



The World's Most Popular TCL Extension

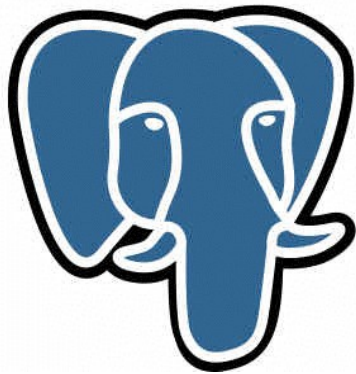
D. Richard Hipp
16th Annual Tcl/Tk Conference
Portland, OR
2009-09-30



*“The only SQL database engine
specifically designed to work
with TCL”*



PostgreSQL



Apache Derby 



ORACLE®

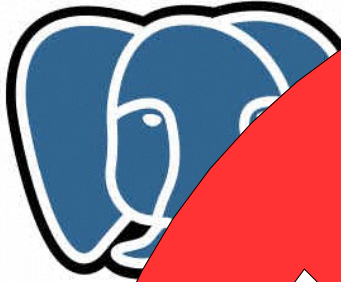


Informix®


Microsoft®
SQL Server™

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Derby 



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MySQL™ 



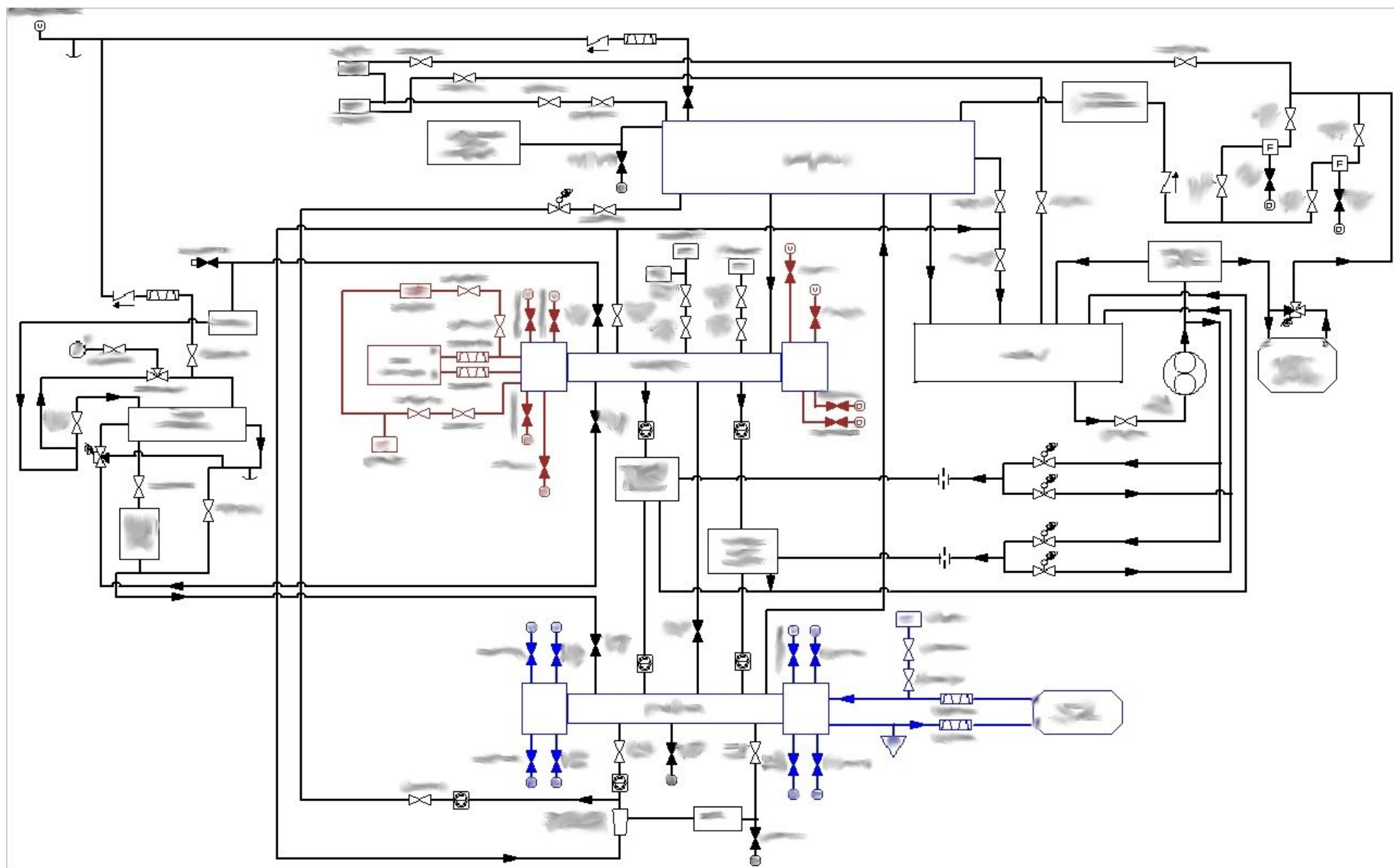
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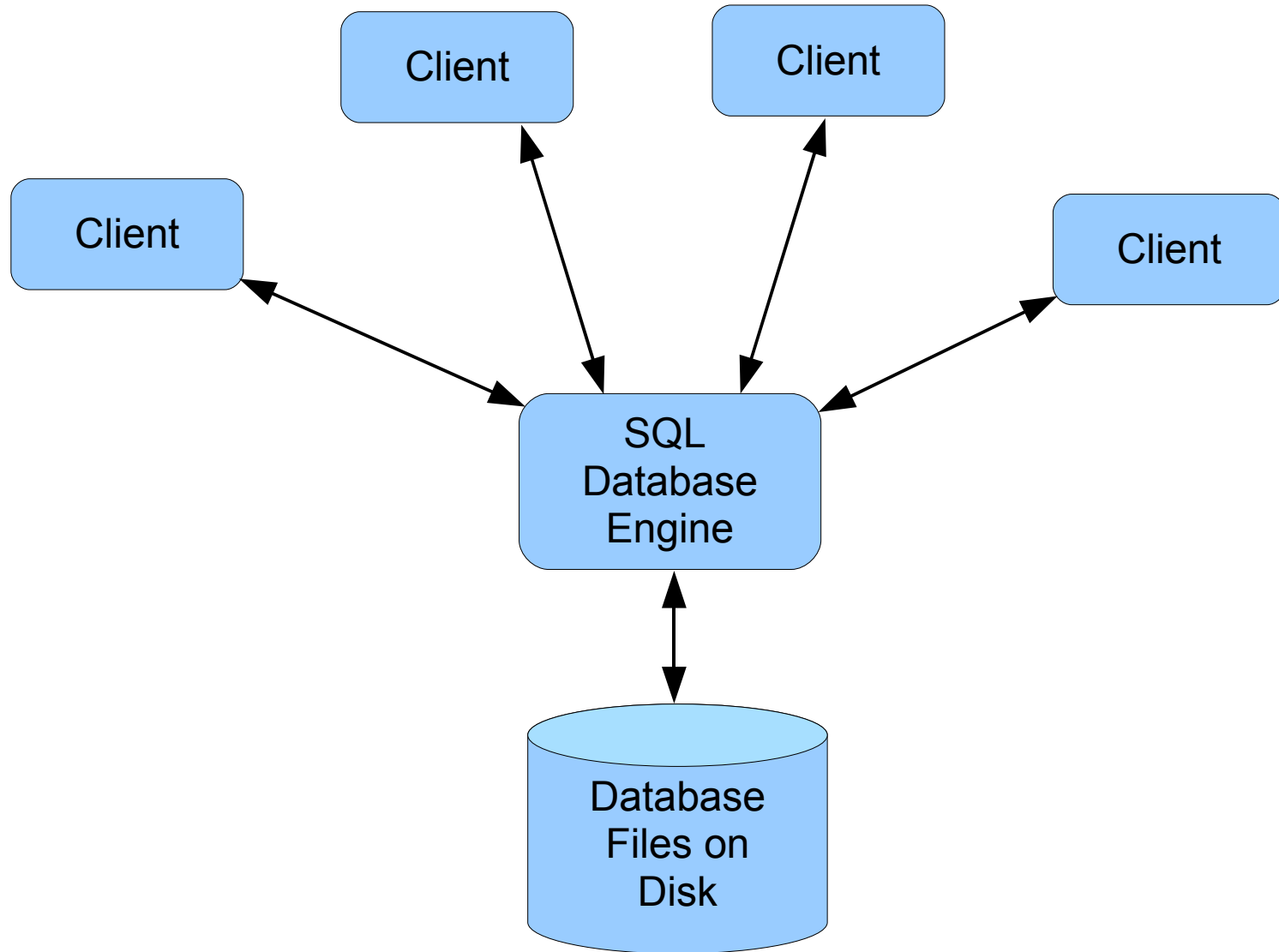
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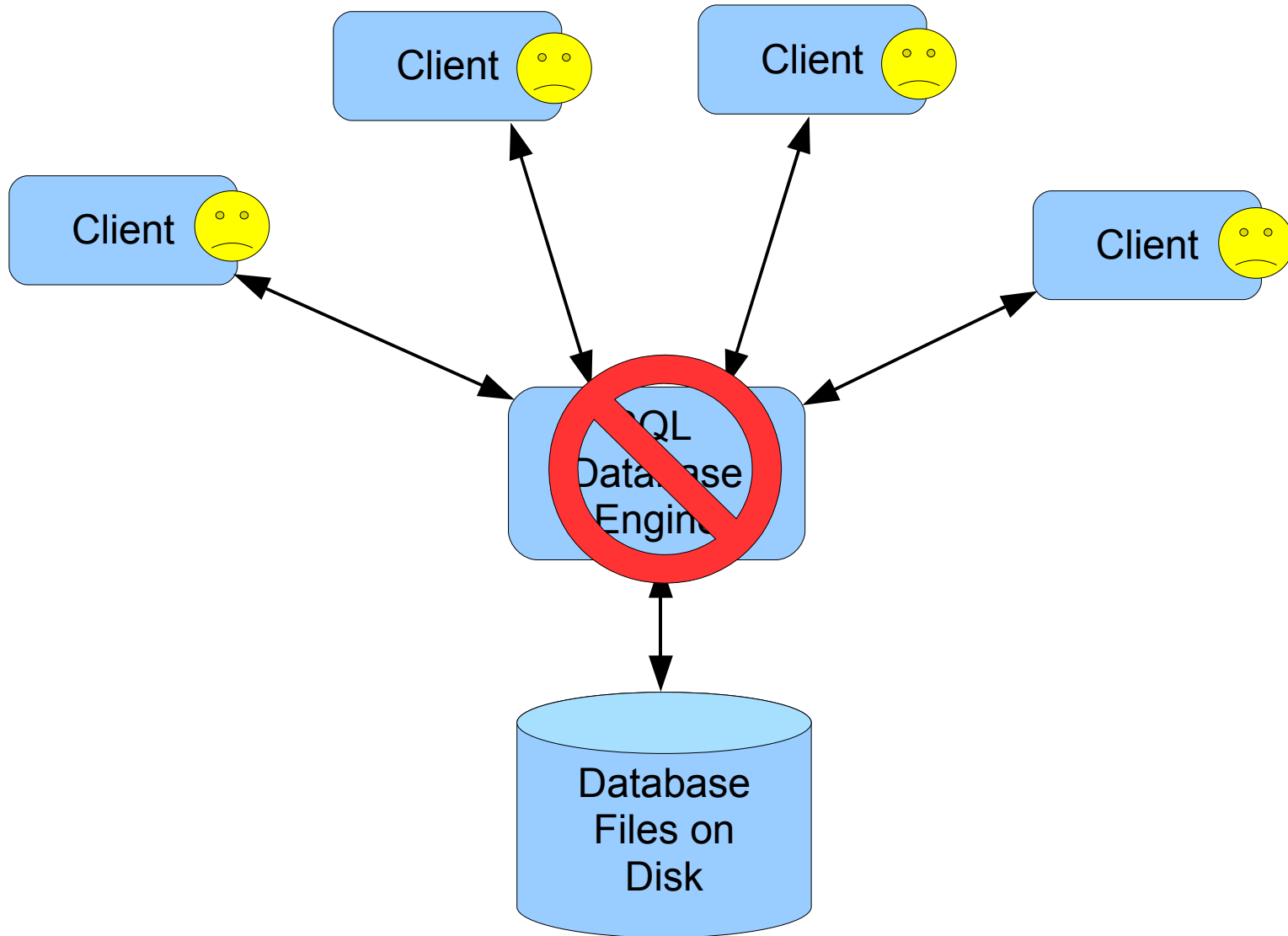
SQLite is a TCL Extension



