

# **CLSQL Users' Guide**

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by Kevin M. Rosenberg, Marcus T. Pearce, Pierre R. Mai, and onShore Development, Inc.

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# Preface

This guide provides reference to the features of *CLSQL*. The first chapter provides an introduction to *CLSQL* and installation instructions. The reference sections document all user accessible symbols with examples of usage. There is a glossary of commonly used terms with their definitions.



---

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## Purpose

*CLSQL* is a Common Lisp interface to SQL databases. A number of Common Lisp implementations and SQL databases are supported. The general structure of *CLSQL* is based on the CommonSQL package by Xanalys.

## History

The *CLSQL* project was started by Kevin M. Rosenberg in 2001 to support SQL access on multiple Common Lisp implementations using the *UFFI* library. The initial code was based substantially on Pierre R. Mai's excellent *MaiSQL* package. In late 2003, the UncommonSQL library was orphaned by its author, onShore Development, Inc. In April 2004, Marcus Pearce ported the UncommonSQL library to *CLSQL*. The UncommonSQL library provides a CommonSQL-compatible API for *CLSQL*.

The main changes from *MaiSQL* and UncommonSQL are:

- Port from the CMUCL FFI to *UFFI* which provide compatibility with the major Common Lisp implementations.
- Optimized loading of integer and floating-point fields.
- Additional database backends: ODBC, AODBC, and SQLite.
- A compatibility layer for CMUCL specific code.
- Much improved robustness for the MySQL back-end along with version 4 client library support.
- Improved library loading and installation documentation.
- Improved packages and symbol export.
- Pooled connections.
- Integrated transaction support for the classic *MaiSQL* iteration macros.

## Prerequisites

### ASDF

*CLSQL* uses ASDF to compile and load its components. ASDF is included in the *CCLAN* [<http://cclan.sourceforge.net>] collection.

### UFFI

*CLSQL* uses *UFFI* [<http://uffi.b9.com/>] as a *Foreign Function Interface* (FFI) to support multiple ANSI Common Lisp implementations.

### MD5

*CLSQL*'s postgresql-socket interface uses Pierre Mai's md5 [ftp://clsq.b9.com/] module.

## Supported Common Lisp Implementation

The implementations that support *CLSQL* is governed by the supported implementations of *UFFI*. The following implementations are supported:

- AllegroCL v6.2 and 7.0b on Debian Linux x86 & x86\_64 & PowerPC, FreeBSD 4.5, and Microsoft Windows XP.
- Lispworks v4.3 on Debian Linux and Microsoft Windows XP.
- CMUCL 18e on Debian Linux, FreeBSD 4.5, and Solaris 2.8.
- SBCL 0.8.5 on Debian Linux.
- SCL 1.1.1 on Debian Linux.
- OpenMCL 0.14 on Debian Linux PowerPC.

## Supported SQL Implementation

Currently, *CLSQL* supports the following databases:

- MySQL v3.23.51 and v4.0.18.
- PostgreSQL v7.4 with both direct API and TCP socket connections.
- SQLite.
- Direct ODBC interface.
- Oracle OCI.
- Allegro's DB interface (AODBC).

## Installation

### Ensure ASDF is loaded

Simply load the file `asdf.lisp`.

```
(load "asdf.lisp")
```

### Build C helper libraries

*CLSQL* uses functions that require 64-bit integer parameters and return values. The *FFI* in most *CLSQL* implementations do not support 64-bit integers. Thus, C helper libraries are required to break these 64-bit integers into two compatible 32-bit integers. The helper libraries reside in the directories `uffi`

and `db-mysql`.

## Microsoft Windows

Files named `Makefile.msvc` are supplied for building the libraries under Microsoft Windows. Since Microsoft Windows does not come with that compiler, compiled DLL and LIB library files are supplied with *CLSQL*.

## UNIX

Files named `Makefile` are supplied for building the libraries under UNIX. Loading the `.asd` files automatically invokes `make` when necessary. So, manual building of the helper libraries is not necessary on most UNIX systems. However, the location of the MySQL library files and include files may need to be adjusted in `db-mysql/Makefile` on non-Debian systems.

## Add *UFFI* path

Unzip or `untar` the *UFFI* distribution which creates a directory for the *UFFI* files. Add that directory to ASDF's `asdf:*central-registry*`. You can do that by pushing the pathname of the directory onto this variable. The following example code assumes the *UFFI* files reside in the `/usr/share/lisp/uffi/` directory.

```
(push #P"/usr/share/lisp/uffi/" asdf:*central-registry*)
```

## Add MD5 path

If you plan to use the `clsql-postgresql-socket` interface, you must load the `md5` module. Unzip or `untar` the `cl-md5` distribution, which creates a directory for the `cl-md5` files. Add that directory to ASDF's `asdf:*central-registry*`. You can do that by pushing the pathname of the directory onto this variable. The following example code assumes the `cl-md5` files reside in the `/usr/share/lisp/cl-md5/` directory.

```
(push #P"/usr/share/lisp/cl-md5/" asdf:*central-registry*)
```

## Add *CLSQL* path and load module

Unzip or `untar` the *CLSQL* distribution which creates a directory for the *CLSQL* files. Add that directory to ASDF's `asdf:*central-registry*`. You can do that by pushing the pathname of the directory onto this variable. The following example code assumes the *CLSQL* files reside in the `/usr/share/lisp/clsql/` directory. You need to load the `clsql` system.

```
(push #P"/usr/share/lisp/clsql/" asdf:*central-registry*)  
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsql) ; main CLSQL package
```

## Run test suite (optional)

The test suite can be executed using the ASDF `test-op` operator. If *CLSQL* has not been loaded with `asdf:load-op`, the `asdf:test-op` operator will automatically load *CLSQL*. A configuration file named

`.clsq1-test.config` must be created in your home directory. There are instructions on the format of that file in the `tests/README`. After creating `.clsq1-test.config`, you can run the test suite with ASDF:

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:test-op 'clsq1)
```

---

# Chapter 2. CommonSQL Tutorial

*Based on the UncommonSQL Tutorial*

## Introduction

The goal of this tutorial is to guide a new developer thru the process of creating a set of *CLSQL* classes providing a Object-Oriented interface to persistent data stored in an SQL database. We will assume that the reader is familiar with how SQL works, how relations (tables) should be structured, and has created at least one SQL application previously. We will also assume a minor level of experience with Common Lisp.

*CLSQL* provides two different interfaces to SQL databases, a Functional interface, and an Object-Oriented interface. The Functional interface consists of a special syntax for embedded SQL expressions in Lisp, and provides lisp functions for SQL operations like SELECT and UPDATE. The object-oriented interface provides a way for mapping Common Lisp Objects System (CLOS) objects into databases and includes functions for inserting new objects, querying objects, and removing objects. Most applications will use a combination of the two.

*CLSQL* is based on the CommonSQL package from Xanalys, so the documentation that Xanalys makes available online is useful for *CLSQL* as well. It is suggested that developers new to *CLSQL* read their documentation as well, as any differences between CommonSQL and *CLSQL* are minor. Xanalys makes the following documents available:

- *Xanalys Lispworks User Guide - The CommonSQL Package* [<http://www.lispworks.com/reference/lw43/LWUG/html/lwuser-167.htm>]
- *Xanalys Lispworks Reference Manual - The SQL Package* [<http://www.lispworks.com/reference/lw43/LWRM/html/lwref-383.htm>]
- *CommonSQL Tutorial by Nick Levine* [<http://www.ravenbrook.com/doc/2002/09/13/common-sql/>]

## Data Modeling with *CLSQL*

Before we can create, query and manipulate *CLSQL* objects, we need to define our data model as noted by Philip Greenspun<sup>1</sup>

When data modeling, you are telling the relational database management system (RDBMS) the following:

- What elements of the data you will store.
- How large each element can be.
- What kind of information each element can contain.
- What elements may be left blank.
- Which elements are constrained to a fixed range.
- Whether and how various tables are to be linked.

<sup>1</sup> Philip Greenspun's "SQL For Web Nerds" - Data Modeling [<http://www.arsdigita.com/books/sql/data-modeling.html>]

With SQL database one would do this by defining a set of relations, or tables, followed by a set of queries for joining the tables together in order to construct complex records. However, with *CLSQL* we do this by defining a set of CLOS classes, specifying how they will be turned into tables, and how they can be joined to one another via relations between their attributes. The SQL tables, as well as the queries for joining them together are created for us automatically, saving us from dealing with some of the tedium of SQL.

Let us start with a simple example of two SQL tables, and the relations between them.

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE ( emplid      NOT NULL number(38),
                        first_name NOT NULL varchar2(30),
                        last_name  NOT NULL varchar2(30),
                        email       varchar2(100),
                        companyid  NOT NULL number(38),
                        managerid   number(38))

CREATE TABLE COMPANY ( companyid  NOT NULL number(38),
                        name        NOT NULL varchar2(100),
                        presidentid NOT NULL number(38))
```

This is of course the canonical SQL tutorial example, "The Org Chart".

In *CLSQL*, we would have two "view classes" (a fancy word for a class mapped into a database). They would be defined as follows:

```
(clsql:def-view-class employee ()
  ((emplid
    :db-kind :key
    :db-constraints :not-null
    :type integer
    :initarg :emplid)
   (first-name
    :accessor first-name
    :type (string 30)
    :initarg :first-name)
   (last-name
    :accessor last-name
    :type (string 30)
    :initarg :last-name)
   (email
    :accessor employee-email
    :type (string 100)
    :nulls-ok t
    :initarg :email)
   (companyid
    :type integer
    :initarg :companyid)
   (managerid
    :type integer
    :nulls-ok t
    :initarg :managerid))
  (:base-table employee))

(clsql:def-view-class company ()
  ((companyid
    :db-kind :key
    :db-constraints :not-null
    :type integer
    :initarg :companyid)
   (name
```

```
    :type (string 100)
    :initarg :name)
  (presidentid
   :type integer
   :initarg :presidentid))
 (:base-table company))
```

The `DEF-VIEW-CLASS` macro is just like the normal `CLOS DEFCLASS` macro, except that it handles several slot options that `DEFCLASS` doesn't. These slot options have to do with the mapping of the slot into the database. We only use a few of the slot options in the above example, but there are several others.

- `:column` - The name of the SQL column this slot is stored in. Defaults to the slot name. If the slot name is not a valid SQL identifier, it is escaped, so `foo-bar` becomes `foo_bar`.
- `:db-kind` - The kind of database mapping which is performed for this slot. `:base` indicates the slot maps to an ordinary column of the database view. `:key` indicates that this slot corresponds to part of the unique keys for this view, `:join` indicates a join slot representing a relation to another view and `:virtual` indicates that this slot is an ordinary `CLOS` slot. Defaults to `:base`.
- `:db-reader` - If a string, then when reading values from the database, the string will be used for a format string, with the only value being the value from the database. The resulting string will be used as the slot value. If a function then it will take one argument, the value from the database, and return the value that should be put into the slot.
- `:db-writer` - If a string, then when reading values from the slot for the database, the string will be used for a format string, with the only value being the value of the slot. The resulting string will be used as the column value in the database. If a function then it will take one argument, the value of the slot, and return the value that should be put into the database.
- `:column-` - A string which will be used as the type specifier for this slots column definition in the database.
- `:void-value` - The Lisp value to return if the field is `NULL`. The default is `NIL`.
- `:db-info` - A join specification.

In our example each table as a primary key attribute, which is required to be unique. We indicate that a slot is part of the primary key (*CLSQL* supports multi-field primary keys) by specifying the `:db-kind` key slot option.

