL procedures less important.
- *Support for multi-media objects* MonetDB has been used in several multi-media projects, but mostly to store and manipulate derived features. Multimedia objects can be stored as unprotected URLs, i.e. there is no guarantee the object referred to exists upon answering a query. The functionality should be extended with image, audio, and video types.
- *General column and table constraint enforcement*
- *Internationalization of the character sets*
- *Full outer-join queries*

The database backend architecture prohibits easy implementation of several SQL-99 features. Those on the list below are not expected to be supported.

- Cursor based processing, because the execution engine is not based on the iterator model deployed in other engines. A simulation of the cursor based scheme would be utterly expensive from a performance point of view.
- Multi-level transaction isolation levels. Coarse grain isolation is provided using table level locks.

2.9.2 XQuery Roadmap

The XQuery compiler is currently only available on MonetDB Version 4. It is based on the **Pathfinder** compiler project.

2.9.3 Embedded MonetDB Roadmap

The embedded MonetDB software family provides support for both SQL and Xquery (Version 4 only). The software has been tuned to run on small scale hardware platforms.

A broader deployment of the embedded technology requires both extensions in the distributed MonetDB versions and its replication services. Continual attention is given to the memory footprint and cpu/io resource consumptions on embedded devices.

A separate project, called the Datacell, is underway and geared at providing a streaming environment for embedded applications. The supportive modules are scheduled for release in 2006.

2.9.4 Server Roadmap

The MonetDB server code base is continuously being improved. Major areas under development are:

- *Replication Service* A single-write multiple-read distributed replication service is prepared for release mid 2006. It will provide both the concept of merge tables and selective replication of tuples to different servers.
- *GIS support* Support for geographical application is underway. It consists of a concise library for managing geometric types.

2.10 Backward compatibility

The MonetDB software runs back to the early nineties and users have based their business critical applications on the platform since the mid-nineties. This long history creates a challenge in a research laboratory setting to find an evolutionary software development track. Fortunately, the core development team is still at CWI and is dedicated to maintain the software base. Of course, within the confines of limited resources available and in balance with the primary research activities.

The development of Version 5 was driven by the following compatibility requirements:

- The programming interface technology (ODBC, JDBC, Mapi) are all retained to reduce impact on external applications.
- SQL and XQuery should compile directly on both old and new versions.
- The MIL language is depreciated, but MIL programs can mostly be converted to the MAL language.
- The kernel library GDK remains the primary execution engine.
- The key extension modules to the GDK kernel are mostly carried over without change.

3 SQL

The de facto language for database applications is SQL. It evolved through several phases of standardization to the version currently known as SQL-2003. The SQL standard provides an ideal language framework, in terms of standardization committee viewpoints. It is, however, hardly met by any of the existing (commercial) implementations. This is largely due to software legacy and backward compatibility requirements from their client base. See for instance [this](#) on-line article on SQL standards.

The MonetDB database system was originally developed as a database back-end kernel with its own, low-level algebraic interface and scripting language. The development of a SQL front end has been purposely postponed to the point where the kernel code base was sufficiently mature and field tested in large, mission critical applications in the financial sector.

In 2002 the first version of the SQL front end emerged. This late development made it possible to immediately start from the SQL'99 definition. As soon as the SQL'03 specifications became available, its content was taken as the primary frame of reference. The SQL development strategy is driven by immediate needs of the user base, such that less-frequently used features end up low on the development stack.

The purpose of this chapter is to give a quick introduction on the SQL front end, its limitations, and the way to use it. Throughout this document proficiency in elementary use of SQL is assumed. If you are new to this world then pick up any of the introduction books and study it carefully. The SQL Implementation front-end is based on the SQL-99 standard, which is covered in many text books e.g. *J. Melton and A.R. Simon, SQL:1999 Understanding Relational Language Components*, ISBN 1558604561.

The architecture is based on a separate compiler module, which translates SQL statements into MAL. In this process common optimization heuristics, specific to relational algebra are performed. There are bindings for SQL with e.g. JDBC, PHP and C, see [Chapter 5 \[Programming Interfaces\]](#), [page 57](#) to integrate seamlessly in existing developments environments. Client utilities like [Section 2.8.1 \[Aqua Data Studio\]](#), [page 28](#), [Section 2.8.2 \[DbVisualizer\]](#), [page 29](#) and [Section 2.8.3 \[iSQL-Viewer\]](#), [page 30](#) work flawlessly with the MonetDB SQL implementation and make your experience with it even better!

The remainder of this chapter provides a short tutorial to get going with MonetDB/SQL. A synopsis of the language features provides a quick intro on the scope of the current implementation and the short list for functional enhancements planned. The programming support sections illustrate some of the advanced features to analyse your SQL code.

3.1 Getting Started with MonetDB/SQL

Working with SQL requires installation of the MonetDB server and SQL compiler module. It can be downloaded from the [download](#) section at SourceForge. It is already included in the Windows installers.

The first step is to start the database back-end following the steps in [Section 1.9 \[Start and Stop the Server\]](#), [page 16](#) or illustrated below. Once it runs, you can choose between a textual interface or one of the graphical user interfaces. The easiest to start with is a textual SQL client. Under Windows, this client is already configured to directly contact

the running server using `mjclient`. For Linux users we illustrate the actions taken behind the scene.

The first action on Linux is to start the database server as described in [Section 1.9 \[Start and Stop the Server\]](#), page 16.

```
shell> monetdb --start --dbname=voc
Starting database server 'voc'... ok
shell>
```

Failures to start the server are reported in the database log, which you can view using the commands

```
monetdb --log
monetdb --log --dbname=voc
```

The next step is to connect to the server with a textual client. Two such clients are included in the distribution: `mclient` and `mjclient`.

The former is the native, C-implementation of the MonetDB client interface. It is a no-frills and fast interface geared at developers. The `mjclient` is a Java implementation and it uses a standardized database interaction protocol. If you are familiar with JDBC-based applications, or intend to build those, this interface may be your prime choice. The `mjclient` utility is illustrated:

```
shell> mjclient --database=voc --user=monetdb
password: *****
Welcome to the MonetDB interactive JDBC terminal!
Database: MonetDB 4.99.19
Driver: MonetDB Native Driver 1.3 (Spur_pre1 20060112)
Type \q to quit, \h for a list of available commands
auto commit mode: on
monetdb->
```

The default password for the user `monetdb` is `monetdb`. The location of the jar file is taken from the MonetDB installation directory. `mjclient` reads settings from the `~/.monetdb` file (in `property=value` format) for ease of use.

The world of SQL is now available to the user:

```
monetdb-> SELECT 'Hello SQL, here I come' AS "message";
+-----+
| message |
+-----+
| Hello SQL, here I come |
+-----+
1 row
monetdb->
```

The alternative interface is `mclient` with its Spartan rendering scheme:

```
shell> mclient -lsql
sql>SELECT 'Hello SQL, here I come' AS "message";
# . # table_name
# message # name
# char # type
```

```
# 22 # length
[ "Hello SQL, here I come"      ]
sql>
```

In a clean setup, either client program should run without problems. If you haven't managed to contact the database server either way, backtrack your steps. Is the server running? (use `monetdb --status`) More arguments may be needed if the server lives on a different machine or the client does not have access to the MonetDB configuration file to access the defaults see [Section 2.7 \[Textual Clients\]](#), page 25 for details.

3.2 The VOC tutorial

Exploring the wealth of functionality offered by MonetDB is best started using a toy database. An example of such database is the VOC data set that provides a peephole view into the administrative system of a multi-national company, the *Vereenigde geotrooieerde Oostindische Compagnie* (VOC for short - The (Dutch) East Indian Company).

The VOC was granted a monopoly on the trade in the East Indies on March 20, 1602 by the representatives of the provinces of the Dutch republic. Attached to this monopoly was the duty to fight the enemies of the Republic and prevent other European nations to enter the East India trade. During its history of over 200 years, the VOC became the largest company of its kind, trading spices like nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, and other consumer products like tea, silk and Chinese porcelain. Her factories or trade centers were world famous: Desjima in Japan, Mokha in Yemen, Surat in Persia and of course Batavia, the Company's headquarters on Java.

The history of the VOC is an active area of research and a focal point for multi-country heritage projects, e.g. [TANAP](#), which includes a short historic overview of the VOC written by world expert on the topic F. Gaastra. The archives of the VOC are spread around the world, but a large contingent still resides in the [National Archive](#), The Hague. The archives comprise over 25 million historical records. Much of which has not (yet) been digitized.

The MonetDB/SQL tutorial is based on the material published in the book J.R. Bruijn, F.S. Gaastra and I. Schaar, *Dutch-Asiatic Shipping in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, which gives an account of the trips made to the East and ships returned safely (or wrecked on the way). A total of 8000 records are provided. They include information about ship name and type, captain, the arrival/departure of harbors along the route, personnel accounts, and anecdotal information.

3.2.1 Acquiring and loading the VOC data set

The VOC data set can be downloaded from [the MonetDB Assets site](#) as a gzipped file with SQL statements. After the zipfile has been extracted, the file should be loaded into MonetDB via the [Section 2.7 \[Textual Clients\]](#), page 25. Alternatively, the URL to the VOC data file can be supplied to the `mjclient` utility, which then directly reads from the URL.

Before you load the VOC data set, it is advised to first add a different user with its own schema to the MonetDB database. We illustrate this process using the textual SQL client. Make sure the MonetDB server has been started, then start the SQL client. Under Linux you will see something like this:

```
shell> mjclient --database=voc -umonetdb
```



```

password: *****
Welcome to the MonetDB interactive JDBC terminal!
Database: MonetDB 4.99.19
Driver: MonetDB Native Driver 1.3 (Spur_pre1 20060112)
Type \q to quit, \h for a list of available commands
auto commit mode: on
voc> CREATE USER "voc" WITH PASSWORD 'voc' NAME 'VOC Explorer' SCHEMA "sys";
Operation successful
voc> CREATE SCHEMA "voc" AUTHORIZATION "voc";
Operation successful
voc> ALTER USER "voc" SET SCHEMA "voc";
voc>\q

```

In the remainder of the tutorial you can no log onto the server as user `voc`.

The tutorial database can be initialized using either `mjclient` and `mclient` as follows, provided the `sql-dump` file has already been downloaded:

```

shell> mjclient --database=voc -uvoc -f voc_dump.sql -Xbatching
password: ***

```

Or using a remotely living dump.

```

shell> mjclient -uvoc -f http://monetdb.cwi.nl/Assets/VOC/voc_dump.sql.gz -Xbatching
password:***
shell>mclient -lsql -uvoc <voc_dump.sql

```

The argument `Xbatching` instructs the JDBC client to batch instructions before shipping them to the server. Loading the database takes a few seconds on a state-of-the-art machine.

3.2.2 Exploring the VOC data set

The `mjclient` contains a `describe` operator, denoted by `\d` to inspect the definition of the database schema and its tables. This functionality is not available in `Mapiclient`.

```

voc-> \d
TABLE sys.craftsmen
TABLE sys.impotenten
TABLE sys.invoices
TABLE sys.passengers
TABLE sys.seafarers
TABLE sys.soldiers
TABLE sys.total
TABLE sys.voyages

```

The set consists of 8 tables, which are all bound to each other using FOREIGN KEY relationships. The `voyages` table is considered to be the main table, which all others reference to. Every table, except `invoices` has a PRIMARY KEY defined over the columns `number` and `number.sup`. Since the `invoices` table holds zero or more invoices per voyage (identified by `number`, `number.sub`) a PRIMARY KEY constraint is not possible. Details of the tables are readily available.

```

voc-> \d sys.soldiers
CREATE TABLE "sys"."soldiers" (
    "number" int NOT NULL,

```

```

"number_sup" char(1) NOT NULL,
"trip" int ,
"trip_sup" char(1),
"onboard_at_departure" int ,
"death_at_cape" int ,
"left_at_cape" int ,
"onboard_at_cape" int ,
"death_during_voyage" int ,
"onboard_at_arrival" int ,
CONSTRAINT "soldiers_number_number_sup_pkey" PRIMARY KEY ("number", "number_sup"),
CONSTRAINT "soldiers_number_number_sup_fkey" FOREIGN KEY ("number", "number_sup")
REFERENCES sys.voyages ("number", "number_sup") ON DELETE CASCADE;
voc->

```

The tables `craftsmen`, `importenten`, `passengers`, `seafarers`, and `soldiers` all share the same columns. We can define a VIEW that combines them all into one big table, to make them easier to access.

```

voc-> CREATE VIEW onboard_people AS
voc=> SELECT * FROM (
voc=( SELECT 'craftsmen' AS type, craftsmen.* FROM craftsmen
voc=( UNION ALL
voc=( SELECT 'importenten' AS type, importenten.* FROM importenten
voc=( UNION ALL
voc=( SELECT 'passengers' AS type, passengers.* FROM passengers
voc=( UNION ALL
voc=( SELECT 'seafarers' AS type, seafarers.* FROM seafarers
voc=( UNION ALL
voc=( SELECT 'soldiers' AS type, soldiers.* FROM soldiers
voc=( UNION ALL
voc=( SELECT 'total' AS type, total.* FROM total
voc=( ) AS onboard_people_table;
Operation successful

```

The new view will show up and we can just use it as a normal table, to for instance calculate the number of records for each group of people:

```

voc-> SELECT type, COUNT(*) AS total FROM onboard_people GROUP BY type ORDER BY type;
+-----+-----+
| type      | total |
+-----+-----+
| craftsmen | 2349  |
| importenten | 938  |
| passengers | 2813  |
| seafarers  | 4468  |
| soldiers   | 4177  |
| total      | 2454  |
+-----+-----+
6 rows

```



```

voc-> select count(*) from impotenten;
+-----+
| count_number |
+-----+
|          938 |
+-----+
1 row

```

It is possible to play with the set in many ways, to find out several things that took place during the voyages of the ships, or the money that was earned. A few examples are shown below.

```

voc-> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM voyages WHERE particulars LIKE '%_recked%';
+-----+
| count_number |
+-----+
|          354 |
+-----+
1 row

```

```

voc-> SELECT chamber, CAST(AVG(invoice) AS integer) AS average
voc=> FROM invoices
voc=> WHERE invoice IS NOT NULL
voc=> GROUP BY chamber
voc=> ORDER BY average DESC;
+-----+-----+
| chamber | average |
+-----+-----+
| A       | 282996  |
| Z       | 259300  |
| H       | 150182  |
| R       | 149628  |
| D       | 149522  |
| E       | 149518  |
| <NULL>  | 83309   |
+-----+-----+
7 rows

```

```

voc-> CREATE VIEW extended_onboard AS SELECT number, number_sup, trip, trip_sup, onboa
Operation successful

```

3.2.3 Historical background

Please take the time to experiment with the VOC data. For your convenience, we give here a short historical background and interpretation of what to find in this database. The introduction given below is an OCR version from the book: J.R. Bruijn, F.S. Gastra and I. Schaar, Dutch-Asiatic Shipping in the 17th and 18th Centuries

This book presents tables which give a virtually complete survey of the direct shipping between the Netherlands and Asia between 1595-1795. This period contains, first,

the voyages of the so-called Voorcompagnieand, hence, those for and under control of the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC). The survey ends in 1795. That year saw an end of the regular sailings of the VOC between the Netherlands and Asia, since, following the Batavian revolution in January, the Netherlands became involved in war with England. The last outward voyage left on 26 December 1794. After news of the changed situation in the Netherlands was received in Asia, the last homeward voyage took place in the spring of 1795. The VOC itself was disbanded in 1798.

In total 66 voyages of the voorcompagnieare listed, one more than the traditionally accepted number. The reconnaissance ship, POSTILJON, from the fleet of Mahu and De Cordes, that was collected en route is given its own number (0022). Since the attempt of the Australische Compagnie to circumvent the monopoly of the VOC can be considered as a continuation of the voorcompagniethe voyage of Schouten and Le Maire is also listed (0196-0197). For the rest, exclusively the outward and homeward voyages of the VOC are mentioned in the tables. Of those there were in total 4722 outward and 3359 homeward. The administration of the company was strictly followed, so that, for example, the voyage of Hudson in 1609 (0133) is listed, but not that of Roggeveen in 1721-1722. Voyages of East Indiamen that were driven off course, and arrived for instance in Surinam, or those which went no further than the Cape are mentioned, as opposed to those of warships of the five Admiralties which, from 1783, were sent to Asia to protect the fleets and possessions of the VOC.

The sources of the journeys consist primarily of the archives of the VOC in the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague. They are, on the one hand, the so-called 'Uitloopboeken' and ship registers, and, on the other, the 'Overgekomen Brieven en Papieren' (OBP's). The latter contain the regular reports on the arrival and departure of ships in Batavia and other Asiatic harbors. In addition, the 'Overgekomen Brieven van de Kaap de Goede Hoop' and some other, more dispersed sources must be mentioned. The data on the voyages of the voorcompagniederive above all from ources published by the Linschoten Vereeniging.

In volume I, the principal sources are described extensively and the origin of the information on each voyage is given. In addition, that volume contains an introduction on the organization of the VOC's shipping, which also includes an analysis and summary of the data presented in the tables. Various other supplementary information, such as the value of the export from the Netherlands, only available by year, is also published there. The tables follow closely the material presented in the major sources ('Uitloopboeken' en OBP's). Since these sources are not uniform over a period of almost two centuries, the level of completeness of the information given for each voyage also varies.

Homeward voyage During the compilation of the tables it became necessary in a few cases to add an A to some numbers. This occurred 5 times, in the following places: 5022, 5980, 5987, 6246 and 6649. Similarly in three cases a number had to be left open. The following numbers have not been used: 4605, 5027 and 8215. The voyage number is followed by a figure which shows whether the ship is making its first, second or subsequent voyage. The outward and homeward voyages are counted separately. The first voyage from the Netherlands and the subsequent homeward voyages are both shown by a '1'. Occasionally a ship was built or acquired in Asia. The first outward voyage of such a ship is considered as its second voyage.

Ship's name A uniform spelling has been chosen for the numerous variants given in the sources. In alphabetical ordering and in the index, the most relevant word was chosen.

Thus the WAPEN VAN, HOORN (0243) is given under HOORN, the HOF NIET ALTIJD ZOMER (2380) under ZOMER and the VROUWE REBECCA JACOBA (3668) under REBECCA. It should be noted that especially in the seventeenth century ships' names were frequently provided with additions which were not used in a consistent fashion. The AMSTERDAM (0431) was sometimes called NIEUWAMSTERDAM, the WITTE OLIFANT (0533), the OLIFANT. The most frequent name is given in the tables. In the eighteenth century, especially, ships' names were frequently changed, or they used each other's names. This is always mentioned under the heading Particulars and in the index.

Master's name Similarly, a uniform spelling has been chosen for the name of the master, generally schipper, but in the eighteenth century also a kapitein or kapiteinluitenant. The index is arranged by surname or patronymic.

Tonnage The volume of the ships is given in metric tons. The sources give the figures in lasten (1 last = 2 tons). After 1636, however, information in lasten is no longer of any value, as, for fiscal reasons, the VOC's figures were kept artificially low. From then on the volume has been calculated on the basis of the measurements of the ships, according to a simple formula (volume in lasten = length x breadth x depth in Amsterdam feet, divided by 200; 1 ft. = 28,3 cm). The results of this calculation have been doubled and are given in the tables. This method and the problems regarding the assessment of the ships' volume is described in Volume I. In a number of cases where inconsistent information was found, both calculations are given, thus e.g. 600/850.

Type of ship Occasionally, in those cases where this is mentioned in the sources, the type of the ship is given in the same column as the tonnage. In general, the most frequent type of ship, the retourschip (East Indiaman) is not mentioned in the sources. Therefore, where the type of ship is not mentioned, it may often be assumed that an East Indiaman is meant. The various other types - hoeker, kat, pinas, jacht, fluit, pakketboot - are given in Dutch.

Built The year given in this column refers to the year in which the ship was built. If the ship was hired or bought by the VOC, then this is mentioned in the column, together with the year in which the transaction occurred.

Yard The place is given where the ship was built. The chambers of the VOC had their own yard. 'A' refers to Amsterdam, 'Z' to Zeeland, 'D' to Delft, 'R' to Rotterdam, 'H' to Hoorn, and 'E' to Enkhuizen. When a ship was hired or bought by the VOC, the letter indicates the chamber that was responsible for the transaction. The ships of the voorcompagniedid not belong to a chamber. In these cases, A' indicates that a ship was built at an Amsterdam yard. The chambers also had no part in the buying or building of ships by the Hoge Regering in Batavia. In these cases the place of building or purchase in Asia is given.

Chamber With the outward voyages, this column gives the chamber which equipped the ship; with the homeward, the chamber to which the ship was addressed. There is no entry in this column for ships organized by the voorcompagnie

Departure

Under this heading is given the date and place of departure from Europe, Asia or the Cape of Good Hope. A date like 03-02-1645 refers to 3 February 1645. Where sailings from the Republic are concerned, the date given refers to the departure from the roads. Amsterdam, Hoorn and Enkhuizen ships generally left from Texel roads, Zeeland ships from the Wielingen or the roads of Rammekens, and Rotterdam and Delft ships from Goeree.

Sometimes, ships were forced by storms or damage to return to the roads for a time or they sought shelter in one of the estuaries on the coast of Holland or Zeeland. Where possible, this is mentioned under the heading Particulars. In general the first date of departure is given in the tables, but in some cases, a later date has been chosen, in deference to the sources.

As for leaving Batavia, departure from the roads of the town was decisive, and not, as is frequently described in the Company papers, the reaching of the 'open sea' after passing the Sunda Strait. Where departures from other Asian ports are concerned in general only the Company establishment from which the ship sailed is given. Thus Ceylon is mentioned in the columns, but it can be assumed that most ships left from the Bay of Galle, at the southern point of the island. China is given for ships which left from Canton, and the date refers to departure from the roads at Whampoa. Bengal is given for ships which left from the anchorage in the Ganges close to the VOC-establishment at Hugly.

Call at Cape The data in this column give the arrival at (above) and the departure (below) from the Cape of Good Hope. In general no distinction is made between Table Bay and False Bay. Mention is made, when given in the sources, of ships which put in to the more northerly Saldanha and St. Helena Bays. When a ship sailed past the Cape, this is denoted by 'no call'. When it is not known whether the ship stopped at the Cape at all - especially frequent before the foundation of the refreshment station there in 1652 - the column is left blank.

Arrival The third column contains the date and place of arrival in Asia, Europe or, when that was the destination of the journey, at the Cape of Good Hope. The place of arrival is given in the same manner as that of departure, though, in addition to the estuaries mentioned above, ships sometimes arrived in the Netherlands via the Vlie or at Delfzijl. The place of arrival in Asia refers to the establishment reached, unless the sources specify the actual port.

On board It is possible to differentiate the number of those on board into various categories. For the outward journey, these are seafarers, soldiers, craftsmen, and passengers. The craftsmen are those who were employed to perform some particular service in Asia, and are thus not part of the crew as such. 'Passengers' is in fact a residual category, including high officials of the Company, including ministers of religion with their wives and servants, but also slaves and stowaways. Whenever such a differentiation is not possible, which is especially the case in the early years, a figure for the total is given. Italics are used for this, or when the figures refer to more than one category. Only those categories are mentioned which were on board. Therefore, when one category is mentioned, this implies that the others were not represented on board.

The sources for the return voyages are of a different kind and normally far less complete. They are totally absent for the journey between the Cape and the Netherlands. However, another category must be mentioned, namely the impotenten, who for various reasons were released from active service for the VOC and sent back to Europe. With regard to many voyages the sources only give the number of passengers and impotenten, and not the number of sailors and soldiers. Obviously, the absence of figures under these headings does not imply that there were none on board.

Information on the outward voyages is divided into six columns:

1. onboard_at_departure The number on board at departure

2. `death_at_cape` The number dying between the Netherlands and the Cape. Frequently this figure refers to all the categories together, even when the other information is available per category. In such cases this figure is printed in *italics*.
3. `left_at_cape` The number who leave the ship at the Cape.
4. `onboard_at_cape` The number who come on board at the Cape.
5. `death_during_voyage` The number dying on the whole voyage. Subtraction of III from V gives the number dying between the Cape and Asia.
6. `onboard_at_arrival` The number on board on arrival in Asia.

Three columns are given for the homeward voyages:

1. `onboard_at_departure` The number on board at departure
2. `death_at_cape` The number dying en route to the Cape
3. `left_at_cape` The number who went from board at the Cape

The figures in the various columns are taken from different sources which are not always consistent with each other. Therefore the figures on changes in the number of those on board during the voyages do not always tally with those on the size of the crew at departure and arrival.

Invoice value For the return voyages, the total value of the ship's cargo, according to the invoice made up in Batavia or some other establishment, is given, as is the chamber for which the cargo was destined. Generally, this was for the chamber under whose jurisdiction the ship sailed, but occasionally a proportion of the cargo was for one or more of the other chambers.

Particulars Under the last heading details deriving from the basic sources are given. They are generally incidental and as such not to be placed in one of the preceding columns. Because the sources are not the same across the whole period, and at times less complete, the extent and sort of material under this heading could not be consistent.

In so far as it is available, information deals with the ports of call on the journey, with the details of changes in the composition of the crew and with the eventual fate of the ship. For the return voyage, the name of the fleet-commander is generally given, and, after his name, the number of the ship he was on. Finally, where necessary, differences in data between various sources are indicated. Occasionally, particulars from a published source are added.

Corresponding number This number, placed at the far right of the tables, denotes the next homeward voyage of the ship in volume II (naturally absent when the ship remains in Asia), or, in volume III, for homeward voyages, the number of the ship's previous outward voyage. In those cases where the ship was acquired in Asia, no corresponding number is given for the first homeward voyage from Asia.

Due to the long duration of the preparation of these two volumes there are some inconsistencies in the text of the particulars and in the use of language.

3.3 SQL Language

The MonetDB/SQL language follows the SQL-2003 specification. This section introduces the language components supported in the current and upcoming releases.

3.3.1 SQL Preface

We use the following notation to explain the supported variation SQL. The SQL syntax is summarized in extended BNF. Alternative constructs are separated by | and grouped by parenthesis. Optional parts are marked with square brackets. A repetition is marked with either '+' or '*' to indicate at least once and many times, respectively. Lexical tokens are illustrated in capitals.

Sometimes MonetDB/SQL supports extra syntax this is identified by a '+' before the clause. Unfortunately, we do not support the full SQL 2003 jet and this is specified by a '-' before the clause. If next to the '-' a '<' and version number are given the feature is supported in the older releases.

Currently we have partial support for SQL-2003. Features are added when (enough) users express their interest in these.

- Cursors, because the underlying engine is not based on record iterators.
- Triggers They will be supported in a future release.
- Asserts They will be supported in a future release.
- Domains
- Collate
- Character sets
- SQL User Defined Types

3.3.2 SQL Comments

Comments can be added to query scripts for documentation purposes. MonetDB/SQL supports two forms of comments. Any text beginning with '-' and up to the end of line is ignored. Furthermore, C-style comments can be injected in a SQL query where a language token is expected.

```
sql>-- this is comment
sql>select /* ignore this */ 3;
# . # table_name
# single_value # name
# smallint # type
# 1 # length
[ 3      ]
```

3.3.3 SQL Data Definition

3.3.3.1 Create TABLE

The parser currently supports the full <table scope> specifier, but the implementation is limited to LOCAL TEMPORARY tables (ie the tables are only visible in the clients session) and on COMMIT we 'DROP' these temporaries.

The CREATE table statement follows the 2003 syntax, ie

```
CREATE [ <table scope> ] TABLE
      <table name>
      <table contents source>
```

```

        [ ON COMMIT <table commit action> ROWS ]
        +[ ON COMMIT DROP ]

<table scope> ::= <global or local> TEMPORARY

<global or local> ::= GLOBAL | LOCAL

<table commit action> ::= PRESERVE | DELETE

<table contents source> ::=
    <table element list>
    -|      OF <path-resolved user-defined type name> [ <subtable clause> ] [ <table el
    -<3.0| <as subquery clause>

<table element list> ::= ( <table element> [ { , <table element> }... ] )

<table element> ::=
    <column definition>
    | <table constraint definition>
    | <like clause>
    -| <self-referencing column specification>
    | <column options>

-<self-referencing column specification> ::= REF IS <self-referencing column name> <referen

-<reference generation> ::= SYSTEM GENERATED | USER GENERATED | DERIVED

-<self-referencing column name> ::= <column name>

<column options> ::= <column name> WITH OPTIONS <column option list>

<column option list> ::= [ -<scope clause> ] [ <default clause> ] [ <column constraint defi

-<subtable clause> ::= UNDER <supertable clause>

-<supertable clause> ::= <supertable name>

-<supertable name> ::= <table name>

```

3.3.3.2 create table like

It is possible to create a table which looks like an existing table. This can be done using the create table like statement. Currently there is no support for additional options. A work around is to use the alter statement to change options.

```

<like clause> ::= LIKE <table name> [ <like options> ]

-<like options> ::= <identity option> | <column default option>

```

```

-<identity option> ::= INCLUDING IDENTITY | EXCLUDING IDENTITY

```

```

-<column default option> ::= INCLUDING DEFAULTS | EXCLUDING DEFAULTS

```

3.3.3.3 create table AS subquery

As of version 3.0 support is added for table construction based on subqueries.

```

-<3.0 <as subquery clause> ::= [ ( <column name list> ) ] AS <subquery> <with or without

```

```

-<3.0 <with or without data> ::= WITH NO DATA | WITH DATA

```

3.3.3.4 columns

```

<column definition> ::=
    <column name> [ <data type> | -<domain name> ] [ -<reference scope check> ]
    [ <default clause> | <identity column specification> | -<generation clause> ]
    [ <column constraint definition>... ] [ -<collate clause> ]

```

3.3.3.5 Identity column

SQL 2003 added identity columns, which are columns for which the values are coming from a sequenc generator. Besides the SQL 2003 syntax also the syntax from mysql (auto_increment) and postgres (serial data type) are supported.

```

<identity column specification> ::=
    GENERATED { ALWAYS | BY DEFAULT } AS IDENTITY
    [ ( <common sequence generator options> ) ]
    +| auto_increment

```

```

-<generation clause> ::= <generation rule> AS <generation expression>

```

```

-<generation rule> ::= GENERATED ALWAYS

```

```

-<generation expression> ::= ( <value expression> )

```

3.3.3.6 Default values

To make insert statements easier a default value can associated with each column. Besides literal values, temporal and sequence functions can be used as default value. Value of these functions at insert time will be used.

```

<default clause> ::= DEFAULT <default option>

```

```

<default option> ::=
    <literal>
    | <datetime value function>
    | USER
    | CURRENT_USER
    | CURRENT_ROLE
    | SESSION_USER
    | NULL

```

```
+|      NEXT VALUE FOR <sequence name>
```

For example an auto increment column can be created using the following column specification: col_name integer default NEXT VALUE FOR sequence_name

3.3.3.7 Column and Table Constraints

Column and Table constraints are supported. Besides the simple NOT NULL check also UNIQUE, PRIMARY and FOREIGN keys are supported. The limitation stems from the missing triggers, ie we currently check constraints directly on insert, update and delete. The NULL matching on foreign keys is limited to the SIMPLE MATCH type (NULL values satisfy the constraint). The FULL and PARTIAL MATCH types are not supported. The referential action is currently limited to RESTRICT, ie an update fails if a other columns have references to it.

```
<column constraint definition> ::= [ <constraint name definition> ] <column constraint> [ <
<column constraint> ::=
    NOT NULL
    | <unique specification>
    | <references specification>
    -| <check constraint definition>

@c we need to update to the new 2003 syntax soon...

<reference scope check> ::= REFERENCES ARE [ NOT ] CHECKED [ ON DELETE <reference scope che
<reference scope check action> ::= <referential action>

--h3 11.6 <table constraint definition> (p543)
--/h3

--p
Specify an integrity constraint.
--/p

<table constraint definition> ::= [ <constraint name definition> ] <table constraint> [ <co
<table constraint> ::=
    <unique constraint definition>
    | <referential constraint definition>
    | <check constraint definition>

<unique constraint definition> ::=
    <unique specification> ( <unique column list> )
    -| UNIQUE ( VALUE )

<unique specification> ::= UNIQUE | PRIMARY KEY
```

```
<unique column list> ::= <column name list>

--h3 11.8 <referential constraint definition> (p547)
--/h3

--p
Specify a referential constraint.
--/p

<referential constraint definition> ::= FOREIGN KEY ( <referencing columns> ) <references s
<references specification> ::= REFERENCES <referenced table and columns> [ MATCH <match typ
<match type> ::= FULL | PARTIAL | SIMPLE

<referencing columns> ::= <reference column list>

<referenced table and columns> ::= <table name> [ ( <reference column list> ) ]■
<reference column list> ::= <column name list>

<referential triggered action> ::= <update rule> [ <delete rule> ] | <delete rule> [ <updat
<update rule> ::= ON UPDATE <referential action>

<delete rule> ::= ON DELETE <referential action>

<referential action> ::= CASCADE | SET NULL | SET DEFAULT | RESTRICT | NO ACTION■

<check constraint definition> ::= CHECK ( <search condition> )

@subsubsection ALTER TABLE

<alter table statement> ::= ALTER TABLE <table name> <alter table action>

<alter table action> ::=
    <add column definition>
    | <alter column definition>
    | <drop column definition>
    | <add table constraint definition>
    | <drop table constraint definition>

@subsubsection ADD column

<add column definition> ::= ADD [ COLUMN ] <column definition>
```

@subsubsection ALTER column

```

<alter column definition> ::= ALTER [ COLUMN ] <column name> <alter column action>
<alter column action> ::=
    <set column default clause>
  | <drop column default clause>
  | <add column scope clause>
  | <drop column scope clause>
  | <alter identity column specification>

```

```

<set column default clause> ::= SET <default clause>
<drop column default clause> ::= DROP DEFAULT
-<add column scope clause> ::= ADD <scope clause>
-<drop column scope clause> ::= DROP SCOPE <drop behavior>

```

```

<alter identity column specification> ::= <alter identity column option>...