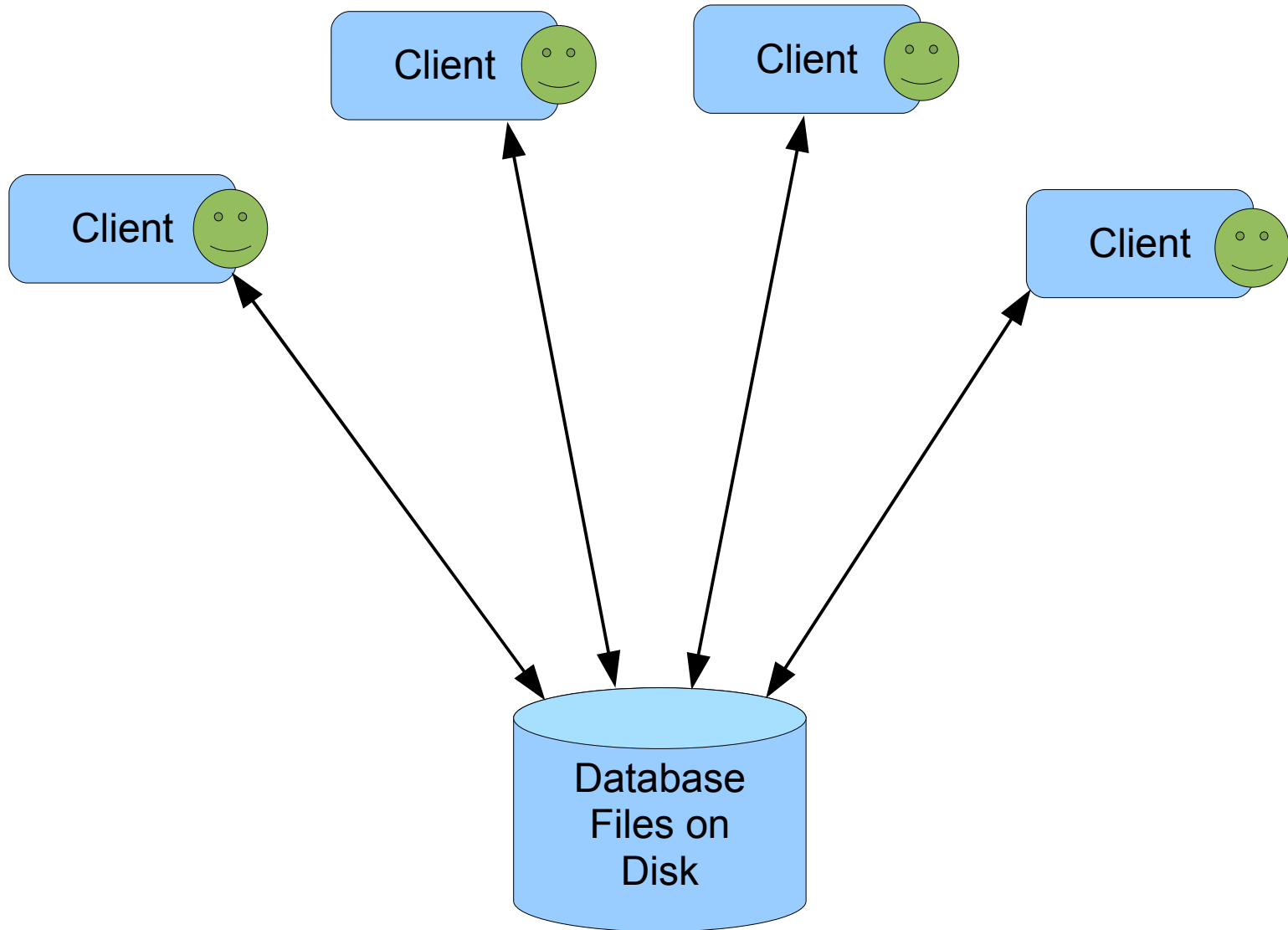
SQLite 













Application Tcl/Tk Code

High-level
SQL statements

SQLite

Low-level disk
reads & writes



Why SQL?

- Program at a higher level
- Programming by specification
- Heads-up programming
 - Focus on your product, not on your underlying database
 - Maintain “situational awareness”



Do not underestimate the importance of situational awareness!

```
SELECT value FROM array  
WHERE name='userid';
```

Easier to do with an array or dict:

```
$array( 'userid' )
```

How many lines of TCL are required to do this using just arrays and dicts?

```
SELECT eqptid, enclosureid
FROM eqpt
WHERE typeid IN (
    SELECT typeid FROM typespec
    WHERE attrid=(
        SELECT attrid FROM attribute
        WHERE name='detect_autoactuate'
    )
    AND value=1
INTERSECT
SELECT typeid FROM typespec
WHERE attrid=(
    SELECT attrid FROM attribute
    WHERE name='algorithm'
)
AND value IN ('sensor','wetbulb')
)
```




```

SELECT h.url, h.title, f.url,
      (SELECT b.parent
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent != ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id
       ORDER BY b.lastModified DESC LIMIT 1) AS parent,
      (SELECT b.title
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent != ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id
       ORDER BY b.lastModified DESC LIMIT 1) AS bookmark,
      (SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(t.title, ',')
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent = ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id) AS tags,
      h.visit_count, h.typed, h.frecency
FROM moz_places_temp h
LEFT OUTER JOIN moz_favicons f ON f.id = h.favicon_id
WHERE h.frecency <> 0
UNION ALL
SELECT h.url, h.title, f.url,
      (SELECT b.parent
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent != ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id
       ORDER BY b.lastModified DESC LIMIT 1) AS parent,
      (SELECT b.title
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent != ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id
       ORDER BY b.lastModified DESC LIMIT 1) AS bookmark,
      (SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(t.title, ',')
       FROM moz_bookmarks b
       JOIN moz_bookmarks t ON t.id = b.parent AND t.parent = ?1
       WHERE b.type = 1 AND b.fk = h.id) AS tags,
      h.visit_count, h.typed, h.frecency
FROM moz_places h
LEFT OUTER JOIN moz_favicons f ON f.id = h.favicon_id
WHERE h.id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM moz_places_temp)
AND h.frecency <> 0
ORDER BY 9 DESC

```

Other benefits SQL & SQLite:

- Persistent
- Transactional
- Cross-platform
- Widely known and understood
- Faster
- Fewer bugs
- SQL is good at doing the very few things that TCL does not already do well.



Aside: How do you classify SQLite in TCL?




