

# What is the piRate, Snake & Cup of Coffee Doing in My Database

SQL Server Extensibility Framework & External Languages

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# Niels Obligatory Shameless Self Promo

- Software Architect - Derivco.
- Author - "First Look at SQL Server 2005 for Developers".
- Microsoft Data Platform MVP.
- Researcher / Instructor - DevelopMentor.
- Speaker - TechEd, DevWeek, SQL Pass, etc.
- Longtime user of SQL Server.
- Working closely with MS around SQL Server.

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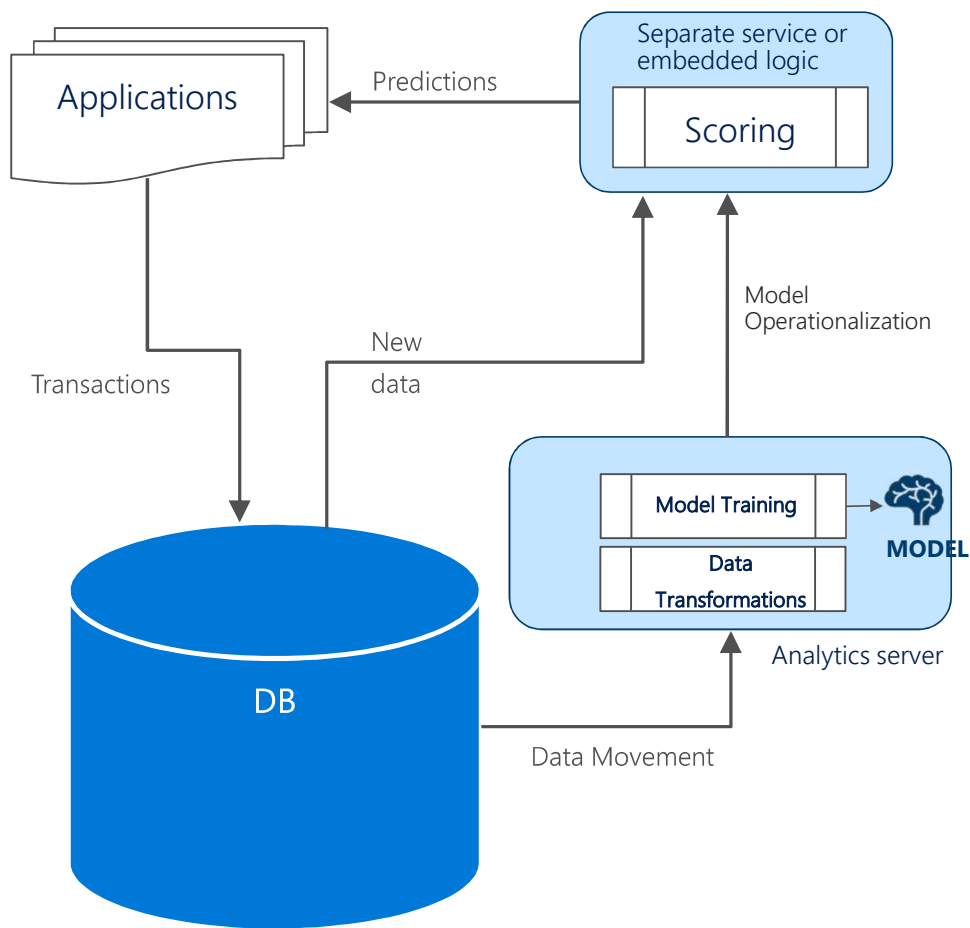
# SQL Server Language History

- Dinosaur era (i.e. pre. SQL Server 2005):
  - SQL.
  - T-SQL.
  - Extended stored procedures (XP).
- SQL Server 2005:
  - SQLCLR!
- SQL Server 2016:
  - R
- SQL Server 2017:
  - Python