The SQL type of a slot when it is mapped into the database is determined by the `:type` slot option. The argument for the `:type` option is a Common Lisp datatype. The *CLSQL* framework will determine the appropriate mapping depending on the database system the table is being created in. If we really wanted to determine what SQL type was used for a slot, we could specify a `:db-type` option like `"NUMBER(38)"` and we would be guaranteed that the slot would be stored in the database as a `NUMBER(38)`. This is not recommended because it could makes your view class unportable across database systems.

`DEF-VIEW-CLASS` also supports some class options, like `:base-table`. The `:base-table` option specifies what the table name for the view class will be when it is mapped into the database.

## Class Relations

In an SQL only application, the `EMPLOYEE` and `COMPANY` tables can be queried to determine things like, "Who is Vladamir's manager?", "What company does Josef work for?", and "What employees work

for Widgets Inc.". This is done by joining tables with an SQL query.

Who works for Widgets Inc.?

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employee, company
       WHERE employee.companyid = company.companyid
              AND company.company_name = "Widgets Inc."
```

Who is Vladamir's manager?

```
SELECT managerid FROM employee
       WHERE employee.first_name = "Vladamir"
              AND employee.last_name = "Lenin"
```

What company does Josef work for?

```
SELECT company_name FROM company, employee
       WHERE employee.first_name = "Josef"
              AND employee.last_name = "Stalin"
              AND employee.companyid = company.companyid
```

With *CLSQL* however we do not need to write out such queries because our view classes can maintain the relations between employees and companies, and employees to their managers for us. We can then access these relations like we would any other attribute of an employee or company object. In order to do this we define some join slots for our view classes.

What company does an employee work for? If we add the following slot definition to the employee class we can then ask for it's COMPANY slot and get the appropriate result.

```
;; In the employee slot list
(company
 :accessor employee-company
 :db-kind :join
 :db-info (:join-class company
           :home-key companyid
           :foreign-key companyid
           :set nil))
```

Who are the employees of a given company? And who is the president of it? We add the following slot definition to the company view class and we can then ask for it's EMPLOYEES slot and get the right result.

```
;; In the company slot list
(employees
 :reader company-employees
 :db-kind :join
 :db-info (:join-class employee
           :home-key companyid
           :foreign-key companyid
           :set t))

(president
 :reader president)
```



```
:db-kind :join
:db-info (:join-class employee
          :home-key presidentid
          :foreign-key emplid
          :set nil))
```

And lastly, to define the relation between an employee and their manager:

```
;; In the employee slot list
(manager
 :accessor employee-manager
 :db-kind :join
 :db-info (:join-class employee
          :home-key managerid
          :foreign-key emplid
          :set nil))
```

*CLSQL* join slots can represent one-to-one, one-to-many, and many-to-many relations. Above we only have one-to-one and one-to-many relations, later we will explain how to model many-to-many relations. First, let's go over the slot definitions and the available options.

In order for a slot to be a join, we must specify that it's `:db-kind :join`, as opposed to `:base` or `:key`. Once we do that, we still need to tell *CLSQL* how to create the join statements for the relation. This is what the `:db-info` option does. It is a list of keywords and values. The available keywords are:

- `:join-class` - The view class to which we want to join. It can be another view class, or the same view class as our object.
- `:home-key` - The slot(s) in the immediate object whose value will be compared to the foreign-key slot(s) in the join-class in order to join the two tables. It can be a single slot-name, or it can be a list of slot names.
- `:foreign-key` - The slot(s) in the join-class which will be compared to the value(s) of the home-key.
- `:set` - A boolean which if false, indicates that this is a one-to-one relation, only one object will be returned. If true, than this is a one-to-many relation, a list of objects will be returned when we ask for this slots value.

There are other `:join-info` options available in *CLSQL*, but we will save those till we get to the many-to-many relation examples.

## Object Creation

Now that we have our model laid out, we should create some object. Let us assume that we have a database connect set up already. We first need to create our tables in the database:

Note: the file `examples/clsq1-tutorial.lisp` contains view class definitions which you can load into your list at this point in order to play along at home.

```
(clsq1:create-view-from-class 'employee)
(clsq1:create-view-from-class 'company)
```

Then we will create our objects. We create them just like you would any other CLOS object:

```
(defvar company1 (make-instance 'company
                               :companyid 1
                               :presidentid 1
                               :name "Widgets Inc.))

(defvar employee1 (make-instance 'employee
                                 :emplid 1
                                 :first-name "Vladimir"
                                 :last-name "Lenin"
                                 :email "lenin@soviet.org"
                                 :companyid 1))

(defvar employee2 (make-instance 'employee
                                 :emplid 2
                                 :first-name "Josef"
                                 :last-name "Stalin"
                                 :email "stalin@soviet.org"
                                 :companyid 1
                                 :managerid 1))
```

In order to insert an objects into the database we use the `UPDATE-RECORDS-FROM-INSTANCE` function as follows:

```
(clsql:update-records-from-instance employee1)
(clsql:update-records-from-instance employee2)
(clsql:update-records-from-instance company1)
```

After you make any changes to an object, you have to specifically tell *CLSQL* to update the SQL database. The `UPDATE-RECORDS-FROM-INSTANCE` method will write all of the changes you have made to the object into the database.

Since *CLSQL* objects are just normal CLOS objects, we can manipulate their slots just like any other object. For instance, let's say that Lenin changes his email because he was getting too much spam from the German Socialists.

```
;; Print Lenin's current email address, change it and save it to the
;; database.  Get a new object representing Lenin from the database
;; and print the email

;; This lets us use the functional CLSQL interface with [] syntax
(clsql:locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax)

(format t "The email address of ~A ~A is ~A"
        (first-name employee1)
        (last-name employee1)
        (employee-email employee1))

(setf (employee-email employee1) "lenin-nospam@soviets.org")

;; Update the database
(clsql:update-records-from-instance employee1)

(let ((new-lenin (car (clsql:select 'employee
                                  :where [= [slot-value 'employee 'emplid] 1]))))
      (format t "His new email is ~A"
              (employee-email new-lenin)))
```

Everything except for the last LET expression is already familiar to us by now. To understand the call to `CLSQL:SELECT` we need to discuss the Functional SQL interface and its integration with the Object Oriented interface of *CLSQL*.

## Finding Objects

Now that we have our objects in the database, how do we get them out when we need to work with them? *CLSQL* provides a functional interface to SQL, which consists of a special Lisp reader macro and some functions. The special syntax allows us to embed SQL in lisp expressions, and lisp expressions in SQL, with ease.

Once we have turned on the syntax with the expression:

```
(clsql:locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax)
```

We can start entering fragments of SQL into our lisp reader. We will get back objects which represent the lisp expressions. These objects will later be compiled into SQL expressions that are optimized for the database backed we are connected to. This means that we have a database independent SQL syntax. Here are some examples:

```
;; an attribute or table name
[foo] => #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-IDENT-ATTRIBUTE FOO>

;; a attribute identifier with table qualifier
[foo bar] => #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-IDENT-ATTRIBUTE FOO.BAR>

;; a attribute identifier with table qualifier
[= "Lenin" [first_name]] =>
  #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-RELATIONAL-EXP ('Lenin' = FIRST_NAME)>

[< [emplid] 3] =>
  #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-RELATIONAL-EXP (EMPLID < 3)>

[and [< [emplid] 2] [= [first_name] "Lenin"]] =>
  #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-RELATIONAL-EXP ((EMPLID < 2) AND
    (FIRST_NAME = 'Lenin'))>

;; If we want to reference a slot in an object we can us the
;; SLOT-VALUE sql extension
[= [slot-value 'employee 'emplid] 1] =>
  #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-RELATIONAL-EXP (EMPLOYEE.EMPLID = 1)>

[= [slot-value 'employee 'emplid]
  [slot-value 'company 'presidentid]] =>
  #<CLSQL-SYS::SQL-RELATIONAL-EXP (EMPLOYEE.EMPLID = COMPANY.PRESIDENTID)>
```

The `SLOT-VALUE` operator is important because it lets us query objects in a way that is robust to any changes in the object->table mapping, like column name changes, or table name changes. So when you are querying objects, be sure to use the `SLOT-VALUE` SQL extension.

Since we can now formulate SQL relational expression which can be used as qualifiers, like we put after the `WHERE` keyword in SQL statements, we can start querying our objects. *CLSQL* provides a function `SELECT` which can return use complete objects from the database which conform to a qualifier, can be sorted, and various other SQL operations.

The first argument to `SELECT` is a class name. it also has a set of keyword arguments which are covered in the documentation. For now we will concern ourselves only with the `:where` keyword. `Select` returns a list of objects, or `nil` if it can't find any. It's important to remember that it always returns a list, so even if you are expecting only one result, you should remember to extract it from the list you get from `SELECT`.

```
;; all employees
(clsql:select 'employee)
;; all companies
(clsql:select 'company)

;; employees named Lenin
(clsql:select 'employee :where [= [slot-value 'employee 'last-name]
                                "Lenin"])

(clsql:select 'company :where [= [slot-value 'company 'name]
                                "Widgets Inc."])

;; Employees of Widget's Inc.
(clsql:select 'employee
              :where [and [= [slot-value 'employee 'companyid]
                             [slot-value 'company 'companyid]]
                        [= [slot-value 'company 'name]
                           "Widgets Inc."]])

;; Same thing, except that we are using the employee
;; relation in the company view class to do the join for us,
;; saving us the work of writing out the SQL!
(company-employees company1)

;; President of Widgets Inc.
(president company1)

;; Manager of Josef Stalin
(employee-manager employee2)
```

## Deleting Objects

Now that we know how to create objects in our database, manipulate them and query them (including using our predefined relations to save us the trouble writing alot of SQL) we should learn how to clean up after ourself. It's quite simple really. The function `DELETE-INSTANCE-RECORDS` will remove an object from the database. However, when we remove an object we are responsible for making sure that the database is left in a correct state.

For example, if we remove a company record, we need to either remove all of it's employees or we need to move them to another company. Likewise if we remove an employee, we should make sure to update any other employees who had them as a manager.

## Conclusion

There are many nooks and crannies to *CLSQL*, some of which are covered in the Xanalis documents we refered to earlier, some are not. The best documentation at this time is still the source code for *CLSQL* itself and the inline documentation for its various functions.

---

# Connection and Initialisation

This section describes the *CLSQL* interface for initialising database interfaces of different types, creating and destroying databases and connecting and disconnecting from databases.

---

## Name

DATABASE -- The super-type of all *CLSQL* databases

*Class* DATABASE

## Class Precedence List

database, standard-object, t

## Description

This class is the superclass of all *CLSQL* databases. The different database back-ends derive subclasses of this class to implement their databases. No instances of this class are ever created by *CLSQL*.

---

## Name

`*CONNECT-IF-EXISTS*` -- Default value for the *if-exists* parameter of `connect`.

Variable `*CONNECT-IF-EXISTS*`

## Value Type

A valid argument to the *if-exists* parameter of `connect`, i.e. one of `:new`, `:warn-new`, `:error`, `:warn-old`, `:old`.

## Initial Value

`:error`

## Description

The value of this variable is used in calls to `connect` as the default value of the *if-exists* parameter. See `connect` for the semantics of the valid values for this variable.

## Examples

None.

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

`connect`

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

`*DEFAULT-DATABASE*` -- The default database object to use.

Variable `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`

# Value Type

Any object of type database, or nil to indicate no default database.

# Initial Value

nil

# Description

Any function or macro in *CLSQL* that operates on a database uses the value of this variable as the default value for its *database* parameter.

The value of this parameter is changed by calls to `connect`, which sets `*default-database*` to the database object it returns. It is also changed by calls to `disconnect`, when the database object being disconnected is the same as the value of `*default-database*`. In this case `disconnect` sets `*default-database*` to the first database that remains in the list of active databases as returned by `connected-databases`, or nil if no further active databases exist.

The user may change `*default-database*` at any time to a valid value of his choice.

## Caution

If the value of `*default-database*` is nil, then all calls to *CLSQL* functions on databases must provide a suitable *database* parameter, or an error will be signalled.

# Examples

