Prof. Dr.-Ing. Stefan Deßloch
AG Heterogene Informationssysteme
Geb. 36, Raum 329
Tel. 0631/205 3275
dessloch@informatik.uni-kl.de

Technische Universität
Kaiserslautern

Chapter 3
DB-Gateways

Outline

- Coupling DBMS and programming languages
  - approaches
  - requirements
- Programming Model (JDBC)
  - overview
  - DB connection model
  - transactions
- Data Access in Distributed Information System Middleware
- DB-Gateways
  - architectures
    - ODBC
    - JDBC
- SQL/OLB – embedded SQL in Java
- Summary

Coupling Approaches – Overview

- Static Embedded SQL
  - static SQL queries are embedded in the programming language
    - cursors to bridge so-called impedance mismatch
  - preprocessor converts SQL into function calls of the programming language
    - potential performance advantages (early query compilation)
    - vendor-specific precompiler and target interface
    - resulting code is not portable
- Dynamic Embedded SQL
  - SQL queries can be created dynamically by the program
    - character strings interpreted as SQL statements by an SQL system
  - preprocessor is still required
    - only late query compilation
    - same drawbacks regarding portability as for static embedded
- Call-Level Interface (CLI)
  - standard library of functions that can be linked to the program
  - same capabilities as (static and dynamic) embedded
    - SQL queries are string parameters of function invocation
  - avoids vendor-specific precompiler, allows to write/produce binary-portable programs

Coupling Approaches (Examples)

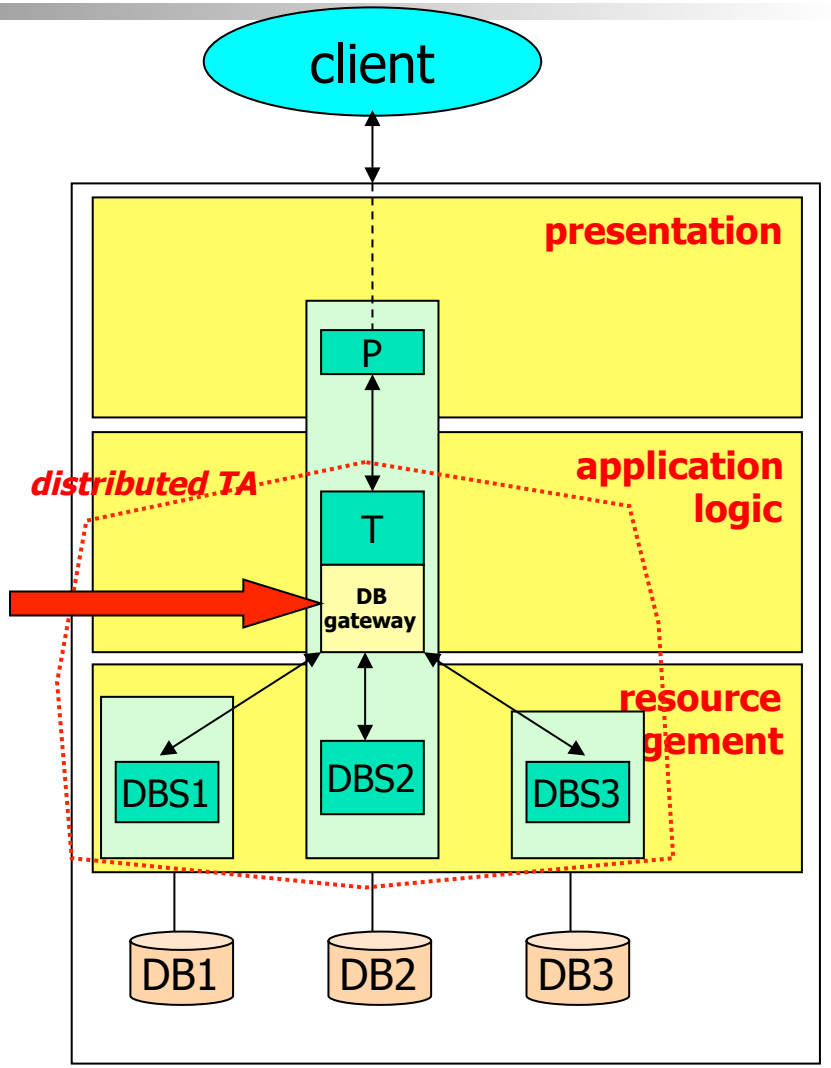
- Embedded SQL
  - static
    - Example:
      exec sql declare c **cursor for**
      SELECT empno FROM Employees WHERE dept = :deptno_var;
      exec sql open c;
      exec sql fetch c **into** :empno_var;
  - dynamic
    - Example:
      strcpy(stmt, "SELECT empno FROM Employees WHERE dept = ?");
      exec sql prepare s1 **from** :stmt;
      exec sql declare c **cursor for** s1;
      exec sql open c **using** :deptno_var;
      exec sql fetch c **into** :empno_var;
- Call-Level Interface (CLI)
    - Example:
      strcpy(stmt, "SELECT empno FROM Employees WHERE dept = ?");
      SQLPrepare(st_handle, stmt, …);
      SQLBindParam(st_handle, 1, …, &deptno_var, …);
      SQLBindCol(st_handle, 1, …, &empno_var, …);
      SQLExecute(st_handle);
      SQLFetch(st_handle);

Standard Call Level Interfaces - Requirements

- Uniform database access
  - query language (SQL)
  - meta data (both query results and DB-schema)
    - Alternative: SQL Information Schema
  - programming interface
- Portability
  - call level interface (CLI)
    - no vendor-specific pre-compiler
    - application binaries are portable
    - but: increased application complexity
  - dynamic binding of vendor-specific run-time libraries
- Dynamic, late binding to specific DB/DBS
  - late query compilation
  - flexibility vs. performance