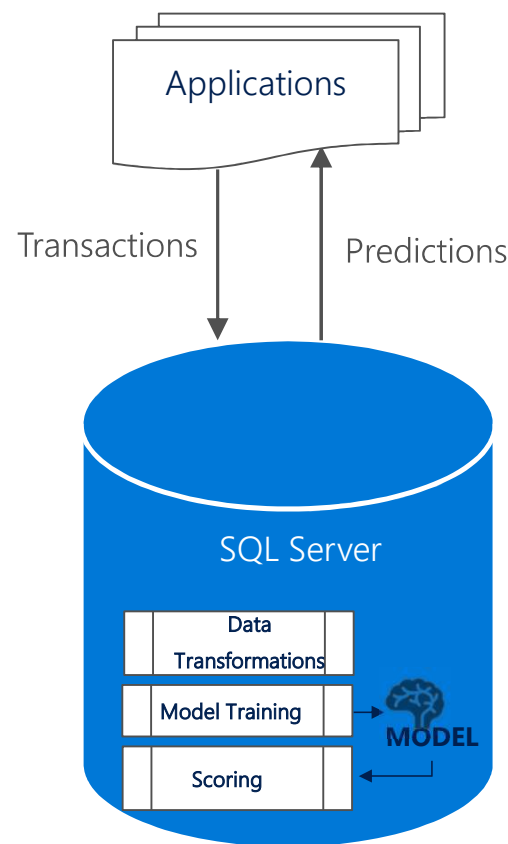
# Why In-database ML with SQL Server?

- Better Collaboration and Insights Sharing
- Streamlined Deployment of R/Python Scripts and Models
- Faster Time to Insights
- Better Security and Compliance

# Streamline Productivity and Simplify Deployment



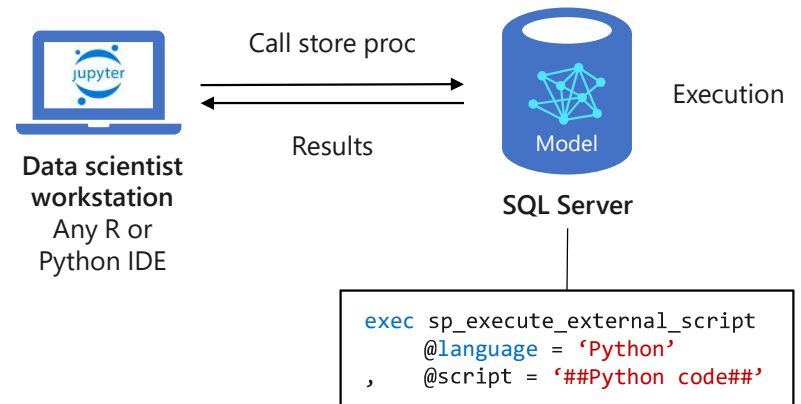
Machine Learning outside of DB



In-DB Machine Learning

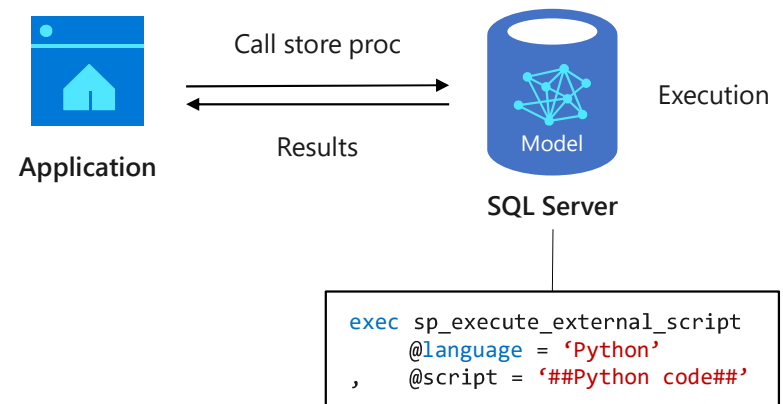
# Data Scientists: Explore, Develop Models, Deploy

- Work with full datasets, no data movements.
- Use your favorite IDE, leverage power of SQL Server.
- Use any open source package in-db.
- Leverage scalable, fast MS algorithms.
- Streamlined model deployment.
- Model version management in-db.



# Data and Application Developer - Model Consumption

- App developers: make applications intelligent:
  - Consume model by calling T-SQL procs.
  - No knowledge of models.
  - No conversions into other languages needed.
- Data developers: leverage the power of R/Python:
  - General purpose data processing.
  - Powerful data visualizations.





