

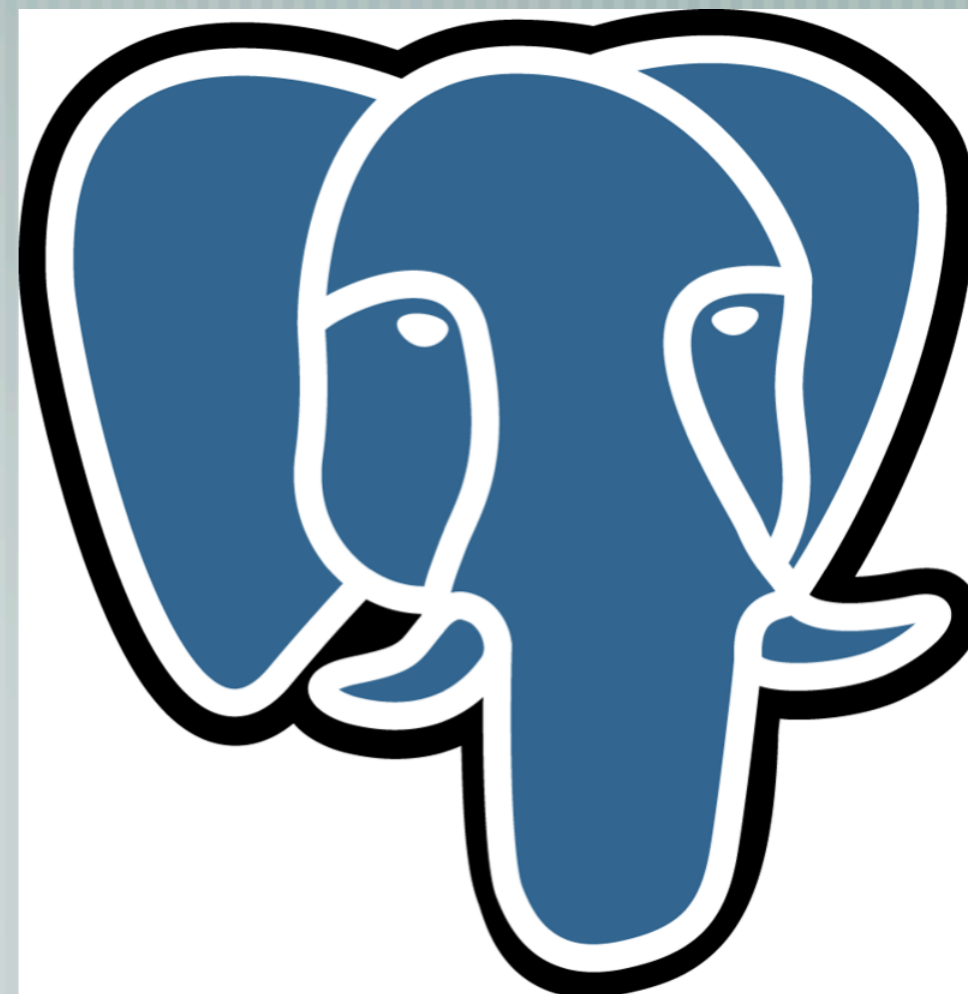
Postgres: A Babel of PLs

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Postgres



Procedural Languages

— [PL/PgSQL

— [PL/Perl(U)

— [PL/Ruby(U)

— [PL/LOLCODE(U?)

— [PL/Parrot(U)?

The Trust Issue

- [**Untrusted**

- **Can open pipes, filehandles**

- **Superuser**

- [**Trusted**

- **Can't**

- **Regular user**

Perl

The Onion We Know and Love



Tools and Techniques

<http://www.cpan.org>

More Tools and Techniques

%
_ SHARED

Debugging Basics

```
warn  
die  
elog
```


More Advanced Debugging

```
use YAML;
```

```
...
```

```
warn Dump ($complex_thing);
```

Debuggers

Debugging is twice as hard as writing the code in the first place. Therefore, if you write the code as cleverly as possible, you are, by definition, not smart enough to debug it.

Kernighan

Ruby

A Nifty Gem



Tools and Techniques

<http://rubygems.org/>

A Custom Data Type

Bar Codes:

- * UPC
- * EAN
- * GTIN
- * Oy vey!

So you have to ask yourself a question...

How to do it

Luckily, they are all GTINs

And they have a checksum

How (not!) to do it in PL/Perl

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION is_gtin(bigint) RETURNS
BOOLEAN
LANGUAGE plperl
AS $$
    my $i = 0;
    my $total = 0;
    for my $c (reverse split //, shift) {
        $i++;
        $total += $i % 2 ? $c : $c * 3;
    }
    return $total % 10 ? 'false' : 'true';
$;
```

How to do it in PL/Ruby

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION isa_gtin(bigint)
RETURNS BOOLEAN
LANGUAGE plruby
AS $$
    chars = args[0].to_s.split("").reverse
    total = 0
    chars.each_index { |i|
        total += i % 2 == 0 ? chars[i].to_i : chars[i].to_i * 3
    }
    return !(total % 10 == 0)
$$;
```


How to do it in SQL :)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION is_gtin(bigint)
RETURNS BOOLEAN
LANGUAGE sql
STRICT IMMUTABLE
AS $$
    SELECT ( sum(dgt) % 10 ) = 0
    FROM (
        SELECT substring($1 from idx for 1)::smallint AS dgt
        FROM (SELECT generate_series(length($1), 1, -2) as idx) AS foo
        UNION ALL
        SELECT substring($1 from idx for 1)::smallint * 3 AS dgt
        FROM (SELECT generate_series(length($1) -1, 1, -2) as idx) AS foo
    ) AS bar;
$$;
```

Creating The GTIN Data Type