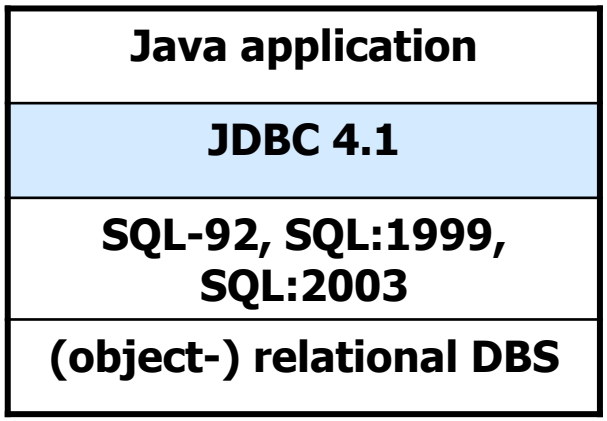
Additional Requirements for DB-Gateways

- Remote data access
- Multiple simultaneously active DB-connections within the same application thread
  - to the same DB
  - to different DBs
  - within the same (distributed) transaction
- Simultaneous access to multiple DBMS
  - architecture supports use of (multiple) DBMS-specific drivers
  - coordinated by a driver manager
- Support for vendor-specific extensions

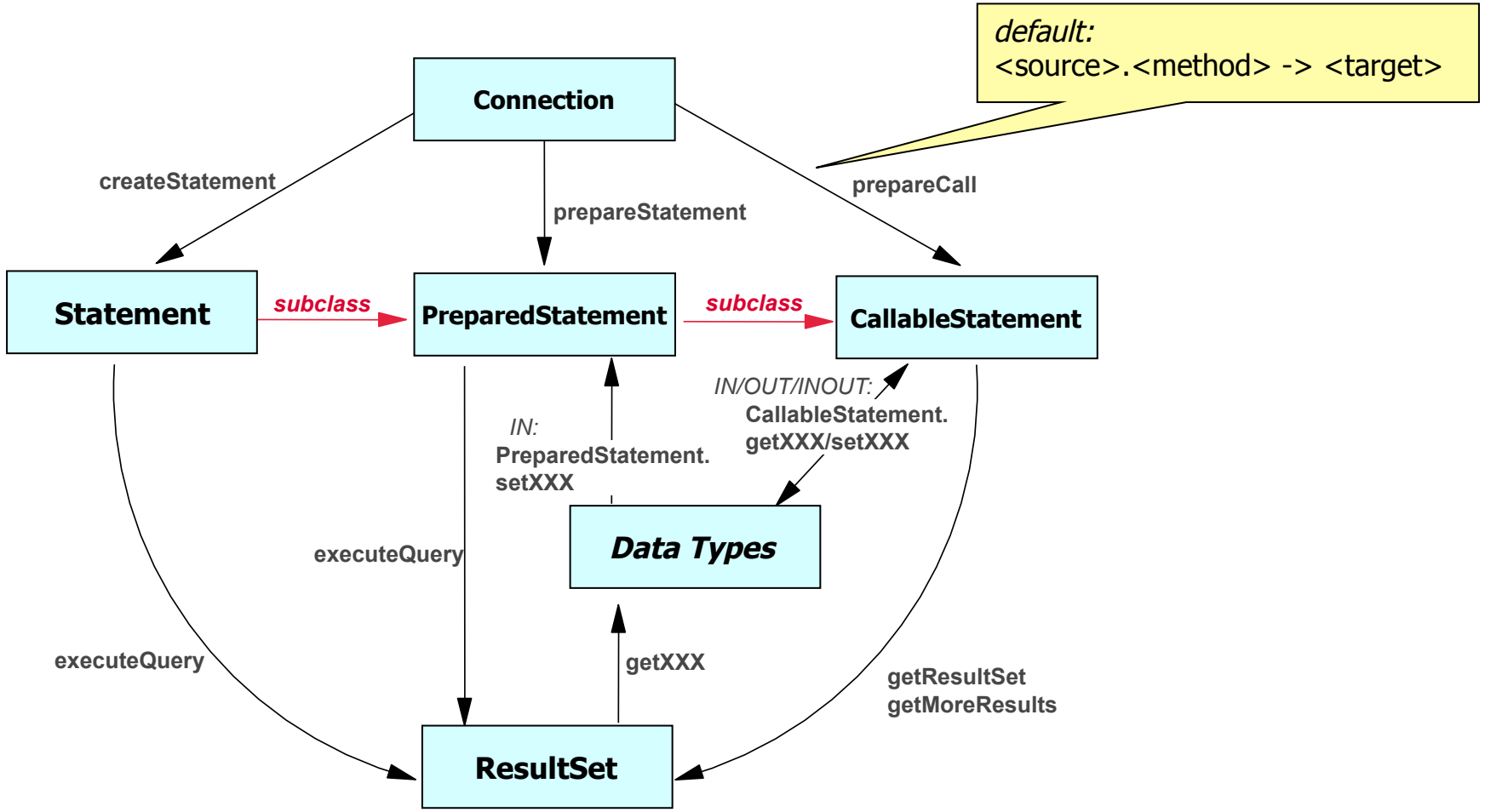


Historical Development

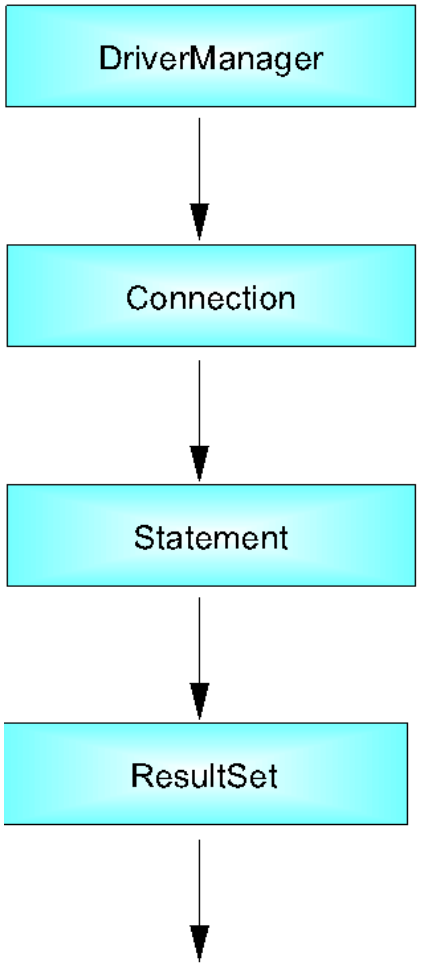
- ODBC: Open Database Connectivity
  - introduced in 1992 by Microsoft
  - quickly became a de-facto standard
    - ODBC drivers available for almost any DBMS
  - "blueprint" for ISO SQL/CLI standard
- JDBC
  - introduced in 1997, initially defined by SUN, based on ODBC approach
    - leverages advantages of Java (compared to C) for the API
  - abstraction layer between Java programs and SQL
  - current version: JDBC 4.1 (July 2011)



JDBC – Core Interfaces



Example: JDBC




```
String url = "jdbc:db2:mydatabase";
...
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "dessloch", "pass");

String sqlstr = "SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE dept = 1234";
Statement stmt = con.createStatement( );

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sqlstr);

while (rs.next() ) {
      String a = rs.getString(1);
      String str = rs.getString(2);