```

```

<alter identity column option> ::=
    <alter sequence generator restart option>
  | SET <basic sequence generator option>

```

```

<drop column definition> ::= DROP [ COLUMN ] <column name> <drop behavior>

```

@subsubsection ADD constraint

```

<add table constraint definition> ::= ADD <table constraint definition>
<drop table constraint definition> ::= DROP CONSTRAINT <constraint name> <drop behavior>

```

@subsubsection DROP table

```

<drop table statement> ::= DROP TABLE <table name> <drop behavior>

```

3.3.3.8 CREATE VIEW

Regular view specifications are supported. However, recursive views and referenceable views are not supported. Next to this 2003 feature we support creating a view on top of a set of bats. In this case the query expression is replaced by the keyword BATS, and the bats are found based on the view specification. As this feature requires indepth knowledge of the system it is only open to the ADMIN.ROLE.

```

<view definition> ::=
    CREATE -[ RECURSIVE ] VIEW <table name> <view specification> AS <view query>
    [ WITH -[ <levels clause> ] CHECK OPTION ]

```

```

<view query expression> ::=
    <query expression>
  +| BATS

```

```

<view specification> ::= <regular view specification> | <referenceable view specification>

```

```

<regular view specification> ::= [ ( <view column list> ) ]

```

```

-<referenceable view specification> ::= OF <path-resolved user-defined type name> [ <subview>

```

```

-<subview clause> ::= UNDER <table name>

```

```

<view element list> ::= ( <view element> [ { , <view element> }... ] )

```

```

<view element> ::= <self-referencing column specification> | <view column option>

```

```

<view column option> ::= <column name> WITH OPTIONS -<scope clause>

```

```

<levels clause> ::= CASCADED | LOCAL

```

```

<view column list> ::= <column name list>

```

3.3.4 SQL Data Types

MonetDB/SQL supports the following list of types.

CHAR[ACTER] (L)	character string with length L
VARCHAR (L) CHARACTER VARYING (L)	string with atmost length L
CLOB CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT	
BLOB BINARY LARGE OBJECT	
DECIMAL(P,S) NUMERIC(P,S)	
SMALLINT	16 bit integer
INT	32 bit integer
BIGINT	64 bit integer
serial	special 64 bit integer (sequence generator)
REAL	32 bit floating point
DOUBLE [PRECISION]	64 bit floating point
BOO[LEAN]	
DATE	
TIME(T)	
TIMESTAMP(T)	
INTERVAL(Q)	

3.3.5 SQL Data Manipulation**3.3.6 SQL Schema Definition****3.3.7 SQL Users****3.3.8 SQL Transactions**

3.4 MonetDB/SQL Features

The SQL Implementation implementation is based on the SQL-99 standard. It is built incrementally over time to cope with the effort required to realize all features. Priority is given to those features relevant to our research and upon request from our valued partners.

The plethora of SQL implementations also show that the standard alone is hardly sufficient. All database systems have extended or twisted the language definition to satisfy the needs of their customer, to support legacy, and to better tap into the functionality offered by their kernel implementations. MonetDB/SQL is bound to follow this path too. The kernel imposes limitations on the features that can and cannot be realized. The are summarized in [Section 2.9 \[Development Roadmap\], page 30](#).

In the context of programming support, we provide a few primitives to simplify debugging of SQL programs. They are described separately. The list below provides a synopsis of the SQL features supported in the released version.

3.4.1 Session Variables

MonetDB/SQL supports session variables declared by the user. They are indistinguishable from table and column names and can be used anywhere a literal constant is allowed.

```
sql>DECLARE high integer;
sql>DECLARE n varchar(256);
sql>SET high=4000;
[ 1      ]
sql>SET n='monetdb';
[ 1      ]
sql>SELECT count(*) from tables where id > high;
# sys.tables # table_name
# count_id # name
# int # type
# 2 # length
[ 30      ]
```

The SQL variables are stored in the global temporary table `sessions`. The initial state is something like:

```
>select * from sessions;
#-----#
# t          t          t          t          # name
# str        str        str        int       # type
#-----#
[ "current_schema",    "sys",          "varchar",    1        ]
[ "current_user",      "monetdb",      "varchar",    1        ]
[ "current_role",      "monetdb",      "varchar",    0        ]
[ "current_timezone",  "0",           "sec_interval", 0        ]
[ "cache",             "true",         "boolean",     0        ]
[ "profile",           "false",        "boolean",     0        ]
[ "optimizer",         "on",           "varchar",     0        ]
[ "trace",             "false",        "boolean",     0        ]
```

The table is shared? private?

- The `debug` variable takes an integer and sets the server global debug flag (See MonetDB configuration documentation file). It also activates the debugger when the query is being executed.
- The `profile` variable takes a boolean and when set collects execution statistics on the SQL queries executed in the table `profile`.
- The `trace` variable takes a boolean and when set lists the execution timing of all MAL instructions to solve the SQL query.
- The `cache` variable takes a boolean and when set SQL uses a query cache to speed up subsequent calls to identical (up to constants) queries.
- The `optimizer` variable takes a string. It controls the quer optimizers, See [Chapter 3 \[SQL\], page 33](#).

3.4.2 EXPLAIN Statement

The intermediate code produced by the SQL Implementation compiler can be made visible using the `explain` statement modifier. It gives a detailed description of the actions taken to produce the answer. The example below illustrates what you can expect when a simple query is pre-pended by the `explain` modifier. Although the details of this program are better understood when you have read the Chapter on MAL [Chapter 7 \[MonetDB Assembler Language\], page 81](#) the global structure is easy to explain.

```
>select count(*) from tables;
[ 27 ]
>explain select count(*) from tables;
#factory sql_cache.s1_0():bit;
# _2:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind("sys","ptables","id",0);
# _8:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind("sys","ptables","id",1);
# _11 := bat.setWriteMode(_8);
# _15:bat[:oid,:int] := sql.bind("sys","ptables","id",3);
# _18 := bat.setWriteMode(_15);
# _24:bat[:void,:oid] := sql.bind_dbat("sys","ptables",0);
# _39:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind("sys","ttables","id",0);
# _45:bat[:void,:oid] := sql.bind_dbat("sys","ttables",0);
#barrier _90 := true;
# _13 := algebra.kunion(_2,_11);
# _20 := algebra.kdifference(_13,_18);
# _22 := algebra.kunion(_20,_18);
# _26 := bat.reverse(_24);
# _28 := algebra.kdifference(_22,_26);
# _33 := algebra.markT(_28,0@0);
# _35 := bat.reverse(_33);
# _37 := algebra.join(_35,_22);
# _47 := bat.reverse(_45);
# _49 := algebra.kdifference(_39,_47);
# _53 := algebra.markT(_49,0@0);
# _55 := bat.reverse(_53);
# _57 := algebra.join(_55,_39);
# _59 := bat.setWriteMode(_37);
```



```
# bat.append(_59,_57);
# _65 := algebra.markT(_59,0@0);
# _67 := bat.reverse(_65);
# _69 := algebra.join(_67,_59);
# _74 := algebra.markT(_69,0@0);
# _76 := bat.reverse(_74);
# _78 := algebra.join(_76,_69);
# _80 := aggr.count(_78);
# sql.exportValue(1,"sys.tables","count_id","int",32,0,6,_80);
# yield _90;
# redo _90;
#exit _90;
#end s1_0;
```

The SQL compiler keeps a limited cache of queries. Each query is looked up in this cache based on an expression pattern match where the constants may take on different values. If it doesn't exist, the query is converted into a *factory* code block and stored in the module `sqlcache`. It consists of a prelude section, which locates the tables of interest in the SQL catalogs. The block between `barrier` and `yield` is the actual code executed upon each call of this function. It is a large collection of relational algebra operators, whose execution semantics depend on the actual MAL engine. The *factory* ensures that only this part is called when the query is executed repetitively.

The call to the cached function is included in the function `main`, which is the only piece of code produced if the query is used more than once. The query cache disappears when the server is brought to a halt.

3.4.3 DEBUG Statement

The SQL statements are translated into MAL programs, which are optimized and stored away in an `sql_cache` module. The generated code can be debugged with the MAL debugger. It provides a simple mechanism to trace the execution, hunting for possible errors and detect performance bottlenecks ([Section 10.3 \[Runtime Inspection\]](#), [page 123](#)).

The example below, illustrates the start of such a session:

```
>debug select count(*) from tables;
# mdb.start()
mdb>next
# sql_cache.s1_0()
mdb>next
# _2:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _5="id", _6=0)
mdb>next
# _8:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _5="id", _9=1)
mdb> ...
```

3.4.4 TRACE Statement

Inspection of the execution time of the query plan uses the debugger facilities to time each request. The statement below illustrates the `trace` statement modifier to obtain a first glimpse on the expensive components of the query plan.

```
>trace select count(*) from tables;
# 7 usec# mdb.setTimer(_2=true)
# 10 usec# _2:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _5="id", _6=0)
# 6 usec# _8:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _5="id", _9=1)
# 12 usec# _11 := bat.setWriteMode(_8=<tmp_1255>bat[:void,:int]{0})
# 5 usec# _15:bat[:oid,:int] := sql.bind(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _5="id", _16=3)
# 3 usec# _18 := bat.setWriteMode(_15=<tmp_1256>bat[:oid,:int]{0})
# 5 usec# _24:bat[:void,:oid] := sql.bind_dbat(_3="sys", _4="ptables", _6=0)
# 6 usec# _39:bat[:void,:int] := sql.bind(_40="sys", _41="ttables", _42="id", _43=0)
# 5 usec# _45:bat[:void,:oid] := sql.bind_dbat(_40="sys", _41="ttables", _43=0)
# 23 usec# _13 := algebra.kunion(_2=<tmp_27>bat[:void,:int]{32}, _11=<tmp_1255>bat[:v
# 19 usec# _20 := algebra.kdifference(_13=<tmp_2141>bat[:void,:int]{32}, _18=<tmp_125
# 7 usec# _22 := algebra.kunion(_20=<tmp_2142>bat[:oid,:int]{32}, _18=<tmp_1256>bat[
# 8 usec# _26 := bat.reverse(_24=<tmp_1254>bat[:void,:oid]{0})
# 5 usec# _28 := algebra.kdifference(_22=<tmp_2143>bat[:oid,:int]{32}, _26=<tmp_125
# 16 usec# _33 := algebra.markT(_28=<tmp_2144>bat[:oid,:int]{32}, _31=0@0)
# 4 usec# _35 := bat.reverse(_33=<tmp_2145>bat[:oid,:void]{32})
# 47 usec# _37 := algebra.join(_35=<tmp_2145>bat[:void,:oid]{32}, _22=<tmp_2143>bat[
# 4 usec# _47 := bat.reverse(_45=<tmp_1455>bat[:void,:oid]{0})
# 6 usec# _49 := algebra.kdifference(_39=<tmp_1456>bat[:void,:int]{0}, _47=<tmp_145
# 5 usec# _53 := algebra.markT(_49=<tmp_2146>bat[:oid,:int]{0}, _31=0@0)
# 4 usec# _55 := bat.reverse(_53=<tmp_2150>bat[:oid,:void]{0})
# 8 usec# _57 := algebra.join(_55=<tmp_2150>bat[:void,:oid]{0}, _39=<tmp_1456>bat[:
# 26 usec# _59 := bat.setWriteMode(_37=<tmp_2147>bat[:void,:int]{32})
# 9 usec# bat.append(_59=<tmp_2147>bat[:void,:int]{32}, _57=<tmp_2151>bat[:void,:int
# 14 usec# _65 := algebra.markT(_59=<tmp_2147>bat[:void,:int]{32}, _31=0@0)
# 4 usec# _67 := bat.reverse(_65=<tmp_2153>bat[:oid,:void]{32})
# 11 usec# _69 := algebra.join(_67=<tmp_2153>bat[:void,:oid]{32}, _59=<tmp_2147>bat[
# 5 usec# _74 := algebra.markT(_69=<tmp_2154>bat[:void,:int]{32}, _72=0@0)
# 3 usec# _76 := bat.reverse(_74=<tmp_2152>bat[:oid,:void]{32})
# 10 usec# _78 := algebra.join(_76=<tmp_2152>bat[:void,:oid]{32}, _69=<tmp_2154>bat[
# 4 usec# _80 := aggr.count(_78=<tmp_2156>bat[:void,:int]{32})
&1 0 1 1 1
# sys.tables # table_name
# count_id # name
# int # type
# 2 # length
[ 32 ]
# 36 usec# sql.exportValue(_83=1, _84="sys.tables", _85="count_id", _86="int", _87=32
# 911 usec# sql_cache.s0_0()
```

3.5 Optimizer Control

The code produced by MonetDB/SQL is massaged by several code optimizers to arrive at the best possible plan for evaluation. However, for development purposes and the rare case that more control is needed, the SQL session variable `optimizer` can be set to a list of optimizers to identify the steps needed.

```
>set optimizer='commonExpressionRemoval,garbageCollector';
>select optimizer;
#-----#
# t                # name
# str              # type
#-----#
[ "commonExpressionRemoval,garbageCollector" ]
```

The optimizers available to work with in the SQL context, in various stages of maturity, are:

aliasRemoval	Remove alias assignments
deadCodeRemoval	Remove all code not leading to used results
garbageCollector	Injects calls to the garbage collector to free up space.
expressionAccumulation	Works after arithmetic expressions, turning them into accumulator expressions
factorize	Produce a factory from a function
peephole	
costEstimation	
reduce	Reduces the stack space claimed by variables
coercions	Performs static coercions

The final result the optimizer steps become visible using the `explain` statement modifier. Alternatively, the `debug` statement modifier in combination with the 'o' command provides access to the intermediate optimizer results.

3.6 Overlaying the BAT storage

The SQL implementation exploits many facilities of the underlying MonetDB kernel. Most notably, its efficient column-wise storage scheme with associated algebraic primitives. However, this kernel can also be programmed directly using the MonetDB Assembler Language (MAL), which provides a much richer set of operators than strictly necessary for a correct implementation and execution of SQL.

Although the BATs used for SQL storage can be manipulated directly at the MAL layer, it is strongly discouraged. For, SQL uses a rather complex administration to realise transaction safety. Working at the MAL layer directly could easily compromise the integrity of the system as a whole.

However, there are cases where access to a collection of BATs from the SQL environment can be handy. For example, to inspect some of the system tables maintained in the kernel. This functionality is realised using an variation of the `view statement`. It is best illustrated with a short example.

First, create in MonetDB the BATs of interest. Only void-BATs are allowed and the user should guarantee that they are aligned.

```
a:=bat.new(:void,:int);
b:=bat.new(:void,:str);
bat.setSequenceBase(a,0@0);
bat.setSequenceBase(b,0@0);
bat.setPersistent(a);
bat.setPersistent(b);
```

```
bat.setName(a,"age");
bat.setName(b,"name");
```

These BATs can be filled with attribute values, but make sure that all BATs are given an equal number of tuples. To conclude, commit the database to disk, whereafter the BATs become available to SQL, once you restart Mserver/SQL.

```
bat.append(a, 32);
bat.append(b, "John");
bat.append(a, 31);
bat.append(b, "Mary");
transaction.commit(a,b);
```

The BATs are made visible for read-only access using the a column specification. As it normally expects identifiers, we have to use double quotes instead.

```
CREATE VIEW friends ("age","name") AS BATs;
```

At this point the content of the BATs can be queried using ordinary SQL queries. Updates are prohibited.

4 XQuery

Give a 3 page introduction on how to use XQuery

5 Application Programming Interfaces

MonetDB comes with a complete set of programming libraries. Their basis is the Mapi library, which describes the protocol understood by the server. The Perl, PHP, and Python library are mostly wrappers around the Mapi routines.

The programming interface is based on a client-server architecture, where the client program connects to a server using a TCP-IP connection to exchange commands and receives answers. The underlying protocol uses plain UTF-8 data for ease of use and debugging. This leads to publically visible information exchange over a network, which may be undesirable. Therefore, a private and secure channel can be set up with the Secure Socket Layer functionality being offered.

A more tightly connection between application logic and database server is described in [Chapter 6 \[Embedded MonetDB\]](#), [page 77](#).

5.1 MonetDB C/C++ Library

The easiest way to extend the functionality of MonetDB is to construct an independent application, which communicates with a running server using a database driver with a simple API and a textual protocol. The MonetDB application programming interface (Mapi) plays this role for all interface libraries.

5.1.1 A Simple MAPI Application

The MAPI database driver implementation given focuses on developing applications in C/C++. The command collection has been chosen to align with common practice, i.e. queries follow a prepare, execute, and fetch_row paradigm. The output is considered a regular table. An example of a mini application below illustrates the main operations.

```
#include <Mapi.h>

#define die(dbh, hdl) (hdl?mapi_explain_query(hdl, stderr): \
    dbh?mapi_explain(dbh, stderr): \
    fprintf(stderr, "command failed\n"), \
    exit(-1))

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    Mapi dbh;
    MapiHdl hdl = NULL;

    dbh = mapi_connect("localhost", 50000, "monetdb", "monetdb", "sql");
    if (mapi_error(dbh))
        die(dbh, hdl);

    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "create table emp(name varchar(20), age int)")) == NULL ||
        mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    if (mapi_close_handle(hdl) != MOK)
```

```

        die(dbh, hdl);
    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "insert into emp values('John', 23)") == NULL ||
        mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    mapi_close_handle(hdl);
    if (mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "insert into emp values('Mary', 22)") == NULL ||
        mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    mapi_close_handle(hdl);
    if (mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "select * from emp")) == NULL ||
        mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);

    while (mapi_fetch_row(hdl)) {
        char *nme = mapi_fetch_field(hdl, 0);
        char *age = mapi_fetch_field(hdl, 1);
        printf("%s is %s\n", nme, age);
    }
    if (mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    mapi_close_handle(hdl);
    if (mapi_error(dbh) != MOK)
        die(dbh, hdl);
    mapi_destroy(dbh);

    return 0;
}

```

The `mapi_connect()` operation establishes a communication channel with a running server on the local machine. The user name is "monetdb" with password "monetdb". The query language interface is either "sql", "mil" or "xquery". Future versions are expected to recognize also "ram" and "mal".

Errors on the interaction can be captured using `mapi_error()`, possibly followed by a request to dump a short error message explanation on a standard file location. It has been abstracted away in a macro.

Provided we can establish a connection, the interaction proceeds as in many similar application development packages. Queries are shipped for execution using `mapi_query()` and an answer table can be consumed one row at a time. In many cases these functions suffice.

The Mapi interface provides caching of rows at the client side. `mapi_query()` will load tuples into the cache, after which they can be read repeatedly using `mapi_fetch_row()` or directly accessed (`mapi_seek_row()`). This facility is particularly handy when small, but stable query results are repeatedly used in the client program.

To ease communication between application code and the cache entries, the user can bind the C-variables both for input and output to the query parameters, and output columns, respectively. The query parameters are indicated by '?' and may appear anywhere in the query template.

The Mapi library expects complete lines from the server as answers to query actions. Incomplete lines leads to Mapi waiting forever on the server. Thus formatted printing is discouraged in favor of tabular printing as offered by the `table.print()` commands.

The following action is needed to get a working program. Compilation of the application relies on the `monetdb-config` program shipped with the distribution. It localizes the include files and library directories. Once properly installed, the application can be compiled and linked as follows:

```
cc sample.c `monetdb-config --cflags --libs` -lMapi -o sample
```

The compilation on Windows is slightly more complicated. It requires more attention towards the location of the include files and libraries.

5.1.2 Command Summary

The quick reference guide to the Mapi library is given below. More details on their constraints and defaults are given in the next section.

<code>mapi_bind()</code>	Bind string C-variable to a field
<code>mapi_bind_numeric()</code>	Bind numeric C-variable to field
<code>mapi_bind_var()</code>	Bind typed C-variable to a field
<code>mapi_cache_freeup()</code>	Forcefully shuffle fraction for cache refreshment
<code>mapi_cache_limit()</code>	Set the tuple cache limit
<code>mapi_cache_shuffle()</code>	Set shuffle fraction for cache refreshment
<code>mapi_clear_bindings()</code>	Clear all field bindings
<code>mapi_clear_params()</code>	Clear all parameter bindings
<code>mapi_close_handle()</code>	Close query handle and free resources
<code>mapi_connect()</code>	Connect to a Mserver
<code>mapi_connect_ssl()</code>	Connect to a Mserver using Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
<code>mapi_destroy()</code>	Free handle resources
<code>mapi_disconnect()</code>	Disconnect from server
<code>mapi_error()</code>	Test for error occurrence
<code>mapi_execute()</code>	Execute a query
<code>mapi_execute_array()</code>	Execute a query using string arguments
<code>mapi_explain()</code>	Display error message and context on stream
<code>mapi_explain_query()</code>	Display error message and context on stream
<code>mapi_fetch_all_rows()</code>	Fetch all answers from server into cache
<code>mapi_fetch_field()</code>	Fetch a field from the current row
<code>mapi_fetch_field_array()</code>	Fetch all fields from the current row
<code>mapi_fetch_line()</code>	Retrieve the next line
<code>mapi_fetch_reset()</code>	Set the cache reader to the beginning
<code>mapi_fetch_row()</code>	Fetch row of values
<code>mapi_finish()</code>	Terminate the current query
<code>mapi_get_dbname()</code>	Database being served
<code>mapi_get_field_count()</code>	Number of fields in current row
<code>mapi_get_host()</code>	Host name of server

<code>mapi_get_language()</code>	Query language name
<code>mapi_get_mapi_version()</code>	Mapi version name
<code>mapi_get_monet_version()</code>	MonetDB version identifier
<code>mapi_get_monet_version_name()</code>	MonetDB version name
<code>mapi_get_motd()</code>	Get server welcome message
<code>mapi_get_row_count()</code>	Number of rows in cache or -1
<code>mapi_get_trace()</code>	Get trace flag
<code>mapi_get_user()</code>	Current user name
<code>mapi_next_result()</code>	Go to next result set
<code>mapi_ping()</code>	Test server for accessibility
<code>mapi_prepare()</code>	Prepare a query for execution
<code>mapi_prepare_array()</code>	Prepare a query for execution using arguments
<code>mapi_query()</code>	Send a query for execution
<code>mapi_query_array()</code>	Send a query for execution with arguments
<code>mapi_query_handle()</code>	Send a query for execution
<code>mapi_quick_query_array()</code>	Send a query for execution with arguments
<code>mapi_quick_query()</code>	Send a query for execution
<code>mapi_quick_response()</code>	Quick pass response to stream
<code>mapi_quote()</code>	Escape characters
<code>mapi_reconnect()</code>	Reconnect with a clean session context
<code>mapi_rows_affected()</code>	Obtain number of rows changed
<code>mapi_seek_row()</code>	Move row reader to specific location in cache
<code>mapi_set_autocommit()</code>	Set auto-commit flag
<code>mapi_stream_query()</code>	Send query and prepare for reading tuple stream
<code>mapi_table()</code>	Get current table name
<code>mapi_timeout()</code>	Set timeout for long-running queries[TODO]
<code>mapi_trace()</code>	Set trace flag
<code>mapi_trace_log()</code>	Keep log of interaction
<code>mapi_virtual_result()</code>	Submit a virtual result set
<code>mapi_unquote()</code>	remove escaped characters

5.1.3 Mapi Library

The routines to build a MonetDB application are grouped in the library MonetDB Programming Interface, or shorthand Mapi.

The protocol information is stored in a Mapi interface descriptor (`mid`). This descriptor can be used to ship queries, which return a `MapiHdl` to represent the query answer. The application can set up several channels with the same or a different Mserver. It is the programmer's responsibility not to mix the descriptors in retrieving the results.

The application may be multi-threaded as long as the user respects the individual connections represented by the database handlers.

The interface assumes a cautious user, who understands and has experience with the query or programming language model. It should also be clear that references returned by the API point directly into the administrative structures of Mapi. This means that they are valid only for a short period, mostly between successive `mapi_fetch_row()` commands. It also means that if the values are to be retained, they have to be copied. A defensive programming style is advised.

Upon an error, the routines `mapi_explain()` and `mapi_explain_query()` give information about the context of the failed call, including the expression shipped and any response received. The side-effect is clearing the error status.

5.1.4 Error Message

Almost every call can fail since the connection with the database server can fail at any time. Functions that return a handle (either `Mapi` or `MapiHdl`) may return `NULL` on failure, or they may return the handle with the error flag set. If the function returns a non-`NULL` handle, always check for errors with `mapi_error`.

Functions that return `MapiMsg` indicate success and failure with the following codes.

<code>MOK</code>	No error
<code>MERROR</code>	Mapi internal error.
<code>MTIMEOUT</code>	Error communicating with the server.

When these functions return `MERROR` or `MTIMEOUT`, an explanation of the error can be had by calling one of the functions `mapi_error_str()`, `mapi_explain()`, or `mapi_explain_query()`.

To check for error messages from the server, call `mapi_result_error()`. This function returns `NULL` if there was no error, or the error message if there was. A user-friendly message can be printed using `map_explain_result()`. Typical usage is:

```
do {
    if ((error = mapi_result_error(hdl)) != NULL)
        mapi_explain_result(hdl, stderr);
    while ((line = mapi_fetch_line(hdl)) != NULL)
        /* use output */;
} while (mapi_next_result(hdl) == 1);
```

5.1.5 Mapi Function Reference

5.1.6 Connecting and Disconnecting

- `Mapi mapi_connect(const char *host, int port, const char *username, const char *password, const char *lang)`

Setup a connection with a Mserver at a *host:port* and login with *username* and *password*. If *host* == `NULL`, the local host is accessed. If *host* starts with a `'/'` and the system supports it, *host* is actually the name of a UNIX domain socket, and *port* is ignored. If *port* == 0, a default port is used. If *username* == `NULL`, the username of the owner of the client application containing the Mapi code is used. If *password* == `NULL`, the password is omitted. The preferred query language is any of `{sql,mil,mal,xquery}`. On success, the function returns a pointer to a structure with administration about the connection.

- `Mapi mapi_connect_ssl(const char *host, int port, const char *username, const char *password, const char *lang)`

Setup a connection with a Mserver at a *host:port* and login with *username* and *password*. The connection is made using the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and hence all data transfers to and from the server are encrypted. The parameters are the same as in `mapi_connect()`.

- `MapiMsg mapi_disconnect(Mapi mid)`
Terminate the session described by *mid*. The only possible uses of the handle after this call is *mapi_destroy()* and *mapi_reconnect()*. Other uses lead to failure.
- `MapiMsg mapi_destroy(Mapi mid)`
Terminate the session described by *mid* if not already done so, and free all resources. The handle cannot be used anymore.
- `MapiMsg mapi_reconnect(Mapi mid)`
Close the current channel (if still open) and re-establish a fresh connection. This will remove all global session variables.
- `MapiMsg mapi_ping(Mapi mid)`
Test availability of the server. Returns zero upon success.

5.1.7 Sending Queries

- `MapiHdl mapi_query(Mapi mid, const char *Command)`
Send the Command to the database server represented by *mid*. This function returns a query handle with which the results of the query can be retrieved. The handle should be closed with *mapi_close_handle()*. The command response is buffered for consumption, c.f. *mapi_fetch_row()*.
- `MapiMsg mapi_query_handle(MapiHdl hdl, const char *Command)`
Send the Command to the database server represented by *hdl*, reusing the handle from a previous query. If Command is zero it takes the last query string kept around. The command response is buffered for consumption, e.g. *mapi_fetch_row()*.
- `MapiHdl mapi_query_array(Mapi mid, const char *Command, char **argv)`
Send the Command to the database server replacing the placeholders (?) by the string arguments presented.
- `MapiHdl mapi_quick_query(Mapi mid, const char *Command, FILE *fd)`
Similar to *mapi_query()*, except that the response of the server is copied immediately to the file indicated.
- `MapiHdl mapi_quick_query_array(Mapi mid, const char *Command, char **argv, FILE *fd)`
Similar to *mapi_query_array()*, except that the response of the server is not analyzed, but shipped immediately to the file indicated.
- `MapiHdl mapi_stream_query(Mapi mid, const char *Command, int window_size)`
Send the request for processing and fetch a limited number of tuples (determined by the window size) to assess any erroneous situation. Thereafter, prepare for continual reading of tuples from the stream, until an error occurs. Each time a tuple arrives, the cache is shifted one.
- `MapiHdl mapi_prepare(Mapi mid, const char *Command)`
Move the query to a newly allocated query handle (which is returned). Possibly interact with the back-end to prepare the query for execution.
- `MapiMsg mapi_execute(MapiHdl hdl)`
Ship a previously prepared command to the backend for execution. A single answer is pre-fetched to detect any runtime error. MOK is returned upon success.

- `MapiMsg mapi_execute_array(MapiHdl hdl, char **argv)`
Similar to *mapi_execute()* but replacing the placeholders for the string values provided.
- `MapiMsg mapi_finish(MapiHdl hdl)`
Terminate a query. This routine is used in the rare cases that consumption of the tuple stream produced should be prematurely terminated. It is automatically called when a new query using the same query handle is shipped to the database and when the query handle is closed with *mapi_close_handle()*.
- `MapiMsg mapi_virtual_result(MapiHdl hdl, int columns, const char **columnnames, const char **columnatypes, const int *columnlengths, int tuplecount, const char ***tuples)`
Submit a table of results to the library that can then subsequently be accessed as if it came from the server. *columns* is the number of columns of the result set and must be greater than zero. *columnnames* is a list of pointers to strings giving the names of the individual columns. Each pointer may be NULL and *columnnames* may be NULL if there are no names. *tuplecount* is the length (number of rows) of the result set. If *tuplecount* is less than zero, the number of rows is determined by a NULL pointer in the list of tuples pointers. *tuples* is a list of pointers to row values. Each row value is a list of pointers to strings giving the individual results. If one of these pointers is NULL it indicates a NULL/nil value.