```
CREATE DOMAIN gtin AS BIGINT  
CHECK ( is_gtin(VALUE) );
```

A More Complex Data Type

```
CREATE DOMAIN email AS TEXT  
    CHECK ( is_email(VALUE) );
```

Defining A Function

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION  
is_email(text)  
RETURNS BOOLEAN  
LANGUAGE plperlu  
AS $$  
  
...  
$$;
```


Better Perl (1/3)

use strict;

use warnings;

Better Perl (2/3)

```
use Email::Valid;
my $address = shift;
my $checks = {
    -address => $address,
    -mxcheck => 1,
    -tldcheck => 1,
    -rfc822  => 1,
};
```

Better Perl (3/3)

```
if (defined Email::Valid->address( %$checks )) {  
    return 'true'  
}  
warn "address failed $Email::Valid::Details check."  
return 'false';
```


The Email Domain in Action

```
pg_pdx_fall_2007=> SELECT 'david@fetter.org'::email;  
email
```

```
david@fetter.org  
(1 row)
```

```
pg_pdx_fall_2007=> SELECT 'david@fetter.con'::email;  
ERROR: value for domain email violates check constraint "email_check"
```

Perl on Both Sides

```
#!/usr/bin/env perl
```

```
use strict;
```

```
use warnings;
```

```
use DBI;
```

```
my $dbh = DBI->connect('dbi:Pg:dbname=wow','user','secret',  
    {RaiseError => 1, AutoCommit => 0});
```

```
# And go on as usual
```

A Usual Program (1/3)

```
use Proc::ProcessTable;
my $t = new Proc::ProcessTable;
my $p = shift ( @{ $t->table } );
my @fields = ( );
```

Still Usual (2/3)

```
foreach my $f ($t->fields) {  
    if ($p->{$f} =~ m/-?\d*\.\?\d+/) {  
        push @fields, "$f FLOAT8";  
    }  
    elsif ($p->{$f} =~ m/^-?\d+$/) {  
        push @fields, "$f INT8";  
    }  
    else {  
        push @fields, "$f TEXT";  
    }  
}
```

Still Usual (3/3)

```
print <<CREATE_TYPE;
CREATE TYPE process_table_type AS (
    @ {[ join( ", \n          ", @fields) ] }
);
CREATE_TYPE
```

Dynamic Custom Type?!

```
$ psql pg_pdx_fall_2007
Welcome to psql 8.2.5, the PostgreSQL interactive terminal.
...
pg_pdx_fall_2007=> \set mptt `./make_process_table_type.pl`
pg_pdx_fall_2007=> :mptt
CREATE TYPE
```

The PL/PerlU Function

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_ps ()  
RETURNS SETOF process_table_type  
LANGUAGE plperl  
AS $$  
use Proc::ProcessTable;  
my $proctab = new Proc::ProcessTable;  
return $proctab->table;  
$$;
```

A Query

```
SELECT *  
FROM  
    pg_class "c1",  
    pg_class "c2",  
    pg_class "c3";
```


What is happening?!?

```
SELECT
    a.current_query,
    MAX(p.size) AS "size"
FROM
    pg_stat_activity AS "a"
JOIN
    get_ps() AS "p"
    ON (a.procpid = p.pid)
GROUP BY a.current_query;
```

Aha!

<code>current_query</code>	<code>size</code>
<code>SELECT *</code>	
<code>FROM</code>	
<code> pg_class "c1",</code>	
<code> pg_class "c2",</code>	
<code> pg_class "c3";</code>	<code>195290000</code>

`(1 row)`

LOLCODE!

IM IN UR DATABUKKIT, READIN' UR ROWS



<http://pgfoundry.org/projects/pllolcode/>

Compiling PL/LOLCODE

Download the source.

Make sure you have flex 2.5.33.

2.5.4 does NOT work!

make && make install

Install PL/LOLCODE

```
CREATE FUNCTION pl_lolcode_call_handler()  
  RETURNS language_handler  
  AS 'pllolcode' LANGUAGE C;
```

```
CREATE LANGUAGE pllolcode handler pl_lolcode_call_handler;
```

Use PL/LOLCODE (1/2)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION lol_main_test()  
RETURNS BOOLEAN  
LANGUAGE pllolcode  
AS $$  
HAI  
    VISIBLE NOTICE "1 This is a test"  
    VISIBLE INFO "2 This is a test"  
    FOUND YR WIN  
KTHXBYE  
$$;
```

Use PL/LOLCODE (2/2)

```
SELECT lol_main_test();
```

```
t
```

```
(1 row)
```

PREVIEWZ UV CUMMIN' ATRTAKSHUNZ

HAI

CAN HAS DATABUKKIT?

I HAS A RESULT

I HAS A RECORD

GIMMEH RESULT OUTTA DATABUKKIT "SELECT field FROM mytable"

IZ RESULT NOOB?

YARLY

BYES "SUMWUNZ IN YR PGSQL STEELIN YR DATA"

KTHX

IM IN YR LOOP

GIMMEH RECORD OUTTA RESULT

VISIBLE RECORD!!FIELD

IZ RESULT NOOB? KTHXBYE

IM OUTTA YR LOOP

KTHXBYE

Thanks!

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