- A “small language within a small language”?
- A meta-small language?

```
% package require sqlite3
```

```
3.6.19
```

```
% sqlite3 db database.db
```

```
%
```



*New object for
controlling the database*



**Name of the database file.
A new one is created if it does
not already exist.**

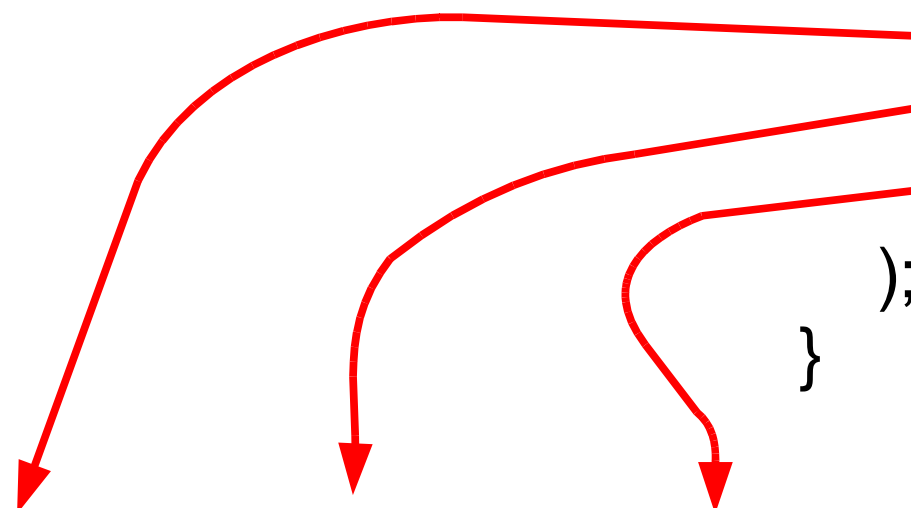
Use the "eval" method to run SQL

```
db eval {  
    CREATE TABLE users(  
        userid INTEGER,  
        first_name VARCHAR(30),  
        last_name VARCHAR(40)  
    );  
}
```

user	first_name	last_name

Semicolon separates multiple SQL statements.
Final semicolon is optional.

```
db eval {  
  CREATE TABLE users(  
    userid INTEGER,  
    first_name VARCHAR(30),  
    last_name VARCHAR(40)  
  );  
}
```



The diagram shows three red arrows originating from the SQL code and pointing to the table headers. The first arrow starts at 'userid' and points to 'user'. The second arrow starts at 'first_name' and points to 'first_name'. The third arrow starts at 'last_name' and points to 'last_name'.

user	first_name	last_name

```
db eval {  
  CREATE TABLE users(  
    userid INTEGER,  
    first_name VARCHAR(30),  
    last_name VARCHAR(40)  
  );  
}
```

user	first_name	last_name

Data types are ignored, mostly



- Rigid typing
 - Types declared on containers
 - Exceptions if type rules are violated
-

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-
- No types - everything is a string
 - Internal dual representation
 - Very flexible

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- No types - everything is a string
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- Rigid typing
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-



- Type associated with values
 - Containers have a “suggested type”
 - All types accepted by every container
-

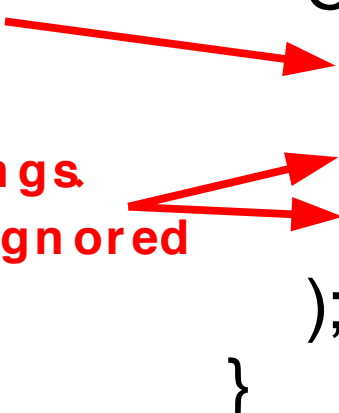


- No types - everything is a string
- Internal dual representation
- Very flexible

Values converted to integer
if they can be. Otherwise
stored as they are.

Values converted to strings.
Length restrictions are ignored

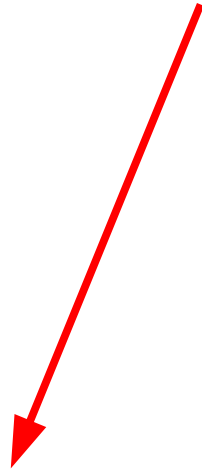
```
db eval {  
  CREATE TABLE users(  
    userid INTEGER,  
    first_name VARCHAR(30),  
    last_name VARCHAR(40)  
  );  
}
```



user	first_name	last_name

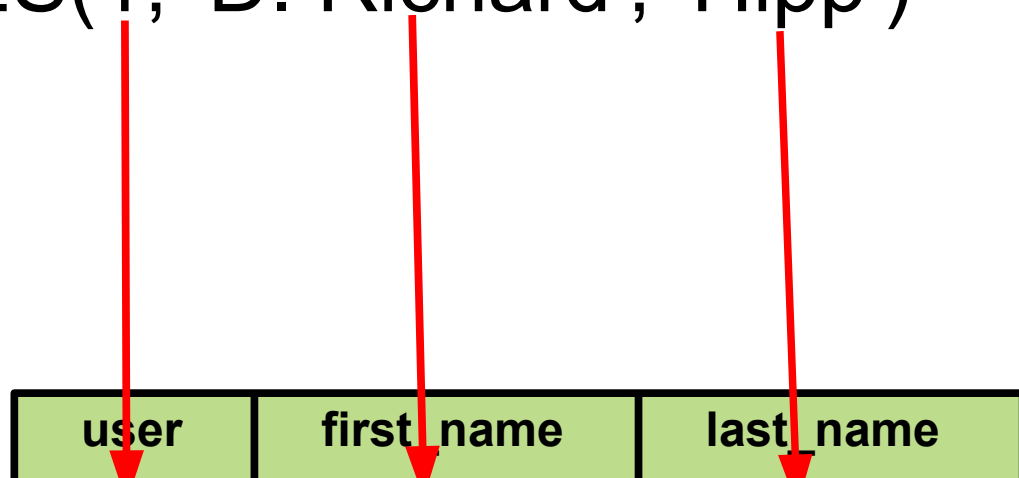
Additional information at <http://www.sqlite.org/datatype3.html>

Use an INSERT statement to add data



```
db eval {  
  INSERT INTO users  
  VALUES(1, 'D. Richard', 'Hipp')  
}
```

```
db eval {  
  INSERT INTO users  
  VALUES(1, 'D. Richard', 'Hipp')  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the mapping of SQL values to table columns. Three red arrows point from the values in the SQL statement to the corresponding columns in the table: from '1' to the 'user' column, from 'D. Richard' to the 'first_name' column, and from 'Hipp' to the 'last_name' column.

user	first_name	last_name
1	D. Richard	Hipp

Use a SELECT statement to extract
data from the database

```
db eval {  
    SELECT user, first_name, last_name  
    FROM users  
}  
1 {D. Richard} Hipp
```



```
db eval {  
    SELECT user, first_name, last_name  
    FROM users  
}
```

```
1 {D. Richard} Hipp
```



Data returned in a TCL list

```
db eval {  
    INSERT INTO users  
    VALUES(2, 'Ginger', 'Wyrick')  
}
```

user	first_name	last_name
1	D. Richard	Hipp
2	Ginger	Wyrick

```
db eval {  
  SELECT * FROM users  
}
```

1 {D. Richard} Hipp 2 Ginger Wyrick



**Additional rows of data just
make the returned list longer**

```
sqlite3 db database.db
```

```
db eval {SELECT * FROM user} {
```

```
    puts userid=$userid
```

```
    puts "name=$first_name $last_name"
```

```
}
```

```
userid=1
```

```
name=D. Richard Hipp
```

```
userid=2
```

```
name=Ginger Wyrick
```

**Script runs once for
each row in result
set**

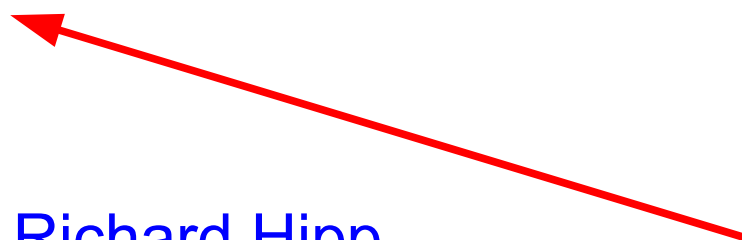
**Column contents store in
TCL variables**

```
sqlite3 db database.db
db eval {SELECT * FROM user} {
    puts userid=$userid
    puts "name=$first_name $last_name"
    break
}
```

userid=1

name=D. Richard Hipp

**“break” and “continue” work
in the usual way**



```
db eval {SELECT * FROM user} break
```

```
set userid
```

1

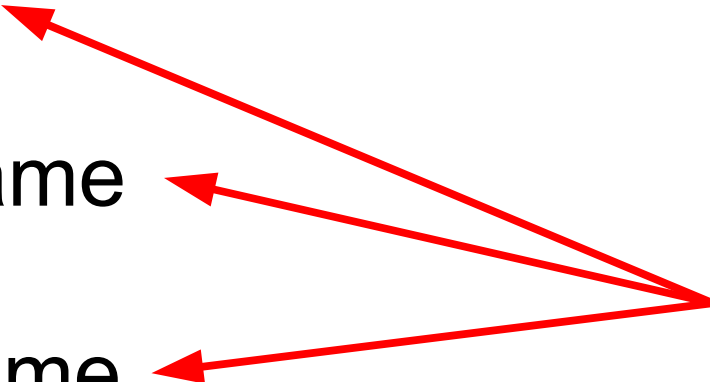
```
set first_name
```

D. Richard

```
set last_name
```

Hipp

Variables persist after
the last iteration of the
loop

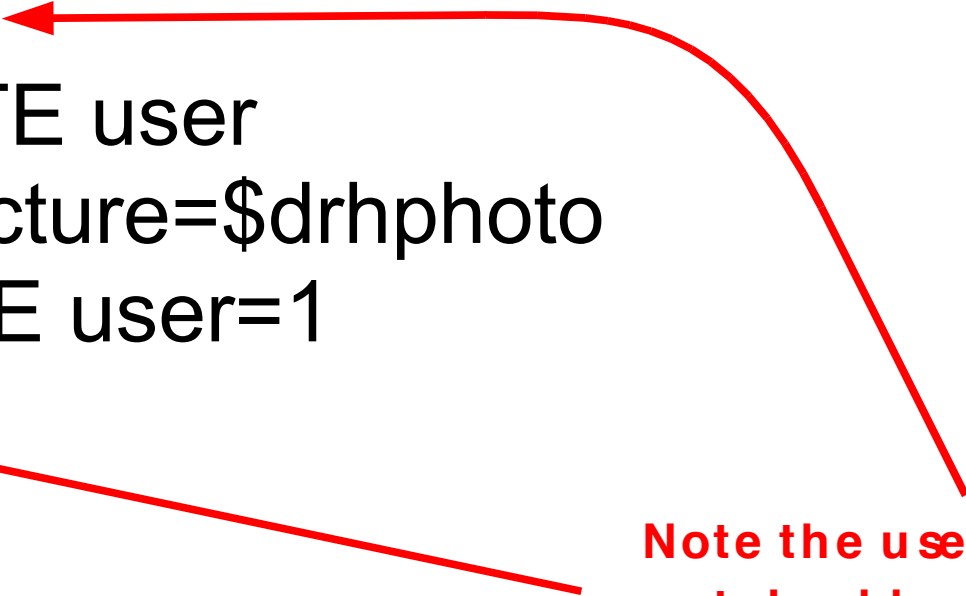