5.1.8 Getting Results

- `int mapi_get_field_count(Mapi mid)`
Return the number of fields in the current row.
- `int mapi_get_row_count(Mapi mid)`
If possible, return the number of rows in the last select call. A -1 is returned if this information is not available.
- `int mapi_rows_affected(MapiHdl hdl)`
Return the number of rows affected by a database update command such as SQL's INSERT/DELETE/UPDATE statements.
- `int mapi_fetch_row(MapiHdl hdl)`
Retrieve a row from the server. The text retrieved is kept around in a buffer linked with the query handle from which selective fields can be extracted. It returns the number of fields recognized. A zero is returned upon encountering end of sequence or error. This can be analyzed in using *mapi_error()*.
- `int mapi_fetch_all_rows(MapiHdl hdl)`
All rows are cached at the client side first. Subsequent calls to *mapi_fetch_row()* will take the row from the cache. The number of rows cached is returned.
- `int mapi_quick_response(MapiHdl hdl, FILE *fd)`
Read the answer to a query and pass the results verbatim to a stream. The result is not analyzed or cached.
- `MapiMsg mapi_seek_row(MapiHdl hdl, int rownr, int whence)`
Reset the row pointer to the requested row number. If *whence* is *MAPI_SEEK_SET* (0), *rownr* is the absolute row number (0 being the first row); if *whence* is *MAPI_SEEK_CUR*

(1), rownr is relative to the current row; if whence is MAPI_SEEK_END (2), rownr is relative to the last row.

- `MapiMsg mapi_fetch_reset(MapiHdl hdl)`
Reset the row pointer to the first line in the cache. This need not be a tuple. This is mostly used in combination with fetching all tuples at once.
- `char **mapi_fetch_field_array(MapiHdl hdl)`
Return an array of string pointers to the individual fields. A zero is returned upon encountering end of sequence or error. This can be analyzed in using `mapi_error()`.
- `char *mapi_fetch_field(MapiHdl hdl, int fnr)`
Return a pointer a C-string representation of the value returned. A zero is returned upon encountering an error or when the database value is NULL; this can be analyzed in using `mapi_error()`.
- `MapiMsg mapi_next_result(MapiHdl hdl)`
Go to the next result set, discarding the rest of the output of the current result set.

5.1.9 Errors

- `MapiMsg mapi_error(Mapi mid)`
Return the last error code or 0 if there is no error.
- `char *mapi_error_str(Mapi mid)`
Return a pointer to the last error message.
- `char *mapi_result_error(MapiHdl hdl)`
Return a pointer to the last error message from the server.
- `MapiMsg mapi_explain(Mapi mid, FILE *fd)`
Write the error message obtained from Mserver to a file.
- `MapiMsg mapi_explain_query(MapiHdl hdl, FILE *fd)`
Write the error message obtained from Mserver to a file.
- `MapiMsg mapi_explain_result(MapiHdl hdl, FILE *fd)`
Write the error message obtained from Mserver to a file.

5.1.10 Parameters

- `MapiMsg mapi_bind(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, char **val)`
Bind a string variable with a field in the return table. Upon a successful subsequent `mapi_fetch_row()` the indicated field is stored in the space pointed to by val. Returns an error if the field identified does not exist.
- `MapiMsg mapi_bind_var(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, int type, void *val)`
Bind a variable to a field in the return table. Upon a successful subsequent `mapi_fetch_row()`, the indicated field is converted to the given type and stored in the space pointed to by val. The types recognized are { MAPI_TINY, MAPI_UTINY, MAPI_SHORT, MAPI_USHORT, MAPI_INT, MAPI_UINT, MAPI_LONG, MAPI_ULONG, MAPI_LONGLONG, MAPI_ULONGLONG, MAPI_CHAR, MAPI_VARCHAR, MAPI_FLOAT, MAPI_DOUBLE, MAPI_DATE, MAPI_TIME, MAPI_DATETIME }. The binding operations should be performed after the `mapi.execute` command. Subsequently all rows being

fetches also involve delivery of the field values in the C-variables using proper conversion. For variable length strings a pointer is set into the cache.

- `MapiMsg mapi_bind_numeric(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, int scale, int precision, void *val)`
Bind to a numeric variable, internally represented by MAPI_INT. Describe the location of a numeric parameter in a query template.
- `MapiMsg mapi_clear_bindings(MapiHdl hdl)`
Clear all field bindings.
- `MapiMsg mapi_param(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, char **val)`
Bind a string variable with the n-th placeholder in the query template. No conversion takes place.
- `MapiMsg mapi_param_type(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, int ctype, int sqltype, void *val)`
Bind a variable whose type is described by ctype to a parameter whose type is described by sqltype.
- `MapiMsg mapi_param_numeric(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, int scale, int precision, void *val)`
Bind to a numeric variable, internally represented by MAPI_INT.
- `MapiMsg mapi_param_string(MapiHdl hdl, int fldnr, int sqltype, char *val, int *sizeptr)`
Bind a string variable, internally represented by MAPI_VARCHAR, to a parameter. The sizeptr parameter points to the length of the string pointed to by val. If sizeptr == NULL or *sizeptr == -1, the string is NULL-terminated.
- `MapiMsg mapi_clear_params(MapiHdl hdl)`
Clear all parameter bindings.

5.1.11 Miscellaneous

- `MapiMsg mapi_setAutocommit(Mapi mid, int autocommit)`
Set the autocommit flag (default is on). This only has an effect when the language is SQL. In that case, the server commits after each statement sent to the server.
- `MapiMsg mapi_cache_limit(Mapi mid, int maxrows)`
A limited number of tuples are pre-fetched after each `execute()`. If maxrows is negative, all rows will be fetched before the application is permitted to continue. Once the cache is filled, a number of tuples are shuffled to make room for new ones, but taking into account non-read elements. Filling the cache quicker than reading leads to an error.
- `MapiMsg mapi_cache_shuffle(MapiHdl hdl, int percentage)`
Make room in the cache by shuffling percentage tuples out of the cache. It is sometimes handy to do so, for example, when your application is stream-based and you process each tuple as it arrives and still need a limited look-back. This percentage can be set between 0 to 100. Making shuffle= 100% (default) leads to paging behavior, while shuffle==1 leads to a sliding window over a tuple stream with 1% refreshing.
- `MapiMsg mapi_cache_freeup(MapiHdl hdl, int percentage)`
Forcefully shuffle the cache making room for new rows. It ignores the read counter, so rows may be lost.

- `char * mapi_quote(const char *str, int size)`
Escape special characters such as `\n`, `\t` in `str` with backslashes. The returned value is a newly allocated string which should be freed by the caller.
- `char * mapi_unquote(const char *name)`
The reverse action of `mapi_quote()`, turning the database representation into a C-representation. The storage space is dynamically created and should be freed after use.
- `MapiMsg mapi_trace(Mapi mid, int flag)`
Set the trace flag to monitor interaction with the server.
- `int mapi_get_trace(Mapi mid)`
Return the current value of the trace flag.
- `MapiMsg mapi_trace_log(Mapi mid, const char *fname)`
Log the interaction between the client and server for offline inspection. Beware that the log file overwrites any previous log. It is not intended for recovery.

The remaining operations are wrappers around the data structures maintained. Note that column properties are derived from the table output returned from the server.

- `char *mapi_get_name(MapiHdl hdl, int fnr)`
- `char *mapi_get_type(MapiHdl hdl, int fnr)`
- `char *mapi_get_table(MapiHdl hdl, int fnr)`
- `int mapi_get_len(Mapi mid, int fnr)`
- `char *mapi_get_dbname(Mapi mid)`
- `char *mapi_get_host(Mapi mid)`
- `char *mapi_get_user(Mapi mid)`
- `char *mapi_get_lang(Mapi mid)`
- `char *mapi_get_motd(Mapi mid)`
- `char **mapi_tables(Mapi mid)`
Return a list of accessible database tables.
- `char **mapi_fields(Mapi mid)`
Return a list of accessible tables fields. This can also be obtained by inspecting the field descriptor returned by `mapi_fetch_field()`.

5.2 MonetDB Perl Library

Perl is one of the more common scripting languages for which a 'standard' database application programming interface is defined. It is called DBI and it was designed to protect you from the API library details of multiple DBMS vendors. It has a very simple interface to execute SQL queries and for processing the results sent back. DBI doesn't know how to talk to any particular database, but it does know how to locate and load in DBD ('Database Driver') modules. The DBD modules encapsulate the interface library's intricacies and knows how to talk to the real databases.

MonetDB comes with its own DBD module which is included in both the source and binary distribution packages. The module is also available via [CPAN](#).

Two sample Perl applications are included in the source distribution; a MIL session and a simple client to interact with a running server.

For further documentation we refer to the [Perl community](#) home page.

5.2.1 A Simple Perl Example

```
use strict;
use warnings;
use DBI();

print "\nStart a simple Monet MIL interaction\n\n";

# determine the data sources:
my @ds = DBI->data_sources('monetdb');
print "data sources: @ds\n";

# connect to the database:
my $dsn = 'dbi:monetdb:database=test;host=localhost;port=50000;language=mil';
my $dbh = DBI->connect( $dsn,
    undef, undef, # no authentication in MIL
    { PrintError => 0, RaiseError => 1 } # turn on exception handling
);
{
    # simple MIL statement:
    my $sth = $dbh->prepare('print(2);');
    $sth->execute;
    my @row = $sth->fetchrow_array;
    print "field[0]: $row[0], last index: $#row\n";
}
{
    my $sth = $dbh->prepare('print(3);');
    $sth->execute;
    my @row = $sth->fetchrow_array;
    print "field[0]: $row[0], last index: $#row\n";
}
{
    # deliberately executing a wrong MIL statement:
    my $sth = $dbh->prepare('( xyz 1);');
    eval { $sth->execute }; print "ERROR REPORTED: $@" if $@;
}
$dbh->do('var b:=new(int,str);');
$dbh->do('insert(b,3,"three");');
{
    # variable binding stuff:
    my $sth = $dbh->prepare('insert(b,?,?);');
    $sth->bind_param( 1, 7, DBI::SQL_INTEGER() );
    $sth->bind_param( 2,'seven' );
}
```

```

    $sth->execute;
}
{
    my $sth = $dbh->prepare('print(b);');
    # get all rows one at a time:
    $sth->execute;
    while ( my $row = $sth->fetch ) {
        print "bun: $row->[0], $row->[1]\n";
    }
    # get all rows at once:
    $sth->execute;
    my $t = $sth->fetchall_arrayref;
    my $r = @$t;          # row count
    my $f = @{$t->[0]};    # field count
    print "rows: $r, fields: $f\n";
    for my $i ( 0 .. $r-1 ) {
        for my $j ( 0 .. $f-1 ) {
            print "field[$i,$j]: $t->[$i][$j]\n";
        }
    }
}
{
    # get values of the first column from each row:
    my $row = $dbh->selectcol_arrayref('print(b);');
    print "head[$_]: $row->[$_]\n" for 0 .. 1;
}
{
    my @row = $dbh->selectrow_array('print(b);');
    print "field[0]: $row[0]\n";
    print "field[1]: $row[1]\n";
}
{
    my $row = $dbh->selectrow_arrayref('print(b);');
    print "field[0]: $row->[0]\n";
    print "field[1]: $row->[1]\n";
}
$dbh->disconnect;
print "\nFinished\n";

```

5.2.2 MonetDB PHP Library

The MonetDB distribution comes with a Mapi-based interface for **PHP**. It consists of two parts: the dynamically loadable PHP module, MonetDB.so/dll and a driver for the **PEAR::DB** abstraction interface, MonetDB.php.

5.2.2.1 Installation

The unix configure process tries to detect if you have PHP including developer packages installed and builds the PHP module only the those circumstances. With the `--with-php` option you could tell 'configure' where to find the PHP installation.

For windows setups the story is a little bit more complex. TODO

When the build process is complete you should have a PHP extension_dir under your MonetDB prefix directory. Usually this is `<prefix>/lib/php4`. In addition, the PEAR::DB driver should be installed under `<prefix>/php_peardir/db`, which usually is available in `<prefix>/share/pear/db`. Depending on your local PHP setup you could now use these files by coping them into the system `extension_dir` and `php_peardir` or with a private webserver you could simply reset the environment variables, `include_path` and `extension_dir`. For example you could have a `php.ini` file which has the following PHP section.

```

[PHP]
safe_mode = Off
safe_mode_gid = Off
include_path = ".: /opt/MonetDB-4.6/share/pear:/usr/share/pear"
extension_dir = /opt/MonetDB-4.6/lib/php4

```

5.2.2.2 A Simple PHP Example

```

<?php
/* Connecting to MonetDB */
$link = monetdb_connect()
    or die("Could not connect : " . monetdb_error());
echo "Connected successfully";

/* Executing MIL query */
$query = "ls;";
$result = monetdb_query($query)
    or die("Query failed : " . monetdb_error());

/* Printing results in HTML */
echo "<table>\n";
while ($line = monetdb_fetch_row()) {
    echo "\t<tr>\n";
    foreach ($line as $col_value) {
        echo "\t\t<td>$col_value</td>\n";
    }
    echo "\t</tr>\n";
}
echo "</table>\n";

/* Closing connection */
monetdb_close();
?>

```

5.2.2.3 PHP MonetDB functions

The PEAR::DB driver is based on the MonetDB PHP module which can ofcourse also be used directly. It supports the following instructions:

```
monetdb.affected_rows
monetdb.close      Close MonetDB connection
monetdb.connect    Open a connection to a MonetDB Server
monetdb.data_seek
monetdb.errno      Returns the numerical value of the error message from previous MonetDB operation
monetdb.error      Returns the text of the error message from previous MonetDB operation
monetdb.escape_string
monetdb.fetch_array Fetch a result row as an both associative array and numeric array.
monetdb.fetch_assoc Fetch a result row as an associative array
monetdb.fetch_object Fetch a result row as an object
monetdb.fetch_row   Get a result row as an enumerated array
monetdb.field_len
monetdb.field_name  Get the name of the specified field in a result
monetdb.field_table
monetdb.field_type  Get the type of the specified field in a result
monetdb.free_result
monetdb.info
monetdb.next_result
monetdb.num_fields  Get number of fields in result
monetdb.num_rows    Get number of rows in result
monetdb.ping
monetdb.query       Send a query to MonetDB server
```

Check out the PHP documentation for more details on these functions.

5.3 MonetDB Python Library

The MonetDB distribution comes with a **Python DB-API** driver. This is build on top of the MAPI interface for Python.

5.3.1 Installation

The unix configure process normally tries to detect if you have python including developer packages installed and builds the python module only if you have it. With the *-with-python* option you could tell 'configure' where to find the python installation.

When the build process is complete you should have a python library directory under your MonetDB prefix directory. Usually this is *prefix/lib/python2.4/site-packages*. Now add this directory to your PYTHONPATH.

For windows setups the story is a little bit more complex. TODO

5.3.2 A Simple Python Example

A small example to access the SQL functionality is shown below.

```
import MonetSQLdb

# Let the cursor return dictionaries instead of tuples:
# x = MonetSQLdb.connect(cursorclass = MonetSQLdb.cursors.DictCursor)

x = MonetSQLdb.connect(host = 'localhost', user = 'monetdb',
                       password = 'monetdb', lang = 'sql')

c = x.cursor()
c.execute('select * from tables')

print c.fetchone()
# print c.fetchall()

x.close()
```

5.3.3 Python MonetDB functions

5.4 MonetDB JDBC Driver

The most obvious way to connect to a data source from the Java programming language is using the JDBC framework. The complete definition of JDBC API is available on Sun's web site <http://java.sun.com/>.

MonetDB has a native Java JDBC driver type 4, which allows use of the MonetDB database in a Java savvy way. It is quite difficult to have a fully complete JDBC implementation. Also our driver isn't complete in that sense. However, it is believed that the most prominent parts of the JDBC interface are implemented, and in such a way that they adhere to the specifications. If you make extensive use of JDBC semantics and rely on many of its features, please read the release notes which are to be found in the `src/jdbc` directory of the sql CVS tree.

5.4.1 Getting the driver Jar

If you (compiled and) installed MonetDB/SQL the regular way, you can find a two jar-archives in the directory `share/MonetDB/lib` called `monetdb-X.Y-jdbc.jar` and `jdbcclient-X.Y.jar` in the installation root (chosen during the configure process). For regular applications that only need the JDBC driver, the first jar-file is sufficient. When the JdbcClient utility is required, the second is required. Applications that require the JDBC driver will, however, work with both jar-files. The X and Y in the names represent the major and minor version numbers of the JDBC driver.

5.4.2 Compiling the driver (using ant, optional)

The directory `src/jdbc` of the sql CVS tree contains the files to build the driver using Apache's Ant tool. Simply issuing the command `ant` should be sufficient to build the driver jar-archive in the subdirectory `jars`. See the ant web site for more documentation on the ant build-tool. <http://ant.apache.org/> The Java sources require at least a Java 2 platform 1.4 compatible compiler.

5.4.3 Testing the driver using the JdbcClient utility

Before you start developing your programs which use the MonetDB JDBC driver it is generally a good idea to check if the driver actually works in your environment. Follow the steps below to assure your setup is complete:

1. start MonetDB
2. run the JdbcClient utility using `java -jar path/to/jdbcclient-X.Y.jar -umonetdb` (with password monetdb)

The last step should give you something like this:

```
% java -jar jars/jdbcclient-1.2.jar -umonetdb
password:
```

```
Welcome to the MonetDB interactive JDBC terminal!
Database: MonetDB 4.99.19
Driver: MonetDB Native Driver 1.2 (Blunt+ 20060102)
Type \q to quit, \h for a list of available commands
auto commit mode: on
monetdb->
```

5.4.4 Using the driver in your Java programs

In order to use the MonetDB JDBC driver, the jar-archive has to be in the Java classpath. Make sure this is actually the case.

Loading the driver in your Java program requires two lines of code:

```
// make sure the ClassLoader has the MonetDB JDBC driver loaded
Class.forName("nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver");
// request a Connection to a MonetDB server running on 'localhost'
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:monetdb://localhost/database", "monetdb")
```

The first line makes sure the Java ClassLoader has initialised (and loaded) the Driver class of the MonetDB JDBC package, so it is registered with the DriverManager. The second line requests a Connection object from the DriverManager which is suitable for MonetDB.

The string passed to the `getConnection()` method is defined as `"jdbc:monetdb://<host>[:<port>]/<database>"` where elements between "<" and ">" are required and elements between "[" and "]" are optional. Note that even though the database can be specified, it usually is not supported by the database. A warning is issued each time that this value is being ignored.

5.4.5 A sample Java program

```
import java.sql.*;
```

```
/**
 * This example assumes there exist tables a and b filled with some data.
 * On these tables some queries are executed and the JDBC driver is tested
 * on it's accuracy and robustness against 'users'.
 *
 * @author Fabian Groffen
 */
```

```
public class MJDBCTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        // make sure the driver is loaded
        Class.forName("nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver");
        Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:monetdb://localhost/data");
        Statement st = con.createStatement();
        ResultSet rs;

        rs = st.executeQuery("SELECT a.var1, COUNT(b.id) as total FROM a, b WHERE a");
        // get meta data and print columns with their type
        ResultSetMetaData md = rs.getMetaData();
        for (int i = 1; i <= md.getColumnCount(); i++) {
            System.out.print(md.getColumnName(i) + ":" +
                             md.getColumnTypeName(i) + "\t");
        }
        System.out.println("");
        // print the data: only the first 5 rows, while there probably are
        // a lot more. This shouldn't cause any problems afterwards since the
        // result should get properly discarded on the next query
        for (int i = 0; rs.next() && i < 5; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= md.getColumnCount(); j++) {
                System.out.print(rs.getString(j) + "\t");
            }
            System.out.println("");
        }

        // tell the driver to only return 5 rows, it can optimize on this
        // value, and will not fetch any more than 5 rows.
        st.setMaxRows(5);
        // we ask the database for 22 rows, while we set the JDBC driver to
        // 5 rows, this shouldn't be a problem at all...
        rs = st.executeQuery("select * from a limit 22");
        // read till the driver says there are no rows left
        for (int i = 0; rs.next(); i++) {
            System.out.print "[" + rs.getString("var1") + "];");
            System.out.print "[" + rs.getString("var2") + "];");
            System.out.print "[" + rs.getInt("var3") + "];");
            System.out.println "[" + rs.getString("var4") + "];");
        }

        // this close is not needed, should be done by next execute(Query) call
        // however if there can be some time between this point and the next
        // execute call, it is from a resource perspective better to close it.
        rs.close();

        // unset the row limit; 0 means as much as the database sends us
        st.setMaxRows(0);
    }
}
```

```

// we only ask 10 rows
rs = st.executeQuery("select * from b limit 10;");
// and simply print them
while (rs.next()) {
    System.out.print(rs.getInt("rowid") + ", ");
    System.out.print(rs.getString("id") + ", ");
    System.out.print(rs.getInt("var1") + ", ");
    System.out.print(rs.getInt("var2") + ", ");
    System.out.print(rs.getString("var3") + ", ");
    System.out.println(rs.getString("var4"));
}

// this close is not needed, as the Statement will close the last
// ResultSet around when it's closed
// again, if that can take some time, it's nicer to close immediately
// the reason why these closes are commented out here, is to test if
// the driver really cleans up it's mess like it should
//rs.close();

// perform a ResultSet-less query (with no trailing ; since that should
// be possible as well and is JDBC standard)
// Note that this method should return the number of updated rows. This
// method however always returns -1, since Monet currently doesn't
// support returning the affected rows.
st.executeUpdate("delete from a where var1 = 'zzzz'");

// closing the connection should take care of closing all generated
// statements from it...
// don't forget to do it yourself if the connection is reused or much
// longer alive, since the Statement object contains a lot of things
// you probably want to reclaim if you don't need them anymore.
//st.close();
con.close();
}
}

```

5.4.6 Using JDBC with MonetDB/XQuery

Even though JDBC was designed for the SQL language, the MonetDB JDBC driver can be used to interact with the MonetDB/XQuery server. The JDBC will act differently and limited when making such connection, but the basic query and answer retrieval is supported. All SQL specific methods, such as COMMIT, SAVEPOINT, et-cetera will not work and most probably cause errors when being used.

In order to use XQuery over JDBC, the driver has to be instructed to support this during connect:

```

// make sure the ClassLoader has the MonetDB JDBC driver loaded
Class.forName("nl.cwi.monetdb.jdbc.MonetDriver");

```

```

// request a Connection to a MonetDB/XQuery server running on
// 'localhost' using the explicit xquery language
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:monetdb://localhost:45789/database?language=xquery",
    "monetdb",
    "monetdb"
);
Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("1 + 1");
while (rs.next()) {
    System.out.println(rs.getString(1));
}
rs.close();

```

In the above example, two things are different then for a normal SQL connection: 1) the port number to connect to is given explicitly, and 2) the language to use is specified. Normally, the MonetDB/XQuery server runs on port 45789. If this is not the case, the JDBC connection URL has to reflect this. The MonetDB JDBC driver supports additional settings and/or hints through arguments in the connection URL. For a list of supported options, use the `java.sql.Driver`'s capabilities to report about this. The option needed for XQuery communications is the `language` option, and should be set in as argument in the URL, like in the example above.

After the connection is made, queries can be sent to the server using the conventional `Statement.executeQuery()` method, which returns `ResultSets` containing the XQuery results. Each row in such result set represents an XQuery resource.

5.4.7 XML:DB driver

On top of the MonetDB JDBC driver, an XML:DB driver for MonetDB/XQuery exists. It is by default not shipped, due to licence issues. If one wants to use it, one has to compile it by hand, following the directions in the `sql/src/jdbc/lib/README` file.

XML:DB gives a more XML-like approach to XQuery results from the server. Since XML:DB support is built on top of JDBC, there is no difference in speed or features. Since the XML:DB documentation itself is rather shallow, the best documentation we can give is an example of how to use it. This example is included in the source distributed and located in `sql/src/jdbc/example/XMLDBtest.java`.

```

import org.xmldb.api.*;
import org.xmldb.api.base.*;
import org.xmldb.api.modules.*;

```

```

/**
 * Quick example demonstrating the XML:DB driver.
 *
 * To compile and run this example, MonetDB_XMLDB.jar, MonetDB_JDBC.jar
 * and xmldb.jar (from the lib dir) should be in the classpath.
 *
 * @author Fabian Groffen

```

```

*/
public class XMLDBTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        Class.forName("nl.cwi.monetdb.xmldb.base.MonetDBDatabase");
        try {
            Collection col = DatabaseManager.getCollection("xmldb:monetdb://localhost/demo"

            XQueryService xqs = (XQueryService)col.getService("XQueryService", "1");
            ResourceSet set = xqs.query("<foo>1</foo>,<bar />");
            ResourceIterator it = set.getIterator();
            while(it.hasMoreResources()) {
                Resource r = it.nextResource();
                System.out.println(r.getContent());
            }

        } catch (XMLDBException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

5.5 MonetDB ODBC Driver

Short for Open DataBase Connectivity, a standard database access method developed by the SQL Access group in 1992. The goal of ODBC is to make it possible to access any data from any application, regardless of which database management system (DBMS) is handling the data. ODBC manages this by inserting a middle layer, called a database driver, between an application and the DBMS. The purpose of this layer is to translate the application's data queries into commands that the DBMS understands. For this to work, both the application and the DBMS must be ODBC-compliant – that is, the application must be capable of issuing ODBC commands and the DBMS must be capable of responding to them.

The ODBC driver for MonetDB is included in the Windows installer and Linux RPMs. The source can be found in the *SQL* CVS tree.

To help you setup your system to use the ODBC driver with MonetDB, two how-tos are available, one for Windows users and one for Linux/UNIX users.

1. [Windows Excel import demo](#) A little demo showing how to import data from a MonetDB server into Microsoft Excel.
2. [Unix/Linux ODBC guide](#) An example of how to configure ODBC on Unix/Linux.

6 Embedded MonetDB

The Embedded MonetDB version is optimized for running on small board computers as a database back-end for a single client. It is of particular interest if you need database functionality within a limited application setting, e.g a self-contained database distributed as part of the application. Within this context, much of the code to facilitate and protect concurrent use of the kernel can be disabled. For example, the communication overhead of client-server TCP-IP interaction is removed. Moreover, locking of critical resources in the kernel is not needed anymore, which results in significant performance improvements.

The approach taken is to wrap a server such that the interaction between client code and server can still follow the Mapi protocol. It leads to a C-program with calls to the Mapi library routines, which provides some protection against havoc behaviour. From a programming view, it differs from a client-server application in the startup and (implicit) termination.

You normally only have to change the call `mapi_connect()` into `embedded_sql()` (or `embedded_mal()`). It requires an optional argument list to refine the environment variables used by the server. In combination with the header file `embeddedclient.h` it provides the basis to compile and link the program.

The behavior of an embedded SQL program can be simulated with a server started as follows:

```
mserver5 --set embedded=yes --dbinit="include sql;" &
```

As a result, the server starts in 'daemon' mode, loads the SQL support library, and waits for a connection. Only one connection is permitted.

6.1 Mbedded Example

A minimalistic embedded application is shown below. It creates a temporary table in the database, fills it, and retrieves the records for some statistics gathering.

The key operation is `embedded_sql()` which takes an optional environment argument list. Upon success of this call, there will be a separate server thread running in the same user space to handle the database requests. A short-circuit interaction is established between the application and the kernel using in memory buffers.

The body of the program consists of the Mapi calls you have already seen (see [Section 5.1 \[The Mapi Library\]](#), page 57). It terminates with a call to `mapi_disconnect()` which lets the MonetDB thread gracefully die.

The tight coupling of application and kernel code also carries some dangers. Many of the MonetDB data structures can be directly accessed, or calls to the kernel routines are possible. It is highly advised to stick to the Mapi interaction protocol. It gives a little more protection against malicious behavior or unintended side-effects.

```

#include <embeddedclient.h>

#define die(dbh,hdl) (hdl?mapi_explain_result(hdl,stderr): \
                    dbh?mapi_explain(dbh,stderr): \
                    fprintf(stderr,"command failed\n"), \
                    exit(-1))

```

```

#define close_handle(X,Y) if (mapi_close_handle(X) != MOK) die(X, Y);

int
main()
{
    Mapi dbh;
    MapiHdl hdl = NULL;
    int i;

    dbh= embedded_sql(NULL,0);
    if (dbh == NULL || mapi_error(dbh))
        die(dbh, hdl);

    /* switch off autocommit */
    if (mapi_setAutocommit(dbh, 0) != MOK || mapi_error(dbh))
        die(dbh,NULL);

    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "create table emp"
                          " (name varchar(20),age int)")) == NULL || mapi_error(
        die(dbh, hdl);
    close_handle(dbh,hdl);

    for(i=0; i< 1000; i++) {
        char query[100];
        snprintf(query, 100, "insert into emp values('user%d', %d)", i, i % 82);
        if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, query)) == NULL || mapi_error(dbh))
            die(dbh, hdl);
        close_handle(dbh,hdl);
    }

    if ((hdl = mapi_query(dbh, "select * from emp")) == NULL || mapi_error(dbh))
        die(dbh, hdl);

    i=0;
    while (mapi_fetch_row(hdl)) {
        char *age = mapi_fetch_field(hdl, 1);
        i= i+ atoi(age);
    }
    if (mapi_error(dbh))
        die(dbh, hdl);
    close_handle(dbh,hdl);
    printf("The footprint is %d Mb \n",i);

    mapi_disconnect(dbh);
    return 0;
}

```

The embedded MonetDB engine is available as the library `libembedded_sql.a` (and `libembedded_mal.a`) to be linked with a C-program. Provided the programming environment have been initialized properly, it suffices to prepare the embedded application using

```
gcc myprog.c -o myprog 'monetdb5-config --cflags --libs'
```

You might also write a Makefile to build the program as follows.[todo]

```

CC= gcc
INCLUDE='monetdb5-config --cflags'
LIBS='monetdb5-config --libs'
myprog: myprog.o
    ${CC} myprog.o -o myprog ${LIBS}
myprog.o : myprog.c
    ${CC} -c ${INCLUDE} myprog.c

clean: myprog.o
    rm -f myprog myprog.o

```

The configuration parameters for the server are read from its default location in the file system. In an embedded setting this location may not be accessible. It requires calls to `embedded_option()` before you asks for the instantiation of the server code itself. The code snippet below illustrate how our example is given hardwired knowledge on the desired settings:

```

main(){
    ...
    Mbedded_option("dbfarm",".");
    Mbedded_option("dbname","demo");
    Mbedded_option("user","guest");
    Mbedded_option("password","anonymous");
    ...
    Mbedded_sql(NULL,0);
}

```

For an overview of the system configuration parameters see XYZ.

6.2 Limitations for Embedded MonetDB

In embedded applications the memory footprint is a factor of concern. The raw footprint as delivered by the Unix `size` command is often used. It is, however, also easily misleading, because the footprint depends on both the code segments and buffered database partitions in use. Therefore it makes sense to experiment with a minimal, but functionally complete application to decide if the resources limitations are obeyed.

The minimal static footprint of MonetDB is about 16 Mb (+ ca 4Mb for SQL). After module loading the space quickly grows to about 60Mb. *This footprint should be reduced.*

The embedded application world calls for many, highly specialized enhancements. It is often well worth the effort to carve out the functionality needed from the MonetDB software packages. The easiest solution to limit the functionality and reduce resource consumption is to reduce the modules loaded. This requires patches to the startup scripts.

The benefit of an embedded database application also comes with limitations. The one and foremost limitation of embedded MonetDB is that the first application accessing the

database effectively locks out any other concurrent use. Even in those situations where concurrent applications merely read the database, or create privately held tables.

7 Monetdb Assembler Language

The primary textual interface to the Monetdb kernel is a simple, assembler-like language, called MAL. The language reflects the virtual machine architecture around the kernel libraries and has been designed for speed of parsing, ease of analysis, and ease of target compilation by query compilers. The language is not meant as a primary programming language, or scripting language. Such use is even discouraged.

Furthermore, a MAL program is considered a specification of intended computation and data flow behavior. It should be understood that its actual evaluation depends on the execution paradigm chosen in the scenario. The program blocks can both be interpreted as ordered sequences of assembler instructions, or as a representation of a data-flow graph that should be resolved in a dataflow driven manner. The language syntax uses a functional style definition of actions and mark those that affect the flow explicitly. Flow of control keywords identify a point to chance the interpretation and denote a synchronization point.

MAL is the target language for query compilers, such as the SQL and XQuery front-ends. Even simple SQL queries generate a long sequence of MAL instructions. They represent both the administrative actions to ensure binding and transaction control, the flow dependencies to produce the query result, and the steps needed to prepare the result set for delivery to the front-end.

Only when the algebraic structure is too limited (e.g. updates), or the database back-end lacks feasible builtin bulk operators, one has to rely on more detailed flow of control primitives. But even in that case, the basic blocks to be processed by a MAL back-end are considered large, e.g. tens of simple bulk assignment instructions.

The remainder of this chapter provide a concise overview of the language features and illustrative examples.

7.1 Literals and Variables

Variables are implicitly defined upon first use and take on a type through a type classifier or inherit it from the context in which they are used, see [Section 7.6 \[Type resolution\]](#), [page 89](#).

7.2 Instructions

MAL instructions have purposely a simple format. Each instruction denotes a data-flow statement. It is syntactically represented by an assignment, where an expression (function call) delivers results to multiple target variables. The assignment patterns recognized are illustrated below.