```
(connected-databases)
=> NIL
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48385F55}>
(connect '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {483868FD}>
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql :if-exist)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48387265}>
*default-database*
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48387265}>
(disconnect)
=> T
*default-database*
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {483868FD}>
(disconnect)
=> T
*default-database*
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48385F55}>
(disconnect)
=> T
*default-database*
```



```
=> NIL  
(connected-databases)  
=> NIL
```

## Affected By

connect  
disconnect

## See Also

connected-databases

## Notes

### Note

This variable is intended to facilitate working with *CLSQL* in an interactive fashion at the top-level loop, and because of this, `connect` and `disconnect` provide some fairly complex behaviour to keep `*default-database*` set to useful values. Programmatic use of *CLSQL* should never depend on the value of `*default-database*` and should provide correct database objects via the `database` parameter to functions called.

---

## Name

`*DEFAULT-DATABASE-TYPE*` -- The default database type to use

Variable `*DEFAULT-DATABASE-TYPE*`

## Value Type

Any keyword representing a valid database back-end of *CLSQL*, or `nil`.

## Initial Value

`nil`

## Description

The value of this variable is used in calls to `initialize-database-type` and `connect` as the default value of the *database-type* parameter.

### Caution

If the value of this variable is `nil`, then all calls to `initialize-database-type` or `connect` will have to specify the *database-type* to use, or a general-purpose error will be signaled.

## Examples

```
(setf *default-database-type* :mysql)
=> :mysql
(initialize-database-type)
=> t
```

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

`initialize-database-type`

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

`*INITIALIZED-DATABASE-TYPES*` -- List of all initialized database types

Variable `*INITIALIZED-DATABASE-TYPES*`

## Value Type

A list of all initialized database types, each of which represented by it's corresponding keyword.

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

This variable is updated whenever `initialize-database-type` is called for a database type which hasn't already been initialized before, as determined by this variable. In that case the keyword representing the database type is pushed onto the list stored in `*INITIALIZED-DATABASE-TYPES*`.

### Caution

Attempts to modify the value of this variable will result in undefined behaviour.

## Examples

```
(setf *default-database-type* :mysql)
=> :mysql
(initialize-database-type)
=> t
*initialized-database-types*
=> (:MYSQL)
```

## Affected By

`initialize-database-type`

## See Also

`initialize-database-type`

## Notes

Direct access to this variable is primarily provided because of compatibility with Harlequin's Common SQL.

---

# Name

CONNECT -- create a connection to a database.

*Function* CONNECT

# Syntax

# Syntax

```
connect connection-spec &key if-exists database-type pool make-default => database
```

# Arguments and Values

<i>connection-spec</i>	A vendor specific connection specification supplied as a list or as a string.
<i>if-exists</i>	This indicates the action to take if a connection to the same database exists already. See below for the legal values and actions. It defaults to the value of <code>*connect-if-exists*</code> .
<i>database-type</i>	A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword. This defaults to the value of <code>*default-database-type*</code>
<i>pool</i>	A boolean flag. If T, acquire connection from a pool of open connections. If the pool is empty, a new connection is created. The default is NIL. This is a <i>CLSQL</i> extension.
<i>make-default</i>	A boolean flag. If T, <code>*default-database*</code> is set to the new connection, otherwise <code>*default-database*</code> is not changed. The default is T. This is a <i>CLSQL</i> extension.
<i>database</i>	The database object representing the connection.

# Description

This function takes a connection specification and a database type and creates a connection to the database specified by those. The type and structure of the connection specification depend on the database type.

The parameter *if-exists* specifies what to do if a connection to the database specified exists already, which is checked by calling `find-database` on the database name returned by `database-name-from-spec` when called with the *connection-spec* and *database-type* parameters. The possible values of *if-exists* are:

<code>:new</code>	Go ahead and create a new connection.
<code>:warn-new</code>	This is just like <code>:new</code> , but also signals a warning of type <code>clsql-exists-warning</code> , indicating the old and newly created databases.
<code>:error</code>	This will cause <code>connect</code> to signal a correctable error of type <code>clsql-exists-error</code> . The user may choose to proceed, either by indicating that a new connection shall be created, via the restart <code>create-new</code> , or by indicating that the existing connection shall be used, via

the restart use-old.

:old This will cause connect to use an old connection if one exists.

:warn-old This is just like :old, but also signals a warning of type `clsql-exists-warning`, indicating the old database used, via the slots `old-db` and `new-db`

The database name of the returned database object will be the same under `string=` as that which would be returned by a call to `database-name-from-spec` with the given *connection-spec* and *database-type* parameters.

## Examples

```
(database-name-from-spec '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :mysql)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48036F6D}>
(database-name *)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
```

```
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
>> In call to CONNECT:
>>   There is an existing connection #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48036F6D}> to d
>>
>> Restarts:
>>   0: [CREATE-NEW] Create a new connection.
>>   1: [USE-OLD   ] Use the existing connection.
>>   2: [ABORT     ] Return to Top-Level.
>>
>> Debug   (type H for help)
>>
>> (CONNECT ("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :IF-EXISTS NIL :DATABASE-TYPE ...)
>> Source:
>> ; File: /prj/CLSQL/sql/sql.cl
>> (RESTART-CASE (ERROR 'CLSQL-EXISTS-ERROR :OLD-DB OLD-DB)
>>               (CREATE-NEW NIL :REPORT "Create a new connection."
>>                 (SETQ RESULT #))
>>               (USE-OLD NIL :REPORT "Use the existing connection."
>>                 (SETQ RESULT OLD-DB)))
>> 0] 0
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {480451F5}>
```

## Side Effects

A database connection is established, and the resultant database object is registered, so as to appear in the list returned by `connected-databases`. `*default-database*` may be rebound to the created object.

## Affected by

`*default-database-type*`  
`*connect-if-exists*`

## Exceptional Situations

If the connection specification is not syntactically or semantically correct for the given database type, an error of type `sql-user-error` is signalled. If during the connection attempt an error is detected (e.g. because of permission problems, network trouble or any other cause), an error of type `sql-database-error` is signalled.

If a connection to the database specified by *connection-spec* exists already, conditions are signalled according to the *if-exists* parameter, as described above.

## See Also

`connected-databases`  
`disconnect`  
`reconnect`  
`*connect-if-exists*`  
`find-database`  
`status`

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

CONNECTED-DATABASES -- Return the list of active database objects.

*Function* **CONNECTED-DATABASES**

# Syntax

```
connected-databases => databases
```

# Arguments and Values

`databases`      The list of active database objects.

# Description

This function returns the list of active database objects, i.e. all those database objects created by calls to `connect`, which have not been closed by calling `disconnect` on them.

## Caution

The consequences of modifying the list returned by `connected-databases` are undefined.

# Examples

```
(connected-databases)
=> NIL
(connect '(nil "template1" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {4830BC65}>
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {4830C5AD}>
(connected-databases)
=> (#<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {4830C5AD}>
    #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {4830BC65}>)
(disconnect)
=> T
(connected-databases)
=> (#<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {4830BC65}>)
(disconnect)
=> T
(connected-databases)
=> NIL
```

# Side Effects

None.

# Affected By

connect  
disconnect

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

disconnect  
connect  
status  
find-database

## Notes

None.



---

# Name

DATABASE-NAME -- Get the name of a database object

*Generic Function* DATABASE-NAME

# Syntax

database-name *database* => name

# Arguments and Values

*database* A database object, either of type `database` or of type `closed-database`.

name A string describing the identity of the database to which this database object is connected to.

# Description

This function returns the database name of the given database. The database name is a string which somehow describes the identity of the database to which this database object is or has been connected. The database name of a database object is determined at `connect` time, when a call to `database-name-from-spec` derives the database name from the connection specification passed to `connect` in the `connection-spec` parameter.

The database name is used via `find-database` in `connect` to determine whether database connections to the specified database exist already.

Usually the database name string will include indications of the host, database name, user, or port that where used during the connection attempt. The only important thing is that this string shall try to identify the database at the other end of the connection. Connection specifications parts like passwords and credentials shall not be used as part of the database name.

# Examples

```
(database-name-from-spec '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :mysql)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48391DCD}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "/templatel/dent"
(connect '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "/templatel/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '("www.pmsf.de" "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "www.pmsf.de/templatel/dent"
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected By

database-name-from-spec

## Exceptional Situations

Will signal an error if the object passed as the *database* parameter is neither of type *database* nor of type *closed-database*.

## See Also

connect  
find-database  
connected-databases  
disconnect  
status

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

DATABASE-NAME-FROM-SPEC -- Return the database name string corresponding to the given connection specification.

*Generic Function* **DATABASE-NAME-FROM-SPEC**

# Syntax

```
database-name-from-spec connection-spec database-type => name
```

# Arguments and Values

*connection-spec* A connection specification, whose structure and interpretation are dependent on the *database-type*.

*database-type* A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword.

*name* A string denoting a database name.

# Description

This generic function takes a connection specification and a database type and returns the database name of the database object that would be created had `connect` been called with the given connection specification and database types.

This function is useful in determining a database name from the connection specification, since the way the connection specification is converted into a database name is dependent on the database type.

# Examples

```
(database-name-from-spec '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :mysql)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48391DCD}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "/templatel/dent"
(connect '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "/templatel/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '("www.pmsf.de" "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "www.pmsf.de/templatel/dent"
```

```
(find-database "dent/newesim/dent")
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {484E91C5}>
(find-database "/templatel/dent")
```

```
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(find-database "www.pmsf.de/templatel/dent" nil)
=> NIL
(find-database **)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

If the value of *connection-spec* is not a valid connection specification for the given database type, an error of type `clsql-invalid-spec-error` might be signalled.

## See Also

`connect`

## Notes

`database-name-from-spec` is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

DATABASE-TYPE -- Get the type of a database object.

*Generic Function* DATABASE-TYPE

## Syntax

```
database-type DATABASE => type
```

## Arguments and Values

*database* A database object, either of type `database` or of type `closed-database`.

*type* A keyword symbol denoting a known database back-end.

## Description

Returns the type of *database*.

## Examples

```
(connect '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(database-type *default-database*)
=> :postgresql
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

Will signal an error if the object passed as the *database* parameter is neither of type `database` nor of type `closed-database`.