```
db eval {  
  ALTER TABLE user  
  ADD COLUMN picture;  
}
```

user	first_name	last_name	picture
1	D. Richard	Hipp	

New Column Added

```
set in [open drh.jpg]
fconfigure $in -translation binary
set drhphoto [read $in]
close $in
db eval {
    UPDATE user
    SET picture=$drhphoto
    WHERE user=1
}
```

Two red arrows originate from a note on the right. One arrow points to the opening curly brace of the 'db eval' block, and the other points to the closing curly brace.

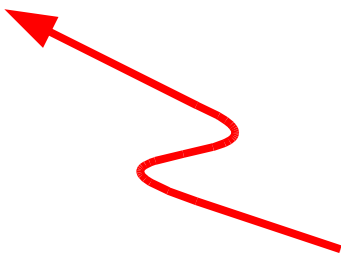
Note the use of curly-braces,
not double-quotes


```
set in [open drh.jpg]
fconfigure $in -translation binary
set drhphoto [read $in]
close $in
db eval {
    UPDATE user
    SET picture=$drhphoto
    WHERE user=1
}
```

No unnecessary copying
or quoting of large
objects



Immune to SQL
injection attacks



```
set in [open drh.jpg]
fconfigure $in -translation binary
set drhphoto [read $in]
close $in
db eval {
    UPDATE user
    SET picture=@drhphoto
    WHERE user=1
}
```

**@ instead of \$ to force the
use of the ByteArray
representation**



```
db transaction {  
  db eval {...}  
  # other TCL code...  
  db eval {...}  
}
```

Start a transaction



COMMIT on success
ROLLBACK on any error



```
proc sqrtfunc {x} {  
    return [expr {sqrt($x)}]  
}
```

Define a new TCL function



```
db function sqrt sqrtfunc  
db eval {
```

Register the function
with SQLite



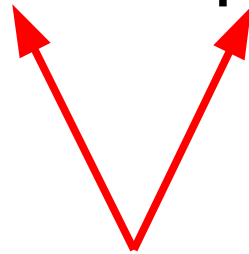
```
    SELECT sqrt(id) FROM user  
}
```

1.0 1.41421356237

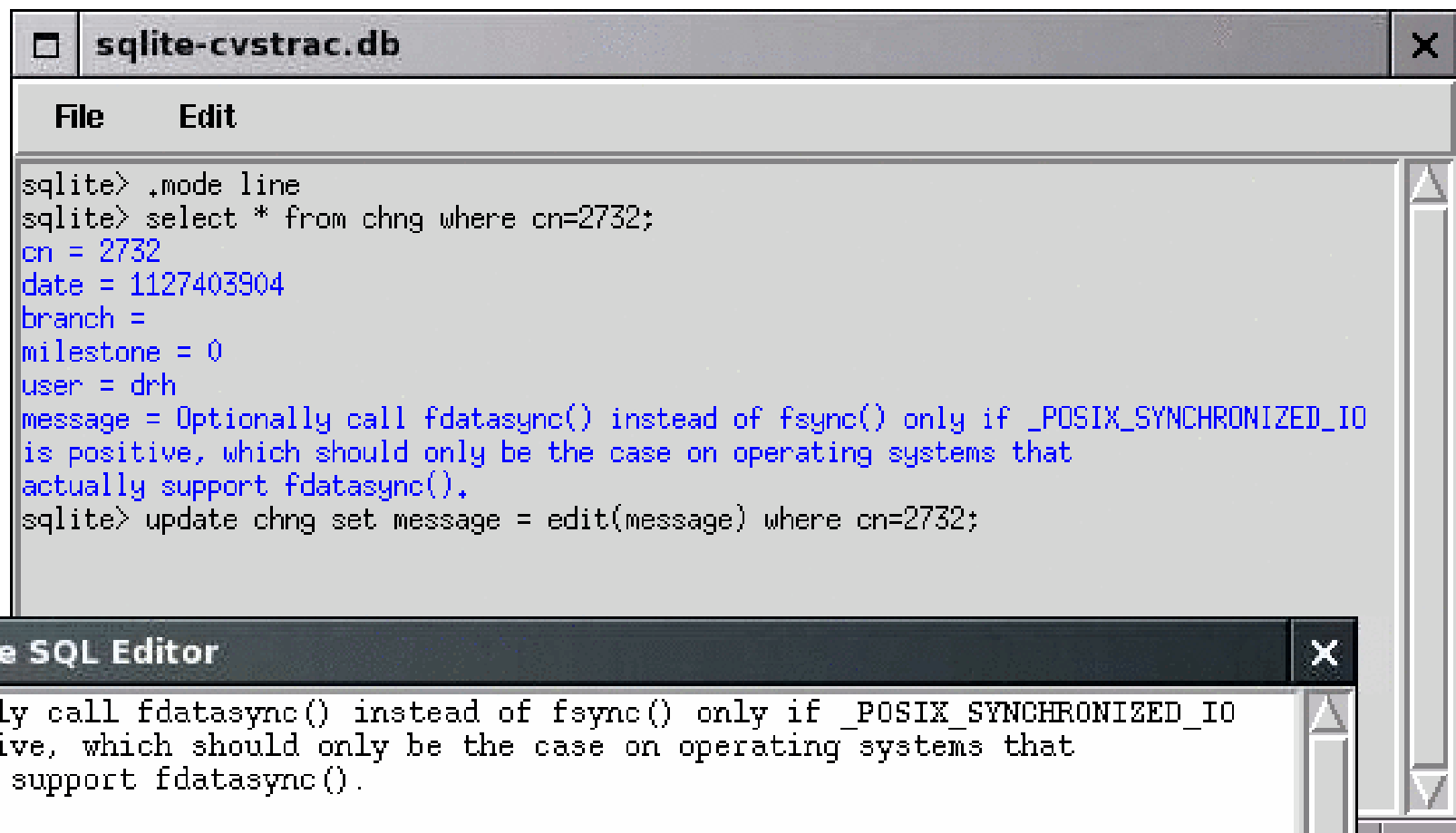
Use the TCL function in
an SQLite query

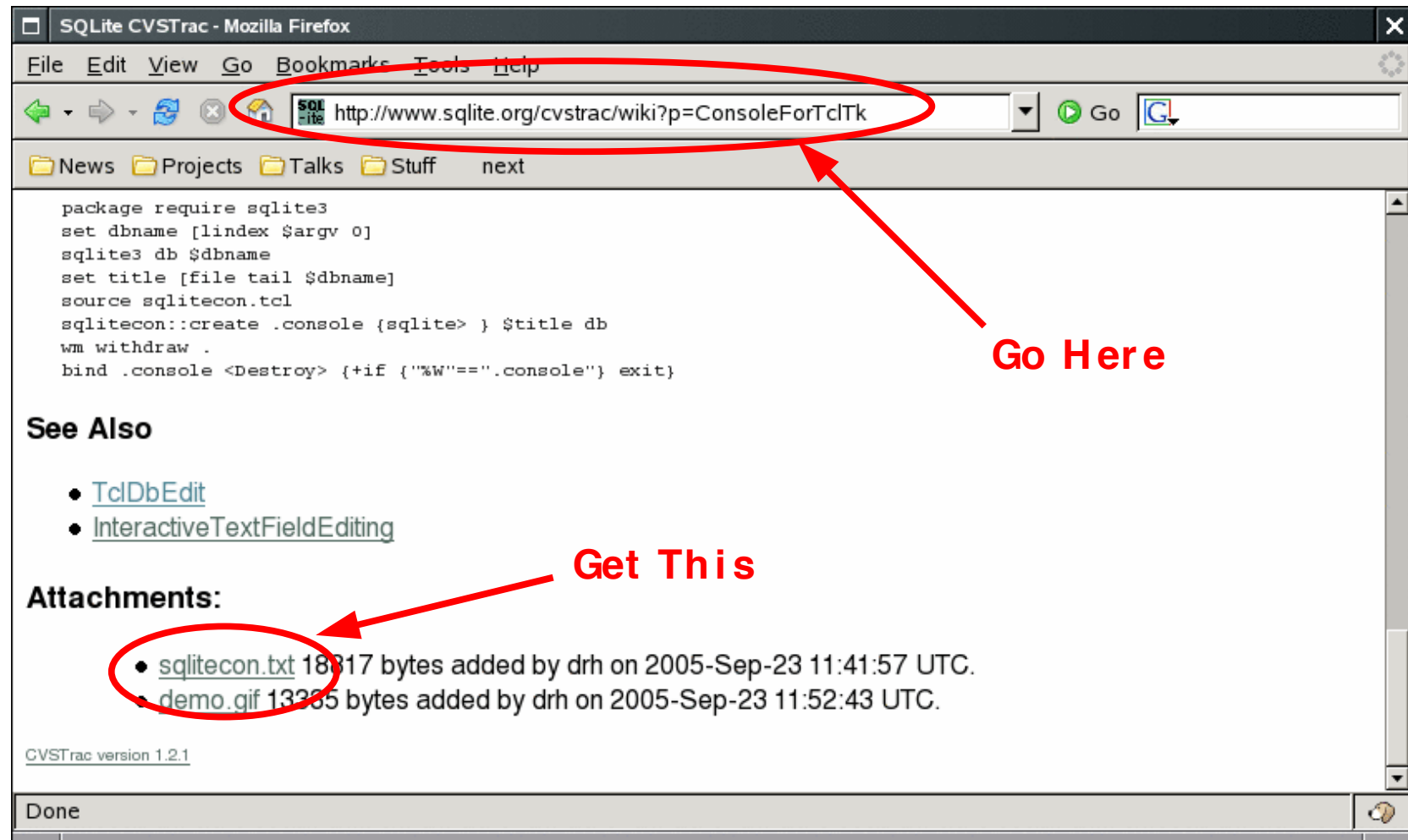