```
(t1,...,t32) := module.fcn(a1,...,a32);
t1 := module.fcn(a1,...,a32);
t1 := v1 operator v2;
t1 := constant;
(t1,...,tn) := (a1,...,an);
```

Omission of the module name is interpreter as the USER module.

Operators are grouped into user defined modules. Binary arithmetic operations are merely provided as a short-hand, e.g. the expression `t:=2+2` is converted directly into `t:=calc.+(2,2)`.

Target variables are optional. The compiler introduces temporary variables to hold the result of the expression upon need. They act as data sinks in the flow graph.

For parsing simplicity, each instruction fits on a single line. Comments start with a sharp '#' and continues to the end of the line. They are retained in the internal code representation to ease debugging of compiler generated MAL programs.

The data structure to represent a MAL block is kept simple. It carries a sequence of MAL statements and a symbol table. The MAL instruction is a code byte string overlaid with the instruction pattern, which contains references into the symbol tables and administrative data for the interpreter.

This method leads to a large allocated block, which can be easily freed, and pattern makes it possible to accommodate a variable argument list. Variable- and statement- block together describe the static part of a MAL procedure. It carries enough information to produce a listing and to aid symbolic debugging.

7.3 Flow of control

The flow of control within a MAL program block can be changed by tagging an statement with either **return**, **yield**, **barrier**, **catch**, **leave**, **redo**, or **exit**.

The flow modifiers **return** and **yield** mark the end of a call and return one or more results to the calling environment. The **return** and **yield** are followed by a target list or an assignment, which is executed first.

The **barrier** (**catch**) and **exit** pair mark a guarded statement block. They may be nested to form a proper hierarchy identified by their target variables.

The **leave** and **redo** are conditional flow modifiers. Their first target variable is also denoted as the control variable. It is used after the assignment statement has been evaluated to decide on the flow-of-control action to be taken. Built-in controls exists for booleans and numeric values. The barrier block is opened when the control variable holds true, when its numeric value ≥ 0 , or when it is a non-empty string. The **nil** value blocks entry in all cases.

Once inside the barrier you have an option to prematurely **leave** it at the exit statement or to **redo** interpretation just after the corresponding barrier statement. Much like 'break' and 'continue' statements in the programming language C. The action is taken when the condition is met.

The **exit** marks the exit for a block. Its optional assignment can be used to re-initialize the barrier control variables or wrap-up any related administration.

The barrier blocks can be properly nested to form a hierarchy of basic blocks. The control flow within and between blocks is simple enough to deal with during an optimizer stage. The **redo** and **leave** statements mark the partial end of a block. Statements within these blocks can be re-arranged according to the data-flow dependencies. The order of partial blocks can not be changed that easily. It depends on the mutual exclusion of the data flows within each partial block.

Common guarded blocks in imperative languages are the for-loop and if-then-else constructs. They can be simulated as follows.

Consider the statement `for(i=1;i<10;i++) print(i)`. The (optimized) MAL block to implement this becomes:

```

        i:= 1;
    barrier B:= i<10;
        print(i);
        i:= i+1;
    redo B:= i<10;
    exit B;

```

Translation of the statement `if(i<1) print("ok"); else print("wrong");` becomes:

```

        i:=1;
    barrier ifpart:= i<1;
        print("ok");
    exit ifpart;
    barrier elsepart:= i>=1;
        print("wrong");
    exit elsepart;

```

Note that both guarded blocks can be interchanged without affecting the outcome. Moreover, neither block would have been entered if the variable happens to be assigned **nil**.

The primitives are sufficient to model a wide variety of iterators, whose pattern look like (for a module M):

```

    barrier i:= M.newIterator(T);
        elm:= M.getElement(T,i);
        ...
    leave i:= M.noMoreElements(T);
        ...
    redo i:= M.hasMoreElements(T);
    exit i:= M.exitIterator(T);

```

The semantics obeyed by the iterator implementations is as follows. The redo expression updates the target variable *i* and control proceeds at the first statement after the barrier when the barrier is opened by *i*. If the barrier could not be re-opened, execution proceeds with the first statement after the redo. Likewise, the leave control statement skips to the exit when the control variable *i* shows a closed barrier block. Otherwise, it continues with the next instruction. Note, in both failed cases the control variable is possibly changed.

A recurring situation is to iterate over the elements in a BAT. This is supported by an iterator implementation in the CHOPPER module as follows:

```

    barrier (idx,hd,tl):= chopper.newIterator(B);
        ...
    redo (idx,hd,tl):= chopper.hasMoreElements(B);
    exit (ids,hd,tl);

```

Where *idx* is an integer to denote the row in the BAT, *hd* and *tl* denote values of the current element. This scheme is more efficient

7.4 Functions

MAL comes with a standard functional abstraction scheme. MAL functions are represented by MAL instruction lists, enclosed by a **function** and **end** statement. The **function** designates its signature, i.e. it lists the arguments and their types. The **end** statement marks the end of this sequence. Its argument is the function name.

An illustrative example is:

```
function user.helloWorld(msg:str):str;
  io.print(msg);
  return msg;
end user.helloWorld;
```

All user defined functions are assembled in the module USER by default. The identifier may be dropped without affecting the intended semantics.

The functional abstraction scheme comes with several variations: commands, patterns, and factories. They are discussed shortly.

7.4.1 Polymorphic Functions

MAL supports polymorphic functions using type variables. The type variable is denoted by :ANY and an optional index. Each time a polymorphic MAL function is called, the symbol table is first inspected for the matching strongly typed version. If none exists, a copy of the polymorphic routine is generated, whereafter the type variables are replaced with their concrete types. The function body is immediately type checked and, if no errors occurred, added to the symbol table.

The generic type variable :any designates an unknown type, which may be filled at type resolution time. Unlike indexed polymorphic type arguments, :any type arguments match possibly with different concrete types.

An example of a parameterised function is shown below:

```
function user.helloWorld(msg:any_1):any_1;
  io.print(msg);
  return user.helloWorld;
```

The type variables ensure that the return type equals the argument type. Type variables can be used at any place where a type name is permitted. Beware that polymorphic typed variables are propagated throughout the function body. This may invalidate type resolutions decisions taken earlier (See [Section 7.6 \[Type resolution\]](#), page 89).

This version of `helloWorld` can also be used for other arguments types, i.e. `bit`, `sht`, `lng`, `flt`, `dbl`, For example, calling `helloWorld(3.14:flt)` echoes a float value.

7.4.2 Commands and patterns

The MAL function body can also be implemented with a C-function. They are introduced to the MAL type checker by providing their signature and an `address` qualifier for linkage.

We distinguish both `command` and `pattern` C-function blocks. They differ in the information accessible at run time. The `command` variant calls the underlying C-function, passing pointers to the arguments on the MAL runtime stack. The `pattern` command is passed pointers to the MAL definition block, the runtime stack, and the instruction itself. It can be used to analyse the types of the arguments directly.

For example, the definitions below link the kernel routine `BKInsert_bun` with the function `bat.insert()`. It does not fully specify the result type. The `io.print()` pattern applies to any BAT argument list, provided they match on the head column type.

```
command bat.insert(b:bat[:any_1,:any_2], ht:any_1, tt:any_2) :bat[:any_1,:any_2]
address BKInsert_bun;

pattern io.print(b1:bat[:any_1,:any]...):int
address I0table;
```

7.5 Factories

A convenient programming construct is the co-routine, which is specified as an ordinary function, but maintains its own state between calls, and permits re-entry other than by the first statement.

The random generator example is used to illustrate its definition and use.

```
factory random(seed:int,limit:int):int;
  rnd:=seed;
  lim:= limit;
barrier lim;
  leave lim:= lim-1;
  rnd:= rnd*125;
  yield rnd:= rnd % 32676;
  redo lim;
exit lim;
end random;
```

The first time this factory is called, a factory plant is created in the local system to handle the requests. The plant carries the stack frame and synchronizes access.

In this case it initializes the generator. The random number is generated and `yield` as a result of the call. The factory process is then put to sleep. The second call received by the factory wakes it up at the point where it went to sleep. In this case it will find a `redo` statement and produces the next random number. Note that also in this case a seed and limit value are expected, but they are ignored in the body. This factory can be called upon to generate at most 'limit' random numbers using the 'seed' to initialize the generator. Thereafter it is being removed, i.e. reset to the original state.

A cooperative group of factories can be readily constructed. For example, assume we would like the random factories to respond to both `random(seed,limit)` and `random()`. This can be defined as follows:

```
factory random(seed:int,limit:int):int;
  rnd:=seed;
  lim:= limit;
barrier lim;
  leave lim:= lim-1;
  rnd:= rnd*125;
  yield rnd:= rnd % 32676;
  redo lim;
exit lim;
end random;

factory random():int;
```

```

barrier forever:=true;
  yield random(0,0);
  redo forever;
exit forever;
end random;

```

7.5.1 Client support

For simple cases, e.g. implementation of a random function, it suffices to ensure that the state is secured between calls. But, in a database context there are multiple clients active. This means we have to be more precise on the relationship between a co-routine and the client for which it works.

The co-routine concept researched in Monet 5 is the notion of a 'factory', which consists of 'factory plants' at possibly different locations and with different policies to handle client requests. Factory management is limited to its owner, which is derived from the module in which it is placed. By default Admin is the owner of all modules.

The factory produces elements for multiple clients. Sharing the factory state or even remote processing is up to the factory owner. They are set through properties for the factory plant.

The default policy is to instantiate one shared plant for each factory. If necessary, the factory can keep track of a client list to differentiate the states. A possible implementation would be:

```

factory random(seed:int,clientid:int):int;
  clt:= bat.new(:int,:int);
  bat.insert(clt,clientid,seed);
barrier always:=true;
  rnd:= algebra.find(clt,clientid);
catch  rnd; #failed to find client
  insert(clt,clientid,seed);
  rnd:= algebra.find(clt,clientid);
exit  rnd;
  rnd:= rnd * 125;
  rnd:= rnd % 32676;
  algebra.replace(clt,clientid,rnd);
  yield rnd;
  redo always;
exit always;
end random;

```

The operators to built client aware factories are, `factory.getCaller()`, which returns a client index, `factory.getModule()` and `factory.getFunction()`, which returns the identity of scope enclosed.

To illustrate, the client specific random generator can be shielded using the factory:

```

factory random(seed:int):int;
barrier always:=true;
  clientid:= factory.getCaller();
  yield user.random(seed, clientid);

```

```

redo always;
exit always;
end random;

```

7.5.2 Complex factory examples

One interesting use of the factory scheme is to model a volcano-style query processor. Each node in the query tree is an iterator that calls upon the operands to produce a chunk, which are combined into a new chunk for consumption of the parent. The prototypical `join(R,S)` query illustrates it. The plan does not test for all boundary conditions, it merely implements a nested loop. The end of a sequence is identified by a NIL chunk.

```

factory query();
  Left:= sql.bind("relationA");
  Right:= sql.bind("relationB");
  rc:= sql.joinStep(Left,Right);
barrier rc!= nil;
  io.print(rc);
  rc:= sql.joinStep(Left,Right);
  redo rc!= nil;
exit rc;
end query;

```

```

#nested loop join
factory sql.joinStep(Left:bat[:any,:any],Right:bat[:any,:any]):bat[:any,:any];
  lc:= chopper.chunkStep(Left);
barrier outer:= lc != nil;
  rc:= chopper.chunkStep(Right);
  barrier inner:= rc != nil;
  chunk:= algebra.join(lc,rc);
  yield chunk;
  rc:= chopper.chunkStep(Right);
  redo inner:= rc != nil;
exit inner;
  lc:= chopper.chunkStep(Left);
  redo outer:= lc != nil;
exit outer;
  # we have seen everything
  return nil;
end joinStep;

```

```

#factory for left branch
factory chunkStepL(L:bat[:any,:any]):bat[:any,:any];
  i:= 0;
  j:= 20;
  cnt:= algebra.count(L);
barrier outer:= j<cnt;
  chunk:= algebra.slice(L,i,j);

```

```

i:= j;
j:= i+ 20;
yield chunk;
redo loop:= j<cnt;
exit outer;
# send last portion
chunk:= algebra.slice(L,i,cnt);
yield chunk;
return nil;
end chunkStep;

#factory for right leg
factory chunkStepR(L:bat[:any,:any]):bat[:any,:any];

```

So far we haven't re-used the pattern that both legs are identical. This could be modeled by a generic chunk factory. Choosing a new factory for each query steps reduces the administrative overhead.

7.5.3 Materialized views

An area where factories might be useful are support for materialized views, i.e. the result of a query is retained for ease of access.

A simple strategy is to prepare the result once and return it on each successive call. Provided the arguments have not changed. For example:

```

factory view1(l:int, h:int):bat[:void,:str];
a:bat[:void,:int]:= bbp.bind("emp","age");
b:bat[:void,:str]:= bbp.bind("emp","name");
barrier always := true;
l0ld := l;
h0ld := h;
c := algebra.select(a,l,h);
d := algebra.semijoin(b,c);
barrier available := true;
yield d;
leave available := calc.!=(l0ld,l);
leave available := calc.!=(h0ld,h);
redo available := true;
exit available;
redo always;
exit always;
end view1;

```

The code should be extended to also check validity of the BATs. It requires a check against the last transaction identifier known.

The Factory concept is still rather experimental and many questions should be considered, e.g. What is the lifetime of a factory? Does it persist after all clients have disappeared? What additional control do you need? Can you throw an exception to a Factory?

7.6 Type Resolution

Given the interpretative nature of many of the MAL instructions, when and where type resolution takes place is a critical design issue. Performing it too late, i.e. at each instruction call, leads to performance problems if we derive the same information over and over again. However, many built-in operators have polymorphic typed signatures, so we cannot escape it altogether.

Consider the small illustrative MAL program:

```

function sample(nme:str, val:any_1):bit;
c := 2 * 3;
b := bbp.bind(nme); #find a BAT
h := algebra.select(b,val,val);
t := aggr.count(h);
x := io.print(t);
y := io.print(val);
end sample;

```

The function definition is polymorphic typed on the 2nd argument, it becomes a concrete type upon invocation. The system could attempt a type check, but quickly runs into assumptions that generally do not hold. The first assignment can be type checked during parsing and a symbolic optimizer could even evaluate the expression once. Looking up a BAT in the buffer pool leads to an element `:bat[ht,tt]` where `ht` and `tt` are runtime dependent types, which means that the selection operation can not be type-checked immediately. It is an example of an embedded polymorphic statement, which requires intervention of the user/optimizer to make the type explicit before the type resolver becomes active. The operation `count` can be checked, if it is given a BAT argument. This assumes that we can infer that 'h' is indeed a BAT, which requires assurance that `algebra.select` produces one. However, there are no rules to avoid addition of new operators, or to differentiate among different implementations based on the argument types. Since `print(t)` contains an undetermined typed argument we should postpone typechecking as well. The last print statement can be checked upon function invocation.

Life becomes really complex if the body contains a loop with variable types. For then we also have to keep track of the original state of the function. Or alternatively, type checking should consider the runtime stack rather than the function definition itself.

These examples give little room to achieve our prime objective, i.e. a fast and early type resolution scheme. Any non-polymorphic function can be type checked and marked type-safe upon completion. Type checking polymorphic functions are post-poned until a concrete type instance is known. It leads to a clone, which can be type checked and is entered into the symbol table.

7.6.1 Atomary types

MonetDB supports an extensible type system to accommodate a wide spectrum of database kernels and application needs. The type administration keeps track of their properties and provides access to the underlying implementations.

MAL recognizes the definition of a new atom type by replacing the `module` keyword with `atom`. Atom definitions require special care, because their definition and properties should

be communicated with the GDK kernel library. The commands defined in an `atom` block are screened as of interest to the `gdk_atom` library.

MonetDB comes with the hardwired types `bit`, `chr`, `sht`, `int`, `lng`, `oid`, `flt`, `dbl`, `str` and `bat`, the representation of a bat identifier. The kernel code has been optimized to deal with these types efficiently, i.e. without unnecessary function call overheads.

A small collection of user-defined `atom` types is shipped with the `sysm`. They implement types considered essential for end-user applications, such as `color`, `date`, `time`, `blob`, and `url`. They are implemented using the type extension mechanism described below. As such, they provide examples for future extensions. A concrete example is the 'blob' datatype in the MonetDB atom module library (see `../modules/atoms/blob.mx`)

7.6.2 Defining your own types

For the courageous at heart, you may enter the difficult world of extending the kernel library. The easiest way is to derive the atom modules from one shipped in the source distributie. More involved atomary types require a study of the documentation associated with the atom structures (`gdk_atoms`), because you have to develop a handful routines complying with the signatures required in the GDK library. They are registered upon loading the `atom` module.

7.7 Boxed variables

Clients sessions often come with a global scope of variable settings. Access to these global variables should be easy, but they should also provide protection against concurrent update when the client wishes to perform parallel processing. Likewise, databases, query languages, etc. may define constants and variables accessible, e.g. relational schemas, to a selected user group.

The approach taken is to rely on persistent object spaces as pioneered in Lynda and -later- JavaSpaces. They are called boxes in MonetDB and act as managed containers for persistent variables.

Before a client program can interact with a box, it should open it, passing qualifying authorization information and parameters to instruct the box-manager of the intended use. A built-in box is implicitly opened when you request for its service.

At the end of a session, the box should be closed. Some box-managers may implement a lease-scheme to automatically close interaction with a client when the lease runs out. Likewise, the box can be notified when the last reference to a leased object ceases to exist.

A box can be extended with a new object using the function `deposit(name)` with `name` a local variable. The default implementation silently accepts any new definition of the box. If the variable was known already in the box, its value is overwritten.

A local copy of an object can be obtained using the pattern `'take(name,[param])'`, where `name` denotes the variable of interest. The type of the receiving variable should match the one known for the object. Whether an actual copy is produced or a reference to a shared object is returned is defined by the box manager.

The object is given back to the box manager calling `'release(name)'`. It may update the content of the repository accordingly, release locks, and move the value to persistent store. Whatever the semantics of the box requires. [The default implementation is a no-op]

Finally, the object manager can be requested to `'discard(name)'` a variable completely. The default implementation is to reclaim the space in the box.

Concurrency control, replication services, as well as access to remote stores may be delegated to a box manager. Depending on the intended semantics, the box manager may keep track of the clients holding links to this members, provide a traditional 2-phase locking scheme, optimistic control, or check-out/check-in scheme. In all cases, these management issues are transparent to the main thread (=client) of control, which operates on a temporary snapshot. For the time being we realize the managers as critical code sections, i.e. one client is permitted access to the box space at a time.

Example: consider the client function:

```
function myfcn():void;
b:bat[:oid,:int] := bbp.take("mytable");
c:bat[:int,:str] := sql.take("person","age");
d:= intersect(b,c);
io.print(d);
u:str:= client.take(user);
io.print(u);
client.release(user);
end function;
```

The function binds to a copy from the local persistent BAT space, much like bat-names are resolved in earlier versions. The second statement uses an implementation of `take` that searches a variable of interest using two string properties. It illustrates that a box manager is free to extend/overload the predefined scheme, which is geared towards storing MAL variables.

The result bat 'c' is temporary and disappears upon garbage collection. The variable 'u' is looked up as the string object user.

Note that BATs `b` and `c` need be released at some point. In general this point in time does not coincide with a computational boundary like a function return. During a session, several bats may be taken out of the box, being processed, and only at the end of a session being released. In this example, it means that the reference to `b` and `c` is lost at the end of the function (due to garbage collection) and that subsequent use requires another `take()` call. The box manager `bbp` is notified of the implicit release and can take garbage collection actions.

The box may be inspected at several times during a scenario run. The first time is when the MAL program is type-checked for the box operations. Typechecking a `take()` function is tricky. If the argument is a string literal, the box can be queried directly for the objects' type. If found, its type is matched against the lhs variable. This strategy fails in the situation when at runtime the object is subsequently replaced by another typed-instance in the box. We assume this not to happen and the exceptions it raises a valuable advice to reconsider the programming style.

The type indicator for the destination variable should be provided to proceed with proper type checking. It can resolve overloaded function selection.

Inspection of the Box can be encoded using an iterator at the MAL layer and relying on the functionality of the box. However, to improve introspection, we assume that all box implementations provide a few rudimentary functions, called `objects(arglist)` and `dir(arglist)`.

The function `objects()` produces a BAT with the object names, possibly limited to those identified by the `arglist`.

The world of boxes has not been explored deeply yet. It is envisioned that it could play a role to import/export different objects, e.g. introduce `xml.take()` which converts an XML document to a BAT, `jpeg.take()` similar for an image.

Nesting boxes (like Russian dolls) is possible. It provides a simple containment scheme between boxes, but in general will interfere with the semantics of each box.

Each box has [should] have an access control list, which names the users having permission to read/write its content. The first one to create the box becomes the owner. He may grant/revoke access to the box to users on a selective basis.

7.7.1 Session box

Aside from box associated with the modules, a session box is created dynamically on behalf of each client. Such boxes are considered private and require access by the user name (and password). At the end of a session they are closed, which means that they are saved in persistent store until the next session starts. For example:

```
function m():void;
box.open("client_name");
box.deposit("client_name","pi",3.417:flt);
f:flt := box.take("client_name","pi");
io.print(t);
box.close("client_name");
end function;
```

In the namespace it is placed subordinate to any space introduced by the system administrator. It will contain global client data, e.g. user, language, database, port, and any other session parameter. The boxes are all collected in the context of the database directory, i.e. the directory `<dbfarm>/box`

7.7.2 Garbage collection

The key objects managed by MonetDB are the persistent BATs, which call for an efficient scheme to make them accessible for manipulation in the MAL procedures taking into account a possibly hostile parallel access.

Most kernel routines produce BATs as a result, which will be referenced from the runtime stack. They should be garbage collected as soon as deemed possible to free-up space. By default, temporary results are garbage collected before returning from a MAL function.

7.7.3 Polymorphic globals

The top level interaction keeps a 'box' with global variables, i.e. each MAL statement is interpreted in an already initialized stack frame. This causes the following problems: 1) how to get rid of global variables and 2) how to deal with variables that can take 'any' type. It is illustrated as follows:

```
f:= const.take("dbname");
io.print(f);
```

When executed in the context of a function, the answer will be simple `[nil]`. The reason is that the expected type is not known at compilation time. The correct definition would have been

```
f:str:= const.take("dbname");
io.print(f);
```

7.8 Property Management

Properties come in several classes, those linked with the symbol table and those linked with the runtime environment. The former are determined once upon parsing or catalogue lookup. The runtime properties have two major subclasses, i.e. reflective and prescriptive. The reflective properties merely provide a fast cache to information aggregated from the target. Prescriptive properties communicate desirable states, leaving it to other system components to reach this state at the cheapest cost possible. This multifaceted world makes it difficult to come up with a concise model for dealing with properties. The approach taken here is an experimental step into this direction.

This `mal_properties` module provides a generic scheme to administer property sets and a concise API to manage them. Its design is geared towards support of MAL optimizers, which typically make multiple passes over a program to derive an alternative, better version. Such code-transformations are aided by keeping track of derived information, e.g. the expected size of a temporary result or the alignment property between BATs.

Properties capture part of the state of the system in the form of a simple term expression (`name, operator, constant`). The property model assumes a namespace built around Identifiers. The operator satisfy the syntax rules for MAL operators. Conditional operators are quite common, e.g. the triple (`count, <, 1000`) can be used to denote a small table.

The property bearing objects in the MAL setting are variables (symbol table entries) and MAL function blocks. The direct relationship between instructions and a target variable, make it possible to keep the instruction properties in the corresponding target variable.

Variables properties. The variables can be extended at any time with a property set. Properties have a scope identical to the scope of the corresponding variable. Omission of the operator and value turns it into a boolean valued property, whose default value is `true`.

```
b{count=1000,sorted}:= mymodule.action("table");
name{aligngroup=312} := bbp.take("person_name");
age{aligngroup=312} := bbp.take("person_age");
```

The example illustrates a mechanism to maintain alignment information. Such a property is helpful for optimizers to pick an efficient algorithm.

MAL function signatures. A function signature contains a description of the objects it is willing to accept and an indication of the expected result. The arguments can be tagged with properties that 'should be obeyed, or implied' by the actual arguments. It extends the typing scheme used during compilation/optimization. Likewise, the return values can be tagged with properties that 'at least' exist upon function return.

```
function test(b:bat[:void,:int]{count<1000}):bat[:void,:int]{sorted}
#code block
end test
```


These properties are informative to optimizers. They can be enforced at runtime using the operation `optimizer.enforceRules()` which injects calls into the program to check them. An assertion error is raised if the property does not hold. The code snippet

```
z:= user.test(b);
```

is translated into the following code block;