## See Also

`connect`  
`find-database`  
`connected-databases`

disconnect  
status

## Notes

database-type is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

DISCONNECT -- close a database connection

Function **DISCONNECT**

## Syntax

```
disconnect &key database error => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*error* A boolean flag indicating whether to signal an error if *database* is non-nil but cannot be found.

*database* The database to disconnect, which defaults to the database indicated by `*default-database*`.

*result* A Boolean indicating whether a connection was successfully disconnected.

## Description

This function takes a database object as returned by `connect`, and closes the connection. If no matching database is found and *error* and *database* are both non-nil an error is signaled, otherwise nil is returned. If the database is from a pool it will be released to this pool.

The status of the object passed is changed to `closed` after the disconnection succeeds, thereby preventing further use of the object as an argument to *CLSQL* functions, with the exception of `database-name` and `database-type`. If the user does pass a closed database to any other *CLSQL* function, an error of type `sql-fatal-error` is signalled.

## Examples

```
(disconnect :database (find-database "dent/newesim/dent"))  
=> T
```

## Side Effects

The database connection is closed, and the database object is removed from the list of connected databases as returned by `connected-databases`.

The state of the database object is changed to `closed`.

If the database object passed is the same under `eq` as the value of `*default-database*`, then `*default-database*` is set to the first remaining database from `connected-databases` or to nil if no further active database exists.

## Affected by

\*default-database\*

## Exceptional Situations

If during the disconnection attempt an error is detected (e.g. because of network trouble or any other cause), an error of type sql-error might be signalled.

## See Also

connect  
disconnect-pooled

## Notes

None.



---

## Name

DISCONNECT-POOLED -- closes all pooled database connections

*Function* **DISCONNECT-POOLED**

## Syntax

```
disconnect-pooled => t
```

## Description

This function disconnects all database connections that have been placed into the pool by calling `connect` with `:pool T`.

## Examples

```
(disconnect-pool)  
=> T
```

## Side Effects

Database connections will be closed and entries in the pool are removed.

## Affected by

```
disconnect
```

## Exceptional Situations

If during the disconnection attempt an error is detected (e.g. because of network trouble or any other cause), an error of type `clsql-error` might be signalled.

## See Also

```
connect  
disconnect
```

## Notes

`disconnect-pooled` is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

# Name

FIND-DATABASE -->Locate a database object through it's name.

*Function* **FIND-DATABASE**

# Syntax

```
find-database database &optional errorp => result
```

# Arguments and Values

*database* A database object or a string, denoting a database name.

*errorp* A generalized boolean. Defaults to t.

*db-type* A keyword symbol denoting a known database back-end. This is a *CLSQL* extension.

*result* Either a database object, or, if *errorp* is nil, possibly nil.

# Description

`find-database` locates an active database object given the specification in *database*. If *database* is an object of type `database`, `find-database` returns this. Otherwise it will search the active databases as indicated by the list returned by `connected-databases` for a database of type *db-type* whose name (as returned by `database-name` is equal as per `string=` to the string passed as *database*. If it succeeds, it returns the first database found.

If *db-type* is nil all databases matching the string *database* are considered. If no matching databases are found and *errorp* is nil then nil is returned. If *errorp* is nil and one or more matching databases are found, then the most recently connected database is returned as a first value and the number of matching databases is returned as a second value. If no, or more than one, matching databases are found and *errorp* is true, an error is signalled.

# Examples

```
(database-name-from-spec '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :mysql)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
(connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {48391DCD}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "dent/newesim/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "/templatel/dent"
(connect '(nil "templatel" "dent" nil) :database-type :postgresql)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(database-name *default-database*)
=> "/templatel/dent"
```

```
(database-name-from-spec '("www.pmsf.de" "templatel" "dent" nil) :postgresql)
=> "www.pmsf.de/templatel/dent"
```

```
(find-database "dent/newesim/dent")
=> #<CLSQL-MYSQL:MYSQL-DATABASE {484E91C5}>
(find-database "/templatel/dent")
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
(find-database "www.pmsf.de/templatel/dent" nil)
=> NIL
(find-database **)
=> #<CLSQL-POSTGRESQL:POSTGRESQL-DATABASE {48392D2D}>
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected By

connected-databases

## Exceptional Situations

Will signal an error of type `clsql-error` if no matching database can be found, and `errorp` is true. Will signal an error if the value of `database` is neither an object of type `database` nor a string.

## See Also

database-name  
database-name-from-spec  
disconnect  
connect  
status  
connected-databases

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

INITIALIZE-DATABASE-TYPE -- Initializes a database type

*Function* INITIALIZE-DATABASE-TYPE

## Syntax

```
initialize-database-type &key database-type => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*database-type* The database type to initialize, i.e. a keyword symbol denoting a known database back-end. Defaults to the value of *\*default-database-type\**.

*result* Either nil if the initialization attempt fails, or t otherwise.

## Description

If the back-end specified by *database-type* has not already been initialized, as seen from *\*initialized-database-types\**, an attempt is made to initialize the database. If this attempt succeeds, or the back-end has already been initialized, the function returns t, and places the keyword denoting the database type onto the list stored in *\*initialized-database-types\**, if not already present.

If initialization fails, the function returns nil, and/or signals an error of type `clsq-error`. The kind of action taken depends on the back-end and the cause of the problem.

## Examples

```
*initialized-database-types*
=> NIL
(setf *default-database-type* :mysql)
=> :MYSQL
(initialize-database-type)
>> Compiling LAMBDA (#:G897 #:G898 #:G901 #:G902):
>> Compiling Top-Level Form:
>>
=> T
*initialized-database-types*
=> (:MYSQL)
(initialize-database-type)
=> T
*initialized-database-types*
=> (:MYSQL)
```

## Side Effects

The database back-end corresponding to the database type specified is initialized, unless it has already

been initialized. This can involve any number of other side effects, as determined by the back-end implementation (like e.g. loading of foreign code, calling of foreign code, networking operations, etc.). If initialization is attempted and succeeds, the *database-type* is pushed onto the list stored in *\*initialized-database-types\**.

## Affected by

*\*default-database-type\**  
*\*initialized-database-types\**

## Exceptional Situations

If an error is encountered during the initialization attempt, the back-end may signal errors of kind *clsq-error*.

## See Also

*\*initialized-database-types\**  
*\*default-database-type\**

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

RECONNECT -- Re-establishes the connection between a database object and its RDBMS.

*Function* **RECONNECT**

# Syntax

```
reconnect &key database error force => result
```

# Arguments and Values

- database* The database to reconnect, which defaults to the database indicated by *\*default-database\**.
- error* A boolean flag indicating whether to signal an error if *database* is non-nil but cannot be found. The default value is NIL.
- force* A Boolean indicating whether to signal an error if the database connection has been lost. The default value is T.
- result* A Boolean indicating whether the database was successfully reconnected.

# Description

Reconnects *database* which defaults to *\*default-database\** to the underlying database management system. On success, T is returned and the variable *\*default-database\** is set to the newly reconnected database. If *database* is a database instance, this object is closed. If *database* is a string, then a connected database whose name matches *database* is sought in the list of connected databases. If no matching database is found and *error* and *database* are both non-nil an error is signaled, otherwise nil is returned.

When the current database connection has been lost, if *force* is non-nil as it is by default, the connection is closed and errors are suppressed. If *force* is nil and the database connection cannot be closed, an error is signaled.

# Examples

```
*default-database*  
=> #<CLSQL-SQLITE:SQLITE-DATABASE :memory: OPEN {48CFBEA5}>  
(reconnect)  
=> #<CLSQL-SQLITE:SQLITE-DATABASE :memory: OPEN {48D64105}>
```

# Side Effects

A database connection is re-established and *\*default-database\** may be rebound to the supplied database object.

## Affected by

\*default-database\*

## Exceptional Situations

An error may be signalled if the specified database cannot be located or if the database cannot be closed.

## See Also

connect  
disconnect  
disconnect-pooled

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

STATUS -- Print information about connected databases.

Function STATUS

# Syntax

```
status &optional full =>
```

# Arguments and Values

*full* A boolean indicating whether to print additional table information. The default value is NIL.

# Description

Prints information about the currently connected databases to \*STANDARD-OUTPUT\*. The argument *full* is nil by default and a value of t means that more detailed information about each database is printed.

# Examples

```
(status)
```

```
CLSQL STATUS: 2004-06-13 15:07:39
```

DATABASE	TYPE	RECORDING
localhost/test/petrov	mysql	nil
localhost/test/petrov	postgresql	nil
localhost/test/petrov	postgresql-socket	nil
mysql-test/petrov	odbc	nil
* :memory:	sqlite	nil

```
(status t)
```

```
CLSQL STATUS: 2004-06-13 15:08:08
```

DATABASE	TYPE	RECORDING	POOLED	TABLES	VIEWS
localhost/test/petrov	mysql	nil	nil	7	0
localhost/test/petrov	postgresql	nil	nil	7	0
localhost/test/petrov	postgresql-socket	nil	nil	7	0
test/petrov	odbc	nil	nil	7	0
* :memory:	sqlite	nil	nil	0	0

# Side Effects



None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

connected-databases  
connect  
disconnect  
\*connect-if-exists\*  
find-database

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

CREATE-DATABASE -- create a database

*Function* **CREATE-DATABASE**

## Syntax

```
create-database connection-spec &key database-type => success
```

## Arguments and Values

*connection-spec* A connection specification

*database-type* A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword. This defaults to the value of \*default-database-type\*

*success* A boolean flag. If T, a new database was successfully created.

## Description

This function creates a database in the database system specified by *database-type*.

## Examples

```
(create-database '("localhost" "new" "dent" "dent") :database-type :mysql)
=> T
```

```
(create-database '("localhost" "new" "dent" "badpasswd") :database-type :mysql)
=>
```

```
Error: While trying to access database localhost/new/dent
using database-type MYSQL:
```

```
Error database-create failed: mysqladmin: connect to server at 'localhost' failed:
error: 'Access denied for user: 'root@localhost' (Using password: YES)'
has occurred.
```

```
[condition type: CLSQL-ACCESS-ERROR]
```

## Side Effects

A database will be created on the filesystem of the host.

## Exceptional Situations

An exception will be thrown if the database system does not allow new databases to be created or if database creation fails.

## See Also

destroy-database  
probe-database  
list-databases

## Notes

This function may invoke the operating systems functions. Thus, some database systems may require the administration functions to be available in the current PATH. At this time, the :mysql backend requires mysqladmin and the :postgresql backend requires createdb.

create-database is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

DESTROY-DATABASE -- destroys a database

*Function* **DESTROY-DATABASE**

## Syntax

```
destroy-database connection-spec &key database-type => success
```

## Arguments and Values

*connection-spec* A connection specification

*database-type* A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword. This defaults to the value of `*default-database-type*`

*success* A boolean flag. If T, the database was successfully destroyed.

## Description

This function destroys a database in the database system specified by *database-type*.

## Examples

```
(destroy-database '("localhost" "new" "dent" "dent") :database-type :postgresql)
=> T
```

```
(destroy-database '("localhost" "new" "dent" "dent") :database-type :postgresql)
=>
```

```
Error: While trying to access database localhost/test2/root
```

```
using database-type POSTGRESQL:
```

```
Error database-destory failed: dropdb: database removal failed: ERROR: database
```

```
has occurred.
```

```
[condition type: CLSQL-ACCESS-ERROR]
```

## Side Effects

A database will be removed from the filesystem of the host.

## Exceptional Situations

An exception will be thrown if the database system does not allow databases to be removed, the database does not exist, or if database removal fails.

## See Also

create-database  
probe-database  
list-databases

## Notes

This function may invoke the operating systems functions. Thus, some database systems may require the administration functions to be available in the current PATH. At this time, the :mysql backend requires mysqladmin and the :postgresql backend requires dropdb.

destroy-database is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

PROBE-DATABASE -- tests for existence of a database

*Function* **PROBE-DATABASE**

## Syntax

```
probe-database connection-spec &key database-type => success
```

## Arguments and Values

*connection-spec* A connection specification

*database-type* A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword. This defaults to the value of `*default-database-type*`

*success* A boolean flag. If T, the database exists in the database system.

## Description

This function tests for the existence of a database in the database system specified by *database-type*.

## Examples

```
(probe-database '("localhost" "new" "dent" "dent") :database-type :postgresql)
=> T
```

## Side Effects

None

## Exceptional Situations

An exception maybe thrown if the database system does not receive administrator-level authentication since function may need to read the administrative database of the database system.

## See Also

`create-database`  
`destroy-database`  
`list-databases`

## Notes

probe-database is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

LIST-DATABASES -- List databases matching the supplied connection spec and database type.

*Function* LIST-DATABASES

## Syntax

```
list-databases connection-spec &key database-type => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*connection-spec* A connection specification

*database-type* A database type specifier, i.e. a keyword. This defaults to the value of \*default-database-type\*

*result* A list of matching databases.