```
proc sqlitecon::_edit {original_text} {  
    # Code here to implement a GUI editor  
    # for $original_text and return the result.  
}  
db function edit ::sqlite::_edit
```

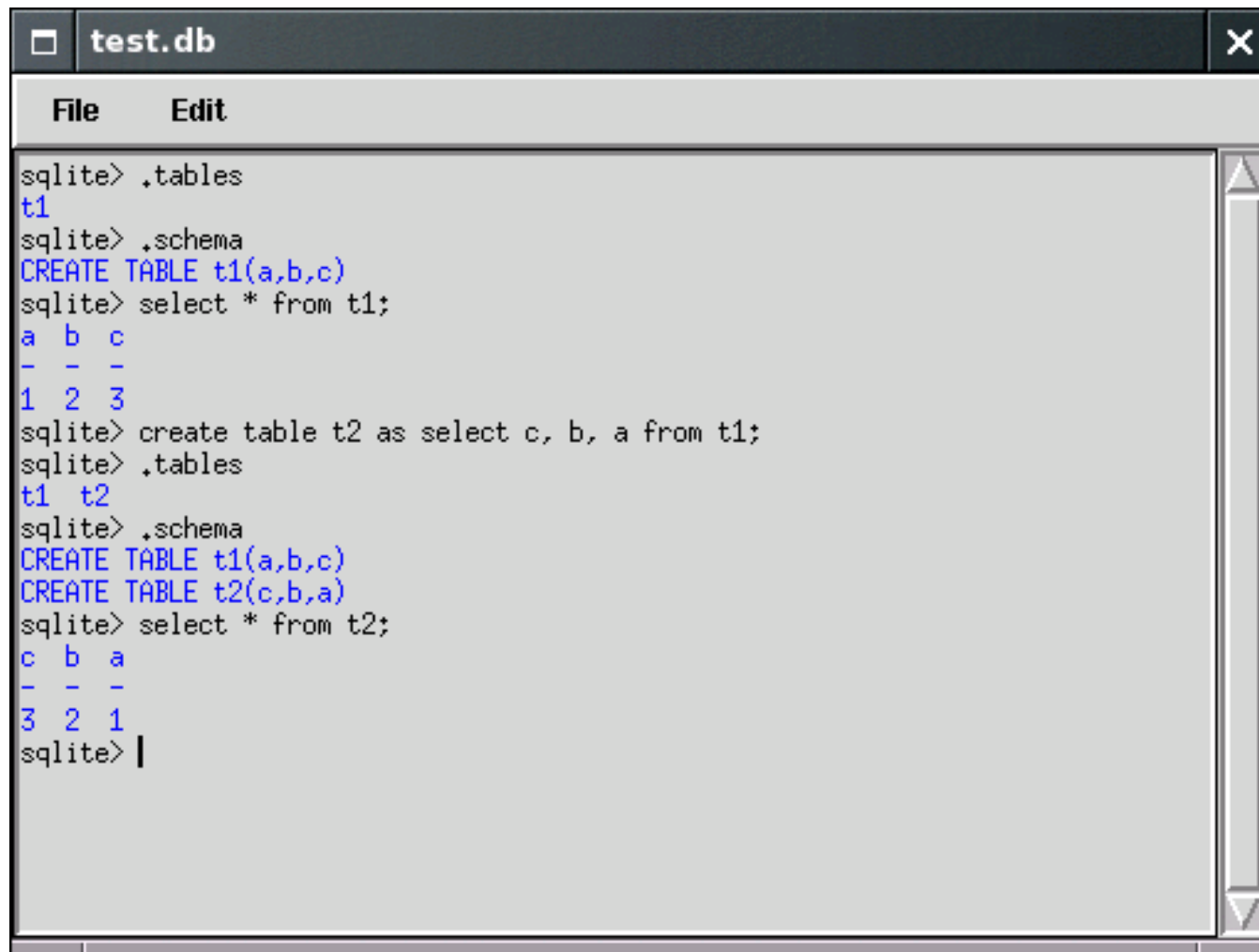


**Create a new SQL function named "edit"
implemented by the TCL proc "::sqlite::_edit"**

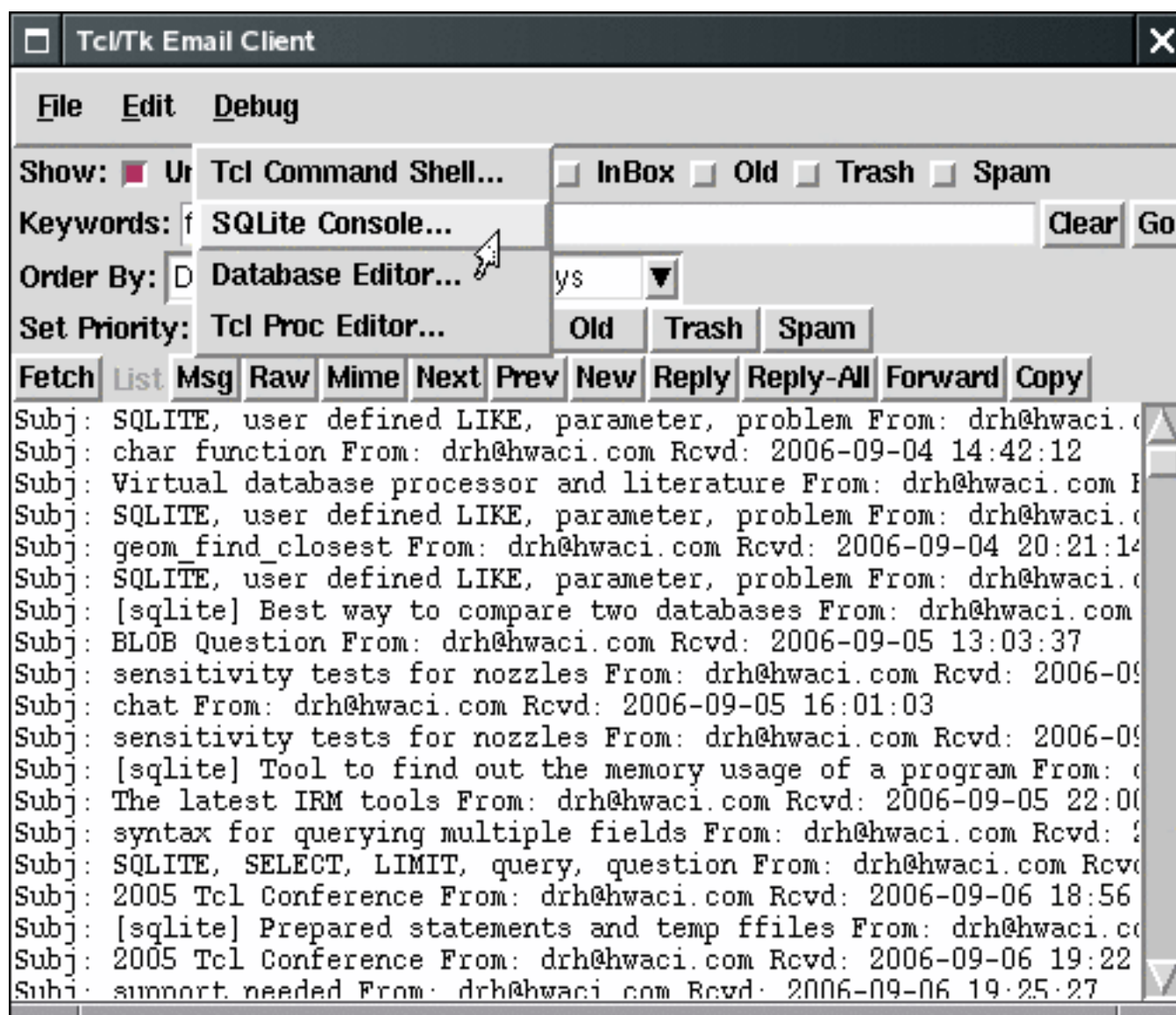


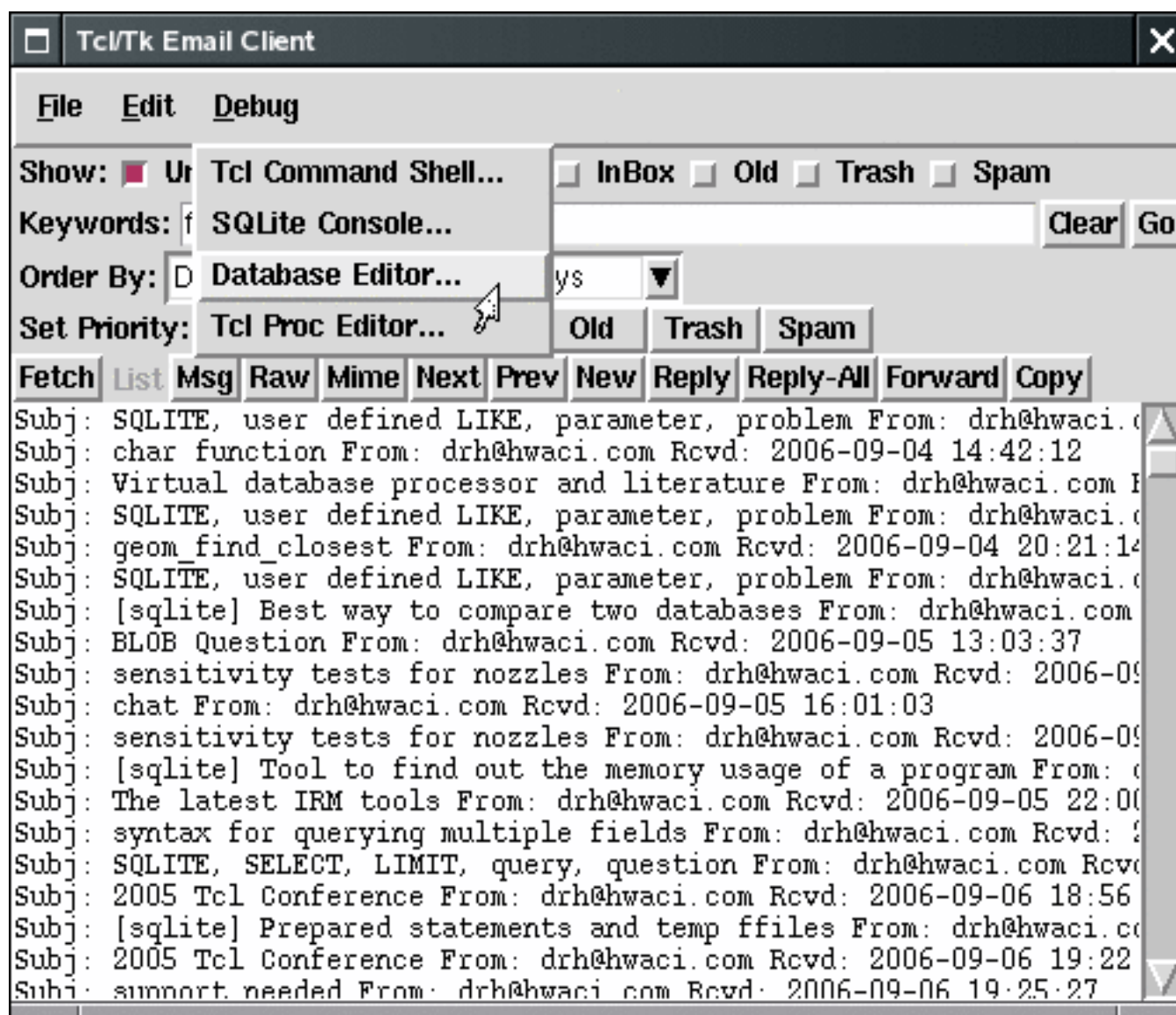