```
mal.assert(b,"count","<",1000);
z:= user.test(b);
mal.assert(z,"sorted");
```

MAL instructions. Properties associated with an instruction are aimed at the a tactical optimizer and execution engine. It says something about the context in which the instruction should take place, e.g. a timeout property.

The second layer involves tagging structures known to front-ends, such as SQL and XML. Given that they produce a MAL block, setting properties becomes an explicit action. This can be handled as a first step in the optimization phase, which 'executes' all property setting actions first. However, 'preferred' properties may have to be dealt with later. For example, an operation should produce a sorted BAT. This calls for a runtime test and possible coercion. Alternatively, the desired property leads to a different selection of an operator implementation.

How to propagate properties? Property inspection and manipulation is strongly linked with the operators of interest. Optimizers continuously inspect and update the properties, while kernel operators should not be bothered with their existence.

8 The MAL Interpreter

The MAL interpreter always works in the context of a single user session, which provides for storage access to global variables and modules.

Runtime storage for variables are allocated on the stack of the interpreter thread. The physical stack is often limited in size, which calls for safeguarding their value and garbage collection before returning. A malicious procedure or implementation will lead to memory leakage.

A system command (linked C-routine) may be interested in extending the stack. This is precluded, because it could interfere with the recursive calling sequence of procedures. To accommodate the (rare) case, the routine should issue an exception to be handled by the interpreter before retrying. All other errors are turned into an exception, followed by continuing at the exception handling block of the MAL procedure.

8.1 MAL API

The linkage between MAL interpreter and compiled C-routines is kept as simple as possible. Basically we distinguish four kinds of calling conventions: CMDcall, FCNcall, THRDcall, and PATcall. The FCNcall indicates calling a MAL procedure, which leads to a recursive call to the interpreter.

CMDcall initiates calling a linked function, passing pointers to the parameters and result variable, i.e. `f(ptr a0,..., ptr aN)` The function returns a MAL-SUCCEED upon success and a pointer to an exception string upon failure. Failure leads to raising an exception in the interpreter loop, by either looking up the relevant exception message in the module administration or construction of a standard string. Upon successful return, we update the ValRecord with length indications.

The PATcall initiates a call which contains the MAL context. i.e. `f(MalBlkPtr mb, MalStkPtr stk, InstrPtr pci)` The blk provides access to the code definitions. It is primarily used by routines intended to manipulate the code base itself, such as the optimizers. The Mal stack frame pointer provides access to the values maintained. The arguments passed are offsets into the stack frame rather than pointers to the actual value.

BAT parameters require some care. Ideally, a BAT should not be kept around long. This would mean that each time we access a BAT it has to be pinned in memory and upon leaving the function, it is unpinned. This degrades performance significantly. After the parameters are fixed, we can safely free the destination variable and re-initialize it to nil;

8.2 Exception handling

Calling a built-in or user-defined routine may lead to an error, a cached status message to be dealt with in MAL, or as an error status in Mapi.

Exceptions raised within a linked-in function requires some care. First, the called procedure does not know anything about the MAL interpreter context. Thus, we need to return all relevant information upon leaving the linked library routine.

Second, exceptional cases can be handled deeply in the recursion, where they may also be handled, i.e. by issuing an GDKerror message. The upper layers merely receive a negative

integer value to indicate occurrence of an error somewhere in the calling sequence. We have to also look into GDKerrbuf to see if there was an error raised deeply inside the system.

The policy is to require all C-functions to return a string-pointer. Upon successful call, this string function is NULL. Otherwise it contains an encoding of the exceptional state encountered. This message starts with the exception identifier, followed by contextual details.

8.3 BAT reference counting

A key issue is to deal with temporary BATs in an efficient way. References to bats in the buffer pool may cause dangling references at the language level. This appears as soon as you share a reference and delete the BAT from one angle. If not careful, the dangling pointer may subsequently be associated with another BAT.

Dangling references can be dealt with in several ways. First, we could increase the reference count each time a BAT becomes shared and rely on the garbage collector to properly decrement the count before abandoning an execution frame. Second, we could try to avoid dangling pointers by permitting just one reference per BAT. This doesn't work, because we may keep BAT-views around, which depend on the existence of the underlying BAT.

8.4 Garbage collection

Garbage collection is relatively straightforward, because most values are retained on the stackframe of an interpreter call. However, two storage types and possibly user-defined type garbage collector definitions require attention. [TAKE CARE OF fixable atoms !!]

All string values are private to the VALrecord, which means they have to be freed explicitly before a MAL function returns. The first step is to always save the destination variable before a function call is made.

All operations are responsible to properly set the reference count of the BATs being produced or destroyed. The exception are the target BAT variables. Their reference is saved until the operation is finished. Then the reference can be reduced (due to overwrite of the target variable) or retained (the operation failed).

Actually, the libraries should not leave the physical reference count being set. This is only allowed during a GDK operation. All references should be logical.

8.5 Performance section

The interpreter has a built-in performance monitor hook, which is activated using the compile option MALprofiler. Activation can lead to a significant performance degradation, because for all traced functions we have to keep track of essential system counter information.

8.6 Bootstrap and module load

The server is bootstrapped by processing a MAL script with module definitions. For each module encountered, the object library lib_<module name>.so is searched for in `.../lib/MonetDB`. The corresponding signatures are defined in `.../lib/<module name>.mal`.

The default bootstrap script is called `.../lib/MonetDB/mal_init.mal` and it is designated in the configuration file as the `mal_init` property. The rationale for this set-up is that database administrators can extend/overload the bootstrap procedure without affecting the distributed software package. It merely requires a different direction for the `mal_init` property.

The scheme also isolates the functionality embedded in modules from inadvertent use on non-compliant databases. [access control issue, how to limit what a user can do on a database?]

Unlike previous versions of MonetDB, modules can not be unloaded. Dynamic libraries are always global and, therefore, it is best to load them as part of the server initialization phase.

The MAL program should be compiled with `-rdynamic` and `-ldl`. This enables loading the routines and finding out the address of a particular routine.

The mapping from MAL `module.function()` identifier to an address is resolved in the function `getAddress`. Since all modules' libraries are loaded completely with GLOBAL visibility, it suffices to provide the internal function name. In case an attempt to link to an address fails, a final attempt is made to locate the *.o file in the current directory.

8.7 Module loading

The default location to search for the module is in `monet_mod_path` unless an absolute path is given.

Loading further relies on the Linux policy to search for the module location in the following order: 1) the colon-separated list of directories in the user's LD_LIBRARY, 2) the libraries specified in `/etc/ld.so.cache`, and 3) `/usr/lib` followed by `/lib`. If the module contains a routine `_init`, then that code is executed before the loader returns. Likewise the routine `_fini` is called just before the module is unloaded.

A module loading conflict emerges if a function is redefined. A duplicate load is simply ignored by keeping track of modules already loaded.

To speedup restart and to simplify debugging, the Monet server can be statically linked with some (or all) of the modules. A complicating factor is then to avoid users to initiate another load of the module file, because it would lead to a `dlopen` error.

The partial way out of this dilemma is to administer somewhere the statically bound modules, or to enforce that each module comes with a known routine for which we can search. In the current version we use the former approach.

8.8 MAL runtime stack

The runtime context of a MAL procedure is allocated on the runtime stack of the corresponding interpreter. Access to the elements in the stack are through index offsets, determined during MAL procedure parsing. This method has been proven highly efficient compared to using individual GDKmalloc calls.

Unlike Monet Version 4, the scope administration for MAL procedures is decoupled from their actual runtime behavior. This means we are more relaxed on space allocation, because the size is determined by the number of MAL procedure definitions instead of the runtime calling behavior. (See `mal.interpreter` for details on value stack management)

The variable names and types are kept in the stack to ease debugging. The underlying string value need not be garbage collected.

The interpreter should be protected against physical stack overflow. The solution chosen is to maintain an incremental depth size. Once it exceeds a threshold, we call upon the kernel to ensure we are still within safe bounds.

9 The MAL Optimizer

One of the prime reasons to design the MAL intermediate language is to have a high-level description for database queries, which is easy to generate by a front-end compiler and easy to decode, optimize and interpret.

An optimizer needs several mechanisms to be effective. It should be able to perform a symbolic evaluation of a code fragment and collect the result in properties for further decision making. The prototypical case is where an optimizer estimates the result size of a selection.

Another major issue is to be able to generate and explore a space of alternative evaluation plans. This exploration may take place up front, but can also be ran at runtime for query fragments.

9.1 The Optimizer Landscape

A query optimizer is often a large and complex piece of code, which enumerates alternative evaluation plans from which 'the best' plan is selected for evaluation. Limited progress has been made sofar to decompose the optimizer into (orthogonal) components, because it is a common believe in research that a holistic view on the problem is a prerequisite to find the best plan. Conversely, commercial optimizers use a cost-model driven approach, which explores part of the space using a limited (up to 300) rewriting rules.

Our hypothesis is that query optimization should be realized with a collection of query optimizer transformers (QOT), each dedicated to a specific task. Furthermore, they are assembled in scenarios to support specific application domains or achieve a desired behavior. Such scenarios are selected on a session basis, a query basis, or dynamically at runtime; they are part of the query plan.

The query transformer list below is under consideration for development. For each we consider its goal, approach, and expected impact. Moreover, the minimal prerequisites identify the essential optimizers that should have done their work already. For example, it doesn't make sense to perform a static evaluation unless you have already propagated the constants using Alias Removal.

Scalar expressions (SXoptimizer) Goal: to remove scalar expressions which need be evaluated once during the query lifetime. Rationale: static expressions appear when variables used denote literal constants (e.g. 1+1), when catalog information can be merged with the plan (e.g. max(B.salary)), when session variables are used which are initialized once (e.g. user()). Early evaluation aids subsequent optimization. Approach: inspect all instructions to locate static expressions. Whether they should be removed depends on the expected reuse, which in most cases call for an explicit request upon query registration to do so. The result of a static evaluation provides a ground for AR. Impact: relevant for stored queries (MAL functions) Prereq: AR, CX

Relational Expression Optimizer (RXoptimizer) Goal: to evaluate a relational plan using properties of BATs, such as being empty or forming an aligned group. These optimizations assume that the code generator can detect properties while compiling e.g. an SQL query. Impact: high Prereq:

Alias Removal (ARoptimizer) Goal: to reduce the number of variables referenceing the same value, thereby reducing the analysis complexity. Rationale: query transformations

often result in replacing the right-hand side expression with a result variable. This pollutes the code block with simple assignments e.g. $V := T$. Within the descendant flow the occurrence of V could be replaced by T , provided V is never assigned a new value. Approach: literal constants within a MAL block are already recognized and replaced by a single variable. Impact: medium

Common Expression Optimizer (CXoptimizer) Goal: to reduce the amount of work by avoiding calculation of the same operation twice. Rationale: to simplify code generation for front-ends, they do not have to remember the subexpressions already evaluated. It is much easier to detect at the MAL level. Approach: simply walk through the instruction sequence and locate identical patterns. (Enhance is with semantic equivalent instructions) Impact: High Prereq: AR

Access Mode Optimizer (AMoptimizer) Goal: the default access mode for BATs is read-only. When updates are needed, it is switched to WriteMode, which needs to be done only once. Approach: remove duplicate calls Impact: low

Dead Code Removal (DCoptimizer) Goal: to remove all instructions whose result is not used Rationale: due to sloppy coding or alternative execution paths dead code may appear. Als XML Pathfinder is expected to produce a large number of simple assignments. Approach: Every instruction should produce a value used somewhere else. Impact: low

Heuristic Rule Rewrites (HROptimizer) Goal: to reduce the volume as quick as possible. Rationale: most queries are focussed on a small part of the database. To avoid carrying too many intermediates, the selection should be performed as early as possible in the process. This assumes that selectivity factors are known upfront, which in turn depends on histogram of the value distribution. Approach: locate selections and push them back/forth through the flow graph. Impact: high

Join Path Optimizer (JPOptimizer) Goal: to reduce the volume produced by a join sequence Rationale: join paths are potentially expensive operations. Ideally the join path is evaluated starting at the smallest component, so as to reduce the size of the intermediate results. Approach: to successfully reduce the volume we need to estimate their processing cost. This calls for statistics over the value distribution, in particular, correlation histograms. If statistics are not available upfront, we have to restore to an incremental algorithm, which decides on the steps using the size of the relations. Impact: high

Operator Sort (SOptimizer) Goal: to sort the dataflow graph in such a way as to reduce the cost, or to assure locality of access for operands. Rationale: A simple optimizer is to order the instructions for execution by permutation of the query components Approach: Impact:

Singleton Set (SSoptimizer) Goal: to replace sets that are known to produce precisely one tuple. Rationale: Singleton sets can be represented by value pairs in the MAL program, which reduces to a scalar expression. Approach: Identify a set variable for replacement. Impact:

Result Cacher (RCoptimizer) Goal: to reduce the processing cost by keeping track of expensive to compute intermediate results Rationale: Approach: result caching becomes active after an instruction has been evaluated. The result can be cached as long as its underlying operands remain unchanged. Result caching can be made transparent to the user, but affects the other QOTs Impact: high

Vector Execution (VEoptimizer) Goal: to rewrite a query to use a cache-optimal vector implementation Rationale: processing in the cache is by far the best you can get. However, the operands may far exceed the cache size and should be broken into pieces followed by a staged execution of the fragments involved. Approach: replace the query plan with fragment streamers Impact:

Staged Execution (SEoptimizer) Goal: to split a query plan into a number of steps, such that the first response set is delivered as quickly as possible. The remainder is only produced upon request. Rationale: interactive queries call for quick response and an indication of the processing time involved to run it too completion. Approach: staged execution can be realized using a fragmentation scheme over the database, e.g. each table is replaced by a union of fragments. This fragmentation could be determined upfront by the user or is derived from the query and database statistics. impact: high

Code Parallizer (CPOptimizer) Goal: to exploit parallel IO and cpu processing in both SMP and MPP settings. Rationale: throwing more resources to solve a complex query helps, provided it is easy to determine that parallel processing recovers the administrative overhead Approach: every flow path segment can be handled by an independent process thread. Impact: high

Query Evaluation Maps (QEOptimizer) Goal: to avoid touching any tuple that is not relevant for answering a query. Rationale: the majority of work in solving a query is to discard tuples of no interest and to find correlated tuples through join conditions. Ideally, the database learns these properties over time and re-organizes (or builds a map) to replace disarding by map lookup. Approach: piggyback selection and joins as database fragmentation instructions Impact: high

MAL Compiler (MCcompiler) (tactics) Goal: to avoid interpretation of functional expressions Rationale: interpretation of arithmetic expressions with an interpreter is always expensive. Replacing a complex arithmetic expression with a simple dynamically compiled C-functions often pays off. Especially for cached (MAL) queries Approach: Impact: high

Dynamic Query Scheduler (DQscheduler) (tactics) Goal: to organize the work in a way so as to optimize resource usage Rationale: straight interpretation of a query plan may not lead to the best use of the underlying resources. For example, the content of the runtime cache may provide an opportunity to save time by accessing a cached source Approach: query scheduling is the last step before a relation algebra interpreter takes over control. The scheduling step involves a re-ordering of the instructions within the boundaries imposed by the flow graph. impact: medium

Aggregate Groups (AGoptimizer) Goal: to reduce the cost of computing aggregate expressions over times Rationale: many of our applications call for calculation of aggregates over dynamically defined groupings. They call for lengthy scans and it pays to piggyback all aggregate calculates, leaving their result in the cache for later consumption (eg the optimizers) Approach: Impact: High

Data Cube optimizer (DCoptimizer) Goal: to recognize data cube operations Rationale: Approach: Impact:

Demon Driven Interpreter (DDoptimizer) (tactics) Goal: to use the best interpreter and libraries geared at the task at hand Rationale: Interpretation of a query plan can be based on different computational models. A demand driven interpretation starts at the intended output and 'walks' backward through the flow graph to collect the pieces, possibly in a

pipelined fashion. (Vulcano model) Approach: merely calls for a different implementation of the core operators Impact: high

Iterator Strength Reduction (SROptimizer) Goal: to reduce the cost of iterator execution by moving instructions out of the loop. Rationale: although iteration at the MAL level should be avoided due to the inherent low performance compared to built-in operators, it is not forbidden. In that case we should confine the iterator block to the minimal work needed. Approach: inspect the flowgraph for each iterator and move instructions around. Impact: low

Accumulator Evaluations (AEOptimizer) Goal: to replace operators with cheaper ones. Rationale: based on the actual state of the computation and the richness of the supporting libraries there may exist alternative routes to solve a query. Approach: Operator rewriting depends on properties. No general technique. The first implementation looks at calculator expressions such as they appear frequently in the RAM compiler. Impact: high Prerequisite: should be called after CXOptimizer to avoid clashes.

Code Inliner (CIOptimizer) Goal: to reduce the calling depth of the interpreter and to obtain a better starting point for code squeezing Rationale: substitution of code blocks (or macro expansion) leads to longer linear code sequences. This provides opportunities for squeezing. Moreover, at runtime building and managing a stackframe is rather expensive. This should be avoided for functions called repeatedly. Approach: called explicitly to inline a module (or symbol) Impact: medium

Code Outliner (COOptimizer) Goal: to reduce the program size by replacing a group with a single instruction Rationale: inverse macro expansion leads to shorter linear code sequences. This provides opportunities for less interpreter overhead, and to optimize complex, but repetitive instruction sequences with a single hardwired call Approach: called explicitly to outline a module (or symbol) Impact: medium

Garbage Collector (GCOptimizer) Goal: to release resources as quickly as possible Rationale: BATs referenced from a MAL program keep resources locked. Approach: In cooperation with a resource scheduler we should identify those that can be released quickly. It requires a forced garbage collection call at the end of the BAT's lifespan. Impact: large

Foreign Key replacements (FKOptimizer) Goal: to improve multi-attribute joins over foreign key constraints Rationale: the code produced by the SQL frontend involves foreign key constraints, which provides many opportunities for speedy code. Impact: large

9.1.1 Optimizer Dependencies

The optimizers are highly targeted to a particular problem. Aside from the resources available to invest in plan optimization, optimizers are partly dependent and may interfere.

To aid selection of the components of interest, we have grouped them in a preferred order of deployment.

Group A: Code Inliner (CIOptimizer)
Static expression evaluator. (SXOptimizer)
Relational Expression Evaluator. (RXOptimizer)
Strength Reduction (SROptimizer)

Group B: Common Expression Optimizer (CXOptimizer)

Query Evaluation Maps (QMOptimizer)

Group C: Join Path Optimizer (JPOptimizer)
Operator Cost Reduction (OCOptimizer)
Operator Sort (OSOptimizer)
Foreign Key handling (FKOptimizer)
Aggregate Groups (AGOptimizer)
Data Cube optimizer (DCOptimizer)
Heuristic Rule Rewrite (HROptimizer)

group D: Code Parallizer (CPOptimizer)
Accumulator Evaluations (AEOptimizer)
Result Cacher (RCOptimizer)
Replication Manager (RManager)

group E: MAL Compiler (MCCompiler)
Dynamic Query Scheduler (DQScheduler)
Vector Execution (VEOptimizer)
Staged Execution (SEOptimizer)

group F: Alias Removal (AROptimizer)
Access Mode Optimizer (AMOptimizer)
Dead Code Removal (DCOptimizer)
Garbage Collector (GCOptimizer)

Alias removal can be applied after each other optimization step.

9.1.2 Optimizer Building Blocks

Some instructions are independent of the execution context. In particular, expressions over side-effect free functions with constant parameters could be evaluated before the program block is considered further.

A major task for an optimizer is to select instruction (sequences) which can and should be replaced with cheaper ones. The cost model underlying this decision depends on the processing stage and the overall objective. For example, based on a symbolic analysis there may exist better implementations within the interpreter to perform the job (e.g. hashjoin vs mergejoin). Alternative, expensive intermediates may be cached for later use.

Plan enumeration is often implemented as a Memo structure, which designates alternative sub-plans based on a cost metric. Perhaps we can combine these memo structures into a large table for all possible combinations encountered for a user.

The MAL language does not imply a specific optimizer to be used. Its programs are merely a sequence of specifications, which is interpreted by an engine specific to a given task. Activation of the engine is controlled by a scenario, which currently includes two hooks for optimization; a strategic optimizer and a tactical optimizer. Both engines take a MAL program and produce a (new/modified) MAL program for execution by the lower layers.

MAL programs end-up in the symbol table linked to a user session. An optimizer has the freedom to change the code, provided it is known that the plan derived is invariant to changes

in the environment. All others lead to alternative plans, which should be collected as a trail of MAL program blocks. These trails can be inspected for a posteriori analysis, at least in terms of some statistics on the properties of the MAL program structures automatically. Alternatively, the trail may be pruned and re-optimized when appropriate from changes in the environment.

Breaking up the optimizer into different components and grouping them together in arbitrary sequences calls for careful programming.

The rule applied for all optimizers is to not-return before checking the state of the MAL program, and to assure the dataflow and variable scopes are properly set. It costs some performance, but the difficulties that arise from optimizer interference are very hard to debug. One of the easiest pitfalls is to derive an optimized version of a MAL function while it is already referenced by or when polymorphic typechecking is required afterwards.

9.1.3 Optimizer framework

The large number of query transformers calls for a flexible scheme for the deploy them. The approach taken is to make all optimizers visible at the language level as a MAL pattern. Then (semantic) optimizer merely inspects a MAL block for their occurrences and activates it.

Furthermore, the default optimizer scheme can be associated with a client record. The strategic optimizer merely prepends each query with this scheme before it searches/activates the optimizer routines.

The optimizer routines have access to the client context, the MAL block, and the program counter where optimizer call was found. Each query transformer should remove itself from the MAL block;

The optimizer terminates when no optimizer transformer call remains. [Some of the optimizers above should be moved to the tactic level]

Note, all optimizer instructions are executed only once. This means that the instruction can be removed from further consideration. However, in the case that a designated function is selected for optimization (e.g. `CXoptimizer(user,qry)`) the pc is assumed 0. The first instruction always denotes the signature and can not be removed.

To safeguard against incomplete optimizer implementations it is advisable to perform an optimizerCheck at the end. It takes as arguments the number of optimizer actions taken and the total cpu time spent. The body performs a full flow and type check and re-initializes the lifespan administration. In debugging mode also a copy of the new block is retained for inspection.

9.1.4 Lifespan analysis

Optimizers may be interested in the characteristic of the barrier blocks for making a decision. The variables have a lifespan in the code blocks, denoted by properties `beginLifespan`, `endLifespan`. The `beginLifespan` denotes the instruction where it receives its first value, the `endLifespan` the last instruction in which it was used as operand or target.

If, however, the last use lies within a BARRIER block, we can not be sure about its end of life status, because a block redo may implicitly revive it. For these situations we associate the `endLifespan` with the block exit.

In many cases, we have to determine if the lifespan interferes with a optimization decision being prepared. The lifespan is calculated once at the beginning of the optimizer sequence. It should either be maintained to reflect the most accurate situation while optimizing the code base. In particular it means that any move/remove/addition of an instruction calls for either a recalculation or delta propagation. Unclear what will be the best strategy. For the time being we just recalc.

For each function it should be relatively easy to determine its safety property. This calls for accessing the function MAL block and to inspect the arguments of the signature.

Any instruction may block identification of a common subexpression. It suffices to stumble upon an unsafe function whose parameter lists has a non-empty intersection with the targeted instruction. To illustrate, consider the sequence

```
L1 := f(A,B,C);
...
G1 := g(D,E,F);
...
L2:= f(A,B,C);
...
L2:= h()
```

The instruction `G1:=g(D,E,F)` is blocking if `G1` is an alias for `{A,B,C}`. Alternatively, function `g()` may be unsafe and `{D,E,F}` has a non-empty intersection with `{A,B,C}`. An alias can only be used later on for readonly (and not be used for a function with sideeffects)

9.1.5 Flow analysis

In many optimization rules, the data flow dependency between statements is of crucial importance. The MAL language encodes a multi-source, multi-sink dataflow network. Optimizers typically extract part of the workflow and use the language properties to enumerate semantic equivalent solutions, which under a given cost model turns out to result in better performance.

The flow graph plays a crucial role in many optimization steps. It is unclear as yet what primitives and what storage structure is most adequate. For the time being we introduce the operations needed and evaluate them directly against the program

The routine `flowStep(pca,pcb)` checks whether the output of instruction `pca` flows directly into `pcb`, without its parameters being changed inbetween. This calls for checking assignments as well as operators that use any of the targets of `pca`, but which also change them (e.g. `insert/delete bat`) TODO, now more restrictive then needed.

For each variable we should determine its scope of stability. End-points in the flow graph are illustrative as dead-code, that do not produce persistent data. It can be removed when you know there are no side-effect.

Side-effect free evaluation is a property that should be known upfront. For the time being, we assume it for all operations known to the system. The property 'unsafe' is reserved to identify cases where this does not hold. Typically, a `bun-insert` operation is unsafe, as it changes one of the parameters.

9.1.6 Basic Algebraic Blocks

Many code snippets produced by e.g. the SQL compiler is just a linear representation of an algebra tree/graph. Its detection makes a number of optimization decisions more easy, because the operations are known to be side-effect free within the tree/graph. This can be used to re-order the plan without concern on impact of the outcome. It suffice to respect the flow graph. [unclear as what we need]

9.2 The Optimizer Toolkit

In this section we introduce the collection of MAL optimizers included in the code base. The tool kit is incrementally built, triggered by experimentation and curiosity. Several optimizers require further development to cope with the many features making up the MonetDB system. Such limitations on the implementation are indicated where appropriate.

9.2.1 Alias Removal

The routine `optimizer.aliasRemoval()` walks through the program looking for simple assignment statements, e.g. `V:=W`. It replaces all subsequent occurrences of `V` by `W`, provided `V` is assigned a value once and `W` does not change in the remainder of the code. Special care should be taken for iterator blocks as illustrated in the case below:

```
i:=0;
b:= "done";
barrier go:= true;
c:=i+1;
d:="step";
v:=d;
io.print(v);
i:=c;
redo go:= i<2;
exit go;
io.print(b);
optimizer.aliasRemoval();
```

The constant strings are propagated to the `print()` routine, while the initial assignment `i:=0` should be retained. The code block becomes:

```
i:=0;
barrier go:= true;
c:=i+1;
io.print("step");
i:=c;
redo go:= i<2;
exit go;
io.print("done");
```

9.2.2 Dead Code Removal

Dead code fragments are recognized by assignments to variables whose value is not consumed any more. It can be detected by marking all variables used as arguments as being relevant.

In parallel, we built a list of instructions that should appear in the final result. The new code block is than built in one scan, discarding the superfluous instructions.

Instructions that produce side effects to the environment, e.g. printing and BAT updates, should be taken into account. Such (possibly recursive) functions should be marked with a property (`unsafe`) For now we recognize a few important ones Likewise instructions marked as control flow instructions should be retained.

An illustrative example is the following MAL snippet:

```
V7 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V10 := bat.new(:int,:void);
V16 := algebra.markH(V7);
V17 := algebra.join(V16,V7);
V19 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V22 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V23 := algebra.join(V16,V22);
io.print("done");
optimizer.deadCodeRemoval();
```

The dead code removal trims this program to the following short block:

```
io.print("done");
```

9.2.3 Accumulator Evaluations

Bulk arithmetic calculations are pretty expensive, because new BATs are created for each expression. This memory hunger can be reduced by detecting opportunities for accumulator processing, i.e. where a (temporary) variable is overwritten. For example, consider the program snippet

```
t3:= batcalc.*(64,t2);
t4:= batcalc.+(t1,t3);
optimizer.accumulators();
```

If variable `t2` is not used any further in the program block, we can re-use its storage space and propagate its alias through the remainder of the code.

```
batcalc.*(t2,64,t2);
t4:= batcalc.+(t2,t1,t2);
```

The implementation is straight forward. It only deals with the arithmetic operations available in `batcalc` right now. This set will be gradually be extended. The key decision is to determine whether we may overwrite any of the arguments. We assume this is permissible if the argument was produced by an operator from the `algebra`, `algebra2`, `group`, `aggr` modules.

9.2.4 Heuristic rewrites rules

One of the oldest optimizer tricks in relational query processing is to apply heuristic rules to reduce the processing cost. For example, a selection predicate is pushed through another operator to reduce the number of tuples to consider. Heuristic rewrites are relatively easy to apply in a context where the expression is still close to a relational algebra tree. Therefore, many of the standard rewrite rules are already applied by the SQL front-end as part of its strategic optimization decisions.

Finding rewrite opportunities within a linear MAL program may be more difficult. For, the pattern should respect the flow of control that may already be introduced. The last resort for the optimizer builder is to write a C-function to look for a pattern of interest and transform it. The code base contains an example how to built such user specific optimizer routines. It translates the pattern:

```
y:= reverse(R);
z:= select(y,l,h);
```

into the statement:

```
z:= selectHead(x,R,l,h)
```

9.2.5 Macro Processing

Two optimizers are based on MAL macro expansion and contraction. The former involves replacing individual instructions by a block of MAL code. The latter depicts the inverse operation, a group of instructions is replaced by a single MAL assignment statement.

The macros structures considered are type-correct MAL functions only, which means that replacement is not essential from a semantic point of view. They could have been called, or the block need not be compressed.

The optimizers form the basis for replacing code fragments. In particular, it provides a basis to develop front-end specific code generation templates. The prototypical test case is the following template:

```
function joinPath( a:bat[:any$1,:any$2],
                  b:bat[:any$2,:any$3],
                  c:bat[:any$3,:any$4]):bat[:any$1,:any$4];
  z:= join(a,b);
  zz:= join(z,c);
  return zz;
end joinPath;
```

The MEoptimizer will hunt for occurrences of the instruction `joinPath()` and replaces it with the body, i.e. it in-lines the code. Conversely, the MCOptimizer attempts to localize a block of two join operations and, when found, it is replaced by the call to `joinPath`.

The current implementation is limited to finding a consecutive sequence, ending in a return-statement. The latter is needed to properly embed the result in the enclosed environment. It may be extended in the future to consider the flow of control as well.

After both operations the flow of control structure has to be checked and for contraction we also have to resolve the new code, e.g. to bind the new instruction with an implementation. (Or become part of a macro expansion)

The implementation is based on matching MAL instructions. The operation `malMatch` takes two MAL instructions and returns true if they are equivalent. This means they address the same function, but also that their variables are isomorphic. The generalization of `malMatch` is `malFcnMatch`, which checks equivalence of a function body as an occurrence in another one.

The optimizers work on a specific symbol, module or act on all known symbols.

9.2.6 Known issues.

The functions subject to expansion or contraction should be checked on 'proper' behavior.

The current implementation is extremely limited. The MCOptimizer does not recognize use of intermediate results outside the block being contracted. This should be checked and it should block the replacement, unless the intermediates are part of the return list. Likewise, we assume here that the block has a single return statement, which is also the last one to be executed.

The MCOptimizer can only expand functions. Factories already carry a significant complex flow of control that is hard to simulate in the nested flow structure of an arbitrary function.

The MEoptimizer can not deal with calls controlled by a barrier. It would often require a rewrite of several other statements as well.

9.2.7 Common Subexpression Elimination

Common subexpression elimination merely involves a scan through the program block to detect re-curring statements. The key problem to be addressed is to make sure that the parameters involved in the repeatative instruction are invariant.

The analysis of `optimizer.commonExpressionRemoval()` is rather crude. All functions with possible side-effects on their arguments should have been marked as 'unsafe'. Their use within a MAL block breaks the dataflow graph for all objects involved (BATs, everything kept in boxes).

The common subexpression optimizer locates backwards the identical instructions. It stops as soon as it has found an identical one. Before we can replace the expression with the variable(s) of the previous one, we should assure that we haven't passed a safety barrier.

```
b:= bat.new(:int,:int);
c:= bat.new(:int,:int);
d:= algebra.select(b,0,100);
e:= algebra.select(b,0,100);
k1:= 24;
k2:= 27;
l:= k1+k2;
l2:= k1+k2;
l3:= l2+k1;
optimizer.commonExpressionRemoval();
```

is translated into the code block where the first two instructions are not common, because they have side effects.

```
b := bat.new(:int,:int);
c := bat.new(:int,:int);
d := algebra.select(b,0,100);
e := d;
k1 := 24;
k2 := 27;
l := calc.+(k1,k2);
l3 := calc.+(l,k1);
```

The current implementation is rather expensive nested-loop algorithm, which does not perform well for large MAL blocks. Furthermore, after each hit we apply alias removal. This potentially generates more common expressions. The search can be improved significantly when a dataflow graph is maintained for all variables. For, equality of instruction implies that all variables have been used before in a similar context.

9.2.8 Emptyset Reduction

One of the key decisions during MAL optimization is to estimate the size of the BATs produced and consumed. Two cases are of interest for symbolic processing. Namely when a BAT is known to contain no tuples and those that have precisely one element. Such information may come from application domain knowledge or as a side effect from symbolic evaluation. It is associated with the program under inspection as properties.

The empty set property is used by the reduction algorithm presented here. Any empty set is propagated through the program to arrive at a smaller and therefore faster evaluation.

For example, consider the following MAL test

```
V1 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V7 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V10{empty} := bat.new(:int,:void);
V11 := bat.reverse(V10);
V12 := algebra.kdifference(V7,V11);
V16 := algebra.markH(V12);
V17 := algebra.join(V16,V7);
bat.append(V1,V17);
optimizer.emptySet();
```

Calling the optimizer `optimize.emptySet("user","test")` replaces this program by the following code snippet.

```
V1 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V7 := bat.new(:void,:int);
V16 := algebra.markH(V7);
V17 := algebra.join(V16,V7);
bat.append(V1,V17);
```

During empty set propagation, new candidates may appear. For example, taking the intersection with an empty set creates a target variable that is empty too. It becomes an immediate target for optimization. The current implementation is conservative. A limited set of instructions is considered. Any addition to the MonetDB instruction set would call for assessment on their effect.

9.2.9 Singleton Set Reduction

Application semantics and precise cost analysis may identify the result of an operation to produce a BAT with a single element. Such variables can be tagged with the property `singleton`, whereafter the operation `optimizer.singleton()` derives an MAL program using a symbolic evaluation as far as possible.

During its evaluation, more singleton sets can be created, leading to a ripple effect through the code. A non-optimizable instruction leads to a construction of a new table with the single instance.

```
b:= bat.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,2);
c{singleton}:= algebra.select(b,0,4);
d:= algebra.markH(c);
io.print(d);
optimizer.singleton();
```

is translated by into the code block

```
b := bat.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,2);
c{singleton} := algebra.select(b,0,4);
($15,$16):= bat.unpack(c{singleton});
d := bat.pack(nil,$16);
io.print(d);
```

9.2.10 Peephole optimization

Recursive descend query compilers easily miss opportunities for better code generation, because limited context is retained or lookahead available. The peephole optimizer is built around such recurring patterns and compensates for the compilers 'mistakes'. The collection of peephole patterns should grow over time and front-end specific variations are foreseen.

The SQL frontend heavily relies on a pivot table, which is a generated oid sequence. Unfortunately, this is not seen and the pattern '`$i := calc.oid(0@0)`'; '`$j:= algebra.markT($k,$i)`' occurs often. This can be replaced with '`$j:= algebra.markT($k)`';

Another example of a 2-way instruction sequence produced is then '`$j:= algebra.markT($k)`'; '`$l:= bat.reverse($j)`';', which can be replaced by '`$l:= algebra.markH($k)`'.

The reverse-reverse operation also falls into this category. Reversal pairs may result from the processing scheme of a front-end compiler or from a side-effect from other optimization steps. Such reversal pairs should be removed as quickly as possible, so as to reduce the complexity of finding alternative optimization opportunities. As in all cases we should ensure that the intermediates dropped are not used for other purposes as well.

```
r:bat[:int,:int]:= bat.new(:int,:int);
o:= calc.oid(0@0);
z:= algebra.markT(r,o);
rr:= bat.reverse(z);
s := bat.reverse(r);
t := bat.reverse(s);
io.print(t);
optimizer.peephole();
```

which is translated by the peephole optimizer into:

```
r:bat[:int,:int] := bat.new(:int,:int);
rr := algebra.markH(r);
io.print(r);
```

9.2.11 Multiplex Compilation

The MonetDB operator multiplex concept has been pivotal to easily apply any scalar function to elements in a containers. Any operator `cmd` came with its multiplex variant `[cmd]`.

Given the signature `cmd(T1,...,Tn) : Tr`, it could be applied also as `[CMD](bat[:any_1,:T1],...,bat[any_1,Tn]) : bat[any_1,Tr]`.

The semantics of the `multiplex` is to perform the natural join on all bat-valued parameters, and to execute the CMD for each combination of matching tuples. All results are collected in a result BAT. All but one argument may be replaced by a scalar value.

The generic solution to the multiplex operators is to translate them to a MAL loop. A snippet of its behaviour:

```
b:= bat.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,1);
c:=bat[:int,:int]:= optimizer.multiplex("calc.+",b,1);
```

The current implementation requires the target type to be mentioned explicitly. The result of the optimizer is:

```
b := bat.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,1);
_8 := bat.new(:int,:int);
barrier (_11,_12,_13):= chopper.newIterator(b);
_15 := calc.+(_13,1);
bat.insert(_8,_12,_15);
catch MAlException;
exit MAlException;
redo (_11,_12,_13):= chopper.hasMoreElements(b);
exit (_11,_12,_13);
c := _8;
```

[WARNING] the semantics does not align precisely with M4. For, in search for efficient operators we assume aligned BATs and the script version does not deal with duplicates in the head of the bats. [/WARNING]

9.2.12 Garbage Collection

Garbage collection of temporary variables, such as strings and BATs, takes place upon returning from a function call. Especially for BATs this may keep sizable resources locked longer than strictly necessary. Although the programmer can influence their lifespan by assignment of the `nil`, thereby triggering the garbage collector, it is more appropriate to rely on an optimizer to inject these statements. For, it keeps the program smaller and a better target for code-optimizations.

The operation `optimizer.garbageCollector()` removes all BATs that are at their end of life to make room for new ones. It is typically called as one of the last optimizer steps. A snippet of the effect of the garbage collector:

```
t1 := bat.new(:void,:int);
t2 := array.grid(132000,8,1,0);
t3 := array.grid(1,100,10560,0);
t4 := array.grid(1,100,10560,0,8);
t5 := batcalc.+(t2,t4);
t6 := batcalc.oid(t5);
t7 := algebra.join(t6,t1);
optimizer.garbageCollector();
```

is translated into the following code block:

```
t1 := bat.new(:void,:int);
t2 := array.grid(132000,8,1,0);
t3 := array.grid(1,100,10560,0);
t4 := array.grid(1,100,10560,0,8);
t5 := batcalc.+(t2,t4);
bat.setGarbage(t2);
bat.setGarbage(t4);
t6 := batcalc.oid(t5);
bat.setGarbage(t5);
t7 := algebra.join(t6,t1);
bat.setGarbage(t6);
bat.setGarbage(t1);
```

The current algorithm is straight forward. After each instruction we check whether its BAT arguments are needed in the future. If not, we inject a garbage collection statement to release them, provided there are no other reasons to retain it. This should be done carefully, because the instruction may be part of a loop. If the variable is defined inside the loop, we can safely remove it.

9.2.13 Code Factorization

In most real-life situations queries are repeatedly called with only slight changes in their parameters. This situation can be captured by the query compilers by keeping a cache of recent query plans. In MonetDB context such queries are represented as parameterized MAL programs.

To further optimize the cached functions it might help to split the query plan into two sections. One section with those actions that do not depend on the arguments given and another section that contains the heart of the query using all information. Such a program can be represented by a MAL factory, which is a re-entrant query plan.

An example of how factorize changes the code is shown below:

```
function test(s:str):lng;
b:= bat.new(:int,:str);
bat.insert(b,1,"hello");
z:= algebra.select(b,s,s);
i:= aggr.count(z);
return i;
end test;
optimizer.factorize("user","test");
which translates into the following block:
factory user.test(s:str):lng;
b := bat.new(:int,:str);
bat.insert(b,1,"hello");
barrier always := true;
z := algebra.select(b,s,s);
i := aggr.count(z);
yield i;
```

```
redo always;
exit always;
end test;
```

The factorizer included is a prototype implementation of MAL factorization. The approach taken is to split the program into two pieces and wrap it as a MAL factory. The optimization assumes that the database is not changed on tables accessed only once during the factory lifetime. Such changes should be detected from the outside and followed by re-starting the factory.

A refined scheme where the user can identify the 'frozen' parameters is left for the future. As the mapping of a query to any of the possible available factories to deal with the request. For the time being we simply reorganize the plan for all parameters

Caveats. The factorize operation interferes with `optimizer.expressionAccumulation()` because that may overwrite the arguments. For the time being this is captured in a local routine.

9.2.14 Multiple Association Tables

A Multi Association Table descriptor (MAT) defines an ordered collection of type compatible BATs, whose union represents a single (virtual) BAT. The MAT may relate to a partitioned BAT, but could also be an arbitrary collection of temporary BATs within a program fragment.

The MAT definition lives within the scope of a single block. The MAT optimizer simply expands the plan to deal with its components on an individual basis. Only when a blocking or aggregate operator is encountered, the underlying BAT is materialized.

The MAT object can not be passed as an argument to any function without first being materialized. Simply because the MAT is not known by the type system and none of the lower level operations is currently aware of their existence.

In the first approach of the MAT optimizer we assume that the last BAT in the MAT sequence is used as an accumulator. Furthermore, no semantic knowledge is used to reduce the possible superfluous (semi)joins. Instead, we limit expansion to a single argument. The last one in the argument list. This is changed at a later stage when a cost-based evaluation be decide differently.

To illustrate, consider

```
m0:= bat.new(:void,:int);
m1:= bat.new(:void,:int);
m2:= bat.new(:void,:int);
b := mat.new(m0,m1,m2);
s := algebra.select(b,1,3);
i := algebra.count(s);
io.print(s);
io.print(i);
c0 := bat.new(:int,:int);
c1 := bat.new(:int,:int);
c := mat.new(c0,c1);
j := algebra.join(b,s);
io.print(j);
```

The selection and aggregate operations can simply be rewritten into a MAT.