## Description

This function returns a list of databases existing in the database system specified by *database-type*.

## Examples

```
(list-databases '("localhost" "new" "dent" "dent") :database-type :postgresql)
=> ("address-book" "sql-test" "template1" "template0" "test1" "dent" "test")
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

An exception maybe thrown if the database system does not receive administrator-level authentication since function may need to read the administrative database of the database system.

## See Also

create-database



destroy-database  
probe-database

## Notes

list-databases is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

WITH-DATABASE -- Execute a body of code with a variable bound to a specified database object.

*Macro* WITH-DATABASE

## Syntax

```
with-database db-var connection-spec &rest connect-args &body body => result
```

## Arguments and Values

<i>db-var</i>	A variable to which the specified database is bound.
<i>connection-spec</i>	A vendor specific connection specification supplied as a list or as a string.
<i>connect-args</i>	Other optional arguments to connect.
<i>body</i>	A Lisp code body.
<i>result</i>	Determined by the result of executing the last expression in <i>body</i> .

## Description

Evaluate *body* in an environment, where *db-var* is bound to the database connection given by *connection-spec* and *connect-args*. The connection is automatically closed or released to the pool on exit from the body.

## Examples

```
(connected-databases)
=> NIL
(with-database (db '(":memory:") :database-type :sqlite
                  :make-default nil)
  (database-name db))
=> ":memory:"
(connected-databases)
=> NIL
```

## Side Effects

See connect and disconnect.

## Affected by

See connect and disconnect.

## Exceptional Situations

See `connect` and `disconnect`.

## See Also

`connect`  
`disconnect`  
`disconnect-pooled`  
`with-default-database`

## Notes

`with-database` is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

## Name

WITH-DEFAULT-DATABASE -- Execute a body of code with *\*default-database\** bound to a specified database.

Macro **WITH-DEFAULT-DATABASE**

## Syntax

```
with-default-database database &rest body => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*database* An active database object.

*body* A Lisp code body.

*result* Determined by the result of executing the last expression in *body*.

## Description

Perform BODY with DATABASE bound as *\*default-database\**.

## Examples

```
*default-database*  
=> #<CLSQL-ODBC:ODBC-DATABASE new/dent OPEN {49095CAD}>  
  
(let ((database (clsql:find-database ":memory:")))  
    (with-default-database (database)  
      (database-name *default-database*)))  
=> ":memory:"
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

Calls to *CLSQL* functions in *body* may signal errors if *database* is not an active database object.

## See Also

with-database  
\*default-database\*

## Notes

with-default-database is a *CLSQL* extension.

---

# The Symbolic SQL Syntax

*CLSQL* provides a symbolic syntax allowing the construction of SQL expressions as lists delimited by square brackets. The syntax is turned off by default. This section describes utilities for enabling and disabling the square bracket reader syntax and for constructing symbolic SQL expressions.

---

## Name

ENABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX -- Globally enable square bracket reader syntax.

*Macro* ENABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX

## Syntax

```
enable-sql-reader-syntax =>
```

## Arguments and Values

None.

## Description

Turns on the SQL reader syntax setting the syntax state such that if the syntax is subsequently disabled, `restore-sql-reader-syntax-state` will enable it again.

## Examples

None.

## Side Effects

Sets the internal syntax state to enabled.

Modifies the default readtable.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

```
disable-sql-reader-syntax  
locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax  
locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax  
restore-sql-reader-syntax-state
```

## Notes

The symbolic SQL syntax is disabled by default.

---

## Name

DISABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX -- Globally disable square bracket reader syntax.

*Macro* **DISABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX**

## Syntax

```
disable-sql-reader-syntax =>
```

## Arguments and Values

None.

## Description

Turns off the SQL reader syntax setting the syntax state such that if the syntax is subsequently enabled, `restore-sql-reader-syntax-state` will disable it again.

## Examples

None.

## Side Effects

Sets the internal syntax state to disabled.

Modifies the default readtable.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

```
enable-sql-reader-syntax  
locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax  
locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax  
restore-sql-reader-syntax-state
```

## Notes

The symbolic SQL syntax is disabled by default.



---

## Name

LOCALLY-ENABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX -- Globally enable square bracket reader syntax.

*Macro* **LOCALLY-ENABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX**

## Syntax

```
locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax =>
```

## Arguments and Values

None.

## Description

Turns on the SQL reader syntax without changing the syntax state such that `restore-sql-reader-syntax-state` will re-establish the current syntax state.

## Examples

Intended to be used in a file for code which uses the square bracket syntax without changing the global state.

```
#. (locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax)
... CODE USING SYMBOLIC SQL SYNTAX ...
#. (restore-sql-reader-syntax-state)
```

## Side Effects

Modifies the default readtable.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

```
enable-sql-reader-syntax
disable-sql-reader-syntax
locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax
```

restore-sql-reader-syntax-state

## Notes

The symbolic SQL syntax is disabled by default.

---

## Name

LOCALLY-DISABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX -- Locally disable square bracket reader syntax.

*Macro* **LOCALLY-DISABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX**

## Syntax

```
locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax =>
```

## Arguments and Values

None.

## Description

Turns off the SQL reader syntax without changing the syntax state such that `restore-sql-reader-syntax-state` will re-establish the current syntax state.

## Examples

Intended to be used in a file for code in which the square bracket syntax should be disabled without changing the global state.

```
#. (locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax)
... CODE NOT USING SYMBOLIC SQL SYNTAX ...
#. (restore-sql-reader-syntax-state)
```

## Side Effects

Modifies the default readtable.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

`enable-sql-reader-syntax`  
`disable-sql-reader-syntax`  
`locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax`

restore-sql-reader-syntax-state

## Notes

The symbolic SQL syntax is disabled by default.

---

## Name

RESTORE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX-STATE -- Restore square bracket reader syntax to its previous state.

*Macro* **RESTORE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX-STATE**

## Syntax

```
restore-sql-reader-syntax-state =>
```

## Arguments and Values

None.

## Description

Enables the SQL reader syntax if `enable-sql-reader-syntax` has been called more recently than `disable-sql-reader-syntax` and otherwise disables the SQL reader syntax. By default, the SQL reader syntax is disabled.

## Examples

See `locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax` and `locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax`.

## Side Effects

Reverts the internal syntax state.

Modifies the default readtable.

## Affected by

The current internal syntax state.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

`enable-sql-reader-syntax`  
`disable-sql-reader-syntax`  
`locally-enable-sql-reader-syntax`  
`locally-disable-sql-reader-syntax`

## Notes

The symbolic SQL syntax is disabled by default.

---

## Name

SQL -- Construct an SQL string from supplied expressions.

*Function SQL*

## Syntax

```
sql &rest args => sql-expression
```

## Arguments and Values

*args*                    A set of expressions.

sql-expression         A string representing an SQL expression.

## Description

Returns an SQL string generated from the expressions *args*. The expressions are translated into SQL strings and then concatenated with a single space delimiting each expression.

## Examples

```
(sql nil)
=> "NULL"
```

```
(sql 'foo)
=> "FOO"
```

```
(sql "bar")
=> "'bar'"
```

```
(sql 10)
=> "10"
```

```
(sql '(nil foo "bar" 10))
=> "(NULL,FOO,'bar',10)"
```

```
(sql #(nil foo "bar" 10))
=> "NULL,FOO,'bar',10"
```

```
(sql [select [foo] [bar] :from [baz]] 'having [= [foo id] [bar id]]
      'and [foo val] '< 5)
=> "SELECT FOO,BAR FROM BAZ HAVING (FOO.ID = BAR.ID) AND FOO.VAL < 5"
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

An error of type `sql-user-error` is signalled if any element in *args* is not of the supported types (a symbol, string, number or symbolic SQL expression) or a list or vector containing only these supported types.

## See Also

`sql-expression`  
`sql-operation`  
`sql-operator`

## Notes

None.



---

# Name

SQL-EXPRESSION -- Constructs an SQL expression from supplied keyword arguments.

*Function* SQL-EXPRESSION

# Syntax

```
sql-expression &key string table alias attribute type => result
```

# Arguments and Values

<i>string</i>	A string.
<i>table</i>	A symbol representing a database table identifier.
<i>alias</i>	A table alias.
<i>attribute</i>	A symbol representing an attribute identifier.
<i>type</i>	A type specifier.
result	A object of type sql-expression.

# Description

Returns an SQL expression constructed from the supplied arguments which may be combined as follows:

- *attribute* and *type*;
- *attribute*;
- *alias* or *table* and *attribute* and *type*;
- *alias* or *table* and *attribute*;
- *table*, *attribute* and *type*;
- *table* and *attribute*;
- *table* and *alias*;
- *table*;
- *string*.

# Examples

```
(sql-expression :table 'foo :attribute 'bar)  
=> #<CLSQL-SYS:SQL-IDENT-ATTRIBUTE FOO.BAR>
```

```
(sql-expression :attribute 'baz)  
=> #<CLSQL-SYS:SQL-IDENT-ATTRIBUTE BAZ>
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

An error of type `sql-user-error` is signalled if an unsupported combination of keyword arguments is specified.

## See Also

`sql`  
`sql-operation`  
`sql-operator`

## Notes

None.

---

# Name

SQL-OPERATION -- Constructs an SQL expression from a supplied operator and arguments.

*Function* SQL-OPERATION

# Syntax

```
sql-operation operator &rest args => result
```

```
sql-operation 'function func &rest args => result
```

# Arguments and Values

*operator* A symbol denoting an SQL operator.

*func* A string denoting an SQL function.

*args* A set of arguments for the specified SQL operator or function.

*result* A object of type `sql-expression`.

# Description

Returns an SQL expression constructed from the supplied SQL operator or function *operator* and its arguments *args*. If *operator* is passed the symbol 'function then the first value in *args* is taken to be a valid SQL function and the remaining values in *args* its arguments.

# Examples

```
(sql-operation 'select
  (sql-expression :table 'foo :attribute 'bar)
  (sql-operation 'sum (sql-expression :table 'foo :attribute 'baz))
  :from
  (sql-expression :table 'foo)
  :where
  (sql-operation '> (sql-expression :attribute 'bar) 12)
  :order-by (sql-operation 'sum (sql-expression :attribute 'baz)))
=> #<SQL-QUERY SELECT FOO.BAR,SUM(FOO.BAZ) FROM FOO WHERE (BAR > 12) ORDER BY SUM(

(sql-operation 'function "strpos" "CLSQL" "SQL")
=> #<CLSQL-SYS:SQL-FUNCTION-EXP STRPOS('CLSQL','SQL')>
```

# Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

An error of type `sql-user-error` is signalled if *operator* is not a symbol representing a supported SQL operator.

## See Also

`sql`  
`sql-expression`  
`sql-operator`

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

SQL-OPERATOR -- Returns the symbol for the supplied SQL operator.

*Function* SQL-OPERATOR

## Syntax

```
sql-operator operator => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*operator* A symbol denoting an SQL operator.

result The Lisp symbol used by *CLSQL* to represent the specified operator.