      System.out.print(" empno= " + a);
      System.out.print(" firstname= " + str);
      System.out.print("\n");
}
```

JDBC – Processing Query Results

- ResultSet
  - getXXX-methods
  - scrollable ResultSets
  - updatable ResultSets
- Data types
  - conversion functions
  - streams to support large data values
  - with JDBC 2.0 came support of SQL:1999 data types
    - LOBS (BLOBS, CLOBS)
    - arrays
    - user-defined data types
    - references

JDBC – Additional Functionality

- Metadata
  - methods for metadata lookup
  - important for generic applications
- Exception Handling
  - SQLException class (hierarchy) carries SQL error code, description
  - Integrated with Java (chained) exception handling
- Batch Updates
  - multiple statements can be submitted at once to improve performance
- RowSets
  - Can hold a (disconnected) copy of a result set
  - Modifications can be "buffered" and explicitly synchonized with the database later
- ...

Transactions in JDBC

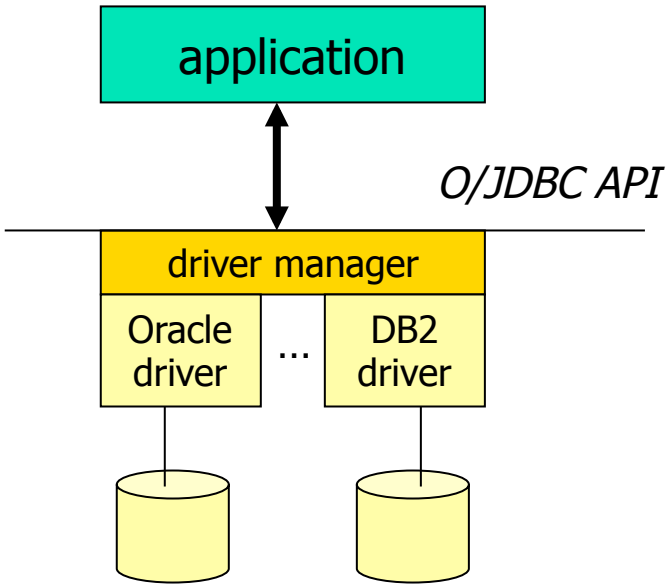
- Connection interface – transaction-oriented methods for local TAs
  - *begin is implicit*
  - commit()
  - rollback()
  - get/setTransactionIsolation()
    - NONE, READ_UNCOMMITTED, READ_COMMITTED, REPEATABLE_READ, SERIALIZABLE
  - get/setAutoCommit()
- Here, the scope of the transaction is a single connection!
  - support for distributed transactions requires additional extensions, interactions with a transaction manager *(see subsequent chapters)*