```
_33 := algebra.select(m0,1,3);
_34 := algebra.select(m1,1,3);
_35 := algebra.select(m2,1,3);
s := mat.new(_33,_34,_35);
i := 0;
_36 := aggr.count(_33);
i := calc.+(i,_36);
_37 := aggr.count(_34);
i := calc.+(i,_37);
_38 := aggr.count(_35);
i := calc.+(i,_38);
io.print(i);
```

The print operation does not have MAT semantics yet, which calls for collection of the MAT components in a single BAT first.

```
s := mat.pack(_33,_34,_35);
io.print(s);
```

For the join we have to generate all possible combinations, not knowing anything about the properties of the components. The current heuristic is to limit expansion to a single argument. This leads to

```
b := mat.pack(m0,m1,m2);
_39 := algebra.join(b,c0);
_40 := algebra.join(b,c1);
j := mat.new(_39,_40);
```

The drawback of this scheme is the explosion in MAL statements. It is chosen as a basis for experimentation. In a fullblown system we would also use iterators to avoid it.

9.2.15 Incremental query processing

Limitations on the addressing space in older PCs and the need for distributed storage makes that BATs ideally should be looked upon as a union of smaller BATs which are processed within the (memory) resource limitations given.

In the previous section, we already introduced the concept of a MAT, as the named union of a number of BATs to form a single virtual BAT. It can be used as a basis for incremental processing as well. For this to work, we assume that the MAT components each satisfy the (memory) resource constraints.

The operation `optimizer.partitionedQuery` takes these definitions and encapsulate them in iterator blocks, thereby minimizing the MAL program footprint.

The optimizer is designed incrementally. The focus is on supporting the SQL front-end. In particular, the operators considered is a limited subset of MAL. Occurrence of an operator outside this set terminates the optimizer activities.

The general strategy is to select a portion of the workflow related to a MAT variable and encapsulate it with an iterator over the BAT partitions. In doing so, we replace operators with their incremental counter part, alike the MAT optimizer.

A snippet of the partitioning optimizer is shown below. It assumes that the MAT `a0` consists of the components `a1,a2,a3`. A subsequent call of the partition optimizer will replace the print command with an iterator.

```
function qry(a:bat[:void,:any_1]{mat});
    io.print(b);
end qry;
optimizer.partitionedQuery("user","qry");
```

The query is transformed into the following version.

```
function user.qry(a:bat[:void,:any_1]{mat}):void;
barrier (_5,_6):= mat.newIterator(a);
    io.print(_6);
    redo (_5,_6):= mat.hasMoreElements(a);
exit (_5,_6);
end qry;
```

The translation of a MAL block into a multi-iterator only works if the network flow is simple, i.e. there exists a 'single' sink, or all the information is compressed into variables that are passed back to the caller as a single value, or is sent non-interrupted to the output channels. The bottom-line is to avoid expansion. An assignment to the target is not allowed [to be checked separately]

The first implementation takes a query block and replaces the first bat variable with its partitioned equivalent. The external references should be adjusted to permit working your way through the complete graph incrementally. They denote an inclusive range. A copy of the program block is made by default. This could be optimized away later.

9.2.16 Strength Reduction

An effective optimization technique in compiler construction is to move invariant statements out of the loops. The equivalent strategy can be applied to the guarded blocks in MAL programs. Any variable introduced in a block and assigned a value using a side-effect free operation is a candidate to be moved. Furthermore, it may not be used outside the block and the expression may not depend on variables assigned a value within the same block.

```
j:= "hello world";
barrier go:=true;
i:= 23;
j:= "not moved";
k:= j;
io.print(i);
redo go:= false;
exit go;
z:= j;
optimizer.strengthReduction();
```

which is translated into the following code:

```
j := "hello world";
i := 23;
```

```
barrier go := true;
    j := "not moved";
    k := j;
    io.print(i);
    redo go:= false;
exit go;
z:= j;
```

Application is only applicable to loops and not to guarded blocks in general, because execution of a statement outside the guarded block consumes processing resources which may have been prohibited by the block condition.

For example, it doesn't make sense to move creation of objects outside the barrier.

9.2.17 The costmodel approach

Cost models form the basis for many optimization decisions. The cost parameters are typically the size of the (intermediate) results and response time. Alternatively, they are running aggregates, e.g. max memory and total execution time, obtained from a simulated run. The current implementation contains a framework and example for building your own cost-based optimizer.

The `optimizer.costEstimation()` works its way through a MAL program in search for relational operators and estimates their result size. The operations taken into account are The estimated size is left behind as property `RMcost`, to avoid overwriting information produced by the front-end compiler.

```
r{count=100} := bat.new(:void,:int);
s{count=1000}:= bat.new(:void,:int);
rs:= algebra.select(s,1,1);
rr:= bat.reverse(r);
j:= algebra.join(rs,rr);
optimizer.costModel();
```

changes the properties of the instructions as follows:

```
r{RMcost=100,count=100} := bat.new(:void,:int);
s{RMcost=1000,count=1000} := bat.new(:void,:int);
rs{RMcost=500} := algebra.select(s{s{RMcost=1000,count=1000},1,1);
rr{RMcost=100} := bat.reverse(r{RMcost=100,count=100});
j{RMcost=100} := algebra.join(rs{RMcost=500},rr{RMcost=100});
```

The cost estimation does not use any statistics on the actual data distribution yet. It just applies a few heuristic cost estimators.

9.2.18 Variable Stack Reduction

The compilers producing MAL may generate an abundance of temporary variables to hold the result of expressions. This leads to a pollution of the runtime stack space, because space should be allocated and garbage collection tests should be performed.

The routine `optimizer.reduce()` reduces the number of scratch variables to a minimum. All scratch variables of the same underlying type share the storage space. The result of this optimizer can be seen using the MonetDB debugger, which marks unused variables

explicitly. Experience with the SQL front-end shows, that this optimization step easily reduces the stack consumption by over 20\%.

This optimizer needs further testing. Furthermore, the other optimizers should be careful in setting the isused property, or this property can again be easily derived.

9.2.19 Query Execution Plans

A commonly used data structure to represent and manipulate a query is a tree (or graph). Its nodes represent the operators and the leaves the operands. Such a view comes in handy when you have to re-organize whole sections of code or to built-up an optimized plan bottom up, e.g. using a memo structure.

The MAL optimizer toolkit provides functions to overlay the body of any MAL block with a tree (graph) structure and to linearize them back into a MAL block. The linearization order is determined by a recursive descend tree walk from the anchor points in the source program.

To illustrate, consider the code block:

```
#T1:= bat.new(:int,:int);
#T2:= bat.new(:int,:int);
#T3:= bat.new(:int,:int);
#T4:= bat.new(:int,:int);
a:= algebra.select(T1,1,3);
b:= algebra.select(T2,1,3);
c:= algebra.select(T3,0,5);
d:= algebra.select(T4,0,5);
e:= algebra.join(a,c);
f:= algebra.join(b,d);
h:= algebra.join(e,f);
optimizer.dumpQEP();
```

which produces an indented structure of the query plan.

```
h := algebra.join(e,f);
  e := algebra.join(a,c);
    a := algebra.select(T1,1,3);
      T1 := bat.new(:int,:int);
    c := algebra.select(T3,0,5);
      T3 := bat.new(:int,:int);
  f := algebra.join(b,d);
    b := algebra.select(T2,1,3);
      T2 := bat.new(:int,:int);
    d := algebra.select(T4,0,5);
      T4 := bat.new(:int,:int);
```

Any valid MAL routine can be overlayed with a tree (graph) view based on the flow dependencies, but not all MAL programs can be derived from a simple tree. For example, the code snippet above when interpreted as a linear sequence can not be represented unless the execution order itself becomes an operator node itself.

However, since we haven't added or changed the original MAL program, the routine `qep.propagate` produces the original program, where the linear order has priority. If,

however, we had entered new instructions into the tree, they would have been placed in close proximity of the other tree nodes.

Special care is given to the flow-of-control blocks, because to produce a query plan section that can not easily be moved around. [give dot examples]

10 The MAL Debugger

In practice it is hard to write a correct MAL program the first time around. Instead, it is more often constructed by trial-and-error. As long as there are syntax and semantic errors the MAL compiler provides a sufficient handle to proceed. Once it passes the compiler we have to resort to a debugger to assess its behavior.

10.1 Program Debugging

To ease debugging and performance monitoring, the MAL interpreter comes with a gdb-like debugger. An illustrative session elicits the functionality offered.

```
>function test(i:int):str;
> io.print(i);
> i:= i*2;
> b:= bbp.new(:int,:int);
> bat.insert(b,1,i);
> io.print(b);
> return test:= "ok";
>end test;
>user.test(1);
[ 1 ]
#-----#
# h      t      # name
# int   int     # type
#-----#
[ 1,      2      ]
```

The debugger can be entered at any time using the call `mdb.start()`. An overview of the available commands is readily available.

```
>mdb.start();
#mdb !end main;
mdb>help
next      -- Advance to next statement
continue  -- Continue program being debugged
break     -- set breakpoint on current instruction
break <var> -- break on assignment to <var>
delete <var> -- remove break point <var>
step      -- advance to next MAL instruction
module    -- display the module signatures
finish    -- finish current call
exit      -- terminate current call
quit      -- turn off debugging
list <fcn> -- list current program block
List <fcn> -- list with type information
var <fcn>  -- print symbol table for module
optimizer <idx> -- display program after optimizer step
print <var> -- display value of a variable
print <var> <cnt>[<first>] -- display BAT chunk
```

```
info <var> -- display bat variable properties
run        -- restart current procedure
where      -- print stack trace
down       -- go down the stack
up         -- go up the stack
timer      -- produce micro-second response time
io         -- produce page activity trace
help       -- this message
mdb>
```

We walk our way through a debugging session, highlighting the effects of the debugger commands. The call to `mdb.start()` has been encapsulated in a complete MAL function, as shown by issuing the list command. A more detailed listing shows the binding to the C-routine and the result of type resolution.

```
>mdb.start();
#end main;
mdb>l
function user.main():int;
mdb.start();
end main;
mdb>L
function user.main():int;      # 0 (main:int)
mdb.start();                  # 1 MDBstart (_1:void)
end main;                      # 2
```

The user module is the default place for function defined at the console. The modules loaded can be shown typing the command 'modules' or 'module'(or 'm' for short). The former merely enumerates the module names, the latter also shows the names of the function in each. The function signatures become visible using the module and optionally the function name.

```
mdb>m alarm
#command alarm.alarm(secs:int,action:str):void address ALARMsetalarm;
#command alarm.ctime():str address ALARMctime;
#command alarm.epilogue():void address ALARMepilogue;
#command alarm.epoch():int address ALARMepoch;
#command alarm.prelude():void address ALARMprelude;
#command alarm.sleep(secs:int):void address ALARMsleep;
#command alarm.time():int address ALARMtime;
#command alarm.timers():bat[:str,:str] address ALARMtimers;
#command alarm.usec():lng address ALARMusec;
mdb>m alarm.sleep
#command alarm.sleep(secs:int):void address ALARMsleep;
mdb>
```

The debugger mode is left with a <return>. Any subsequent MAL instruction re-activates the debugger to await for commands. The default operation is to step through the execution using the 'next' ('n') or 'step' ('s') commands, as shown below.

```
>user.test(1);
```



```
# user.test(1);
mdb>n
# io.print(i);
mdb>
[ 1 ]
# i := calc.*(i,2);
mdb>
# b := bbp.new(:int,:int);
mdb>
```

The last instruction shown is ready to be executed, which means the calculation has already been finished. The value assigned to a variable can be shown using a print statement, which contains the location of the variable on the stack frame, its name, its value and type. The complete stack frame becomes visible with 'values' ('v') command:

```
# bat.insert(b,1,i);
mdb>
# io.print(b);
mdb>v
#Stack for 'test' size=32 top=11
#[0] test      = nil:str
#[1] i        = 4:int
#[2] _2       = 0:int  unused
#[3] _3       = 2:int  constant
#[4] b        = <tmp_1226>:bat[:int,:int]  count=1 lrefs=1 refs=0
#[5] _5       = 0:int  type variable
#[6] _6       = nil:bat[:int,:int]  unused
#[7] _7       = 1:int  constant
#[8] _8       = 0:int  unused
#[9] _9       = "ok":str constant
```

The variables marked 'unused' have been introduced as temporary variables, but which are not referenced in the remainder of the program. It also illustrates basic BAT properties, a complete description of which can be obtained using the 'info' ('i') command. A sample of the BAT content can be printed passing tuple indices, e.g. 'print b 10 10' prints the second batch of ten tuples.

10.2 Handling Breakpoints

A powerful mechanism for debugging a program is to set breakpoints during the debugging session. The breakpoints are designated by a target variable name, a [module.]operator name, or a MAL line number (#<number>). As soon as the variable receives a new value or the operation is called the debugger is activated.

The snippet below illustrates the reaction to set a break point on assignment to variable 'i'.

```
>mdb.start();
#end main;
mdb>
>user.test(1);
```

```
# user.test(1);
mdb>break i
breakpoint on 'i' not set
mdb>n
# io.print(i);
mdb>break i
mdb>c
[ 1 ]
# i := calc.*(i,2);
mdb>
```

The breakpoints remain in effect over multiple function calls. They can be removed with the `delete` statement. A list of all remaining breakpoints is obtained with `breakpoints`.

The interpreter can be instructed to call the debugger as soon as an exception is raised. Simply add the instruction `mdb.setCatch(true)`.

10.3 Runtime Inspection and Reflection

Part of the debugger functionality can also be used directly with MAL instructions. The execution trace of a snippet of code can be visualized encapsulation with `mdb.setTrace(true)` and `mdb.setTrace(false)`. Likewise, the performance can be monitored with the command `mdb.setTimer(on/off)`. Using a boolean argument makes it easy to control the (performance) trace at run time. The following snippet shows the effect of patching the test case.

```
>function test(i:int):str;
> mdb.setTrace(true);
> io.print(i);
> i:= i*2;
> b:= bbp.new(:int,:int);
> bat.insert(b,1,i);
> io.print(b);
> mdb.setTrace(false);
> return test:= "ok";
>end test;
>user.test(1);
# mdb.setTrace(_3=true)
[ 1 ]
# io.print(i=1)
# i := calc.*(i=2, _5=2)
# b := bbp.new(_7=0, _8=0)
# bat.insert(b=<tmp_1226>, _10=1, i=2)
#-----#
# h      t      # name
# int    int     # type
#-----#
[ 1,      2      ]
# io.print(b=<tmp_1226>)
# 261 usec!      user.test(_2=1)
```

>

The command `setTimer()` produces timing statistics in micro-seconds. Aside from the time spent in each statement separately, it accumulates the timing for the complete call. The time spent on preparing the trace information is excluded from the time reported. For more detailed timing information the Linux tool *valgrind* may be of help.

```
>function test(i:int):str;
> mdb.setTimer(true);
> io.print(i);
> i:= i*2;
> b:= bbp.new(:int,:int);
> bat.insert(b,1,i);
> io.print(b);
> mdb.setTimer(false);
> return test:= "ok";
>end test;
>user.test(1);
#      6 usec#      mdb.setTimer(_3=true)
[ 1 ]
#      43 usec#      io.print(i=1)
#       5 usec#      i := calc.*(i=2, _5=2)
#      24 usec#      b := bbp.new(_7=0, _8=0)
#      10 usec#      bat.insert(b=<tmp_1226>, _10=1, i=2)
#-----#
# h      t      # name
# int    int    # type
#-----#
[ 1,      2      ]
#      172 usec#      io.print(b=<tmp_1226>)
#      261 usec#      user.test(_2=1)
```

It is also possible to activate the debugger from within a program using `mdb.start()`. It remains in this mode until you either issue a quit command, or the command `mdb.stop()` instruction is encountered. The debugger is only activated when the user can direct its execution from the client interface. Otherwise, there is no proper input channel and the debugger will run in trace mode.

The program listing functionality of the debugger is also captured in the MAL debugger module. The current code block can be listed using `mdb.list()` and `mdb.List()`. An arbitrary code block can be shown with `mdb.list(module,function)` and `mdb.List(module,function)`. A BAT representation of the current function is returned by `mdb.getDefinition()`.

The symbol table and stack content, if available, can be shown with the operations `mdb.var()` and `mdb.list(module,function)`. Access to the stack frames may be helpful in the context of exception handling. The operation `mdb.getStackDepth()` gives the depth and individual elements can be accessed as BATs using `mdb.getStackFrame(n)`. The top stack frame is accessed using `mdb.getStackFrame()`.

11 The MAL Profiler

A key issue in the road towards a high performance implementation is to understand where resources are being spent. This information can be obtained using different tools and at different levels of abstraction. A coarse grain insight for a particular application can be obtained using injection of the necessary performance capturing statements in the instruction sequence. Fine-grain, platform specific information can be obtained using existing profilers, like *valgrind* (<http://www.valgrind.org>), or hardware performance counters.

The MAL profiler collects detailed performance information, such as cpu, memory and statement information. It is optionally extended with IO activity, which is needed for coarse grain profiling only.

The execution profiler is supported by hooks in the MAL interpreter. The default strategy is to ship an event record immediately over a stream to a separate performance monitor, formatted as a tuple. An alternative strategy is preparation for off-line performance analysis. For this case the event record is turned into a XML structure and sent over the stream (most likely linked with a file). Reflective performance analysis is supported by an event cache, emptied explicitly upon need.

11.1 Event Filtering

The profiler supports selective retrieval of such information by tagging the instructions of interest. This means that a profiler call has a global effect, all concurrent users are affected by the performance overhead. Therefore, it is of primary interest to single user sessions.

The example below illustrates how the different performance counter groups are activated, instructions are filtered for tracking, and where the profile information is retained for a posteriori analysis. The tuple format is chosen.

```
profiler.activate("time");
profiler.activate("ticks");
#profiler.activate("cpu");
#profiler.activate("memory");
#profiler.activate("io");
#profiler.activate("pc");
#profiler.activate("event");
profiler.activate("statement");
profiler.setFilter("","insert");
profiler.setFilter("","print");

profiler.openStream("/tmp/MonetDBevents");
profiler.start();
b:= bbp.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,15);
bat.insert(b,2,4);
bat.insert(b,3,9);
io.print(b);
profiler.stop();
profiler.closeStream();
```

The information on CPU, IO, memory use, program counter and the event identifier are not retained. Furthermore, we are interested in all functions name `insert` and `print`. A wildcard can be used to signify any name, e.g. no constraints are put on the module in which the operations are defined.

Execution of the sample leads to the creation of a file with the following content. The ticks are measured in micro-seconds.

```
# time, ticks, stmt, # name
[ "15:17:56", 12, "_27 := bat.insert(<tmp_15>,1,15);", ]
[ "15:17:56", 2, "_30 := bat.insert(<tmp_15>,2,4);", ]
[ "15:17:56", 2, "_33 := bat.insert(<tmp_15>,3,9);", ]
[ "15:17:56", 245, "_36 := io.print(<tmp_15>);", ]
```

The XML-formatted output is produced by encapsulation of a code block with the pair `profiler.setOfflineProfiling()`. The default is tuple format, which can be requested explicitly using `profiler.setOnlineProfiling()`.

11.2 Event Caching

Aside from shipping events to a separate process, the profiler can keep the events in a local BAT group, triggered with the command `profiler.setCachedProfiling()`. Ofcourse, every measurement scheme does not come for free and may even obscure performance measurements obtained throug e.g. valgrind. The separate event caches can be accessed using the operator `profiler.getTrace(name)`. The current implementation only supports access to `time,ticks,pc,statement`. The event cache can be cleared with `profiler.clearTrace()`.

Consider the following MAL program snippet:

```
profiler.setAll();
profiler.setCachedProfiling();
profiler.startTrace();
b:= bbp.new(:int,:int);
bat.insert(b,1,15);
io.print(b);
profiler.stopTrace();
s:= profiler.getTrace("statement");
t:= profiler.getTrace("ticks");
io.print(s,t);
```

The result of the program execution becomes:

```
#-----#
# h      t      # name
# int    int    # type
#-----#
[ 1,      15      ]
#-----#
# h      t      t      # name
# int    str      int    # type
#-----#
[ 1,      "b := bbp.new(0,0);",      51      ]
[ 2,      "$6 := bat.insert(<tmp_22>,1,15);",      16      ]
```

```
[ 3,      "$9 := io.print(<tmp_22>);",      189      ]
Some additional stuff
```

Appendix A SQL Features

The table below illustrates the features supported (S) and not supported (N) in the MonetDB/SQL distribution. Beware, some of the features are technically impossible to support without major code changes or excessive performance consequences.

Feature ID	Feature name	S/N
B011-B017	Embedded Language support. Core SQL:1999 says that at least one of Embedded Ada, Embedded C, Embedded Cobol, Embedded Fortran, Embedded MUMPS, Embedded Pascal or Embedded PL/I 1 should be supported.	N
E011	Numeric data types (FULL support)	S
E011-01	INTEGER and SMELLIEST data types (including all spellings)	S
E011-02	REAL, DOUBLE PRECISION, and FLOAT data types	S
E011-03	DECIMAL and NUMERIC data types	S
E011-04	Arithmetic operators	S
E011-05	Numeric comparison	S
E011-06	Implicit casting among the numeric data types	S
E021	Character data types	S(PARTIAL support)
E021-01	CHARACTER data type (including all its spellings)	S
E021-02	CHARACTER VARYING data type (including all its spellings)	S
E021-03	Character literals	S
E021-04	CHARACTER_LENGTH function	S
E021-05	OCTET_LENGTH function	N (TODO!!!)
E021-06	SUBSTRING function	S
E021-07	Character concatenation	S
E021-08	UPPER and LOWER functions	S
E021-09	TRIM function	S
E021-10	Implicit casting among the character data types	S
E021-11	POSITION function	S
E021-12	Character comparison	S
E031	Identifiers (FULL support)	S
E031-01	Delimited identifiers	S
E031-02	Lower case identifiers	S
E031-03	Trailing underscore	S
E051	Basic query specification (FULL support)	S
E051-01	SELECT DISTINCT	S
E051-02	GROUP BY clause	S
E051-04	GROUP BY can contain columns not in select-list	S
E051-05	Select list items can be renamed	S
E051-06	HAVING clause	S
E051-07	Qualified * in select list	S
E051-08	Correlation names in the FROM clause	S

E051-09	Rename columns in the FROM clause	S
E061	Basic predicates and search conditions (FULL support)	S
E061-01	Comparison predicate	S
E061-02	BETWEEN predicate	S
E061-03	IN predicate with list of values	S
E061-04	LIKE predicate	S
E061-05	LIKE predicate: ESCAPE clause	S
E061-06	NULL predicate	S
E061-07	Quantified comparison predicate	S
E061-08	EXISTS predicate	S
E061-09	Subqueries in comparison predicate	S
E061-11	Subqueries in IN predicate	S
E061-12	Subqueries in quantified comparison predicate	S
E061-13	Correlated subqueries	S
E061-14	Search condition	S
E071	Basic query expressions	S (FULL support)
E071-01	UNION DISTINCT table operator	S
E071-02	UNION ALL table operator	S
E071-03	EXCEPT DISTINCT table operator	S
E071-05	Columns combined via table operators need not have exactly the same data type	S
E071-06	Table operators in subqueries	S
E081	Basic Privileges	S
E081-01	SELECT privilege at the table level	S
E081-02	DELETE privilege	S
E081-03	INSERT privilege at the table level	S
E081-04	UPDATE privilege at the table level	S
E081-05	UPDATE privilege at the column level	S
E081-06	REFERENCES privilege at the table level	N (not checked? needs work)
E081-07	REFERENCES privilege at the column level	N (not checked? needs work)
E081-08	WITH GRANT OPTION	S
E081-09	USAGE privilege	N
E081-10	EXECUTE privilege	N (Not checked)
E091	Set functions (FULL support)	S
E091-01	AVG	S
E091-02	COUNT	S
E091-03	MAX	S
E091-04	MIN	S

E091-05	SUM	S
E091-06	ALL quantifier	S
E091-07	DISTINCT quantifier	S
E101	Basic data manipulation (FULL support)	S
E101-01	INSERT statement	S
E101-03	Searched UPDATE statement	S
E101-04	Searched DELETE statement	S
E111	Single row SELECT statement	S
E121	Basic cursor support	N (Cursors are not supported, no change in ..)
E121-01	DECLARE CURSOR	
E121-02	ORDER BY columns need not be in select list	S
E121-03	Value expressions in ORDER BY clause	N (should be checked)
E121-04	OPEN statement	N
E121-06	Positioned UPDATE statement	N
E121-07	Positioned DELETE statement	N
E121-08	CLOSE statement	N
E121-10	FETCH statement: implicit NEXT	N
E121-17	WITH HOLD cursors	N
E131	Null value support (nulls in lieu of values)	S
E141	Basic integrity constraints	S
E141-01	NOT NULL constraints	S
E141-02	UNIQUE constraints of NOT NULL columns	S
E141-03	PRIMARY KEY constraints	S
E141-04	Basic FOREIGN KEY constraint with the NO ACTION default	S
E141-06	CHECK constraints	N
E141-07	Column defaults	N
E141-08	NOT NULL inferred on PRIMARY KEY	N
E141-10	Names in a foreign key can be specified in any order (columns should be in the proper order)	N
E151	Transaction support	S
E151-01	COMMIT statement	S
E151-02	ROLLBACK statement	S
E152	Basic SET TRANSACTION statement	S
E152-01	SET TRANSACTION statement: ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE clause	S
E152-02	SET TRANSACTION statement: READ ONLY and READ WRITE clauses	N
E153	Updatable queries with subqueries	S
E161	SQL comments using leading double minus	S

E171	SQLSTATE support	N
F021	Basic information schema	N
F021-01	COLUMNS view	
F021-02	TABLES view	
F021-03	VIEWS view	
F021-04	TABLE.CONSTRAINTS view	
F021-05	REFERENTIAL.CONSTRAINTS view	
F021-06	CHECK.CONSTRAINTS view	
F031	Basic schema manipulation	S
F031-01	CREATE TABLE statement to create persistent base tables	S
F031-02	CREATE VIEW statement	S
F031-03	GRANT statement	S
F031-04	ALTER TABLE statement: ADD COLUMN clause	S
F031-13	DROP TABLE statement: RESTRICT clause	S
F031-16	DROP VIEW statement: RESTRICT clause	S
F031-19	REVOKE statement: RESTRICT clause	S
F041	Basic joined table	S
F041-01	Inner join (but not necessarily the INNER keyword)	S
F041-02	INNER keyword	S
F041-03	LEFT OUTER JOIN	S
F041-04	RIGHT OUTER JOIN	S
F041-05	Outer joins can be nested	S
F041-07	The inner table in a left or right outer join can also be used in an inner join	S
F041-08	All comparison operators are supported (rather than just =)	S
F051	Basic date and time	S
F051-01	DATE data type (including DATE literal)	S
F051-02	TIME data type (including TIME literal) with fractional seconds precision of 0	S
F051-03	TIMESTAMP data type (including TIMESTAMP literal) with fractional seconds precision of 0 and 6	S
F051-04	Comparison predicate on DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP data types	S
F051-05	Explicit CAST between datetime types and character types	S
F051-06	CURRENT_DATE	S
F051-07	LOCALTIME	S
F051-08	LOCALTIMESTAMP	S
F081	UNION and EXCEPT in views	S
F131	Grouped operations	S
F131-01	WHERE, GROUP BY, and HAVING clauses supported in queries with grouped views	S (could use a test!)
F131-02	Multiple tables supported in queries with grouped views	S
F131-03	Set functions supported in queries with grouped views	S
F131-04	Subqueries with GROUP BY and HAVING clauses and grouped views	S

F131-05	Single row SELECT with GROUP BY and HAVING clauses and grouped views	S
F181	Multiple module support	N (limited support)
F201	CAST function	S
F221	Explicit defaults	S
F261	CASE expression	S
F261-01	Simple CASE	S
F261-02	Searched CASE	N
F261-03	NULLIF	S
F261-04	COALESCE	S
F311	Schema definition statement	S
F311-01	CREATE SCHEMA	S
F311-02	CREATE TABLE for persistent base tables	S
F311-03	CREATE VIEW	S
F311-04	CREATE VIEW: WITH CHECK OPTION	N
F311-05	GRANT statement	S
F471	Scalar subquery values	S
F481	Expanded NULL predicate	S
F501	Features and conformance views	N
F501-01	SQL_FEATURES view	
F501-02	SQL_SIZING view	
F501-03	SQL_LANGUAGES view	
F812	Basic flagging	N
S011	Distinct data types	S
S011-01	USER_DEFINED_TYPES view	N
T321	Basic SQL-invoked routines	N
T321-01	User-defined functions with no overloading	N
T321-02	User-defined stored procedures with no overloading	N
T321-03	Function invocation	N
T321-04	CALL statement	N
T321-05	RETURN statement	N
T321-06	ROUTINES view	N
T321-07	PARAMETERS view	N

Appendix B Conversion of MIL programs

B.1 MIL compilation

The MonetDB Version 4 line comes with its programming language MIL Monet Interface Language). A large collection of MIL programs exists, which ideally should run without problems on the MonetDB version 5 Kernel. Unfortunately, life isn't that easy. MIL was designed as a half-backed scripting language with dynamic typing, variable re-use with different types, little support for debugging, and permissive syntax. Furthermore, the compiler was intimately coupled with the runtime system, e.g. an identifier was immediately resolved against the modules being loaded and variables known within the prevailing scope. This was necessary to resolve their context dependent interpretation.

A MIL to MAL translator has been constructed to ease migration to the new software line. It is realized with a minimalistic compiler, which produces MAL code for a large fragment of the MIL language. There is, however, no information on the runtime status. In particular, it means there is no knowledge on pre-existing variables, type names, procedures, etc..

With a little care many MIL programs can be compiled and run. The MonetDB test suites and predefined MIL proc's have been used to define the language boundary to be supported. In general, the output of the compiler requires manual finetuning to benefit from the new setting.

In writing MIL code, the following rules should be kept obeyed:

- do not change the type of variables within their scope.
- do not use type identifiers as ordinary variables
- properly type a new variable when it is initialized with nil.

Consider the following old MIL program stored in the file *my.mil*

```
proc hello(str s):void { s.print(); }
```

The migration step involves loading the mil module, whereafter the file can be compiled.

