

COMP 543: Tools & Models for Data Science

Imperative SQL 2

Chris Jermaine & Risa Myers

Rice University



More Interesting Cursor Example

? Write a stored procedure giving the name and height of the tallest peak in a region.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    getTallestPeak(whichRegion TEXT,
        OUT finalBestName TEXT, finalBestHeight INTEGER) AS
$$
BEGIN
    ...
END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql ;
```

More Interesting Cursor Example

- Body 1: Declare control variables as well as the cursor

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
  getTallestPeak(whichRegion TEXT,
    OUT finalBestName TEXT, finalBestHeight INTEGER) AS
$$
DECLARE
  peakName TEXT;
  bestName TEXT;
  peakHeight INTEGER DEFAULT -1;
  bestHeight INTEGER DEFAULT -1;
  peakCursor CURSOR FOR SELECT name, elev
    FROM Peak WHERE Region = whichRegion;
BEGIN
END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

More Interesting Cursor Example

- Body 2: Open cursor and loop to find the tallest peak

```
BEGIN
OPEN peakCursor;
LOOP
    FETCH peakCursor INTO peakname, peakHeight;
    EXIT WHEN NOT FOUND;
    IF peakHeight > bestHeight THEN
        bestHeight = peakHeight;
        bestName = peakName;
    END IF;
END LOOP;
CLOSE peakCursor;
```

More Interesting Cursor Example

- Body 3: return the result

```
finalBestName = bestName;  
finalBestHeight = bestHeight;  
END;  
$$  
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

- To call:

```
SELECT * FROM getTallestPeak('Corocoran_to_Whitney');  
  
or  
  
SELECT getTallestPeak('Corocoran_to_Whitney');
```

Important: Don't EVER Write Such Code!

- I wrote code that looped to find the tallest
 - Terrible idea!
 - LIMIT k would be shorter, easier, faster
 - Rule: use AS MUCH declarative code as possible
 - Only use loops, etc. when you MUST
 - Sometimes 3+ orders of magnitude speed difference

Implicit Cursor Version

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
```

```
  getTallestPeakImplicit(whichRegion TEXT, OUT finalBestName TEXT,  
    OUT finalBestHeight INTEGER) AS
```

```
$$
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
  bestName TEXT;  
  bestHeight INTEGER DEFAULT -1;  
  row_data RECORD;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  FOR row_data IN SELECT name, elev FROM Peak WHERE Region = whichRegion  
  LOOP
```

```
    IF row_data.elev > bestHeight THEN  
      bestHeight = row_data.elev;  
      bestName = row_data.name;
```

```
    END IF;
```

```
  END LOOP;
```

```
  finalBestName = bestName;  
  finalBestHeight = bestHeight;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

Implicit or Explicit?

- Implicit cursors are unique(ish?) to Postgres
 - Less portable
- But they are easier to use
- Limitations?
 - One direction only (?)

Returning Relations

- RETURNS TABLE(<list of names, type pairs>)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    tableValuedFunctionPLSQL(x INTEGER)
    RETURNS TABLE (f1 INTEGER, f2 TEXT ) AS
$$
DECLARE
    queryString TEXT;
BEGIN
    RETURN QUERY SELECT x, CAST(x AS TEXT) || '_is_text';
END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;

SELECT * FROM tableValuedFunctionPLSQL(5)
```

Returning Relations using SQL language

- RETURNS TABLE(<list of names, type pairs>)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    tableValuedFunction(x INTEGER)
    RETURNS TABLE (f1 INTEGER, f2 TEXT )
AS
$$
    SELECT x, CAST(x AS TEXT) || '_is_text';
$$
LANGUAGE sql;

SELECT * FROM tableValuedFunction(5)
```

- Stored procedures that fire in response to some event
- Standard options
 - Events: UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE
 - Timing: BEFORE/AFTER: run only once triggering action succeeds
- Some RDBMSs
 - Triggers: Typically not run when TRUNCATE is called on a table

Trigger Special Variables

- old: table containing old versions of records
- new: table containing new versions

	INSERT	
	Before	After
old.	N/A	N/A
new.	new	new

	UPDATE	
	Before	After
old.	old	old
new.	new	new

	DELETE	
	Before	After
old.	old	old
new.	N/A	N/A

Trigger Example

- Write a trigger that catches updates to peak table, prints an error message and does not process
- Write the function first
- Then create a trigger that calls the function

Trigger: Function Framework

- NOTE: Return type of `TRIGGER`
- NOTE: No arguments

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    ignorePeakUpdate() RETURNS TRIGGER AS
$$
DECLARE

    ...

BEGIN

    ...

END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

```
BEGIN
    RAISE NOTICE 'You_changed_the_height_of_\%', old.name ;
    RAISE NOTICE 'from_\%_to_\%.', old.elev, new.elev ;
    RAISE NOTICE 'I_am_ignoring_it.';

    RETURN OLD;
END;
```

- NOTE: Multiple lines used here only for formatting reasons. Can all be done on one line

Trigger Example

- Write a trigger that catches updates to peak table, prints error message and does not process

```
CREATE TRIGGER checkHeight  
BEFORE UPDATE ON peak  
FOR EACH ROW  
EXECUTE PROCEDURE ignorePeakUpdate()
```


Temporary Tables

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE myMap (  
    myKey INTEGER,  
    myValue VARCHAR(200),  
    PRIMARY KEY (myKey)  
);
```

■ When to use

- Passing lots of data
- Short life span (current session only)
- Debugging

Questions?