## Description

Returns the Lisp symbol corresponding to the SQL operator represented by the symbol *operator*. If *operator* does not represent a supported SQL operator or is not a symbol, nil is returned.

## Examples

```
(sql-operator 'like)  
=> SQL-LIKE
```

## Side Effects

None.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

None.

## See Also

sql  
sql-expression  
sql-operation

## Notes

*CLSQL*'s symbolic SQL syntax currently has support for the following SQL operators:

any  
some  
all  
not  
union  
intersect  
minus  
except  
order-by  
null  
\*  
+  
/  
-  
like  
and  
or  
in  
substr  
||  
=  
<  
>  
>=  
<=  
<>  
count  
max  
min  
avg  
sum  
function  
between  
distinct  
nvl  
slot-value  
userenv  
concat  
substring  
limit  
group-by  
having  
not-null  
exists  
uplike  
is  
==  
the  
coalesce  
view-class

as well as the pseudo-operator `function`. Note that some of these operators are not supported by all of the RDBMS supported by *CLSQL*.

---

# Functional Data Definition Language (FDDL)

---

## Name

CREATE-TABLE --

CREATE-TABLE

## Syntax

```
(CREATE-TABLE NAME DESCRIPTION &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*) (CONSTRAI
```

## Arguments and Values

### Description

Creates a table called NAME, which may be a string, symbol or SQL table identifier, in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. DESCRIPTION is a list whose elements are lists containing the attribute names, types, and other constraints such as not-null or primary-key for each column in the table. CONSTRAINTS is a string representing an SQL table constraint expression or a list of such strings. With MySQL databases, if TRANSACTIONS is t an InnoDB table is created which supports transactions.

### Examples

### Side Effects

### Affected by

### Exceptional Situations

### See Also

### Notes



---

## Name

DESCRIBE-TABLE --

DESCRIBE-TABLE

## Syntax

```
(DESCRIBE-TABLE TABLE &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Describes a table, returns a list of name/type for columns in table

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DROP-TABLE --

DROP-TABLE

## Syntax

```
(DROP-TABLE NAME &KEY (IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST :ERROR) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABAS
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Drops the table called NAME from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. If the table does not exist and IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :ignore then DROP-TABLE returns nil whereas an error is signalled if IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :error.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-TABLES --

LIST-TABLES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-TABLES &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing table names in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only tables owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only tables owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all tables are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

TABLE-EXISTS-P --

TABLE-EXISTS-P

## Syntax

```
(TABLE-EXISTS-P NAME &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [funct
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Tests for the existence of an SQL table called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only tables owned by users are examined. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only tables owned by OWNER are examined. If OWNER is :all then all tables are examined.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

CREATE-VIEW --

CREATE-VIEW

## Syntax

```
(CREATE-VIEW NAME &KEY AS COLUMN-LIST (WITH-CHECK-OPTION NIL) (DATABASE *DE
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Creates a view called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. The view is created using the query AS and the columns of the view may be specified using the COLUMN-LIST parameter. The WITH-CHECK-OPTION is nil by default but if it has a non-nil value, then all insert/update commands on the view are checked to ensure that the new data satisfy the query AS.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DROP-VIEW --

DROP-VIEW

## Syntax

```
(DROP-VIEW NAME &KEY (IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST :ERROR) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Drops the view called NAME from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. If the view does not exist and IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :ignore then DROP-VIEW returns nil whereas an error is signalled if IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :error.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-VIEWS --

LIST-VIEWS

## Syntax

```
(LIST-VIEWS &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing view names in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only views owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only views owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all views are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

VIEW-EXISTS-P --

VIEW-EXISTS-P

## Syntax

```
(VIEW-EXISTS-P NAME &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [functi
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Tests for the existence of an SQL view called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only views owned by users are examined. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only views owned by OWNER are examined. If OWNER is :all then all views are examined.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

## Name

CREATE-INDEX --

CREATE-INDEX

## Syntax

```
(CREATE-INDEX NAME &KEY ON (UNIQUE NIL) ATTRIBUTES (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATAB
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Creates an index called NAME on the table specified by ON in DATABASE which default to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. The table attributes to use in constructing the index NAME are specified by ATTRIBUTES. The UNIQUE argument is nil by default but if it has a non-nil value then the indexed attributes must have unique values.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DROP-INDEX --

DROP-INDEX

## Syntax

```
(DROP-INDEX NAME &KEY (IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST :ERROR) (ON NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Drops the index called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. If the index does not exist and IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :ignore then DROP-INDEX returns nil whereas an error is signalled if IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :error. The argument ON allows the optional specification of a table to drop the index from.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

INDEX-EXISTS-P --

INDEX-EXISTS-P

## Syntax

```
(INDEX-EXISTS-P NAME &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [funct
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Tests for the existence of an SQL index called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only indexes owned by users are examined. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only indexes owned by OWNER are examined. If OWNER is :all then all indexes are examined.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-INDEXES --

LIST-INDEXES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-INDEXES &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing index names in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only indexes owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only indexes owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all indexes are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-TABLE-INDEXES --

LIST-TABLE-INDEXES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-TABLE-INDEXES TABLE &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing index names on the table specified by TABLE in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only indexes owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only indexes owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all indexes are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

ATTRIBUTE-TYPE --

ATTRIBUTE-TYPE

## Syntax

```
(ATTRIBUTE-TYPE ATTRIBUTE TABLE &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABAS
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a string representing the field type of the supplied attribute `ATTRIBUTE` in the table specified by `TABLE` in `DATABASE` which defaults to `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`. `OWNER` is `nil` by default which means that the attribute specified by `ATTRIBUTE`, if it exists, must be user owned else `nil` is returned. If `OWNER` is a string denoting a user name, the attribute, if it exists, must be owned by `OWNER` else `nil` is returned, whereas if `OWNER` is `:all` then the attribute, if it exists, will be returned regardless of its owner.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-ATTRIBUTE-TYPES --

LIST-ATTRIBUTE-TYPES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-ATTRIBUTE-TYPES TABLE &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*))
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list containing information about the SQL types of each of the attributes in the table specified by TABLE in DATABASE which has a default value of \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only attributes owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only attributes owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all attributes are listed. The elements of the returned list are lists where the first element is the name of the attribute, the second element is its SQL type, the third is the type precision, the fourth is the scale of the attribute and the fifth is 1 if the attribute accepts null values and otherwise 0.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-ATTRIBUTES --

LIST-ATTRIBUTES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-ATTRIBUTES NAME &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [func
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing the attributes of table NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only attributes owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only attributes owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all attributes are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

## Name

CREATE-SEQUENCE --

CREATE-SEQUENCE

## Syntax

```
(CREATE-SEQUENCE NAME &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Creates a sequence called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DROP-SEQUENCE --

DROP-SEQUENCE

## Syntax

```
(DROP-SEQUENCE NAME &KEY (IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST :ERROR) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATA
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Drops the sequence called NAME from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. If the sequence does not exist and IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :ignore then DROP-SEQUENCE returns nil whereas an error is signalled if IF-DOES-NOT-EXIST is :error.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-SEQUENCES --

LIST-SEQUENCES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-SEQUENCES &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function]
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of strings representing sequence names in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only sequences owned by users are listed. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only sequences owned by OWNER are listed. If OWNER is :all then all sequences are listed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SEQUENCE-EXISTS-P --

SEQUENCE-EXISTS-P

## Syntax

```
(SEQUENCE-EXISTS-P NAME &KEY (OWNER NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [fu
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Tests for the existence of an SQL sequence called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. OWNER is nil by default which means that only sequences owned by users are examined. If OWNER is a string denoting a user name, only sequences owned by OWNER are examined. If OWNER is :all then all sequences are examined.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SEQUENCE-LAST --

SEQUENCE-LAST

## Syntax

```
(SEQUENCE-LAST NAME &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Return the last value of the sequence called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SEQUENCE-NEXT --

SEQUENCE-NEXT

## Syntax

```
(SEQUENCE-NEXT NAME &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Return the next value in the sequence called NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SET-SEQUENCE-POSITION --

SET-SEQUENCE-POSITION

## Syntax

```
(SET-SEQUENCE-POSITION NAME POSITION &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [ f
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Explicitly set the the position of the sequence called NAME in DATABASE, which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABSE\*, to POSITION.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

# Functional Data Manipulation Language (FDML)



---

## Name

\*CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES-DEFAULT\* --

\*CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES-DEFAULT\*

## Value Type

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

## Examples

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

None.

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

BIND-PARAMETER --

BIND-PARAMETER

## Syntax

```
(BIND-PARAMETER PREPARED-STMT POSITION VALUE) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Sets the value of a parameter in a prepared statement.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES --

CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES

## Syntax

```
( CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES TABLE &KEY ( ACTION NIL ) ( DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE* ) )
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Controls the caching of attribute type information on the table specified by `TABLE` in `DATABASE` which defaults to `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`. `ACTION` specifies the caching behaviour to adopt. If its value is `t` then attribute type information is cached whereas if its value is `nil` then attribute type information is not cached. If `ACTION` is `:flush` then all existing type information in the cache for `TABLE` is removed, but caching is still enabled. `TABLE` may be a string representing a table for which the caching action is to be taken while the caching action is applied to all tables if `TABLE` is `t`. Alternatively, when `TABLE` is `:default`, the default caching action specified by `*CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES-DEFAULT*` is applied to all table for which a caching action has not been explicitly set.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DELETE-RECORDS --

DELETE-RECORDS

## Syntax

```
(DELETE-RECORDS &KEY (FROM NIL) (WHERE NIL) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*))
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Deletes records satisfying the SQL expression WHERE from the table specified by FROM in DATA-BASE specifies a database which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DO-QUERY --

DO-QUERY

## Syntax

```
(DO-QUERY &KEY (DATABASE '*DEFAULT-DATABASE*') (RESULT-TYPES :AUTO) &REST QU
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Repeatedly executes BODY within a binding of ARGS on the fields of each row selected by the SQL query QUERY-EXPRESSION, which may be a string or a symbolic SQL expression, in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. The values returned by the execution of BODY are returned. RESULT-TYPES is a list of symbols which specifies the lisp type for each field returned by QUERY-EXPRESSION. If RESULT-TYPES is nil all results are returned as strings whereas the default value of :auto means that the lisp types are automatically computed for each field.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

EXECUTE-COMMAND --

EXECUTE-COMMAND

## Syntax

```
(EXECUTE-COMMAND EXPRESSION &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Executes the SQL command EXPRESSION, which may be an SQL expression or a string representing any SQL statement apart from a query, on the supplied DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

FOR-EACH-ROW --

FOR-EACH-ROW

## Syntax

```
(FOR-EACH-ROW &KEY FROM ORDER-BY WHERE DISTINCT LIMIT &REST FIELDS &BODY BO
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

FREE-PREPARED-SQL --

FREE-PREPARED-SQL

## Syntax

```
(FREE-PREPARED-SQL PREPARED-STMT) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Delete the objects associated with a prepared statement.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

# Name

INSERT-RECORDS --

INSERT-RECORDS

# Syntax

(INSERT-RECORDS &KEY (INTO NIL) (ATTRIBUTES NIL) (VALUES NIL) (AV-PAIRS NIL)

# Arguments and Values

# Description

Inserts records into the table specified by INTO in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. There are five ways of specifying the values inserted into each row. In the first VALUES contains a list of values to insert and ATTRIBUTES, AV-PAIRS and QUERY are nil. This can be used when values are supplied for all attributes in INTO. In the second, ATTRIBUTES is a list of column names, VALUES is a corresponding list of values and AV-PAIRS and QUERY are nil. In the third, ATTRIBUTES, VALUES and QUERY are nil and AV-PAIRS is an alist of (attribute value) pairs. In the fourth, VALUES, AV-PAIRS and ATTRIBUTES are nil and QUERY is a symbolic SQL query expression in which the selected columns also exist in INTO. In the fifth method, VALUES and AV-PAIRS are nil and ATTRIBUTES is a list of column names and QUERY is a symbolic SQL query expression which returns values for the specified columns.