JDBC DataSource

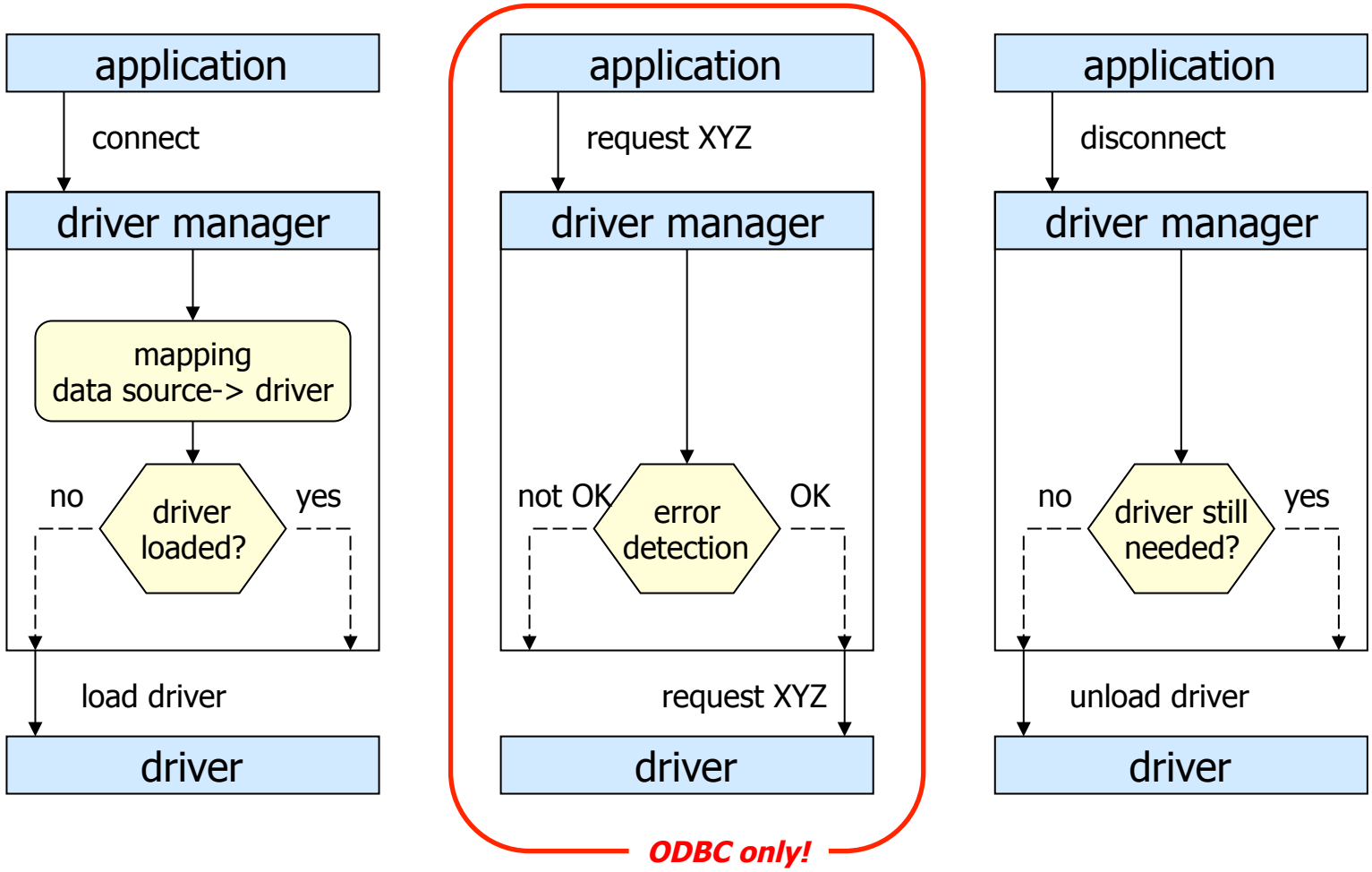
- DataSource Interface
  - motivation: increase portability by abstracting from driver-specific connection details
  - application uses logical name to obtain connection, interacting with Java Naming and Directory Service (JNDI)
  - connections can be created, registered, reconfigured, directed to another physical DB without impacting the application
    - example: connections are set up and managed by an application server administrator
- Steps
  - DataSource object is created, configured, registered with JNDI
    - using administration capability of application server
    - outside the application component
  - application component obtains a DataSource object
    - JNDI lookup
    - no driver-specific details required
  - application obtains a Connection object using DataSource
    - DataSource.getConnection( )

Architecture

- Applications
  - programs using DB-CLI functionality
  - usage
    - connect to data sources
    - execute SQL statements (e.g., queries) over data sources
    - receive (and process) results
- Driver
  - processes CLI calls
  - communicates SQL requests to DBMS
    - Alternative: does the entire processing of the SQL requests
  - hides heterogeneity of data sources
- Driver Manager
  - manages interactions between applications and drivers
  - realizes (n:m)-relationship between applications and drivers
  - tasks
    - load/unload driver
    - mapping data sources to drivers
    - communication/logging of function/method calls
    - simple error handling



Driver Manager Tasks



Driver – Tasks and Responsibilities

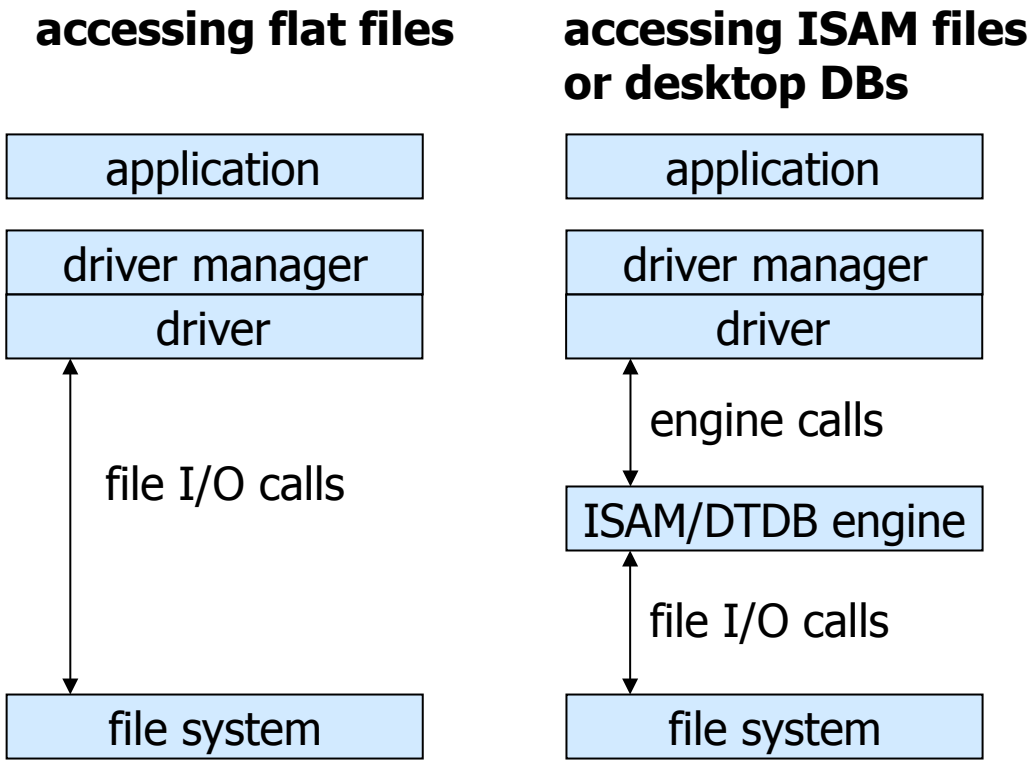
- Connection Management
- Error handling
  - standard error functions/codes/messages, ...
- Translation of SQL requests
  - if syntax of DBMS deviates from standard SQL
- Data type mapping
- Meta data functions
  - access (proprietary) system catalogs
- Information functions
  - provide information about driver (self), data sources, supported data types and DBMS capabilities
- Option functions
  - Parameter for connections and statements (e.g., statement execution timeout)