# Run R & Python In-Db

```
1 EXEC sp_execute_external_script
2 @language =N'R',
3 @script=N'
4 OutputDataSet <- InputDataSet;
5 ',
6 @input_data_1 =N'SELECT 1 AS hello'
7 WITH RESULT SETS ([[hello] int not null));
8 GO
9
```

RESULTS

	hello
1	1

```
1 EXEC sp_execute_external_script
2 @language =N'Python',
3 @script=N'
4 OutputDataSet = InputDataSet;
5 ',
6 @input_data_1 =N'SELECT 1 AS hello'
7 WITH RESULT SETS ([[hello] int not null));
8 GO
9
```

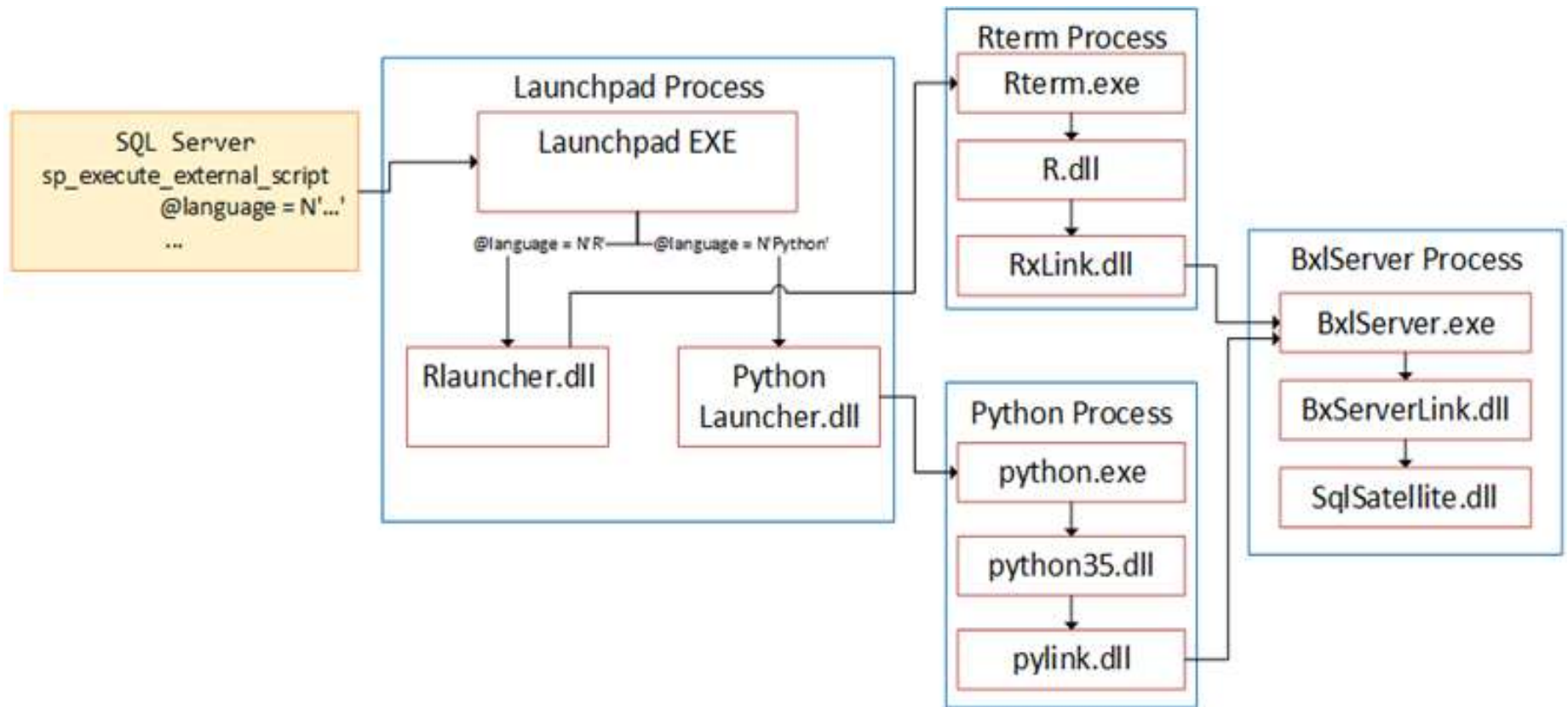
RESULTS

	hello
1	1

# External Languages

- R & Python called external languages.
- External to SQL Server.
- Does not run in the same memory space/process.
- Quite opposite to SQLCLR, similar to XP.