```
% package require Tk
% source sqlitecon.txt
% sqlitecon::create .console {sqlite> } test.db db
%
```



```
sqlite> .tables
t1
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE t1(a,b,c)
sqlite> select * from t1;
a  b  c
-  -  -
1  2  3
sqlite> create table t2 as select c, b, a from t1;
sqlite> .tables
t1  t2
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE t1(a,b,c)
CREATE TABLE t2(c,b,a)
sqlite> select * from t2;
c  b  a
-  -  -
3  2  1
sqlite> |
```



Database Editor

Table: msg

Pattern:

msgid

8

priority

trash

rcvd

2454005.41185

size

2570

nattach

1

userid

4

subject

One Year written replica watches warranty!

Next

Prev

New

Revert

Save

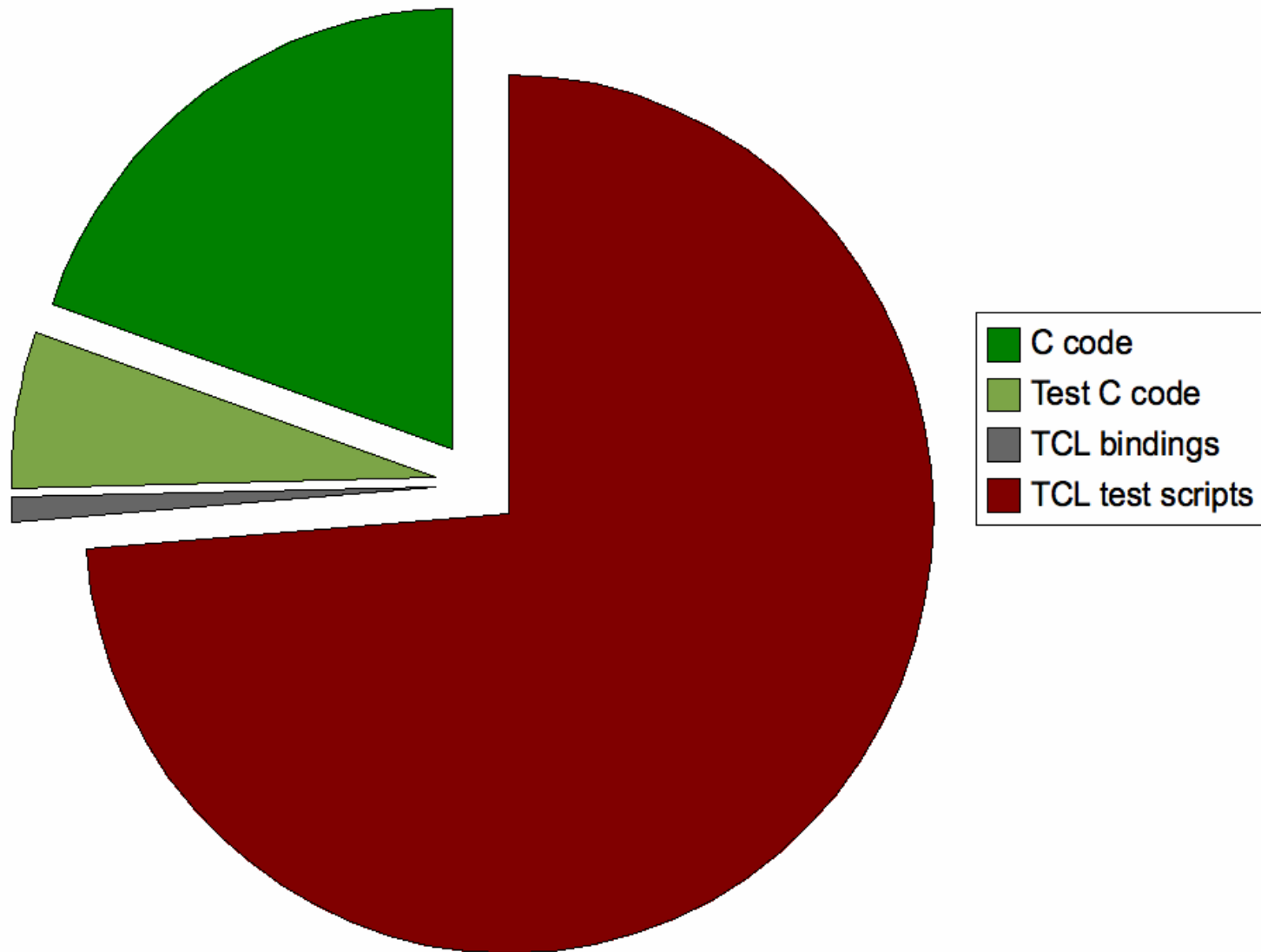
Delete

Shell

Close

Are you still not convinced
that SQLite is a TCL extension?

SQLite Written Mostly In TCL





TCL must be installed on the development system in order to build SQLite.



TCL is required to test SQLite

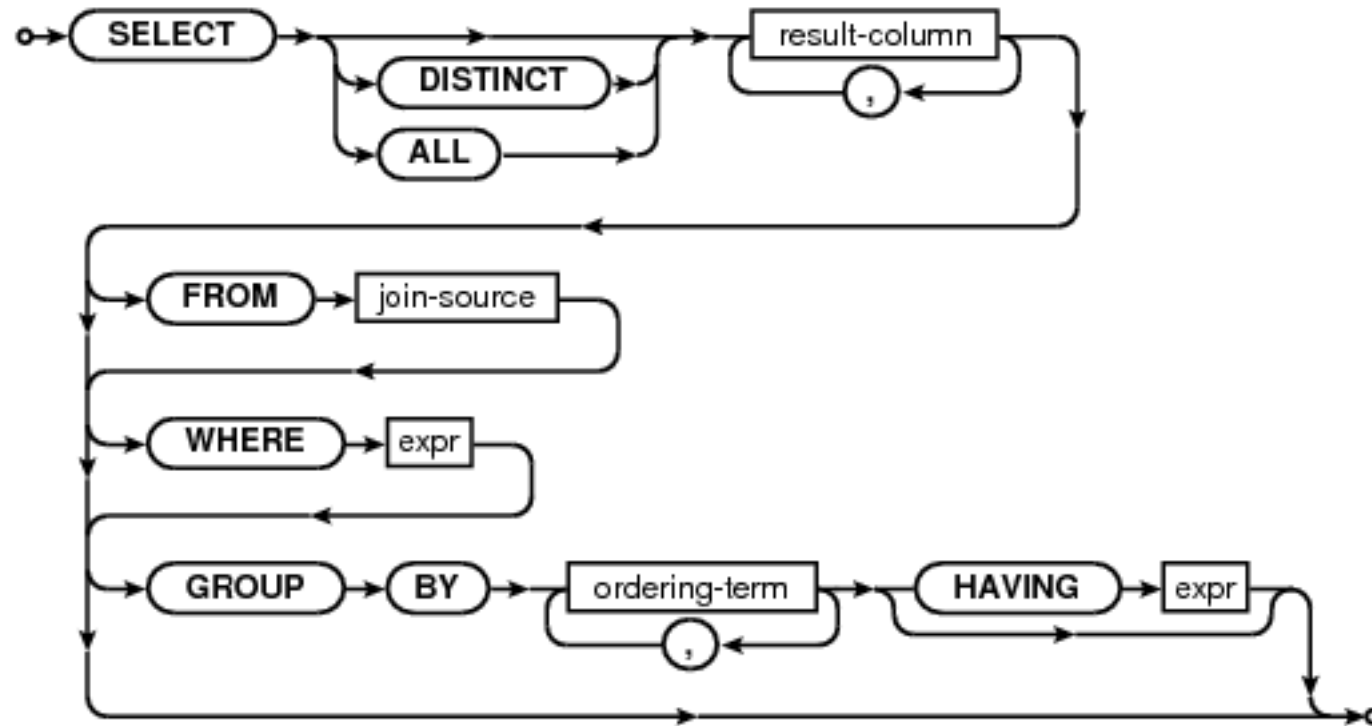


All SQLite documentation is generated by TCL scripts.