Realization Alternatives

- ODBC driver types
  - one-tier
  - two-tier
  - three-tier
- JDBC driver types
  - Type 1: JDBC-ODBC bridge
  - Type 2: Part Java, Part Native
  - Type 3: Intermediate DB Access Server
  - Type 4: Pure Java
- Application does not "see" realization alternatives!

Single-Tier Driver

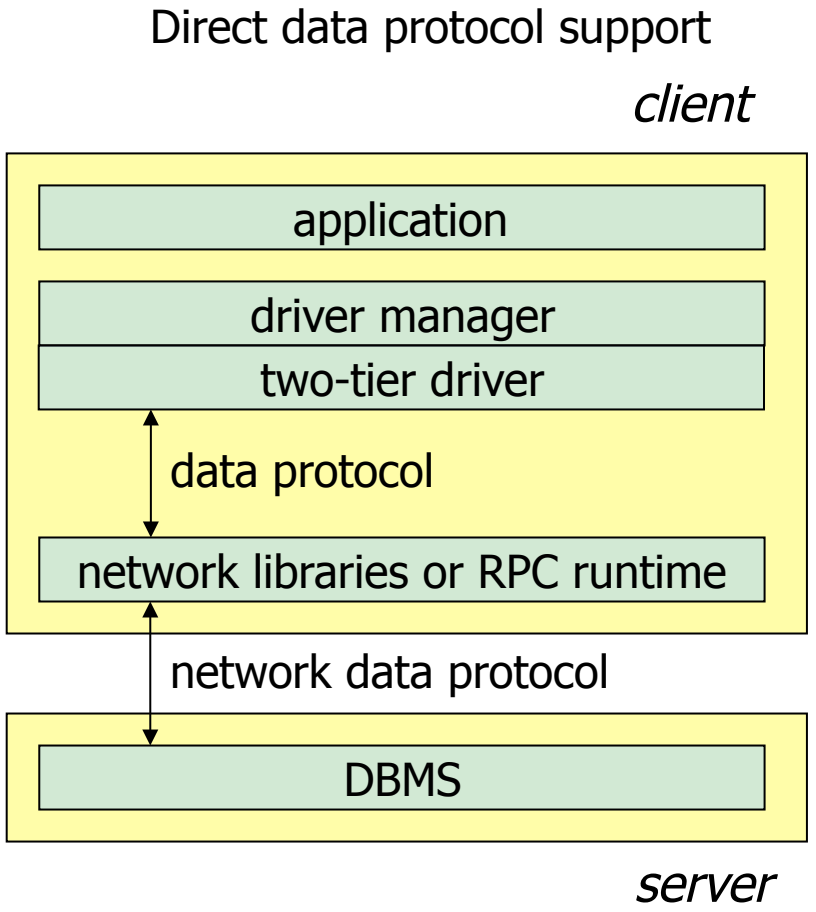
- Used to access flat files, ISAM files, desktop databases
- Data resides on the same machine as the driver
- Functionality:
  - complete SQL processing (parse, optimize, execute)
  - often lacks multi-user and transaction support



