SQL Functions

- SQL queries can use sophisticated math operations and functions
  - Can compute simple functions, aggregates
  - Can compute and filter results
- Sometimes, apps require specialized computations
  - Would like to use these in SQL queries, too
- SQL provides a mechanism for defining functions
  - Called User-Defined Functions (UDFs)
SQL Functions (2)

- Can be defined in a procedural SQL language, or in an external language
  - SQL:1999, SQL:2003 both specify a language for declaring functions and procedures
- Different vendors provide their own languages
  - Oracle: PL/SQL
  - Microsoft: Transact-SQL (T-SQL)
  - PostgreSQL: PL/pgSQL
  - MySQL: stored procedure support strives to follow specifications (and mostly does)
  - Some also support external languages: Java, C, C#, etc.
- As usual, lots of variation in features and syntax
A SQL function to count how many bank accounts a particular customer has:

```sql
CREATE FUNCTION account_count(
    customer_name VARCHAR(20)
) RETURNS INTEGER
BEGIN
    DECLARE a_count INTEGER;
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO a_count FROM depositor AS d
    WHERE d.customer_name = customer_name;
    RETURN a_count;
END
```

- Function can take arguments and return values
- Can use SQL statements and other operations in body
Example SQL Function (2)

- Can use our function for individual accounts:
  
  ```sql
  SELECT account_count('Johnson');
  ```

- Can include in computed results:
  
  ```sql
  SELECT customer_name,
         account_count(customer_name) AS accts
  FROM customer;
  ```

- Can include in **WHERE** clause:
  
  ```sql
  SELECT customer_name FROM customer
  WHERE account_count(customer_name) > 1;
  ```
Arguments and Return-Values

- Functions can take any number of arguments (even 0)
- Functions must return a value
  - Specify type of value in RETURNS clause
- From our example:
  ```sql
  CREATE FUNCTION account_count(
      customer_name VARCHAR(20)
  ) RETURNS INTEGER
  ```
  - One argument named `customer_name`, type is `VARCHAR(20)`
  - Returns some `INTEGER` value
Table Functions

- SQL:2003 spec. includes table functions
  - Return a whole table as their result
  - Can be used in FROM clause
- A generalization of views
  - Can be considered to be parameterized views
  - Call function with specific arguments
  - Result is a relation based on those arguments
- Although SQL:2003 not broadly supported yet, most DBMSes provide a feature like this
  - ...in various ways, of course...
Function Bodies and Variables

- Blocks of procedural SQL commands are enclosed with `BEGIN` and `END`
  - Defines a compound statement
  - Can have nested `BEGIN ... END` blocks
- Variables are specified with `DECLARE` statement
  - Must appear at start of a block
  - Initial value is `NULL`
  - Can initialize to some other value with `DEFAULT` syntax
  - Scope of a variable is within its block
  - Variables in inner blocks can shadow variables in outer blocks
Example Blocks and Variables

- Our `account_count` function's body:
  
  ```sql
  BEGIN
    DECLARE a_count INTEGER;
    
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO a_count FROM depositor AS d 
    WHERE d.customer_name = customer_name;
    
    RETURN a_count;
  END
  ```

- A simple integer variable with initial value:
  
  ```sql
  BEGIN
    DECLARE result INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
    ...
    END
  ```
Assigning To Variables

- Can use `SELECT ... INTO` syntax
  - For assigning the result of a query into a variable
    ```sql
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO a_count
    FROM depositor AS d
    WHERE d.customer_name = customer_name;
    ```
  - Query must produce a single row

  Note: `SELECT INTO` sometimes has multiple meanings!
  This form is specific to the body of stored routines.
  - e.g. frequently used to create a temp table from a `SELECT`

- Can also use `SET` syntax
  - For assigning result of a math expression to a variable
    ```sql
    SET result = n * (n + 1) / 2;
    ```
Assigning Multiple Variables

- Can assign to multiple variables using `SELECT INTO` syntax

- Example: Want both the number of accounts and the total balance

```
DECLARE a_count INTEGER;
DECLARE total_balance NUMERIC(12,2);

SELECT COUNT(*), SUM(balance) INTO a_count, total_balance
FROM depositor AS d NATURAL JOIN account
WHERE d.customer_name = customer_name;
```
Another Example

- Simple function to compute sum of 1..N
  ```sql
  CREATE FUNCTION sum_n(n INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER BEGIN
    DECLARE result INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
    SET result = n * (n + 1) / 2;
    RETURN result;
  END
  ```

- Lots of extra work in that! To simplify:
  ```sql
  CREATE FUNCTION sum_n(n INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER BEGIN
    RETURN n * (n + 1) / 2;
  END
  ```
Dropping Functions

- Can’t simply overwrite functions in the database
  - Same as tables, views, etc.