```

select-core {
  stack
  {line SELECT {or nil DISTINCT ALL} {loop result-column ,}}
  {optx FROM join-source}
  {optx WHERE expr}
  {optx GROUP BY {loop ordering-term ,} {optx HAVING expr}}
}

```

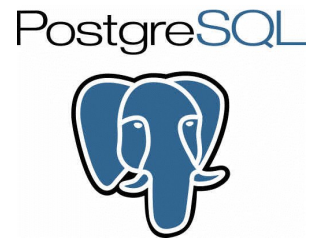


See <http://wiki.tcl.tk/21708> for additional information.

SQLite

“SQLite would not exist without TCL”





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Microsoft®
SQL Server™



SQLite is “different”

SQLite

SQLite 

is

“zero administration”



Database Administrators





ORACLE®

is to

as

SQLite



is to



- SQLite does not compete with Oracle

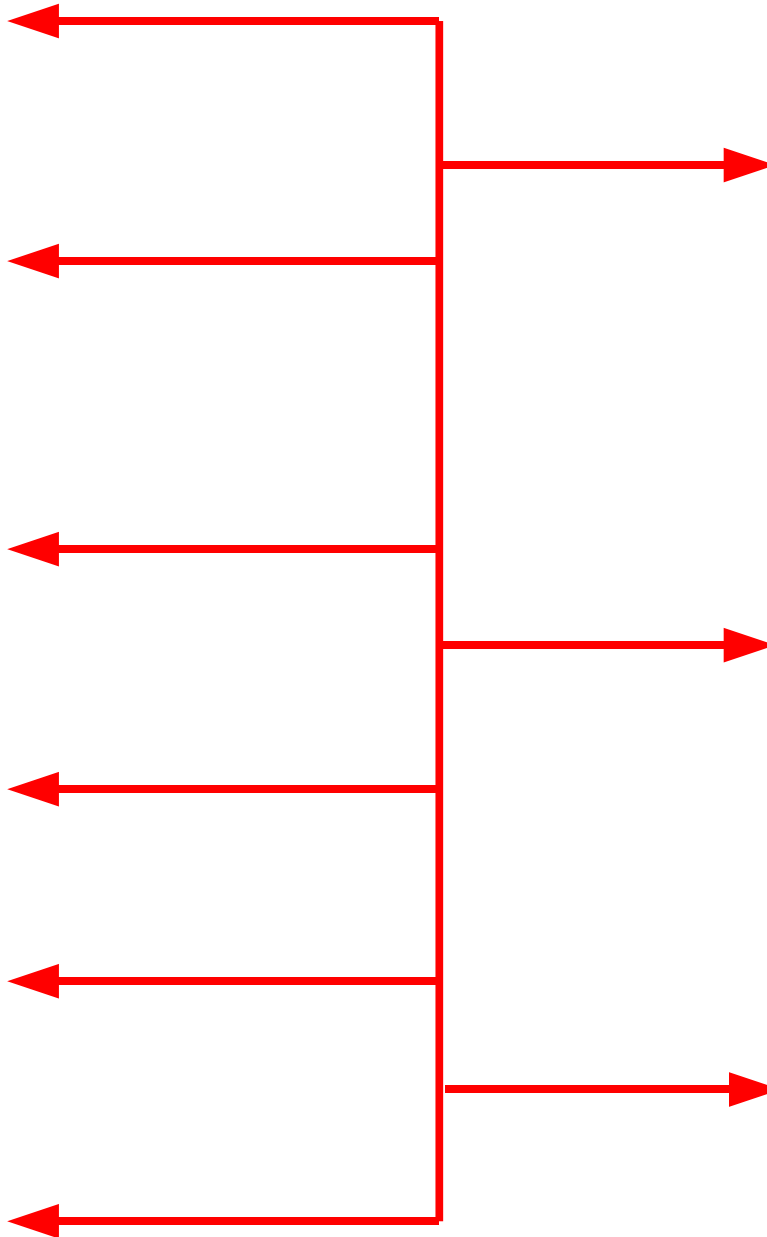
- SQLite does not compete with Oracle
- SQLite competes with **fopen()**

Portable File Format

- A database is a single ordinary disk file
- No special naming conventions or required file suffixes
- Cross-platform: big/little-endian and 32/64-bit
- Backwards compatible through 3.0.0
- Promise to keep it compatible moving forward
- Not tied to any particular programming language.



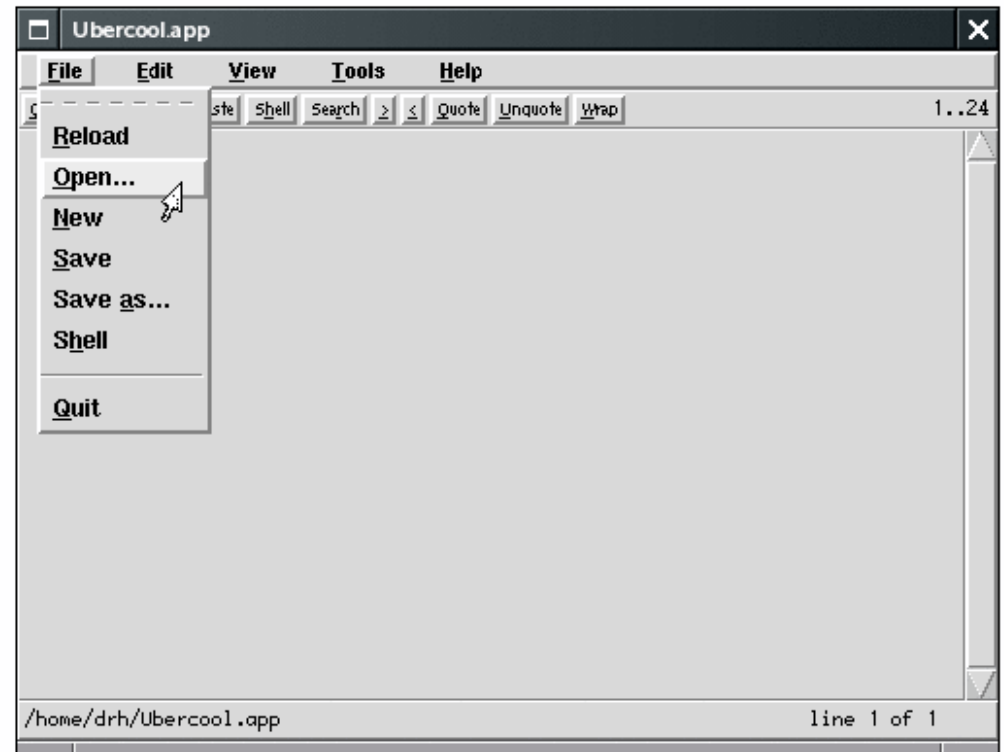
Mac

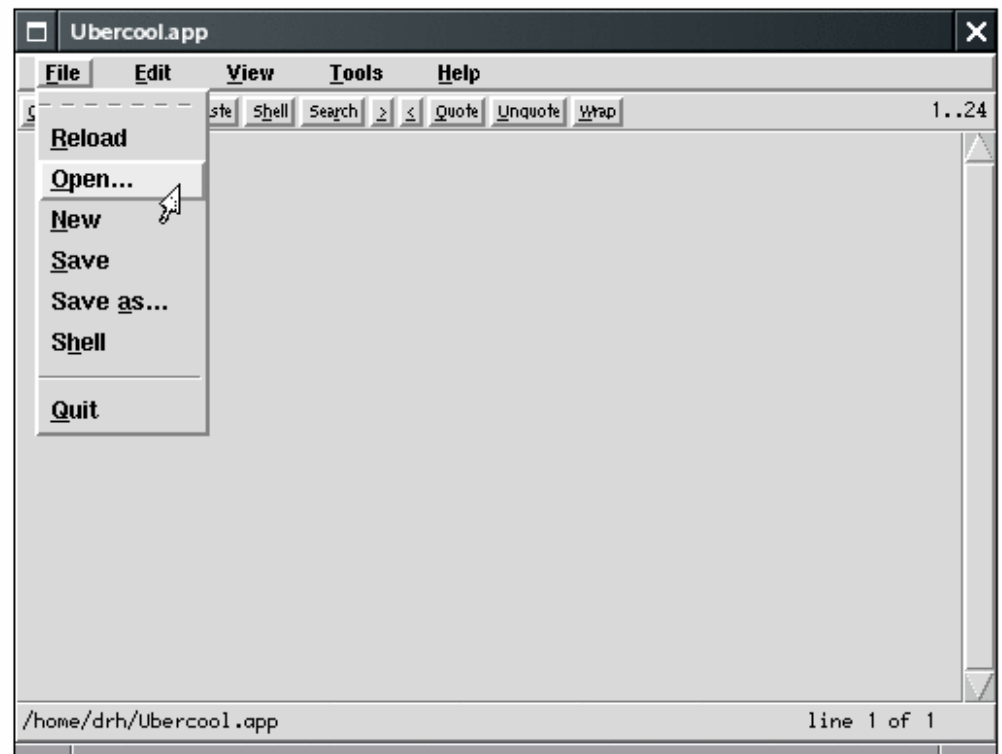


Zero-Administration & Portable File Format

means *SQLite* makes a great

Application File Format





SQLite as file format freebies

- No parsing and generating code to write
- Atomic updates
- Fast, built-in searching
- Access via third-party tools
- Simplified upgrade migration
- Cross-platform file format
- High-level query language

Small Footprint

`gcc -Os -DSQLITE_THREADSAFE=0`

293 KiB

`gcc -O3 -DSQLITE_ENABLE_FTS3=1 -DSQLITE_ENABLE_RTREE=1`

845 KiB

Single Source Code File

- The “amalgamation” source code file: **sqlite3.c** or **tclsqlite3.c**
- About 68,000 lines of ANSI C code
- 3.9 MB
- Few dependencies: libc and libtcl
- Very simple to add to a larger C program
- Very simple to build as a tclsh loadable library