# Examples

# Side Effects

# Affected by

# Exceptional Situations

# See Also

# Notes



---

## Name

LOOP-FOR-AS-TUPLES -- Iterate over all the tuples of a query via a loop clause

LOOP-FOR-AS-TUPLES

## Compatibility

### Caution

`loop-for-as-tuples` only works with CMUCL.

## Syntax

```
var [type-spec] being {each | the} {record | records | tuple | tuples} {in | of} q
```

## Arguments and Values

*var* A *d-var-spec*, as defined in the grammar for `loop`-clauses in the ANSI Standard for Common Lisp. This allows for the usual loop-style destructuring.

*type-spec* An optional *type-spec* either simple or destructured, as defined in the grammar for `loop`-clauses in the ANSI Standard for Common Lisp.

*query* An sql expression that represents an SQL query which is expected to return a (possibly empty) result set, where each tuple has as many attributes as *function* takes arguments.

*database* An optional database object. This will default to the value of `*default-database*`.

## Description

This clause is an iteration driver for `loop`, that binds the given variable (possibly destructured) to the consecutive tuples (which are represented as lists of attribute values) in the result set returned by executing the SQL *query* expression on the *database* specified.

## Examples

```
(defvar *my-db* (connect '("dent" "newesim" "dent" "dent"))
  "My database"
=> *MY-DB*
(loop with time-graph = (make-hash-table :test #'equal)
      with event-graph = (make-hash-table :test #'equal)
      for (time event) being the tuples of "select time,event from log"
      from *my-db*
      do
        (incf (gethash time time-graph 0))
        (incf (gethash event event-graph 0))
      finally
        (flet ((show-graph (k v) (format t "~40A => ~5D~%" k v)))
          (format t "~&Time-Graph:~%=====~%"))
```

```

        (maphash #'show-graph time-graph)
        (format t "~&~%Event-Graph:~%=====~%")
        (maphash #'show-graph event-graph))
    (return (values time-graph event-graph)))
>> Time-Graph:
>> =====
>> D                               => 53000
>> X                               => 3
>> test-me                         => 3000
>>
>> Event-Graph:
>> =====
>> CLOS Benchmark entry.          => 9000
>> Demo Text...                  => 3
>> doit-text                      => 3000
>> C    Benchmark entry.         => 12000
>> CLOS Benchmark entry          => 32000
=> #<EQUAL hash table, 3 entries {48350A1D}>
=> #<EQUAL hash table, 5 entries {48350FCD}>

```

## Side Effects

Whatever effects the execution of the SQL query has on the underlying database, if any.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

If the execution of the SQL query leads to any errors, an error of type `sql-database-error` is signalled.

Otherwise, any of the exceptional situations of `loop` applies.

## See Also

`query`  
`map-query`  
`do-query`

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

MAP-QUERY -- Map a function over all the tuples from a query

MAP-QUERY

## Syntax

```
map-query output-type-spec function query-expression &key database result-types =>
```

## Arguments and Values

*output-type-spec* A sequence type specifier or nil.

*function* A function designator. *function* takes a single argument which is the atom value for a query single with a single column or is a list of values for a multi-column query.

*query-expression* An sql expression that represents an SQL query which is expected to return a (possibly empty) result set.

*database* A database object. This will default to the value of `*default-database*`.

*result-types* A field type specifier. The default is NIL. See `query` for the semantics of this argument.

*result* If *output-type-spec* is a type specifier other than nil, then a sequence of the type it denotes. Otherwise nil is returned.

## Description

Applies *function* to the successive tuples in the result set returned by executing the SQL *query-expression*. If the *output-type-spec* is nil, then the result of each application of *function* is discarded, and `map-query` returns nil. Otherwise the result of each successive application of *function* is collected in a sequence of type *output-type-spec*, where the *j*th element is the result of applying *function* to the attributes of the *j*th tuple in the result set. The collected sequence is the result of the call to `map-query`.

If the *output-type-spec* is a subtype of list, the result will be a list.

If the *result-type* is a subtype of vector, then if the implementation can determine the element type specified for the *result-type*, the element type of the resulting array is the result of *upgrading* that element type; or, if the implementation can determine that the element type is unspecified (or `*`), the element type of the resulting array is `t`; otherwise, an error is signaled.

If `RESULT-TYPES` is nil all results are returned as strings whereas the default value of `:auto` means that the lisp types are automatically computed for each field.

## Examples

```
(map-query 'list #'(lambda (tuple)
```

```
(multiple-value-bind (salary name) tuple
  (declare (ignorable name))
  (read-from-string salary)))
"select salary,name from simple where salary > 8000")
=> (10000.0 8000.5)

(map-query '(vector double-float)
  #'(lambda (tuple)
    (multiple-value-bind (salary name) tuple
      (declare (ignorable name))
      (let ((*read-default-float-format* 'double-float))
        (coerce (read-from-string salary) 'double-float))
        "select salary,name from simple where salary > 8000"))))
=> #(10000.0d0 8000.5d0)
(type-of *)
=> (SIMPLE-ARRAY DOUBLE-FLOAT (2))

(let (list)
  (values (map-query nil #'(lambda (tuple)
    (multiple-value-bind (salary name) tuple
      (push (cons name (read-from-string salary)) list))
      "select salary,name from simple where salary > 8000")
    list))
=> NIL
=> (("Hacker, Random J." . 8000.5) ("Mai, Pierre" . 10000.0))
```

## Side Effects

Whatever effects the execution of the SQL query has on the underlying database, if any.

## Affected by

None.

## Exceptional Situations

If the execution of the SQL query leads to any errors, an error of type `sql-database-error` is signalled.

An error of type `type-error` must be signaled if the *output-type-spec* is not a recognizable subtype of list, not a recognizable subtype of vector, and not nil.

An error of type `type-error` should be signaled if *output-type-spec* specifies the number of elements and the size of the result set is different from that number.

## See Also

`query`  
`do-query`

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

PREPARE-SQL --

PREPARE-SQL

## Syntax

```
(PREPARE-SQL SQL-STMT TYPES &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*) (RESULT-TYPE
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Prepares a SQL statement for execution. TYPES contains a list of types corresponding to the input parameters. Returns a prepared-statement object. A type can be :int :double :null (:string n)

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

PRINT-QUERY --

PRINT-QUERY

## Syntax

```
(PRINT-QUERY QUERY-EXP &KEY TITLES (FORMATS T) (SIZES T) (STREAM T) (DATABASE
```

## Arguments and Values

### Description

Prints a tabular report of the results returned by the SQL query `QUERY-EXP`, which may be a symbolic SQL expression or a string, in `DATABASE` which defaults to `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`. The report is printed onto `STREAM` which has a default value of `t` which means that `*STANDARD-OUTPUT*` is used. The `TITLE` argument, which defaults to `nil`, allows the specification of a list of strings to use as column titles in the tabular output. `SIZES` accepts a list of column sizes, one for each column selected by `QUERY-EXP`, to use in formatting the tabular report. The default value of `t` means that minimum sizes are computed. `FORMATS` is a list of format strings to be used for printing each column selected by `QUERY-EXP`. The default value of `FORMATS` is `t` meaning that `~A` is used to format all columns or `~VA` if column sizes are used.

### Examples

### Side Effects

### Affected by

### Exceptional Situations

### See Also

### Notes



---

## Name

QUERY --

QUERY

## Syntax

```
(QUERY QUERY-EXPRESSION &KEY DATABASE RESULT-TYPES FLATP FIELD-NAMES) [gene
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Executes the SQL query expression QUERY-EXPRESSION, which may be an SQL expression or a string, on the supplied DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. RESULT-TYPES is a list of symbols which specifies the lisp type for each field returned by QUERY-EXPRESSION. If RESULT-TYPES is nil all results are returned as strings whereas the default value of :auto means that the lisp types are automatically computed for each field. FIELD-NAMES is t by default which means that the second value returned is a list of strings representing the columns selected by QUERY-EXPRESSION. If FIELD-NAMES is nil, the list of column names is not returned as a second value. FLATP has a default value of nil which means that the results are returned as a list of lists. If FLATP is t and only one result is returned for each record selected by QUERY-EXPRESSION, the results are returned as elements of a list.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

## Name

RUN-PREPARED-SQL --

RUN-PREPARED-SQL

## Syntax

```
(RUN-PREPARED-SQL PREPARED-STMT) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Execute the prepared sql statment. All input parameters must be bound.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SELECT --

SELECT

## Syntax

```
(SELECT &REST SELECT-ALL-ARGS) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

### Description

Executes a query on DATABASE, which has a default value of \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*, specified by the SQL expressions supplied using the remaining arguments in SELECT-ALL-ARGS. The SELECT argument can be used to generate queries in both functional and object oriented contexts. In the functional case, the required arguments specify the columns selected by the query and may be symbolic SQL expressions or strings representing attribute identifiers. Type modified identifiers indicate that the values selected from the specified column are converted to the specified lisp type. The keyword arguments ALL, DISTINCT, FROM, GROUP-by, HAVING, ORDER-BY, SET-OPERATION and WHERE are used to specify, using the symbolic SQL syntax, the corresponding components of the SQL query generated by the call to SELECT. RESULT-TYPES is a list of symbols which specifies the lisp type for each field returned by the query. If RESULT-TYPES is nil all results are returned as strings whereas the default value of :auto means that the lisp types are automatically computed for each field. FIELD-NAMES is t by default which means that the second value returned is a list of strings representing the columns selected by the query. If FIELD-NAMES is nil, the list of column names is not returned as a second value. In the object oriented case, the required arguments to SELECT are symbols denoting View Classes which specify the database tables to query. In this case, SELECT returns a list of View Class instances whose slots are set from the attribute values of the records in the specified table. Slot-value is a legal operator which can be employed as part of the symbolic SQL syntax used in the WHERE keyword argument to SELECT. REFRESH is nil by default which means that the View Class instances returned are retrieved from a cache if an equivalent call to SELECT has previously been issued. If REFRESH is true, the View Class instances returned are updated as necessary from the database and the generic function INSTANCE-REFRESHED is called to perform any necessary operations on the updated instances. In both object oriented and functional contexts, FLATP has a default value of nil which means that the results are returned as a list of lists. If FLATP is t and only one result is returned for each record selected in the query, the results are returned as elements of a list.