- First, drop old version of function:
  ```
  DROP FUNCTION sum_n;
  ```

- Then create new version of function:
  ```
  CREATE FUNCTION sum_n(n INTEGER)
  RETURNS INTEGER
  BEGIN
    RETURN n * (n + 1) / 2;
  END
  ```
SQL Procedures

- Functions have specific limitations
  - Must return a value
  - All arguments are input-only
  - Typically cannot affect current transaction status (i.e. function cannot commit, rollback, etc.)
  - Usually not allowed to modify tables, except in particular circumstances

- Stored procedures are more general constructs without these limitations
  - Generally can’t be used in same places as functions
  - e.g. can’t use in `SELECT` clause
  - Procedures don’t return a value like functions do
Example Procedure

- Write a procedure that returns both the number of accounts a customer has, and their total balance
  - Results are passed back using out-parameters
    ```sql
    CREATE PROCEDURE account_summary(
        IN customer_name VARCHAR(20),
        OUT a_count INTEGER,
        OUT total_balance NUMERIC(12,2)
    )
    BEGIN
        SELECT COUNT(*), SUM(balance) INTO a_count, total_balance
        FROM depositor AS d NATURAL JOIN account
        WHERE d.customer_name = customer_name;
    END
    ```
- Default parameter type is IN
Calling a Procedure

- Use the CALL statement to invoke a procedure
  
  ```sql
  CALL account_summary(...);
  ```

- To use this procedure, must also have variables to receive the values

- MySQL SQL syntax:
  
  ```sql
  CALL account_summary('Johnson',
                        @j_count, @j_total);
  SELECT @j_count, @j_total;
  ```

- @var declares a temporary session variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>@j_cnt</th>
<th>@j_tot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditional Operations

- SQL provides an if-then-else construct
  
  ```
  IF cond₁ THEN command₁
  ELSEIF cond₂ THEN command₂
  ELSE command₃
  END IF
  ```

- Branches can also specify compound statements instead of single statements

  - Enclose compound statements with `BEGIN` and `END`

- Can leave out `ELSEIF` and/or `ELSE` clauses, as usual
Looping Constructs

- SQL also provides looping constructs

- **WHILE** loop:
  
  DECLARE n INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
  WHILE n < 10 DO
    SET n = n + 1;
  END WHILE;

- **REPEAT** loop:
  
  REPEAT
    SET n = n - 1;
  UNTIL n = 0
  END REPEAT;
Iteration Over Query Results

- Sometimes need to issue a query, then iterate over each row in result
  - Perform more sophisticated operations than a simple SQL query can perform

- Examples:
  - Many kinds of values that standard OLTP databases can’t compute quickly!
  - Assign a rank to a collection of rows:
    - Can compare each row to all other rows, typically with a cross-join
    - Or, sort rows then iterate over results, assigning rank values
  - Given web logs containing individual HTTP request records:
    - Compute each client’s “visit length,” from requests that are within 20 minutes of some other request from the same client
Cursors

- Need to issue a query to fetch specific results
- Then, need to iterate through each row in the result
  - Operate on each row’s values individually
- A cursor is an iterator over rows in a result set
  - Cursor refers to one row in query results
  - Can access row’s values through the cursor
  - Can move cursor forward through results
- Cursors can provide different features
  - Read-only vs. read-write
  - Forward-only vs. bidirectional
  - Static vs. dynamic (when concurrent changes occur)
Cursor Notes

- Cursors can be expensive
- Can the operation use a normal SQL query instead?
  - (Usually, the answer is yes…)
  - Cursors let you do what databases do, but slower
- Cursors might also hold system resources until they are finished
  - e.g. DB might store query results in a temporary table, to provide a read-only, static view of query result
- Syntax varies widely across DBMSes
- Most external DB connectivity APIs provide cursor capabilities
Stored Routines and Cursors

- Can use cursors inside stored procedures and UDFs
- Syntax from the book:
  