# Architecture - I



# SQL Server Language History - II

- SQL Server 2017 (recap):
  - R & Python - SQL Server Machine Learning Services.
- SQL Server 2019:
  - Java
  - Wait a minute, did you say Java - Microsoft & Java?
- Why Java?

# Why Java?

- Java big in Big Data (Spark etc.).
- More use cases than pure ML.
- Java compiled code - performance.
- Certain ML frameworks require Java (JVM).

# Extensibility Framework

- Microsoft introduced the SQL Server Extensibility Framework.
- A way to incorporate arbitrary languages in SQL Server.
- C++ dll acts as a "bridge" between SQL Server and the application.
- The dll exposes well known interfaces which SQL Server calls into.
- The dll loads the external language runtime and hosts the application.

# Registering an External Language

- To use an external language, its dll needs to be registered.
  - Any language except for R/Python.
- The language is registered per database in an instance.
- You register the language with `CREATE EXTERNAL LANGUAGE`.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL LANGUAGE <lang_name>
[ AUTHORIZATION <owner_name> ]
FROM (CONTENT = { <file_path> | <content_bits>,
      FILE_NAME = <external_lang_file_name>
      [ , PLATFORM = <platform> ]
      [ , PARAMETERS = <external_lang_parameters> ]
      [ , ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLES = <external_lang_env_variables>
    > ] )
[;]

-- SELECT * FROM sys.external_languages
```

# Using an External Language

- You have registered an external language - now what?
- You place your code in a well known place, or in the database.
  - If well known place, the language dll need to understand where to load the code from.
- To place the code in the database you use CREATE EXTERNAL LIBRARY.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL LIBRARY <library_name>
[ AUTHORIZATION <owner_name> ]
FROM (CONTENT = { <file_path> | <library_bits> }
      [, PLATFORM = <platform> ])
WITH ( LANGUAGE = <language> )
[ ; ]

-- SELECT * FROM sys.external_libraries
```



# Calling External Language Methods / Scripts

- Entry point is `sp_execute_external_script`.
  - Regardless if it is scripting language, or compiled language.
- The language extension must know what to do.

```
EXECUTE sp_execute_external_script
    @language = N'<language>',
    @script = N'<script> | <method>',
    [ @input_data_1 = N'<input_data>' ]
    [ , @input_data_1_name = N'<input_data_1_name>' ]
    [ , @output_data_1_name = N'<output_data_1_name>' ]
    [ , @parallel = 0 | 1 ]
    [ , @params = ] N'@parameter_name data_type [ OUT | OUTPUT ] [ ,...n ]'
    [ , @parameter1 = ] 'value1' [ OUT | OUTPUT ] [ ,...n ]
[ WITH <execute_option> ]
[;]
```