```
>include mil;
>mil.compile("my.mil");
function hello(s:str):void;
    _3 := io.print(s);
end hello;
```

Appendix C MAL Instruction Overview

The table below gives a condensed overview of the operations defined in each of the modules. Further details can be obtained using the MAL commandline interface (See `tobedone`).

aggr.avg	aggr.max	aggr.prod	aggr.size
aggr.count	aggr.min	aggr.product	aggr.sum
alarm.alarm	alarm.epoch	alarm.time	
alarm.ctime	alarm.prelude	alarm.timers	
alarm.epilogue	alarm.sleep	alarm.usec	
algebra.bandjoin	algebra.hashsplit	aggr.min	algebra.sortT
algebra.between	algebra.histogram	algebra.number	algebra.sortTH
algebra.betweenCO	algebra.indexjoin	algebra.outercrossproduct	algebra.split
algebra.betweenOC	algebra.intersect	algebra.outerjoin	algebra.sum
algebra.betweenOO	algebra.join	algebra.position	algebra.union
algebra.cardinality	algebra.joinPath	algebra.product	algebra.unique
algebra.copy	algebra.kdiff	algebra.project	algebra.thetajoin
aggr.count	algebra.kintersect	algebra.sample	algebra.topN
aggr.count_no_nil	algebra.kunion	algebra.sdifference	algebra.tunique
algebra.difference	algebra.kunique	algebra.select	algebra.uhashsplit
algebra.exist	algebra.like	algebra.selectH	algebra.union
algebra.fetch	algebra.markH	algebra.semijoin	algebra.unique
algebra.fetchjoin	algebra.markT	algebra.sintersect	algebra.uselect
algebra.find	aggr.max	algebra.slice	
algebra.fragment	algebra.merge	algebra.sort	
algebra.hashjoin	algebra.mergejoin	algebra.sortHT	
array.grid	array.print	array.product	array.project
bat.append	bat.hasReadMode	bat.new	bat.setMemoryAdvise
bat.delete	bat.hasWriteMode	bat.pack	bat.setMemoryMap
bat.getAccess	bat.info	bat.replace	bat.setName
bat.getAlpha	bat.insert	bat.reverse	bat.setPersistent
bat.getBatSize	bat.isCached	bat.revert	bat.setReadMode
bat.getCapacity	bat.isPersistent	bat.save	bat.setRole
bat.getDelta	bat.isSorted	bat.setAccess	bat.setSequenceBase
bat.getHeadType	bat.isSortedReverse	bat.setAppendMode	bat.setSet
bat.getHeat	bat.isSynced	bat.setCold	bat.setSorted
bat.getName	bat.isTransient	bat.setColumn	bat.setTransient
bat.getRole	bat.isaKey	bat.setGarbage	bat.setWriteMode
bat.getSequenceBase	bat.isaSet	bat.setHash	bat.unload
bat.getTailType	bat.load	bat.setHot	bat.unpack
bat.hasAppendMode	bat.mirror	bat.setKey	
batcalc.!=	batcalc./	batcalc.dbl	batcalc.not
batcalc.%	batcalc.<	batcalc.flt	batcalc.oid
batcalc.*	batcalc.<=	batcalc.ifthen	batcalc.or
batcalc.+	batcalc.==	batcalc.ifthenelse	batcalc.project
batcalc.++	batcalc.>	batcalc.init	batcalc.sht
batcalc.-	batcalc.>=	batcalc.int	batcalc.xor
batcalc.--	batcalc.and	batcalc.lng	

batcolor.blue	batcolor.green	batcolor.red	batcolor.value
batcolor.cb	batcolor.hsv	batcolor.rgb	
batcolor.color	batcolor.hue	batcolor.saturation	
batcolor.cr	batcolor.luminance	batcolor.str	
batmath.acos	batmath.cos	batmath.fmod	batmath.sinh
batmath.asin	batmath.cosh	batmath.log	batmath.sqrt
batmath.atan	batmath.exp	batmath.log10	batmath.tan
batmath.atan2	batmath.fabs	batmath.pow	batmath.tanh
batmath.ceil	batmath.floor	batmath.sin	
batstr.+	batstr.length	batstr.search	batstr.toLower
batstr.==	batstr.ltrim	batstr.startsWith	batstr.toUpper
batstr.bytes	batstr.match	batstr.str	batstr.trim
batstr.chrAt	batstr.r_search	batstr.string	batstr.unicodeAt
batstr.endsWith	batstr.rtrim	batstr.substitute	
bbp.bind	bbp.getDirty	bbp.getNames	bbp.open
bbp.close	bbp.getHeadType	bbp.getObjects	bbp.prelude
bbp.commit	bbp.getHeat	bbp.getRNames	bbp.release
bbp.deposit	bbp.getKind	bbp.getRefCount	bbp.releaseAll
bbp.destroy	bbp.getLRefCount	bbp.getStatus	bbp.take
bbp.discard	bbp.getLocation	bbp.getTailType	bbp.toString
bbp.getCount	bbp.getName	bbp.iterator	
blob.nitems	blob.null	blob.toblob	blob.tostring
box.close	box.open	box.release	box.take
box.deposit	box.getBoxNames	box.releaseAll	box.toString
box.destroy	box.iterator		
bstream.create	bstream.destroy	bstream.read	
calc.!=	calc.>=	calc.getBATIdentifier	calc.oid
calc.%	calc.>>	calc.ifthenelse	calc.or
calc.*	calc.abs	calc.int	calc.ptr
calc.+	calc.and	calc.inv	calc.setoid
calc.-	calc.bat	calc.isnil	calc.sht
calc./	calc.between	calc.isnotnil	calc.str
calc.<	calc.bit	calc.lng	calc.void
calc.<<	calc.chr	calc.max	calc.xor
calc.<=	calc.dbl	calc.min	
calc.==	calc.flt	calc.newoid	
calc.>	calc.getBAT	calc.not	
chop.getHead	chop.hasMoreChunks	chop.newChunkIterator	
chop.getTail	chop.hasMoreElements	chop.newIterator	
clients.getLogins	clients.clearDebug	clients.quit	clients.setListing
clients.getId	clients.getScenario	clients.setDebug	clients.setScenario
clients.getInfo	clients.getUsers	clients.setHistory	
color.blue	color.green	color.print	color.saturation
color.cb	color.hsv	color.printf	color.str
color.color	color.hue	color.red	color.value
color.cr	color.luminance	color.rgb	color.ycc
const.close	const.discard	const.open	const.releaseAll

const.deposit	const.hasMoreElements	const.prelude	const.take
const.destroy	const.newIterator	const.release	const.toString
crackers.crack	crackers.getPiece	crackers.new	crackers.selectPieces
crackers.drop	crackers.hasMoreElements	crackers.newIterator	
crackers.dropView	crackers.info	crackers.select	
date.!=	date.<=	date.>	date.isnil
date.<	date.=	date.>=	
daytime.!=	daytime.<=	daytime.>	daytime.isnil
daytime.<	daytime.=	daytime.>=	
factory.getCaller	factory.getOwners	factory.getTimeStamp	factory.setLocation
factory.getLocations	factory.getPlants	factory.getTimeStamp	factory.shutdown
group.avg	group.max	group.refine	
group.count	group.min	group.size	
group.group	group.prelude	group.sum	
inspect.getAtomNames	inspect.getDefinition	inspect.getModule	inspect.getTypeName
inspect.getAtomSizes	inspect.getFunction	inspect.getSignature	
inspect.getAtomSuperNames	inspect.getKind	inspect.getType	
io.export	io.print	io.prompt	io.stdout
io.ftable	io.printf	io.stderr	io.table
io.import	io.printft	io.stdin	
lock.create	lock.set	lock.try	
lock.destroy	lock.tostr	lock.unset	
mal.assert	mal.newRange	mal.raise	mal.source
mal.call	mal.nextElement	mal.register	
manual.create	manual.createHelp	manual.createOverview	manual.help
mapi.epilogue	mapi.listen_ssl	mapi.resume	mapi.suspend
mapi.listen	mapi.prelude	mapi.stop	mapi.trace
mdb.List	mdb.getExceptionVariables	mdb.inspect	mdb.setTrace
mdb.getDefinition	mdb.getStackDepth	mdb.list	mdb.start
mdb.getExceptionContext	mdb.getStackFrame	mdb.setCatch	mdb.stop
mdb.getExceptionReason	mdb.getStackTrace	mdb.setTimer	mdb.var
mmath.acos	mmath.exp	mmath.log	mmath.sqrt
mmath.asin	mmath.fabs	mmath.log10	mmath.srand
mmath.atan	mmath.finite	mmath.pow	mmath.tan
mmath.atan2	mmath.floor	mmath.rand	mmath.tanh
mmath.ceil	mmath.fmod	mmath.round	
mmath.cos	mmath.isinf	mmath.sin	
mmath.cosh	mmath.isnan	mmath.sinh	
mtime.add	mtime.date_sub_sec_interval	mtime.milliseconds	mtime.start_dst
mtime.adddays	mtime.day	mtime.minutes	mtime.time_synonyms
mtime.addmonths	mtime.dayname	mtime.month	mtime.timestamp
mtime.addyears	mtime.daynum	mtime.monthname	mtime.timezone
mtime.compute	mtime.dayofweek	mtime.monthnum	mtime.tzone
mtime.current_date	mtime.dayofyear	mtime.msecs	mtime.tzone_local
mtime.current_time	mtime.daytime	mtime.olddate	mtime.weekday
mtime.current_timestamp	mtime.diff	mtime.oldduration	mtime.weekofyear
mtime.date	mtime.dst	mtime.prelude	mtime.year

mtime.date_add_month_interval	mtime.end_dst	mtime.rule	
mtime.date_add_sec_interval	mtime.hours	mtime.seconds	
optimizer.aliasRemoval	optimizer.emptySet	optimizer.multiplex	optimizer.setDebug
optimizer.clrDebug	optimizer.expressionAnalyzer	optimizer.optimize	optimizer.showFlowGraph
optimizer.commonExpressionEliminator	optimizer.factorize	optimizer.partitionedQuery	optimizer.showPlan
optimizer.costEstimation	optimizer.garbageCollector	optimizer.peephole	optimizer.singleton
optimizer.deadCodeRemoval	optimizer.macroContract	optimizer.prelude	optimizer.strengthReduction
optimizer.dumpQEP	optimizer.macroExpansion	optimizer.reduce	
partitions.close	partitions.discard	partitions.insert	partitions.releaseAll
partitions.compress	partitions.dump	partitions.newIterator	partitions.setCapacity
partitions.delete	partitions.getLastPartition	partitions.open	partitions.take
partitions.deposit	partitions.getRange	partitions.prelude	partitions.toString
partitions.destroy	partitions.hasMoreElements	partitions.release	
pcre.compile	pcre.null	pcre.uselect	
pcre.select			
profiler.activate	profiler.dumpTrace	profiler.setEndPoint	profiler.setStartPoint
profiler.clearTrace	profiler.getTrace	profiler.setFilter	profiler.start
profiler.closeStream	profiler.openStream	profiler.setNone	profiler.startTrace
profiler.clrFilter	profiler.setAll	profiler.setOfflineProfiling	profiler.stop
profiler.deactivate	profiler.setCachedProfiling	profiler.setOnlineProfiling	profiler.stopTrace
rule.define			
sema.create	sema.destroy	sema.down	sema.up
statistics.close	statistics.getCount	statistics.getSize	statistics.releaseAll
statistics.deposit	statistics.getHistogram	statistics.hasMoreElements	statistics.take
statistics.destroy	statistics.getHotset	statistics.newIterator	statistics.toString
statistics.discard	statistics.getMax	statistics.open	statistics.update
statistics.dump	statistics.getMin	statistics.prelude	
statistics.forceUpdate	statistics.getObjects	statistics.release	
status.cpuStatistics	status.ioStatistics	status.mem_cursize	status.vm_cursize
status.gdkEnv	status.memStatistics	status.mem_maxsize	status.vm_maxsize
status.gdkThread	status.memUsage	status.vmUsage	
str.+	str.length	str.startsWith	str.trim
str.STRprelude	str.ltrim	str.str	str.unicode
str.chrAt	str.nbytes	str.string	str.unicodeAt
str.codeset	str.r_search	str.substitute	
str.endsWith	str.rtrim	str.toLower	
str.iconv	str.search	str.toUpper	
stream.blocked	stream.openReadBytes	stream.readStr	stream.socketWriteBytes
stream.close	stream.openWrite	stream.socketRead	stream.writeInt
stream.flush	stream.openWriteBytes	stream.socketReadBytes	stream.writeStr
stream.openRead	stream.readInt	stream.socketWrite	
tablet.display	tablet.input	tablet.setColumn	tablet.setDelimiter
tablet.dump	tablet.lastPage	tablet.setColumnBracket	tablet.setFormat
tablet.load	tablet.finish	tablet.setColumnDecimals	tablet.setPivot
tablet.firstPage	tablet.nextPage	tablet.setColumnNames	tablet.setProperties
tablet.getPage	tablet.output	tablet.setColumnNull	tablet.setRowBracket
tablet.getPageCnt	tablet.page	tablet.setColumnPosition	tablet.setStream

tablet.header	tablet.prevPage	tablet.setColumnWidth	tablet.setTableBracket
thread.exec	thread.kill	thread.terminate	
thread.isDead	thread.suspend	thread.wait	
timestamp.!=	timestamp.=	timestamp.epoch	
timestamp.<	timestamp.>	timestamp.isnil	
timestamp.<=	timestamp.>=	timestamp.unix_epoch	
transaction.abort	transaction.clean	transaction.delta	
transaction.alpha	transaction.commit	transaction.sync	
tzone.str	tzone.timestamp		
unix.getenv	unix.setenv		
url.getAnchor	url.getDomain	url.getProtocol	url.isaURL
url.getBaseline	url.getExtension	url.getQuery	url.newurl
url.getContent	url.getFile	url.getQueryArg	url.url
url.getContext	url.getHost	url.getRobotURL	
url.getDirectory	url.getPort	url.getUser	
user.main			

Appendix D MAL Instruction Help

The table below summarizes the first commentary line encountered in the system associated with a MAL operation.

aggr.avg	Grouped tail average on dbl
aggr.cardinality	Return the cardinality of the BAT tail values.
aggr.count	Grouped count
aggr.count_no_nil	Return the number of elements currently in a BAT ignoring BUNs with nil-tail
aggr.histogram	Produce a BAT containing the histogram over the tail values.
aggr.max	Grouped tail maximum
aggr.min	Grouped tail minimum
aggr.product	Product over grouped on dbl
aggr.size	Grouped count of true values
aggr.sum	Grouped tail sum on dbl
alarm.alarm	execute action in X secs
alarm.ctime	current time as a string
alarm.epilogue	Finalize alarm module
alarm.epoch	current time as unix epoch
alarm.prelude	Initialize alarm module
alarm.sleep	sleep X secs
alarm.time	time in millisecs
alarm.timers	give a list of all active timers
alarm.usec	return cpu microseconds info
algebra.antijoin	Returns the antijoin
algebra.bandjoin	This is a join() for which the predicate is that two BUNs match if the left-tail value is within the range [right-head - minus, right-head + plus]. Works only for the builtin numerical types, and their derivatives.
algebra.between	
algebra.betweenCO	
algebra.betweenOC	
algebra.betweenOO	
algebra.copy	Returns physical copy of a BAT.
algebra.crossproduct	Returns the cross product
algebra.difference	
algebra.exist	Returns true when 'h,t' occurs as a bun in b.
algebra.fetch	Returns a positional selection of b by the oid head values of s
algebra.fetchjoin	Hook directly into the fetch implementation of the join.
algebra.find	Returns the tail value 't' for which some [h,t] BUN exists in b. If no such BUN exists, an error occurs.
algebra.fragment	Select both on head and tail range.

algebra.groupby	Produces a new BAT with groups identified by the head column. The result contains tail times the head value, ie the tail contains the result group sizes.
algebra.hashjoin	Hook directly into the hash implementation of the join.
algebra.hashsplit	Split a BAT on tail column according (hash-value MOD buckets). Returns a recursive BAT, containing the fragments in the tail, their bucket number in the head.
algebra.indexjoin	Hook directly into the index implementation of the join.
algebra.intersect	Returns all BUNs, consisting of a head-value from 'left' and a tail-value from 'right' for which there are BUNs in 'left' and 'right' with equal tail- resp. head-value (i.e. the join columns are projected out).
algebra.join	Evaluate a join path.
algebra.joinPath	Returns the difference taken over only the *head* columns of two BATs. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are *not* in 'right'. It does *not* do double-elimination over the 'left' BUNs. If you want this, use: 'kdifference(left.kunique,right.kunique)' or: 'kdifference(left,right).kunique'.
algebra.kdifference	Returns the intersection taken over only the *head* columns of two BATs. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are also in 'right'. Does *not* do double-elimination over the 'left' BUNs. If you want this, use: 'kintersect(kunique(left),kunique(right))' or: 'kunique(kintersect(left,right))'.
algebra.kintersect	Returns the union of two BATs; looking at head-columns only. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are not in 'right', plus all BUNs of 'right'. *no* double-elimination is done. If you want this, do: 'kunion(left.kunique,right.kunique)' or: 'sunion(left,right).kunique'.
algebra.kunion	Select unique tuples from the input BAT. Double elimination is done only looking at the head column. The result is a BAT with property hkeyed() == true.
algebra.kunique	Selects all elements that have 'substr' as in the tail.
algebra.like	Produces a new BAT with fresh unique dense sequence of OIDs in the head that starts at base (i.e. [base,...base+b.count()-1]).
algebra.markH	Produces a BAT with fresh unique OIDs in the tail starting at 0.
algebra.markT	Merge head and tail into a single value
algebra.merge	Hook directly into the merge implementation of the join.
algebra.mergejoin	Produces a new BAT with identical head column, and consecutively increasing integers (start at 0) in the tail column.
algebra.number	

algebra.outerjoin	Returns all the result of a join, plus the BUNs formed NIL in the tail and the head-values of 'outer' whose tail-value does not match an head-value in 'inner'.
algebra.position	Returns the position of the value pair It returns an error if 'val' does not exist.
algebra.project	Fill the tail column with a constant.
algebra.revert	Returns a BAT copy with buns in reverse order
algebra.sample	Produce a random selection of size 'num' from the input BAT.
algebra.sdifference	Returns the difference taken over *both* columns of two BATs. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are *not* in 'right'. Does *not* do double-elimination over the 'left' BUNs. If you want this, use: 'sdifference(left.sunique,right.sunique)' or: 'sdifference(left,right).sunique'.
algebra.select	Select all BUNs of a BAT with a certain tail value. Selection on NIL is also possible (it should be properly casted, e.g.:int(nil)).
algebra.selectH	Patch to enable semijoin over void/oid columns
algebra.semijoin	Returns the intersection taken over *both* columns of two BATs. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are also in 'right'. Does *not* do double-elimination over the 'left' BUNs. If you want this, use: 'sintersect(sunique(left),sunique(right))' or: 'sunique(sintersect(left,right))'.
algebra.sintersect	Return the slice with the BUNs at position x till y.
algebra.slice	Returns a BAT copy sorted on the tail column.
algebra.sort	Returns a lexicographically sorted copy on head,tail.
algebra.sortHT	Returns a BAT copy sorted on the head column.
algebra.sortHead	Returns a lexicographically sorted copy on tail,head.
algebra.sortTH	Split head into two values
algebra.split	Returns the union of two BATs; looking at both columns of both BATs. Results in all BUNs of 'left' that are not in 'right', plus all BUNs of 'right'. *no* double-elimination is done. If you want this, do: 'sunion(left.sunique,right.sunique)' or: 'sunion(left,right).sunique'.
algebra.sunion	Select unique tuples from the input BAT. Double elimination is done over BUNs as a whole (head and tail). Result is a BAT with real set() semantics.
algebra.sunique	Theta join on for 'mode' in (LE, LT, EQ, GT, GE). JOIN.EQ is just the same as join(). All other options do merge algorithms. Either using the fact that they are ordered() already (left on tail, right on head), or by using/creating binary search trees on the join columns.
algebra.thetajoin	Trim all but the top N tuples.
algebra.topN	

algebra.tunique	Select unique tuples from the input BAT. Double elimination is done over the BUNs tail. The result is a BAT with property tkeyd()== true
algebra.uhashsplit	Same as hashsplit, but only collect the head values in the fragments
algebra.union	
algebra.unique	
algebra.uselect	Value select, but returning only the head values. SEE ALSO:select(bat,val)
array.grid	Fills an index BAT, (grpcount,grpsize,clustersize,offset) and shift all elements with a factor s
array.print	Prints an array, using 1 value bat and N aligned index bats
array.product	Produce an array product
array.project	Fill an array representation with constants
bat.append	append the value u to i
bat.delete	Delete from the first BAT all BUNs with a corresponding BUN in the second.
bat.getAccess	return the access mode attached to this BAT as a character.
bat.getAlpha	Obtain the list of BUNs added
bat.getBatSize	A version of BATsize that does not require loading the BAT.
bat.getCapacity	Returns the current allocation size (in max number of elements) of a BAT.
bat.getDelta	Obtain the list of BUNs deleted
bat.getHeadType	Returns the type of the head column of a BAT, as an integer type number.
bat.getHeat	Return the current BBP heat (LRU stamp)
bat.getName	Gives back the logical name of a BAT.
bat.getRole	Returns the rolename of the head column of a BAT.
bat.getSequenceBase	Get the sequence base for the void column of a BAT.
bat.getTailType	Returns the type of the tail column of a BAT, as an integer type number.
bat.hasAppendMode	return true if to this BAT is append only.
bat.hasReadMode	return true if to this BAT is read only.
bat.hasWriteMode	return true if to this BAT is read and write.
bat.info	Produce a BAT containing info about a BAT in [attribute,value] format. It contains all properties of the BAT record. See the BAT documentation in GDK for more information.
bat.insert	Insert a value in a 'void' bat
bat.isCached	Bat is stored in main memory.
bat.isPersistent	
bat.isSorted	Returns whether a BAT is ordered on head or not.
bat.isSortedReverse	Returns whether a BAT is ordered on head or not.
bat.isSynced	Tests whether two BATs are synced or not.
bat.isTransient	

bat.isaKey	return whether the head column of a BAT is unique (key).
bat.isaSet	return whether the BAT mode is set to unique.
bat.load	Load a particular BAT from disk
bat.mirror	Returns the head-mirror image of a BAT (two head columns).
bat.new	Localize a bat by name and produce a variant
bat.pack	Pack a pair into a BAT
bat.replace	inplace replace values on the given locations
bat.reverse	Returns the reverse view of a BAT (head is tail and tail is head). BEWARE no copying is involved; input and output refer to the same object!
bat.revert	Puts all BUNs in a BAT in reverse order. (Belongs to the BAT sequence module)
bat.save	Save a BAT to storage, if it was loaded and dirty. Returns whether IO was necessary. Please realize that calling this function violates the atomic commit protocol!!
bat.setAccess	Try to change the update access privileges to this BAT. Mode: r[ead-only] - allow only read access. a[ppend-only] - allow reads and update. w[riteable] - allow all operations. BATs are updatable by default. On making a BAT read-only, all subsequent updates fail with an error message.Returns the BAT itself.
bat.setAppendMode	Change access privilege of BAT to append only
bat.setCold	Makes a BAT very cold for the BBP. The chance of being chosen for swapout is big, afterwards.
bat.setColumn	Give both columns of a BAT a new name.
bat.setGarbage	Designate a BAT as garbage
bat.setHash	
bat.setHot	Makes a BAT very hot for the BBP. The chance of being chosen for swapout is small, afterwards.
bat.setKey	Sets the 'key' property of the head column to 'mode'. In 'key' mode, the kernel will silently block insertions that cause a duplicate entries in the head column. KNOWN BUG:when 'key' is set to TRUE, this function does not automatically eliminate duplicates. Use b := b.kunique;
bat.setMemoryAdvise	alias for madvise(b,mode,mode,mode, mode,mode)
bat.setMemoryMap	Alias for mmap(b,mode,mode,mode, mode,mode)
bat.setName	Give a logical name to a BAT.
bat.setPersistent	Make the BAT persistent. Returns boolean which indicates if the BAT administration has indeed changed.
bat.setReadMode	Change access privilege of BAT to read only
bat.setRole	Give a logical name to the columns of a BAT.
bat.setSequenceBase	Set the sequence base for the void column of a BAT.

bat.setSet	Sets the 'set' property on this BAT to 'mode'. In 'set' mode, the kernel will silently block insertions that cause a duplicate BUN [head,tail] entries in the BAT. KNOWN BUG:when 'set' is set to TRUE, this function does not automatically eliminate duplicates. Use <code>b := b.sunique</code> ; Returns the BAT itself.
bat.setSorted	Assure BAT is ordered on the head.
bat.setTransient	Make the BAT transient. Returns boolean which indicates if the BAT administration has indeed changed.
bat.setWriteMode	Change access privilege of BAT to read and write
bat.unload	Swapout a BAT to disk. Transient BATs can also be swapped out. Returns whether the unload indeed happened.
bat.unpack	Extract the first tuple from a bat
batcalc.!=	Binary BAT calculator function with new BAT result
batcalc.%	
batcalc.*	
batcalc.+	
batcalc.++	
batcalc.-	Unary minus over the tail of the bat
batcalc.-	Unary minus over the tail of the bat
batcalc.-	Unary minus over the tail of the bat
batcalc./	Binary BAT calculator function with new BAT result
batcalc.<	Coerce an dbt tail to a bat with dbt tail.
batcalc.<=	
batcalc.==	
batcalc.>	
batcalc.>=	
batcalc.and	
batcalc.dbl	
batcalc.flt	
batcalc.ifthen	
batcalc.ifthenelse	
batcalc.init	Initialize a BAT with a tail constant
batcalc.int	Coerce an oid tail to a bat with int tail.
batcalc.lng	Coerce an oid tail to a bat with lng tail.
batcalc.not	Return a BAT with the negated tail
batcalc.oid	Materialize the oid into an oid
batcalc.or	Fill the tail with a constant, e.g. [0~b]
batcalc.project	
batcalc.sht	
batcalc.str	Coerce an oid tail to a bat with sht tail.
batcalc.xor	Binary BAT calculator function with new BAT result
batcolor.blue	
batcolor.cb	
batcolor.color	
batcolor.cr	

batcolor.green	Extracts green component from a color atom
batcolor.hsv	Converts an HSV triplets to a color atom
batcolor.hue	Extracts hue component from a color atom
batcolor.luminance	Extracts Y(luminance) component from a color atom
batcolor.red	Extracts red component from a color atom
batcolor.rgb	Converts an RGB triplets to a color atom
batcolor.saturation	Extracts saturation component from a color atom
batcolor.str	Identity mapping for string bats
batcolor.value	Extracts value component from a color atom
batmath.acos	Equate a bat of strings against a singleton
batmath.asin	
batmath.atan	
batmath.atan2	
batmath.ceil	
batmath.cos	
batmath.cosh	
batmath.exp	
batmath.fabs	
batmath.floor	
batmath.fmod	
batmath.log	
batmath.log10	
batmath.pow	
batmath.sin	
batmath.sinh	
batmath.sqrt	
batmath.tan	
batmath.tanh	
batstr.!=	
batstr.+	Concatenate two strings.
batstr.==	Equate a bat of strings against a singleton
batstr.bytes	Return the string length in bytes.
batstr.chrAt	String array lookup operation.
batstr.endsWith	Suffix check.
batstr.length	Return the length of a string.
batstr.like	Perform SQL like operation against a string bat
batstr.ltrim	Strip whitespaces from start of a string.
batstr.match	POSIX pattern matching against a string BAT
batstr.r_search	Reverse search for a substring. Returns position, -1 if not found.
batstr.rtrim	Strip whitespaces from end of a string.
batstr.search	Search for a substring. Returns position, -1 if not found.
batstr.startsWith	Prefix check.
batstr.str	Identity mapping for string bats
batstr.string	Return substring s[offset..offset+count] of a string s[0..n]

batstr.substitute	Substitute first occurrence of 'src' by 'dst'. Iff repeated = true this is repeated while 'src' can be found in the result string. In order to prevent recursion and result strings of unlimited size, repeating is only done iff src is not a substring of dst.
batstr.toLower	Convert a string to lower case.
batstr.toUpper	Convert a string to upper case.
batstr.trim	Strip whitespaces around a string.
batstr.unicodeAt	get a unicode character (as an int) from a string position.
bbp.bind	Locate the BAT using its BBP index
bbp.close	Close the bbp box.
bbp.commit	Commit updates for this client
bbp.deposit	Enter a new bat into the bbp box.
bbp.destroy	Schedule a BAT for removal at session end or immediately
bbp.discard	Remove the BAT from the box
bbp.getCount	Create a BAT with the cardinalities of all known BATs
bbp.getDirty	Create a BAT with the dirty/ diffs/clean status
bbp.getHeadType	Map a BAT into its head type
bbp.getHeat	Create a BAT with the heat values
bbp.getKind	Create a BAT with the persistency status
bbp.getLRefCount	Utility for debugging MAL interpreter
bbp.getLocation	Create a BAT with their disk locations
bbp.getName	Map a BAT into its internal name
bbp.getNames	Map BAT into its bbp name
bbp.getObjects	View of the box content.
bbp.getRNames	Map a BAT into its bbp physical name
bbp.getRefCount	Utility for debugging MAL interpreter
bbp.getStatus	Create a BAT with the disk/load status
bbp.getTailType	Map a BAT into its tail type
bbp.iterator	Locates the next element in the box
bbp.open	Locate the bbp box and open it.
bbp.prelude	Initialize the bbp box
bbp.release	Remove the BAT from further consideration
bbp.releaseAll	Commit updates for this client
bbp.take	Load a particular bat
bbp.toString	Get the string representation of an element in the box
blob.nitems	get the number of bytes in this blob.
blob.null	
blob.toblob	store a string as a blob.
blob.toString	get the bytes from blob as a string, starting at byte 'index' till the first 0 byte or the end of the blob.
box.close	Close the box
box.deposit	Enter a new value into the box
box.destroy	Destroy the box
box.discard	Release the BAT from the client pool
box.getBoxNames	Retrieve the names of all boxes

box.iterator	Locates the next element in the box
box.open	Locate the box and open it
box.release	Release the BAT from the client pool
box.releaseAll	Release all objects for this client
box.take	Locates the typed value in the box
box.toString	Get the string representation of the i-th element in the box
bstream.create	create a buffered stream
bstream.destroy	destroy bstream
bstream.read	read at least size bytes into the buffer of s
calc.!=	
calc.%	
calc.*	
calc.+	Concatenate two strings
calc.-	negative value
calc./	
calc.<	
calc.<<	
calc.<=	
calc.==	
calc.>	
calc.>=	
calc.>>	
calc.abs	absolute value
calc.and	
calc.bat	
calc.between	
calc.bit	coercion dbl to bit
calc.chr	coercion lng to chr
calc.dbl	coercion lng to dbl
calc.flt	coercion lng to flt
calc.getBAT	Coerce bat to BAT identifier
calc.getBATidentifier	Coerce bat to BAT identifier
calc.ifthenelse	
calc.int	coercion dbl to int
calc.inv	inverse value (1/x)
calc.isnil	is a value nil?
calc.isnotnil	is a value not equal to nil?
calc.length	
calc.lng	coercion dbl to lng
calc.max	
calc.min	
calc.newoid	Reserves a range of consecutive unique OIDs; returns the lowest in range. equivalent to newoid(0,incr)
calc.not	
calc.oid	coercion int to oid
calc.or	

calc.ptr	coercion lng to ptr
calc.setoid	Equivalent to setoid(1:oid).
calc.sht	coercion dbl to sht
calc.str	coercion dbl to str
calc.void	
calc.xor	
chopper.getHead	return the BUN head value using the cursor.
chopper.getTail	return the BUN tail value using the cursor.
chopper.hasMoreElements	Produce the next bun for processing.
chopper.newIterator	Process the buns one by one extracted from a void table.
clients.addScenario	add the given scenario to the allowed scenarios for the given user
clients.addUser	Allow user with password access to the given scenarios
clients.changePassword	Change the password for the current user
clients.changeUsername	Change the username of the user into the new string
clients.checkPermission	Check permission for a user
clients.getId	return a number that unique represents the current client
clients.getInfo	Pseudo bat with client attributes
clients.getLogins	Pseudo bat of client login time
clients.getScenario	Retrieve current scenario name
clients.getUsers	Pseudo bat of users logged in
clients.quit	Terminate the session for this client
clients.removeScenario	remove the given scenario from the allowed scenarios for the given user
clients.removeUser	Remove the given user from the system
clients.setDebug	Set the debugging bitset. See configuration file and documentation
clients.setHistory	Designate console history file
clients.setListing	Turn on/off echo of MAL instructions: 2 - show mal instruction, 4 - show type resolution, 8 - show binding information
clients.setPassword	Set the password for the given user
clients.setScenario	Switch to other scenario handler, return previous one
clients.trace	Trace (on/off) receipt of messages for all users
color.blue	Extracts blue component from a color atom
color.cb	Extracts Cb(blue color) component from a color atom
color.color	Converts string to color
color.cr	Extracts Cr(red color) component from a color atom
color.green	Extracts green component from a color atom
color.hsv	Converts an HSV triplets to a color atom
color.hue	Extracts hue component from a color atom
color.luminance	Extracts Y(luminance) component from a color atom
color.print	
color.printf	
color.red	Extracts red component from a color atom
color.rgb	Converts an RGB triplets to a color atom

color.saturation	Extracts saturation component from a color atom
color.str	Converts color to string
color.value	Extracts value component from a color atom
color.ycc	Converts an YCC triplets to a color atom
const.close	Close the constant box
const.deposit	Enter a new variable into the box
const.destroy	Destroy the box
const.discard	Release the const from the box
const.epiloque	Cleanup the const box
const.hasMoreElements	Locate next element in the box
const.newIterator	Locate next element in the box
const.open	Locate and open the constant box
const.prelude	Initialize the const box
const.release	Release a new constant value
const.releaseAll	Release all variables in the box
const.take	Take a variable out of the box
const.toString	Get the string representation of an element in the box
crackers.crackOrdered	Break a BAT into five pieces with tail<low, tail==low, low<tail<hgh, tail==hgh, tail>hgh, respectively; maintaining the head-oid order within each piece.