Two-Tier Driver

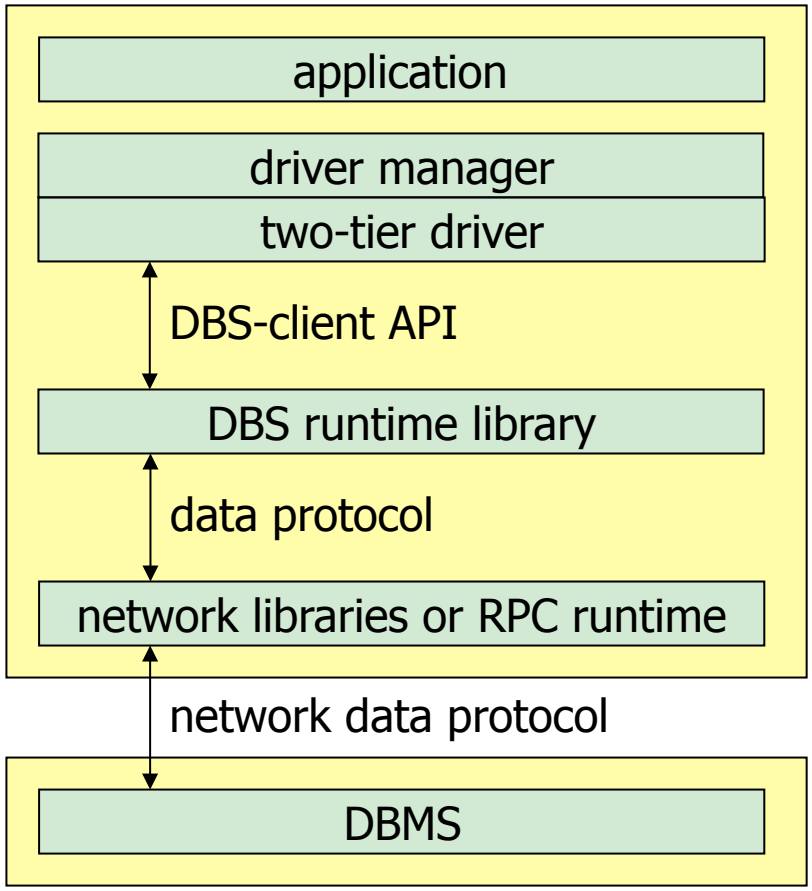
- Classical client/server support
  - driver acts as a client interacting with DBMS (server) through data protocol
- Implementation alternatives
  1. direct data protocol support
  2. mapping ODBC to DBMS-client API
  3. middleware solution

- Direct data protocol support
  - message-based or RPC-based
  - utilizes DBMS-specific network libraries or RPC runtime

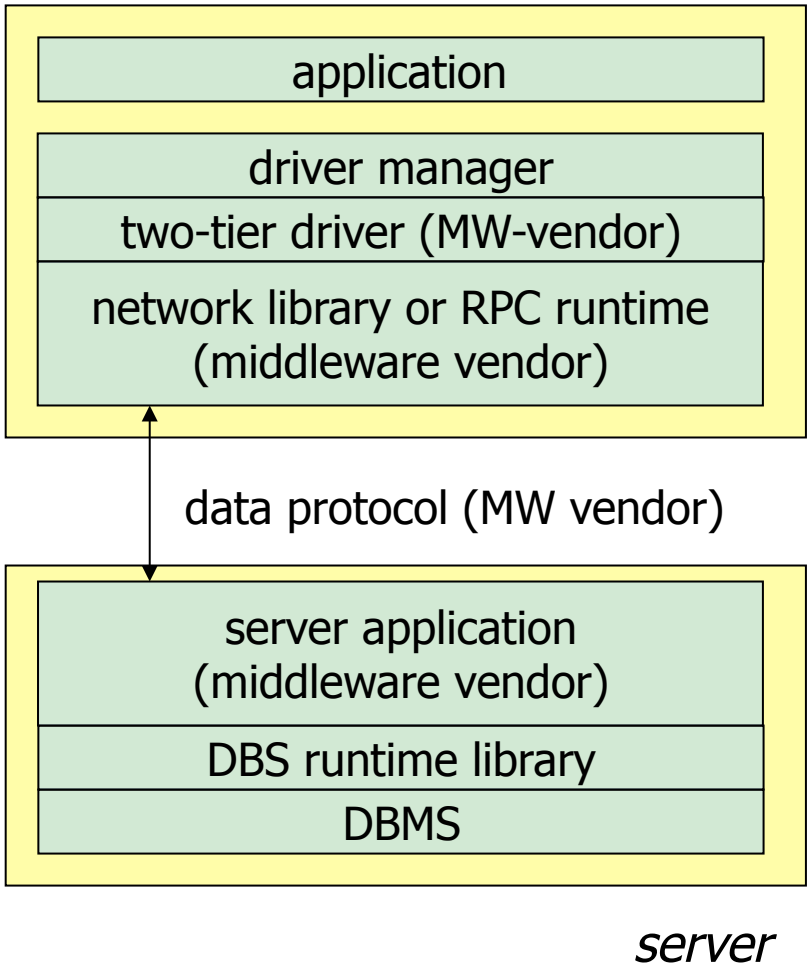


Two-Tier Driver (continued)