# Examples

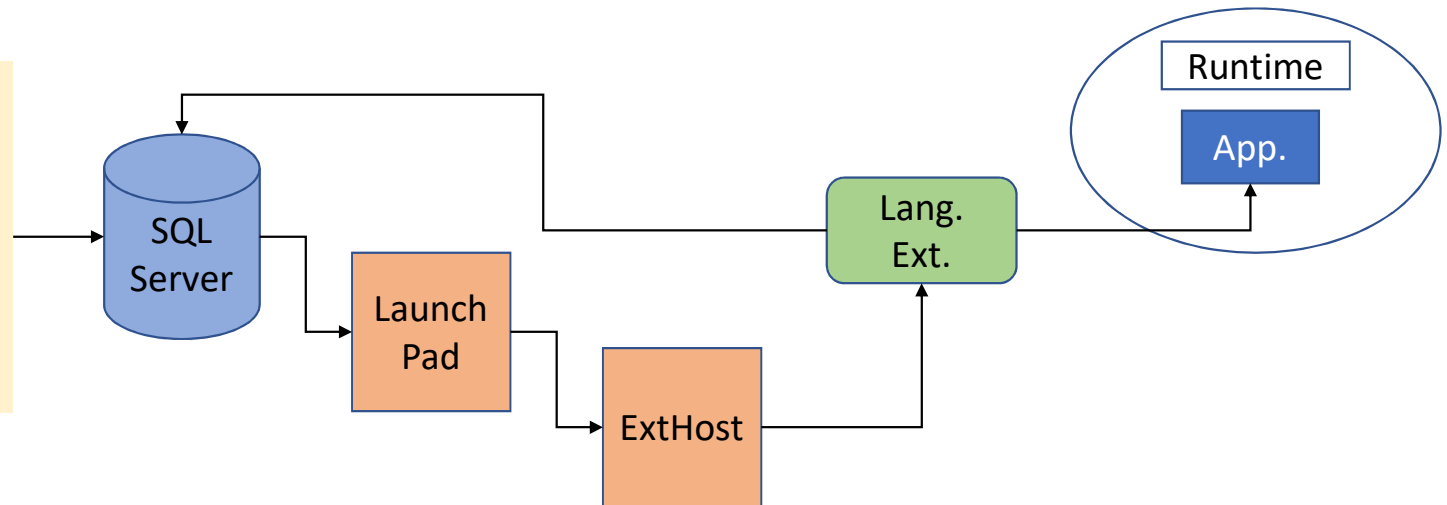
```
EXEC sp_execute_external_script @language =N'R',
                                @script=N'OutputDataSet<-InputDataSet',
                                @input_data_1 =N'SELECT 42'
WITH RESULT SETS ([TheAnswer from R] int not null);
```

```
EXEC sp_execute_external_script @language =N'Python',
                                @script=N'OutputDataSet = InputDataSet',
                                @input_data_1 =N'SELECT 42'
WITH RESULT SETS ([TheAnswer from Python] int not null);
```

```
DECLARE @p1 int = 21;
DECLARE @p2 int = 21;
EXEC sp_execute_external_script
    @language = N'Java'
    , @script = N'sql.JavaTest1'
    , @params = N'@x int, @y int'
    , @x = @p1
    , @y = @p2
GO
```

# Architecture - II

```
DECLARE @p1 int = 21;  
DECLARE @p2 int = 21;  
EXEC sp_execute_external_script  
    @language = N'Java'  
    , @script = N'sql.JavaTest1'  
    , @params = N'@x int, @y int'  
    , @x = @p1  
    , @y = @p2  
GO
```



# Java Code

- Code needs to be written in a specific way.
  - Class needs to inherit a class from an MS developed SDK.
- The class has an execute method which is called from the language extension.
- Helper classes for parameters and datasets.

# Java Code Example

```
package sql;
import com.microsoft.sqlserver.javalangextension.*;
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;

public class JavaTest1 extends AbstractSqlServerExtensionExecutor {

    public JavaTest1() {
        executorExtensionVersion = SQLSERVER_JAVA_LANG_EXTENSION_V1;
        executorInputDatasetClassName = PrimitiveDataset.class.getName();
        executorOutputDatasetClassName = PrimitiveDataset.class.getName();
    }

    public PrimitiveDataset execute(PrimitiveDataset input,
                                    LinkedHashMap<String, Object> params) {

        int x = (int)params.get("x");
        int y = (int)params.get("y");

        System.out.printf("The result of adding %d and %d = %d", x, y, x + y);
        return null;
    }
}
```

```
DECLARE @p1 int = 21;
DECLARE @p2 int = 21;
EXEC sp_execute_external_script
    @language = N'Java'
    , @script = N'sql.JavaTest1'
    , @params = N'@x int, @y int'
    , @x = @p1
    , @y = @p2
GO
```

# Deploy Java Code

- Deploy via CREATE EXTERNAL LIBRARY.
- Best practice to deploy .jar file.
- Need to deploy SDK as well.

```
-- deploy Java SDK
CREATE EXTERNAL LIBRARY javaSDK
FROM (CONTENT = 'W:\mssql-java-lang-extension.jar')
WITH (LANGUAGE = 'Java');
GO
```

```
-- deploy Java App
CREATE EXTERNAL LIBRARY mySqlJar2
FROM (CONTENT = 'W:\sql-1.0.jar')
WITH (LANGUAGE = 'Java');
GO
```

# Future

- In SQL Server 2019:
  - R
  - Python
  - Java
  - More languages are on the way.
- Microsoft will open source the extensibility framework.
  - The Java SDK already open source.

# Summary

- External languages:
  - R
  - Python
  - Java
- Code executes outside of SQL Server memory, and process space.
- Extensibility framework allows you to enable other languages.
- To enable a language a C++ extension dll is required.





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Thank You!  
Questions?

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