crackers.crackOrdered.validate	Validate whether a BAT is correctly broken into five pieces with tail<low, tail==low, low<tail<hgh, tail==hgh, tail>hgh, respectively; maintaining the head-oid order within each piece.
crackers.joinuselect	Join left and right on oids. From right only bun that satisfy the restriction qualify. Result is a new bat.
crackers.printIndex	Print the index for a cracked table.
crackers.select	Retrieve the subset using a cracker index producing preferably a BATview.
crackers.uselect	Retrieve the subset using a cracker index producing preferably a BATview.
crackers.zcrackOrdered	Break a BAT into three pieces with tail<=low, low<tail<=hgh, tail>hgh, respectively; maintaining the head-oid order within each piece.
crackers.zcrackOrdered.validate	Validate whether a BAT is correctly broken into three pieces with tail<=low, low<tail<=hgh, tail>hgh, respectively; maintaining the head-oid order within each piece.
crackers.zcrackUnordered	Break a BAT into three pieces with tail<=low, low<tail<=hgh, tail>hgh, respectively.
crackers.zcrackUnordered.validate	Validate whether a BAT is correctly broken into three pieces with tail<=low, low<tail<=hgh, tail>hgh, respectively.
date.!=	Equality of two dates
date.<	Equality of two dates
date.<=	Equality of two dates
date.=	Equality of two dates

date.>	Equality of two dates
date.>=	Equality of two dates
date.date	Noop routine.
date.isnil	Nil test for date value
daytime.!=	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.<	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.<=	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.=	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.>	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.>=	Equality of two daytimes
daytime.isnil	Nil test for daytime value
factory.getCaller	Retrieve the unique identity of the factory caller
factory.getLocations	Retrieve the location of all known plants
factory.getOwners	Retrieve the factory owners table
factory.getPlants	Retrieve the factory plant description for all operational factories
factory.getTimeStampIn	Retrieve the time stamp it was received by the factory
factory.getTimeStampOut	Retrieve the time stamp the answer was returned to the client
factory.setLocation	Set the location of the plant manager.
factory.shutdown	Close a factory
group.avg	grouped tail average
group.count	grouped count
group.derive	Cross tabulation group extension step. Returned head values are identical as in 'ct'. Tail values are from the same domain and indicate further refinement of the groups in 'ct', taking into account also the tail-values in 'attr'.
group.max	grouped tail maximum
group.min	grouped tail minimum
group.new	Cross tabulation group initialization like GRPgroup, but with user provided #bits in hashmask and #distinct values in range.
group.prelude	
group.refine	refine the ordering of a tail-ordered BAT by sub-ordering on the values of a second bat 'a' (where the heads of a and b match 1-1). The effect of this is similar to (hash-based) GRPderive, with the distinction that the group ids respect the ordering of the group values.
group.refine_reverse	refine the ordering of a tail-ordered BAT by sub-ordering on the values of a second bat 'a' (where the heads of a and b match 1-1). The effect of this is similar to (hash-based) GRPderive, with the distinction that the group ids respect the ordering of the group values.
group.size	grouped count of true values
group.sum	Tail sum of groups of a sliding window of fixed size
inet.!=	Inequality of two inets

inet.<	Whether v is less than w
inet.<<	Whether v is contained within w
inet.<=	Whether v is contained within or is equal to w
inet.<=	Whether v is less than or equal to w
inet.=	Equality of two inets
inet.>	Whether v is greater than w
inet.>=	Whether v is equal to or greater than w
inet.>>	Whether v contains w
inet.>>=	Whether v contains or is equal to w
inet.abbrev	Abbreviated display format as text
inet.broadcast	Returns the broadcast address for network
inet.host	Extract IP address as text
inet.hostmask	Construct host mask for network
inet.isnil	Nil test for inet value
inet.masklen	Extract netmask length
inet.netmask	Construct netmask for network
inet.network	Extract network part of address
inet.new	Create an inet from a string literal
inet.setmasklen	Set netmask length for inet value
inet.text	Extract IP address and netmask length as text
inspect.getAddress	Returns the function signature(s)
inspect.getAddresses	Obtain the function address
inspect.getAtomNames	Collect a BAT with the atom names
inspect.getAtomSizes	Collect a BAT with the atom sizes
inspect.getAtomSuperNames	Collect a BAT with the atom names
inspect.getComment	Returns the function help information.
inspect.getDefinition	Returns a string representation of a specific function
inspect.getEnvironment	Collect the environment variables
inspect.getFunction	Obtain the function name
inspect.getKind	Obtain the instruction kind
inspect.getModule	Obtain the function name
inspect.getSignature	Returns the function signature(s)
inspect.getSignatures	Obtain the function signatures
inspect.getSize	Return the storage size for a function (in bytes)
inspect.getSource	Return the original input for a function
inspect.getType	Return the type of a variable (expression)
inspect.getTypeIndex	
inspect.getTypeName	
io.export	Export a BAT as ASCII to a file. If the 'filepath' is not absolute, it is put into the .../dbfarm/\$DB directory. Success of failure is indicated.
io.ftable	Print an n-ary table to a file.
io.import	Import a BAT from an ASCII dump. The new tuples are *inserted* into the parameter BAT. You have to create it! Its signature must match the dump, else parsing errors will occur and FALSE is returned.

io.print	Print a MAL value tuple .
io.printf	
io.printft	Select default format
io.prompt	Print a MAL value without brackets.
io.stderr	return the error stream for the database console
io.stdin	return the input stream to the database client
io.stdout	return the output stream for the database client
io.table	Print an n-ary table.
language.assert	Assertion test
language.call	Evaluate a program stored in a BAT
language.newRange	This routine introduces an iterator over a scalar domain.
language.nextElement	Advances the iterator with a fixed value until it becomes >= last.
language.raise	Raise an exception labeled with a specific message.
language.register	Compile the code string and register it as a MAL function
language.source	Merge the instructions stored in the file with the current program
lock.create	Create an unset lock
lock.destroy	Destroy a lock
lock.set	Try to set a lock. If set, block till it is freed
lock.tostr	Overloaded atom function
lock.try	Try a lock. If free set it, if not return EBUSY
lock.unset	Unset a lock
manual.completion	Produces the wordcompletion table.
manual.create	Produces a XML-formatted manual over all modules loaded.
manual.createHelp	Produces a manual with help lines grouped by module.
manual.createOverview	Produces an overview of all functions grouped by module.
manual.help	Produces the help table for the pattern.
manual.search	Search the manual for entries matching the keyword
mat.expand	Replace the group by its components
mat.info	retrieve the definition from the partition catalogue
mat.iterator	Replace the group by its components
mat.new	Define a Merge Association Table (MAT)
mat.pack	Materialize the MAT into a single BAT
mat.print	
mdb.list	Dump the routine M.F on standard out.
mdb.getDefinition	Returns a string representation of the current function with typing information attached
mdb.getExceptionContext	extract the context string from the exception message
mdb.getExceptionReason	extract the reason from the exception message
mdb.getExceptionVariable	extract the variable name from the exception message
mdb.getStackDepth	Return the depth of the calling stack.
mdb.getStackFrame	Collect variable binding of current (n-th) stack frame.
mdb.getStackTrace	
mdb.inspect	Run the debugger on a specific function

mdb.list	Dump the routine M.F on standard out.
mdb.setCatch	Turn on/off catching exceptions
mdb.setTimer	Turn on/off performance timer for debugger
mdb.setTrace	Turn on/off tracing of current routine
mdb.start	Start interactive debugger
mdb.stop	Stop the interactive debugger
mdb.var	Dump the symboltable of routine M.F on standard out.
mkey.bulk_rotate_xor_hash	pre: h and b should be synced on head post: [:xor=][:rotate=](h, nbits), [hash](b))
mkey.hash	compute a hash int number from any value
mkey.rotate	left-rotate an int by nbits
mmath.acos	The acos(x) function calculates the arc cosine of x, that is the value whose cosine is x. The value is returned in radians and is mathematically defined to be between 0 and PI (inclusive).
mmath.asin	The asin(x) function calculates the arc sine of x, that is the value whose sine is x. The value is returned in radians and is mathematically defined to be between -PI/20 and -PI/2 (inclusive).
mmath.atan	The atan(x) function calculates the arc tangent of x, that is the value whose tangent is x. The value is returned in radians and is mathematically defined to be between -PI/2 and PI/2 (inclusive).
mmath.atan2	The atan2(x,y) function calculates the arc tangent of the two variables x and y. It is similar to calculating the arc tangent of y / x, except that the signs of both arguments are used to determine the quadrant of the result. The value is returned in radians and is mathematically defined to be between -PI/2 and PI/2 (inclusive).
mmath.ceil	The ceil(x) function rounds x upwards to the nearest integer.
mmath.cos	The cos(x) function returns the cosine of x, where x is given in radians. The return value is between -1 and 1.
mmath.cosh	The cosh() function returns the hyperbolic cosine of x, which is defined mathematically as (exp(x) + exp(-x)) / 2.
mmath.exp	The exp(x) function returns the value of e (the base of natural logarithms) raised to the power of x.
mmath.fabs	The fabs(x) function returns the absolute value of the floating-point number x.
mmath.finite	The finite(x) function returns true if x is neither infinite nor a 'not-a-number' (NaN) value, and false otherwise.
mmath.floor	The floor(x) function rounds x downwards to the nearest integer.

mmath.fmod	The fmod(x,y) function computes the remainder of dividing x by y. The return value is $x - n * y$, where n is the quotient of x / y , rounded towards zero to an integer.
mmath.isinf	The isinf(x) function returns -1 if x represents negative infinity, 1 if x represents positive infinity, and 0 otherwise.
mmath.isnan	The isnan(x) function returns true if x is 'not-a-number' (NaN), and false otherwise.
mmath.log	The log(x) function returns the natural logarithm of x.
mmath.log10	The log10(x) function returns the base-10 logarithm of x.
mmath.pow	The pow(x,y) function returns the value of x raised to the power of y.
mmath.rand	return a random number
mmath.round	The round(n, m) returns n rounded to m places to the right of the decimal point; if m is omitted, to 0 places. m can be negative to round off digits left of the decimal point. m must be an integer.
mmath.sin	The sin(x) function returns the cosine of x, where x is given in radians. The return value is between -1 and 1.
mmath.sinh	The sinh() function returns the hyperbolic sine of x, which is defined mathematically as $(\exp(x) - \exp(-x)) / 2$.
mmath.sqrt	The sqrt(x) function returns the non-negative square root of x.
mmath.srand	initialize the rand() function with a seed
mmath.tan	The tan(x) function returns the tangent of x, where x is given in radians
mmath.tanh	The tanh() function returns the hyperbolic tangent of x, which is defined mathematically as $\sinh(x) / \cosh(x)$.
mserver.bind	Bind a remote variable to a local one
mserver.connect	Establish connection with a remote mserver
mserver.connect_ssl	Establish connection with a remote mserver using the secure socket layer
mserver.destroy	Destroy the handle
mserver.disconnect	Terminate the session
mserver.epilogue	
mserver.error	Check for an error in the communication
mserver.explain	Turn the error seen into a string
mserver.fetch_all_rows	Retrieve all rows into the cache
mserver.fetch_field	Retrieve a single chr field
mserver.fetch_field_array	Retrieve all fields for a row
mserver.fetch_line	Retrieve a complete line
mserver.fetch_reset	Reset the cache read line.
mserver.fetch_row	Retrieve the next row for analysis
mserver.finish	Remove all remaining answers
mserver.getError	Get error message
mserver.get_field_count	Return number of fields
mserver.get_row_count	Return number of rows

mserver.listen	Start the Mapi listener on <port> for <maxusers>. For a new client connection MAL procedure <cmd>(Stream s_in, Stream s_out) is called.If no <cmd> is specified a new client thread is forked.
mserver.listen_ssl	Start the Mapi listener on <port> for <maxusers> using SSL. <keyfile> and <certfile> give the path names for files with the server key and certificates in PEM format. For a new client connection MAL procedure <cmd>(Stream s_in, Stream s_out) is called. If no <cmd> is specified a new client thread is forked.
mserver.lookup	Retrieve the connection identifier
mserver.malclient	Start a Mapi client.
mserver.next_result	Go to next result set
mserver.ping	Test availability of server
mserver.prelude	
mserver.prepare	Prepare a query for execution
mserver.put	Prepare sending a value to a remote site
mserver.query	Sent the query for execution
mserver.query_array	Sent the query for execution replacing '?' by arguments
mserver.query_handle	Sent the query for execution
mserver.reconnect	Re-establish a connection
mserver.resume	Resume connection listeners
mserver.rpc	Sent a simple query for execution
mserver.setAlias	Give the channel a logical name
mserver.stop	Terminate connection listeners
mserver.suspend	Suspend accepting connections
mtime.add	returns the timestamp that comes 'msecs' (possibly negative) after 'value'.
mtime.adddays	returns the date after a number of days (possibly negative).
mtime.addmonths	returns the date after a number of months (possibly negative).
mtime.addyears	returns the date after a number of years (possibly negative).
mtime.compute	compute the date from a rule in a given year
mtime.current_date	
mtime.current_time	
mtime.current_timestamp	
mtime.date	extracts date from timestamp in a specific timezone.
mtime.date_add_month_interval	Add months to a date
mtime.date_add_sec_interval	Add seconds to a date
mtime.date_sub_sec_interval	Subtract seconds from a date
mtime.day	extract day from rule.
mtime.dayname	Returns day name from a number between [1-7], str(nil) otherwise.
mtime.daynum	Returns number of day [1-7] from a string or nil if does not match any.

mtime.dayofweek	Returns the current day of the week where 1=sunday, ..., 7=saturday
mtime.dayofyear	Returns N where d is the Nth day of the year (january 1 returns 1)
mtime.daytime	default time with zeroed components
mtime.diff	returns the number of milliseconds between 'val1' and 'val2'.
mtime.dst	return whether DST holds in the timezone at a certain point of time.
mtime.end_dst	extract rule that determines end of DST from tzone.
mtime.epilogue	
mtime.hours	extracts hour from daytime
mtime.local_timezone	get the local tzone in seconds
mtime.milliseconds	extracts milliseconds from daytime
mtime.minutes	extract minutes from rule.
mtime.month	extract month from rule.
mtime.monthname	Returns month name from a number between [1-12], str(nil) otherwise.
mtime.monthnum	Returns month number [1-12] from a string or nil if does not match any.
mtime.msec	get time of day in msec since 1-1-1970.
mtime.msecs	convert date components to milliseconds
mtime.olddate	create a date from the old instant format.
mtime.oldduration	parse the old duration format and return an (estimated) number of days.
mtime.prelude	
mtime.rule	create a DST start/end date rule.
mtime.seconds	extracts seconds from daytime
mtime.start_dst	extract rule that determines start of DST from tzone.
mtime.time_add_sec_interval	Add seconds to a time
mtime.time_sub_sec_interval	Subtract seconds from a time
mtime.time_synonyms	Allow synonyms for the parse format of date/timestamp.
mtime.timestamp	creates a timestamp from (d,dt) parameters (in the local timezone).
mtime.timestamp_add_month_interval	Add months to a timestamp
mtime.timestamp_add_sec_interval	Add seconds to a timestamp
mtime.timestamp_sub_month_interval	Subtract months from a timestamp
mtime.timestamp_sub_sec_interval	Subtract seconds from a timestamp
mtime.timezone	Test and set the timezone.
mtime.tzone	create a tzone as an hour difference from GMT and a DST.
mtime.tzone.local	get the local tzone; which is used for printing timestamps
mtime.weekday	extract weekday from rule.
mtime.weekofyear	Returns the week number in the year.
mtime.year	extracts year from date (nonzero value between -5867411 and +5867411).
optimizer.aliasRemoval	Alias removal optimizer

optimizer.clrDebug	
optimizer.coercions	Experiment with partitioned databases
optimizer.commonExpressionRewrite	Common subexpression optimizer
optimizer.costEstimation	Estimate the cost of a relational expression
optimizer.crack	Replace algebra select with crackers select
optimizer.deadCodeRemoval	Dead code optimizer
optimizer.dumpQEP	Produce an indented tree visualisation
optimizer.emptySet	Move constant expressions out of the blocks
optimizer.expressionAccumulation	Replace calculations with accumulator model
optimizer.factorize	Turn function into a factory
optimizer.garbageCollector	Garbage collector optimizer
optimizer.generators	Resolve the multi-table definitions
optimizer.joinselect	Replace select with join select
optimizer.macroContraction	Inliner of a specific function
optimizer.macroExpansion	Inliner of a specific function
optimizer.multiplex	Compiler for multiplexed instructions.
optimizer.multitable	Resolve the multi-table definitions
optimizer.optimize	Optimize a specific operation
optimizer.partitionedQuery	Experiment with partitioned databases
optimizer.peephole	Perform local rewrites
optimizer.prelude	Initialize the optimizer
optimizer.reduce	Estimate the cost of a relational expression
optimizer.remoteQueries	Resolve the multi-table definitions
optimizer.setDebug	
optimizer.showFlowGraph	Dump the data flow of the function M.F in a format recognizable by the command 'dot' on the file s
optimizer.showPlan	Illustrate the plan derived so far
optimizer.singleton	Perform singleton optimization
optimizer.strengthReduction	Move constant expressions out of the loop
partitions.close	Save and close the partition box
partitions.compress	Compress the group to remove oid holes
partitions.delete	Delete a BAT from the partition
partitions.deposit	Enter a new BAT into the partition box
partitions.destroy	Destroy the partition box
partitions.discard	Release a BAT variable from the box
partitions.dump	
partitions.epilogue	
partitions.getLastPartition	Obtain the last partition for update
partitions.getRange	Obtain the oid range for a partition
partitions.hasMoreElements	Localize the next partition for processing.
partitions.insert	Add a BAT as a partition to the end of the list.
partitions.newIterator	Create an iterator over the BAT partitions.
partitions.open	Locate and open the partition box
partitions.prelude	
partitions.release	Release a single BAT with its partitions from the box
partitions.releaseAll	Release all partitions in the box

partitions.setCapacity	Limit the content of all remaining BATs
partitions.take	Take a partition from the box
partitions.toString	Get the string representation of an element in the box
pbm.close	Save and close the partition box
pbm.compress	Compress the group to remove oid holes
pbm.deposit	Add a BAT to a PBAT in the partition box
pbm.destroy	Destroy the partition box
pbm.discard	Release a single BAT from a PBAT
pbm.dump	
pbm.epilogue	
pbm.generator	Place holder for generator optimizer
pbm.getComponents	Retrieve the component names of a PBAT
pbm.getLast	Obtain the last partition for update
pbm.getNames	Retrieve the component names of all PBATs
pbm.getNextElement	Localize the next partition for processing.
pbm.getNextName	Locate next element in the partition box
pbm.getRange	Obtain the oid range for a partition
pbm.newIterator	Create an iterator over the BAT partitions.
pbm.open	Locate and open the partition box
pbm.prelude	
pbm.releaseAll	Release a PBAT definitions
pbm.setReadMode	Perform mode change for all components of the partitioned BAT
pbm.setWriteMode	Perform mode change for all components of the partitioned BAT
pbm.take	Retrieve a single component of a PBAT by index
pcre.compile	compile a pattern
pcre.like	
pcre.match	POSIX pattern matching against a string
pcre.null	
pcre.prelude	Initialize pcre
pcre.replace	Replace <code>_all_</code> matches of "pattern" in "origin_str" with "replacement". Parameter "flags" accept these flags: 'i', 'm', 's', and 'x'. 'e': if present, an empty string is considered to be a valid match 'i': if present, the match operates in case-insensitive mode. Otherwise, in case-sensitive mode. 'm': if present, the match operates in multi-line mode. 's': if present, the match operates in "dot-all" The specifications of the flags can be found in "man pcreapi" The flag letters may be repeated. No other letters than 'e', 'i', 'm', 's' and 'x' are allowed in "flags". Returns the replaced string, or if no matches found, the original string.
pcre.select	Select tuples based on the pattern

pcre.sql2pcre	Convert a SQL like pattern with the given escape character into a PCRE pattern.
pcre.uselect	Select tuples based on the pattern, only returning the head
pqueue.dequeue_max	Removes top element of the max-pqueue and updates it
pqueue.dequeue_min	Removes top element of the min-pqueue and updates it
pqueue.enqueue_max	Inserts element (oid,dbl) in the max-pqueue
pqueue.enqueue_min	Inserts element (oid,dbl) in the min-pqueue
pqueue.init	Creates an empty pqueue of bat a's tailtype with maximum size maxsize
pqueue.topn_max	Return the topn elements of the bat t using a max-pqueue
pqueue.topn_min	Return the topn elements of the bat t using a min-pqueue
pqueue.topreplace_max	Replaces top element with input and updates max-pqueue
pqueue.topreplace_min	Replaces top element with input and updates min-pqueue
profiler.activate	Make the specified counter active.
profiler.cleanup	Remove the temporary tables for profiling
profiler.clearTrace	Clear the profiler tables
profiler.closeStream	Stop sending the event records
profiler.clrFilter	Clear the performance trace bit of the selected functions.
profiler.deactivate	Deactivate the counter
profiler.dumpTrace	List the events collected
profiler.getTrace	Get the trace details of a specific event
profiler.openStream	Send the log events to a file
profiler.setAll	Short cut for setFilter(*,*).
profiler.setCachedProfiling	use cached events rather then online
profiler.setEndPoint	End performance tracing after mod.fcn
profiler.setFilter	Generate an event record for all function calls that satisfy the regular expression mod.fcn. A wildcard (*) can be used as name to identify all
profiler.setNone	Short cut for clrFilter(*,*).
profiler.setOfflineProfiling	Sent events over stream
profiler.setOnlineProfiling	Sent events over stream
profiler.setStartPoint	Start performance tracing at mod.fcn
profiler.start	Start performance tracing
profiler.startTrace	Prepare for online tracing using the profile filter
profiler.stop	Stop performance tracing
profiler.stopTrace	Stop online tracing
sema.create	Create an unset sema, with an initial value
sema.destroy	Destroy a semaphore
sema.down	Decrement the semaphore if >0; else block
sema.up	Increment the semaphore
statistics.close	Close the statistics box
statistics.deposit	Enter a new BAT into the statistics box
statistics.destroy	Destroy the statistics box
statistics.discard	Release a BAT variable from the box
statistics.dump	Display the statistics table
statistics.epilogue	Release the resources of the statistics package

statistics.forceUpdate	Bring the statistics up to date for one BAT
statistics.getCount	Return latest stored count information
statistics.getHistogram	Return the latest histogram
statistics.getHotset	Return a table with BAT names that have been touched since the start of the session
statistics.getMax	Return latest stored maximum information
statistics.getMin	Return latest stored minimum information
statistics.getObjects	Return a table with BAT names managed
statistics.getSize	Return latest stored count information
statistics.hasMoreElements	Locate next element in the box
statistics.newIterator	Locate next element in the box
statistics.open	Locate and open the statistics box
statistics.prelude	Initialize the statistics package
statistics.release	Release a single BAT from the box
statistics.releaseAll	Release all variables in the box
statistics.take	Take a variable out of the statistics box
statistics.toString	Get the string representation of an element in the box
statistics.update	Check for stale information
status.batStatistics	Show distribution of bats by kind
status.cpuStatistics	Global cpu usage information
status.getDatabases	Produce a list of known databases in the current dbfarm
status.getPorts	Produce a list of default ports for a specific language
status.getThreads	Produce overview of active threads
status.ioStatistics	Global IO activity information
status.memStatistics	Global memory usage information
status.memUsage	Get a split-up of how much memory blocks are in use.
status.mem_cursize	the amount of physical swapspace in KB that is currently in use
status.mem_maxsize	set the maximum usable amount of physical swapspace in KB
status.vmStatistics	Get a split-up of how much virtual memory blocks are in use.
status.vm_cursize	the amount of logical VM space in KB that is currently in use
status.vm_maxsize	set the maximum usable amount of physical swapspace in KB
str.+	Concatenate two strings.
str.STReplique	
str.STRprelude	
str.asci	Return unicode of head of string
str.chrAt	String array lookup operation.
str.codeset	Return the locale's codeset
str.endsWith	Suffix check.
str.iconv	String codeset conversion
str.insert	Insert a string into another
str.length	Return the length of a string.

str.like	SQL pattern match function
str.locate	Locate the start position of a string
str.ltrim	Strip whitespaces from start of a string.
str.nbytes	Return the string length in bytes.
str.prefix	Extract the prefix of a given length
str.r_search	Reverse search for a char. Returns position, -1 if not found.
str.repeat	
str.replace	Insert a string into another
str.rtrim	Strip whitespaces from end of a string.
str.search	Search for a character. Returns position, -1 if not found.
str.space	
str.startsWith	Prefix check.
str.str	Noop routine.
str.string	Return substring s[offset..offset+count] of a string s[0..n]
str.stringlength	Return the length of a right trimmed string (SQL semantics).
str.substitute	Substitute first occurrence of 'src' by 'dst'. If repeated = true this is repeated while 'src' can be found in the result string. In order to prevent recursion and result strings of unlimited size, repeating is only done iff src is not a substring of dst.
str.substring	Extract a substring from str starting at start, for length len
str.suffix	Extract the suffix of a given length
str.toLower	Convert a string to lower case.
str.toUpper	Convert a string to upper case.
str.trim	Strip whitespaces around a string.
str.unicode	convert a unicode to a character.
str.unicodeAt	get a unicode character (as an int) from a string position.
streams.blocked	open a block based stream
streams.close	close and destroy the stream s
streams.flush	flush the stream
streams.openRead	convert an ascii stream to binary
streams.openReadBytes	open a file stream for reading
streams.openWrite	convert an ascii stream to binary
streams.openWriteBytes	open a file stream for writing
streams.readInt	read integer data from the stream
streams.readString	read string data from the stream
streams.socketRead	open ascii socket stream for reading
streams.socketReadBytes	open a socket stream for reading
streams.socketWrite	open ascii socket stream for writing
streams.socketWriteBytes	open a socket stream for writing
streams.writeInt	write data on the stream
streams.writeStr	write data on the stream
tablet.display	Display a formatted table
tablet.dump	Print all pages with header to a stream
tablet.finish	Free the storage space of the report descriptor

tablet.firstPage	Produce the first page of output
tablet.getPage	Produce the i-th page of output
tablet.getPageCnt	Return the size in number of pages
tablet.header	Display the minimal header for the table
tablet.input	Load a bat using specific format.
tablet.lastPage	Produce the last page of output
tablet.load	Load a bat using specific format.
tablet.nextPage	Produce the next page of output
tablet.output	Send the bat to an output stream.
tablet.page	Display all pages at once without header
tablet.prevPage	Produce the prev page of output
tablet.setColumn	Bind i-th output column to a variable
tablet.setColumnBracket	Format the brackets around a field
tablet.setColumnDecimal	Set the scale and precision for numeric values
tablet.setColumnName	Set the display name for a given column
tablet.setColumnNull	Set the display format for a null value for a given column
tablet.setColumnPosition	Set the character position to use for this field when loading according to fixed (punch-card) layout.
tablet.setColumnWidth	Set the maximal display width for a given column. All values exceeding the length are simply shortened without any notice.
tablet.setDelimiter	Set the column separator.
tablet.setFormat	Initialize a new reporting structure.
tablet.setPivot	The pivot bat identifies the tuples of interest. The only requirement is that all keys mentioned in the pivot tail exist in all BAT parameters of the print comment. The pivot also provides control over the order in which the tuples are produced.
tablet.setProperties	Define the set of properties
tablet.setRowBracket	Format the brackets around a row
tablet.setStream	Redirect the output to a stream.
tablet.setTableBracket	Format the brackets around a table
timestamp.!=	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.<	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.<=	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.=	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.>	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.>=	Equality of two timestamps
timestamp.epoch	unix-time (epoch) support: seconds since epoch
timestamp.isnil	Nil test for timestamp value
timestamp.unix_epoch	The Unix epoch time (00:00:00 UTC on January 1, 1970)
transaction.abort	Abort changes in certain BATs.
transaction.alpha	List insertions since last commit.
transaction.clean	Declare a BAT clean without flushing to disk.
transaction.commit	Commit changes in certain BATs.
transaction.delta	List deletions since last commit.

transaction.sync	Save all persistent BATs
tzone.str	
tzone.timestamp	Utility function to create a timestamp from a number of seconds since the Unix epoch
unix.getenv	Get the environment variable string.
unix.setenv	Set the environment variable string.
url.getAnchor	Extract the URL anchor (reference)
url.getBaseName	Extract the URL base file name
url.getContent	Get the URL resource in a local file
url.getContext	Get the path context of a URL
url.getDirectory	Extract directory names from the URL
url.getDomain	Extract Internet domain from the URL
url.getExtension	Extract the file extension of the URL
url.getFile	Extract the last file name of the URL
url.getHost	Extract the server name from the URL
url.getPort	Extract the port id from the URL
url.getProtocol	Extract the protocol from the URL
url.getQuery	Extract the query string from the URL
url.getQueryArg	Extract argument mappings from the URL
url.getRobotURL	Extract the location of the robot control file
url.getUser	Extract the user identity from the URL
url.isaURL	Check conformity of the URL syntax
url.new	Construct URL from protocol, host, and file
url.url	Create an URL from a string literal
user.main	
zrule.define	Introduce a synonym timezone rule.
>	