  DECLARE n INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
  FOR r AS SELECT balance FROM account
      WHERE branch_name='Perryridge'
  DO
      SET n = n + r.balance;
  END FOR

  - Iterates over account balances from Perryridge branch, summing balances
  - \( r \) is implicitly a cursor
    - \textbf{FOR} construct automatically moves the cursor forward
  - (Could compute this with a simple SQL query, too...)
MySQL Cursor Syntax

- Must explicitly declare cursor variable
  
  ```sql
  DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR SELECT ... ;
  ```

- Open cursor to use query results:
  ```sql
  OPEN cur;
  ```

- Fetch values from cursor into variables
  ```sql
  FETCH cur INTO var1, var2, ... ;
  ```
  - Next row is fetched, and values are stored into specified variables
  - Must specify the same number of variables as columns in the result
  - A specific error condition is flagged to indicate end of results

- Close cursor at end of operation
  ```sql
  CLOSE cur;
  ```
  - Also happens automatically at end of enclosing block
Handling Errors

- Many situations where errors can occur in stored procedures
  - Called conditions
  - Includes errors, warnings, other signals
  - Can also include user-defined conditions

- Handlers can be defined for conditions

- When a condition is signaled, its handler is invoked
  - Handler can specify whether to continue running the procedure, or whether to exit procedure instead
Predefined conditions:

- **NOT FOUND**
  - Query fetched no results, or command processed no results

- **SQLWARNING**
  - Non-fatal SQL problem occurred

- **SQLEXCEPTION**
  - Serious SQL error occurred
Conditions (2)

- Can also define application-specific conditions
  - Examples:
    - “Account overdraft!”
    - “Inventory of item hit zero.”

- Syntax for declaring conditions:
  ```
  DECLARE acct_overdraft CONDITION
  DECLARE zero_inventory CONDITION
  ```

- Not every DBMS supports generic conditions
  - e.g. MySQL supports assigning names to existing SQL error codes, but not creating new conditions
Handlers

- Can declare handlers for specific conditions
- Handler specifies statements to execute
- Handler also specifies what should happen next:
  - Continue running the procedure where it left off
  - Exit the stored procedure completely

- Syntax:
  - A continue-handler:
    
    ```
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR condition statement
    ```
  - An exit-handler:
    
    ```
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR condition statement
    ```
  - Can also specify a statement-block instead of an individual statement
Handlers (2)

- Handlers can do very simple things
  - e.g. set a flag to indicate some situation

- Can also do very complicated things
  - e.g. insert rows into other tables to log failure situations
  - e.g. properly handle an overdrawn account
Declared as a function – returns a value

CREATE FUNCTION acct_total(cust_name VARCHAR(20))
RETURNS NUMERIC(12,2)
BEGIN

-- Variables to accumulate into
DECLARE bal NUMERIC(12,2);
DECLARE total NUMERIC(12,2) DEFAULT 0;

-- Cursor, and flag for when fetching is done
DECLARE done INT DEFAULT 0;
DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR
    SELECT balance
    FROM account NATURAL JOIN depositor AS d
    WHERE d.customer_name = cust_name;
-- When fetch is complete, handler sets flag
-- 02000 is MySQL error for "zero rows fetched"
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '02000'
    SET done = 1;

OPEN cur;
REPEAT
    FETCH cur INTO bal;
    IF NOT done THEN
        SET total = total + bal;
    END IF;
UNTIL done END REPEAT;
CLOSE cur;
RETURN total;
END
Can compute total balances now:

```sql
SELECT customer_name,
       acct_total(customer_name) AS total
FROM customer;
```

**Result:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>customer_name</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curry</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majeris</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBride</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>1325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stored Routine Benefits

- Very effective for manipulating large datasets in unusual ways, within the database
  - Don’t incur communications overhead of sending commands and exchanging data
  - Database can frequently perform such tasks more efficiently than the applications can
- Often used to provide a secure interface to data
  - e.g. banks will lock down data tables, and only expose certain operations through stored procedures
- Can encapsulate business logic in procedures
  - Forbid invalid states by requiring all operations go through stored procedures
Stored Routine Drawbacks

- Increases load on database system
  - Can reduce performance for all operations being performed by DBMS
  - Need to make sure the operation really requires a stored procedure…
    - Most projects do not need stored procedures!

- Very hard to migrate to a different DBMS
  - Different vendors’ procedural languages have many distinct features and limitations