- Mapping to DBMS-client API

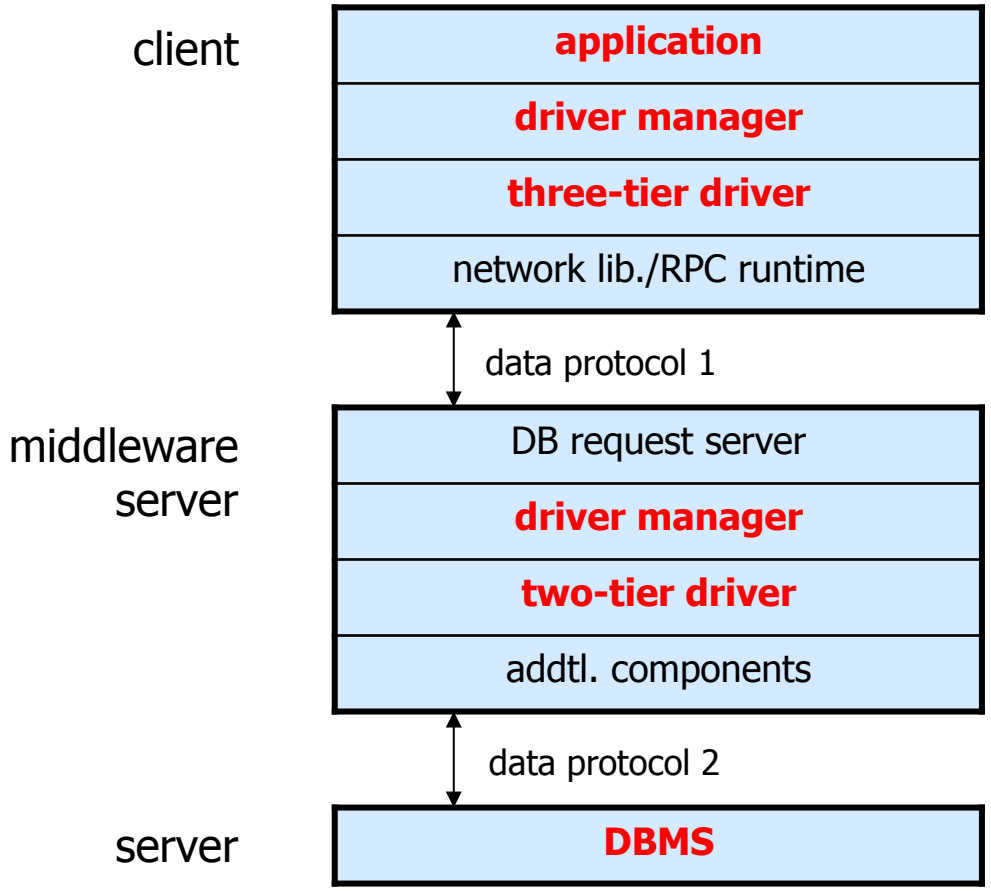


- Middleware solution



Three-Tier Driver

- Middleware Server
  - connects and relays requests to one or more DBMS servers
- Moves the complexity from the client to the middleware server
  - client requires only a single driver (for the middleware server)
- Arbitrary number of tiers possible



JDBC Driver Types

Partial Java

- Type 1: JDBC-ODBC bridge
  - 2-tier
  - mapping to ODBC API
    - uses Java Native Interface (JNI)
    - requires native binaries at the client
- Type 2: Native-API Partial-Java driver
  - 2-tier
  - uses a native DBMS client library
    - requires binaries at the client

All-Java

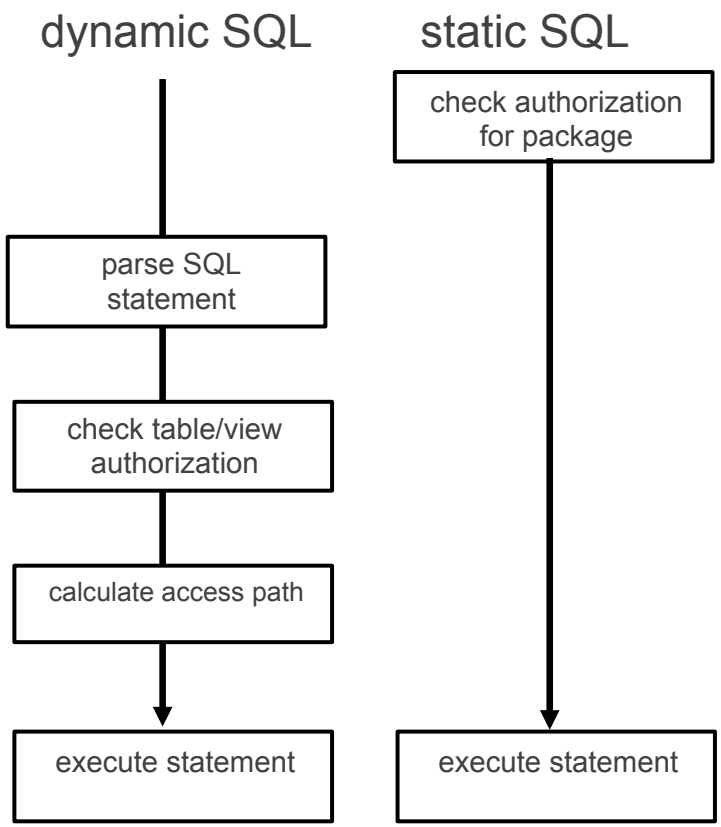
- Type 3: Net-Protocol All-Java driver
  - 3-tier
  - driver on client is pure Java
  - communicates with JDBC server/ gateway
  - no native binaries on client required
    - applet-based DB access is possible
- Type 4: Native-Protocol All-Java driver
  - 2-tier
  - pure Java
  - implements the network data protocol of the DBMS
  - directly connects to the data source
  - no native binaries on client required
    - applet-based DB access is possible

SQL Object Language Bindings (OLB)

- aka SQLJ Part 0
- Static, embedded SQL in Java
  - Development advantages over JDBC
    - more concise, easier to code
    - static type checking, error checking at precompilation time
  - Permits static authorization
  - Can be used in client code and stored procedures
- Goal: SQLJ translator/customizer framework supports binary compatibility (unlike traditional embedded SQL)
  - SQLJ translator implemented using JDBC
    - produces statement profiles
  - vendor-specific customizers
    - can add different implementation, to be used instead of default produced by translator
    - potential performance benefits
  - resulting binary contains default and possibly multiple customized implementations
- Interoperability with JDBC
  - combined use of SQLJ with JDBC for flexibility

SQL/OLB

- Static SQL authorization option
  - Static SQL is associated with "program"
    - Plans/packages identify "programs" to DB
    - Program author's table privileges are used
    - Users are granted EXECUTE on program
  - Dynamic SQL is associated with "user"
    - No notion of "program"
    - End users must have table privileges
    - BIG PROBLEM FOR A LARGE ENTERPRISE !!!
- Static SQL syntax for Java
  - INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, GRANT, etc.
  - Singleton SELECT and cursor-based SELECT
  - Calls to stored procedures (including result sets)
  - COMMIT, ROLLBACK
  - Methods for CONNECT, DISCONNECT