```
drh@elly:~/fossil/m1/src> ls
add.c          content.c      makeheaders.html  schema.c       timeline.c
admin.c        db.c          makemake.tcl      setup.c        tkt.c
allrepo.c      delta.c       manifest.c        setup.c.bu1    tktsetup.c
bag.c          deltacmd.c    md5.c            sha1.c        translate.c
blob.c         descendants.c  merge3.c         shun.c        undo.c
branch.c       diff.c        merge.c          sqlite3.c      update.c
browse.c       diffcmd.c     mkindex.c        sqlite3.h      url.c
cgi.c          doc.c        my_page.c        stat.c        user.c
checkin.c      encode.c      name.c           style.c       verify.c
checkout.c     file.c        pivot.c          sync.c        VERSION
clearsign.c   http.c        pqueue.c         tag.c         vfile.c
clone.c        info.c        printf.c         tagview.c     wiki.c
comformat.c   login.c       rebuild.c        th.c          wikiformat.c
config.h       main.c        report.c         th.h          winhttp.c
configure.c   main.mk       rss.c           th_lang.c     xfer.c
construct.c   makeheaders.c rstats.c        th_main.c     zip.c
drh@elly:~/fossil/m1/src> □
```



The “generic” folder in the TEA distribution of SQLite contains exactly one file:

tclsqlite3.c

Building a tclsh loadable library

```
bash> gcc -shared tclsqlite3.c -o tclsqlite3.so
bash> tclsh
% load ./tclsqlite3.so
% sqlite3 db :memory:
% db eval {SELECT sqlite_version()}
3.6.19
```



Note

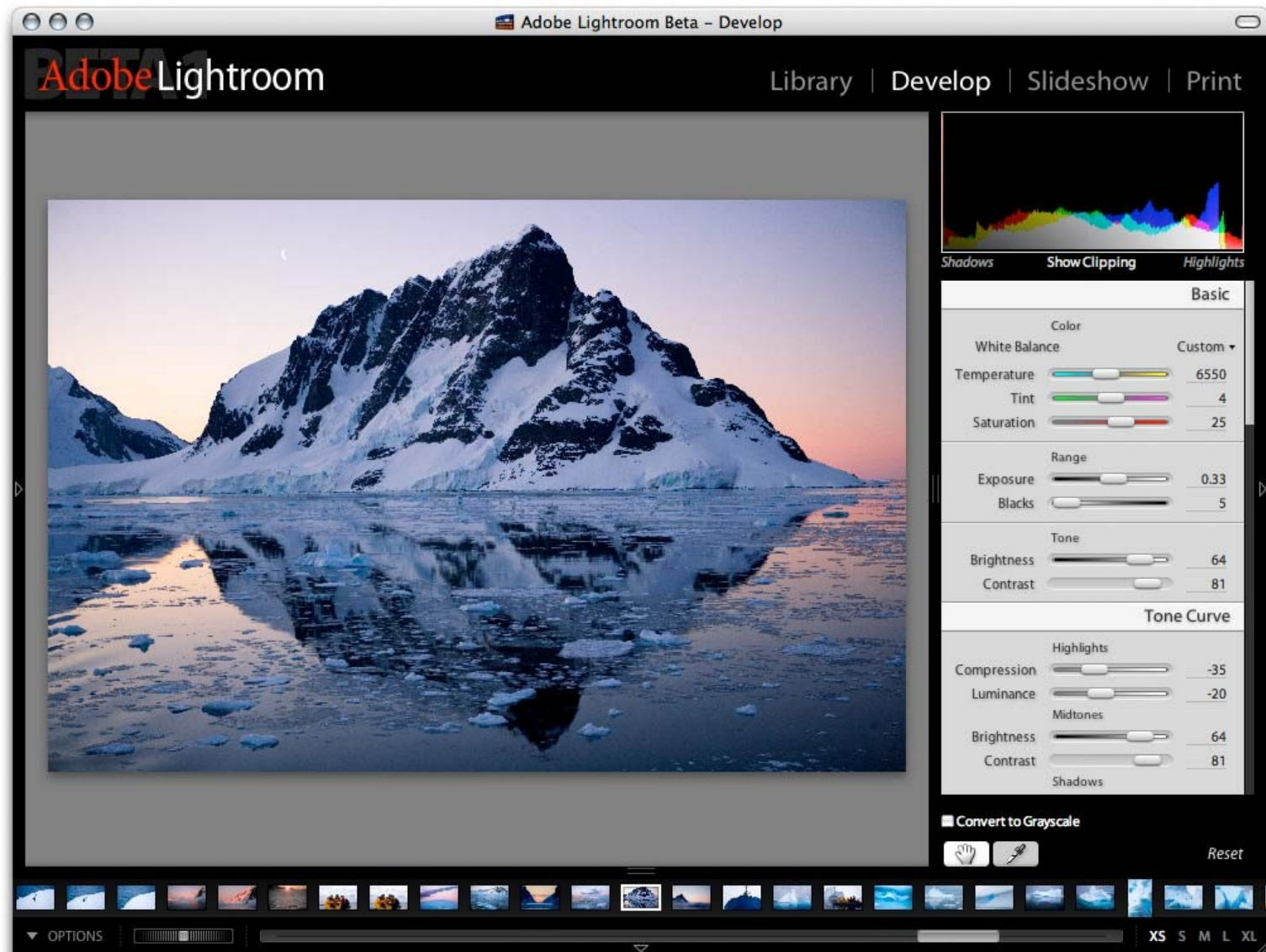
Add -DSQLITE_THREADSAFE=0 for non-threadsafe tclsh

Other Features Of SQLite

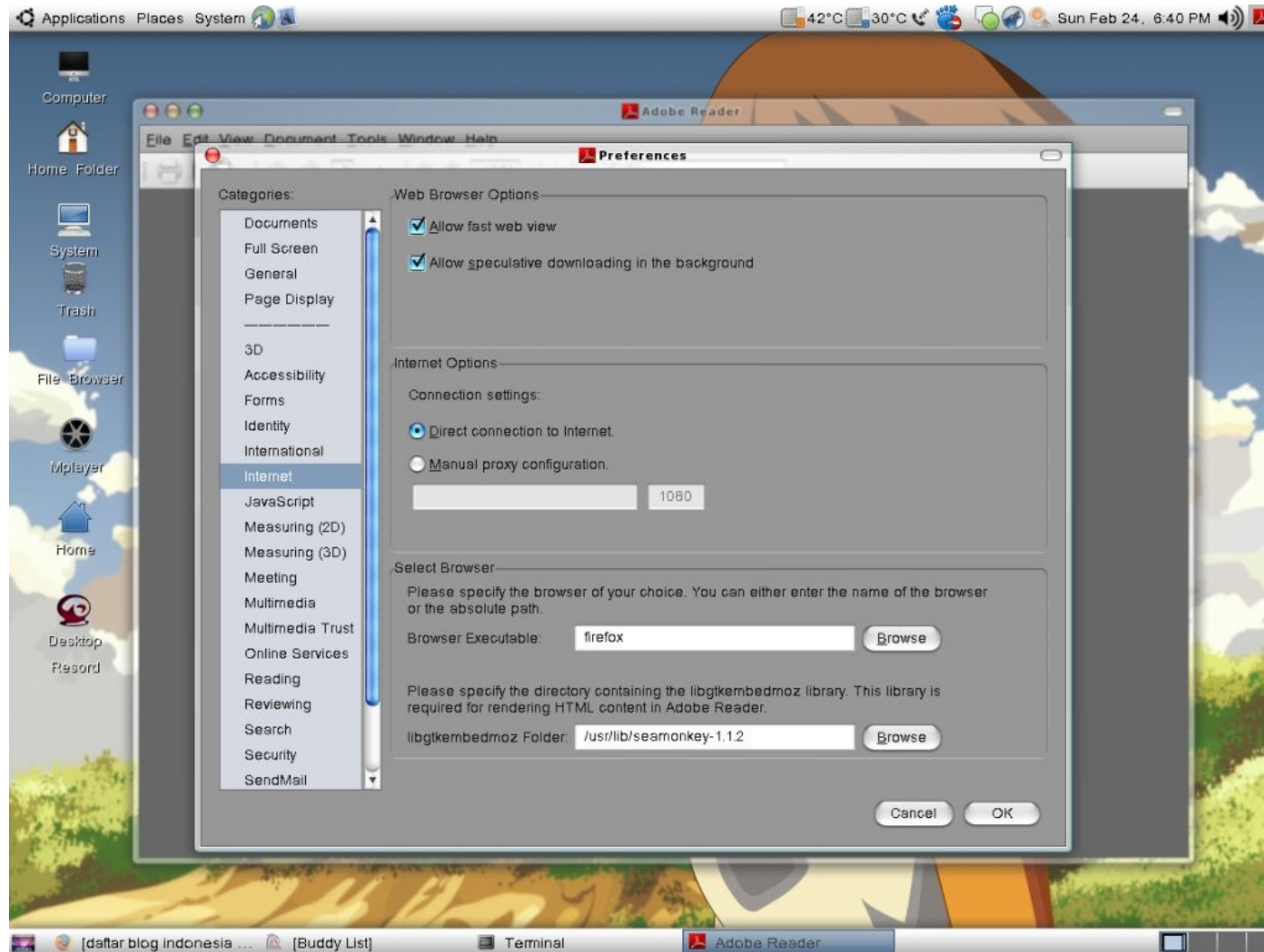
- Gigabyte size BLOBs and strings
- Tebibyte size databases
- 100% branch test coverage
- Nested transactions
- Full text search
- R-Trees
- ATTACH DATABASE
- Robust against power loss, malloc() failures, and I/O errors.
- Referential integrity

Many companies and
organizations use SQLite...

Adobe Photoshop Lightroom



Adobe Reader



Mozilla Firefox



Symbian/Nokia



Google Android



iPhone



iPod & iTunes



iStuff



Blackberry



Palm webOS



Skype



Sony Playstation



... and so forth



Open Source



Have you looked at SQLite lately...

- Faster
- CHECK constraints
- SAVEPOINT and nested transactions
- Enhanced query planner
- 100% branch test coverage
- Recursive triggers
- FOREIGN KEY constraints
- Sources managed using Fossil

Closing Thoughts



Shouldn't you be using SQLite instead of [open]?



Why isn't tclsqlite3.c part of the TCL core?



Can we get a TCL amalgamation?