SQL/OLB vs. JDBC: Retrieve Single Row

- SQL OLB

```
#sql [con] { SELECT ADDRESS INTO :addr FROM EMP
             WHERE NAME=:name };
```

- JDBC

```
java.sql.PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement(
             "SELECT ADDRESS FROM EMP WHERE NAME=?");
ps.setString(1, name);
java.sql.ResultSet names = ps.executeQuery();
names.next();
name = names.getString(1);
names.close();
```

Result Set Iterators

- Mechanism for accessing the rows returned by a query
  - Comparable to an SQL cursor
- Iterator declaration clause results in generated iterator class
  - Iterator is a Java object
  - Iterators are strongly typed
  - Generic methods for advancing to next row
- Assignment clause assigns query result to iterator
- Two types of iterators
  - Named iterator
  - Positioned iterator

Named Iterators - Example

- Generated iterator class has accessor methods for each result column

```
#sql iterator Honors ( String name, float grade );
Honors honor;
...
#sql [recs] honor =
      { SELECT SCORE AS "grade", STUDENT AS "name"
        FROM GRADE_REPORTS
        WHERE SCORE >= :limit AND ATTENDED >= :days
        ORDER BY SCORE DESCENDING };
while (honor.next())
  {
    System.out.println( honor.name() + " has grade "
          + honor.grade() );
  }
```

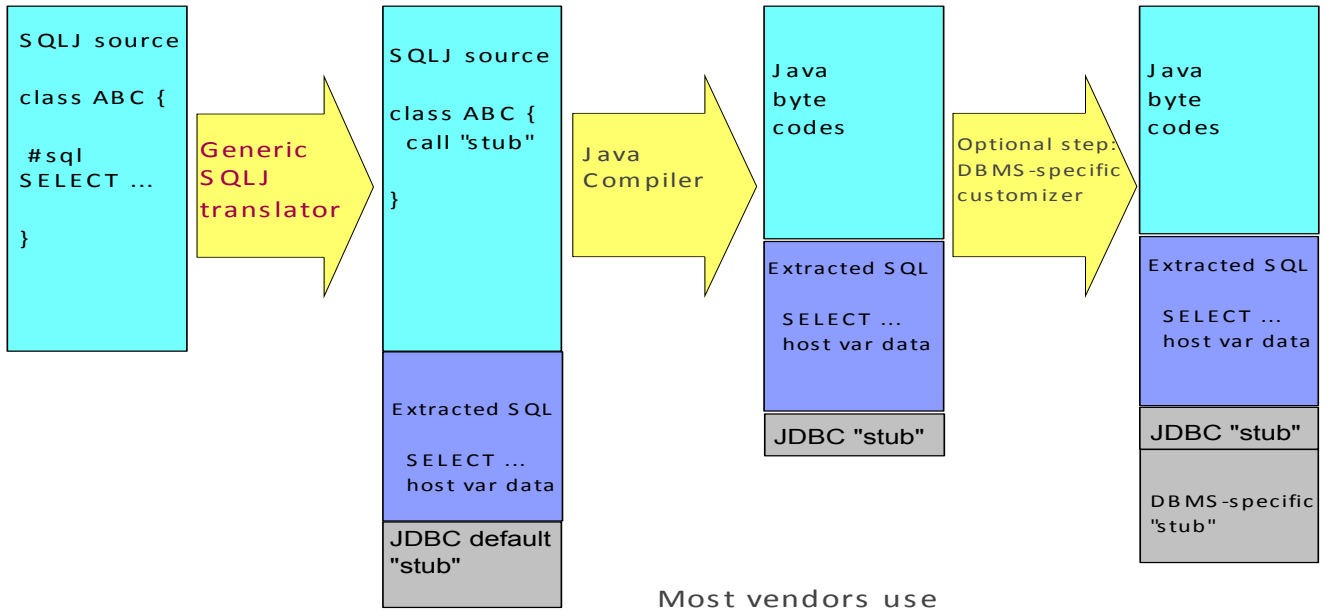
Positioned Iterator

- Use FETCH statement to retrieve result columns into host variables based on position

```
#sql iterator Honors ( String, float );
Honors honor;
String name;
float grade;
#sql [recs] honor =
    { SELECT STUDENT, SCORE  FROM GRADE_REPORTS
      WHERE SCORE >= :limit AND ATTENDED >= :days
      ORDER BY SCORE DESCENDING };
while (true) {
   #sql {FETCH :honor  INTO :name, :grade };
   if (honor.endFetch()) break;
  System.out.println( name + " has grade " + grade );
}
```

SQLJ - Binary Portability

- Java as a platform-independent language
- Use of generic SQLJ-precompiler/translator (avoids DBMS-specific precompiler technology)
- Generated code uses "standard" JDBC by default
- Compiled SQLJ application (Java byte code) is portable
- Customizer technology allows DBMS-specific optimizations after the compilation



Most vendors use default JDBC "stub"

Summary

- Coupling approaches
  - static and dynamic embedded SQL
  - call-level interface (CLI)
- Gateways
  - ODBC / JDBC
  - support uniform, standardized access to heterogeneous data sources
    - encapsulate/hide vendor-specific aspects
  - multiple, simultaneously active connections to different databases and DBMSs
    - driver/driver manager architecture
  - enabled for distributed transaction processing
  - high acceptance
  - important infrastructure for realizing IS distribution at DB-operation level
  - no support for data source integration
- JDBC
  - 'for Java', 'in Java'
  - important basis for data access in Java-based middleware (e.g., J2EE)
- SQLJ
  - combines advantages of embedded SQL with portability, vendor-independence