### Examples

### Side Effects

**Affected by**

**Exceptional Situations**

**See Also**

**Notes**

---

## Name

TRUNCATE-DATABASE --

*Function* TRUNCATE-DATABASE

## Syntax

```
(TRUNCATE-DATABASE &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

# Name

UPDATE-RECORDS --

UPDATE-RECORDS

# Syntax

(UPDATE-RECORDS TABLE &KEY (ATTRIBUTES NIL) (VALUES NIL) (AV-PAIRS NIL) (WH

# Arguments and Values

# Description

Updates the attribute values of existing records satisfying the SQL expression WHERE in the table specified by TABLE in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. There are three ways of specifying the values to update for each row. In the first, VALUES contains a list of values to use in the update and ATTRIBUTES, AV-PAIRS and QUERY are nil. This can be used when values are supplied for all attributes in TABLE. In the second, ATTRIBUTES is a list of column names, VALUES is a corresponding list of values and AV-PAIRS and QUERY are nil. In the third, ATTRIBUTES, VALUES and QUERY are nil and AV-PAIRS is an alist of (attribute value) pairs.

# Examples

# Side Effects

# Affected by

# Exceptional Situations

# See Also

# Notes

---

# Transaction Handling



---

## Name

ADD-TRANSACTION-COMMIT-HOOK --

ADD-TRANSACTION-COMMIT-HOOK

## Syntax

```
(ADD-TRANSACTION-COMMIT-HOOK DATABASE COMMIT-HOOK) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

ADD-TRANSACTION-ROLLBACK-HOOK --  
ADD-TRANSACTION-ROLLBACK-HOOK

## Syntax

```
(ADD-TRANSACTION-ROLLBACK-HOOK DATABASE ROLLBACK-HOOK) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

COMMIT --

COMMIT

## Syntax

```
(COMMIT &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

If DATABASE, which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*, is currently within the scope of a transaction, commits changes made since the transaction began.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

IN-TRANSACTION-P --

IN-TRANSACTION-P

## Syntax

```
(IN-TRANSACTION-P &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

A predicate to test whether DATABASE, which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*, is currently within the scope of a transaction.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

ROLLBACK --

ROLLBACK

## Syntax

```
(ROLLBACK &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

If DATABASE, which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*, is currently within the scope of a transaction, rolls back changes made since the transaction began.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SET-AUTOCOMMIT --

SET-AUTOCOMMIT

## Syntax

```
(SET-AUTOCOMMIT VALUE &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Sets autocommit on or off. Returns old value of of autocommit flag.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

START-TRANSACTION --

START-TRANSACTION

## Syntax

```
(START-TRANSACTION &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Starts a transaction block on DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\* and which continues until ROLLBACK or COMMIT are called.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

WITH-TRANSACTION --

WITH-TRANSACTION

## Syntax

```
(WITH-TRANSACTION &KEY (DATABASE '*DEFAULT-DATABASE*') &REST BODY) [macro] =
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Starts a transaction in the database specified by DATABASE, which is \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\* by default, and executes BODY within that transaction. If BODY aborts or throws, DATABASE is rolled back and otherwise the transaction is committed.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

# **Object Oriented Data Definition Language (OODDL)**

---

## Name

STANDARD-DB-OBJECT -- Superclass for all *CLSQL* View Classes.

STANDARD-DB-OBJECT

## Class Precedence List

standard-db-object, standard-object, t

## Description

This class is the superclass of all *CLSQL* View Classes.

## Class details

```
(defclass STANDARD-DB-OBJECT () (...))
```

## Slots

---

## Name

\*DEFAULT-VARCHAR-LENGTH\* --

\*DEFAULT-VARCHAR-LENGTH\*

## Value Type

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

## Examples

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

None.

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

CREATE-VIEW-FROM-CLASS --

CREATE-VIEW-FROM-CLASS

## Syntax

```
( CREATE-VIEW-FROM-CLASS VIEW-CLASS-NAME &KEY ( DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE* ) )
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Creates a table as defined by the View Class VIEW-CLASS-NAME in DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DEF-VIEW-CLASS --

DEF-VIEW-CLASS

## Syntax

```
(DEF-VIEW-CLASS CLASS SUPERS SLOTS &REST CL-OPTIONS) [macro] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

### Description

Creates a View Class called CLASS whose slots SLOTS can map onto the attributes of a table in a database. If SUPERS is nil then the superclass of CLASS will be STANDARD-DB-OBJECT, otherwise SUPERS is a list of superclasses for CLASS which must include STANDARD-DB-OBJECT or a descendent of this class. The syntax of DEFCLASS is extended through the addition of a class option :base-table which defines the database table onto which the View Class maps and which defaults to CLASS. The DEFCLASS syntax is also extended through additional slot options. The :db-kind slot option specifies the kind of DB mapping which is performed for this slot and defaults to :base which indicates that the slot maps to an ordinary column of the database table. A :db-kind value of :key indicates that this slot is a special kind of :base slot which maps onto a column which is one of the unique keys for the database table, the value :join indicates this slot represents a join onto another View Class which contains View Class objects, and the value :virtual indicates a standard CLOS slot which does not map onto columns of the database table. If a slot is specified with :db-kind :join, the slot option :db-info contains a list which specifies the nature of the join. For slots of :db-kind :base or :key, the :type slot option has a special interpretation such that Lisp types, such as string, integer and float are automatically converted into appropriate SQL types for the column onto which the slot maps. This behaviour may be over-ridden using the :db-type slot option which is a string specifying the vendor-specific database type for this slot's column definition in the database. The :column slot option specifies the name of the SQL column which the slot maps onto, if :db-kind is not :virtual, and defaults to the slot name. The :void-value slot option specifies the value to store if the SQL value is NULL and defaults to NIL. The :db-constraints slot option is a string representing an SQL table constraint expression or a list of such strings.

### Examples

### Side Effects

### Affected by

## **Exceptional Situations**

### **See Also**

### **Notes**

---

## Name

DROP-VIEW-FROM-CLASS --

DROP-VIEW-FROM-CLASS

## Syntax

```
(DROP-VIEW-FROM-CLASS VIEW-CLASS-NAME &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Removes a table defined by the View Class VIEW-CLASS-NAME from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-CLASSES --

LIST-CLASSES

## Syntax

```
(LIST-CLASSES &KEY (TEST #'IDENTITY) (ROOT-CLASS (FIND-CLASS 'STANDARD-DB-O
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns a list of all the View Classes which are connected to DATABASE, which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*, and which descend from the class ROOT-CLASS and which satisfy the function TEST. By default ROOT-CLASS is STANDARD-DB-OBJECT and TEST is IDENTITY.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

# **Object Oriented Data Manipulation Language (OODML)**

---

## Name

\*DB-AUTO-SYNC\* --

\*DB-AUTO-SYNC\*

## Value Type

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

## Examples

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

None.

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

\*DEFAULT-UPDATE-OBJECTS-MAX-LEN\* --

\*DEFAULT-UPDATE-OBJECTS-MAX-LEN\*

## Value Type

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

## Examples

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

None.

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

DELETE-INSTANCE-RECORDS --

DELETE-INSTANCE-RECORDS

## Syntax

```
(DELETE-INSTANCE-RECORDS OBJECT) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Deletes the records represented by OBJECT in the appropriate table of the database associated with OBJECT. If OBJECT is not yet associated with a database, an error is signalled.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

INSTANCE-REFRESHED --

INSTANCE-REFRESHED

## Syntax

```
(INSTANCE-REFRESHED OBJECT) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Provides a hook which is called within an object oriented call to `SELECT` with a non-nil value of `REFRESH` when the View Class instance `OBJECT` has been updated from the database. A method specialised on `STANDARD-DB-OBJECT` is provided which has no effects. Methods specialised on particular View Classes can be used to specify any operations that need to be made on View Classes instances which have been updated in calls to `SELECT`.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

UPDATE-INSTANCE-FROM-RECORDS --

UPDATE-INSTANCE-FROM-RECORDS

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-INSTANCE-FROM-RECORDS OBJECT &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Updates the slot values of the View Class instance OBJECT using the attribute values of the appropriate table of DATABASE which defaults to the database associated with OBJECT or, if OBJECT is not associated with a database, \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. Join slots are updated but instances of the class on which the join is made are not updated.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

UPDATE-OBJECTS-JOINS --

UPDATE-OBJECTS-JOINS

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-OBJECTS-JOINS OBJECTS &KEY (SLOTS T) (FORCE-P T) CLASS-NAME (MAX-LEN
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Updates from the records of the appropriate database tables the join slots specified by SLOTS in the supplied list of View Class instances OBJECTS. SLOTS is t by default which means that all join slots with :retrieval :immediate are updated. CLASS-NAME is used to specify the View Class of all instance in OBJECTS and default to nil which means that the class of the first instance in OBJECTS is used. FORCE-P is t by default which means that all join slots are updated whereas a value of nil means that only unbound join slots are updated. MAX-LEN defaults to \*DEFAULT-UPDATE-OBJECTS-MAX-LEN\* and when non-nil specifies that UPDATE-OBJECT-JOINS may issue multiple database queries with a maximum of MAX-LEN instances updated in each query.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOT --

UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOT

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOT OBJECT SLOT &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Updates the value stored in the column represented by the slot, specified by the CLOS slot name `SLOT`, of View Class instance `OBJECT`. `DATABASE` defaults to `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*` and specifies the database in which the update is made only if `OBJECT` is not associated with a database. In this case, a record is created in `DATABASE` and the attribute represented by `SLOT` is initialised from the value of the supplied slots with other attributes having default values. Furthermore, `OBJECT` becomes associated with `DATABASE`.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

## Name

UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOTS --

UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOTS

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-RECORD-FROM-SLOTS OBJECT SLOTS &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Updates the values stored in the columns represented by the slots, specified by the CLOS slot names SLOTS, of View Class instance OBJECT. DATABASE defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\* and specifies the database in which the update is made only if OBJECT is not associated with a database. In this case, a record is created in the appropriate table of DATABASE and the attributes represented by SLOTS are initialised from the values of the supplied slots with other attributes having default values. Furthermore, OBJECT becomes associated with DATABASE.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

UPDATE-RECORDS-FROM-INSTANCE --

UPDATE-RECORDS-FROM-INSTANCE

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-RECORDS-FROM-INSTANCE OBJECT &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Using an instance of a View Class, OBJECT, update the table that stores its instance data. DATABASE defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\* and specifies the database in which the update is made only if OBJECT is not associated with a database. In this case, a record is created in the appropriate table of DATABASE using values from the slot values of OBJECT, and OBJECT becomes associated with DATABASE.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

UPDATE-SLOT-FROM-RECORD --

UPDATE-SLOT-FROM-RECORD

## Syntax

```
(UPDATE-SLOT-FROM-RECORD OBJECT SLOT &KEY DATABASE) [generic] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Updates the slot value, specified by the CLOS slot name `SLOT`, of the View Class instance `OBJECT` using the attribute values of the appropriate table of `DATABASE` which defaults to the database associated with `OBJECT` or, if `OBJECT` is not associated with a database, `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`. Join slots are updated but instances of the class on which the join is made are not updated.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

# SQL I/O Recording

---

## Name

ADD-SQL-STREAM --

ADD-SQL-STREAM

## Syntax

```
(ADD-SQL-STREAM STREAM &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*))
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Adds the supplied stream `STREAM` (or `T` for *\*standard-output\**) as a component of the recording broadcast stream for the SQL recording type specified by `TYPE` on `DATABASE` which defaults to *\*DEFAULT-DATABASE\**. `TYPE` must be one of `:commands`, `:results`, or `:both`, defaulting to `:commands`, depending on whether the stream is to be added for recording SQL commands, results or both.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DELETE-SQL-STREAM --

DELETE-SQL-STREAM

## Syntax

```
(DELETE-SQL-STREAM STREAM &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Removes the supplied stream `STREAM` from the recording broadcast stream for the SQL recording type specified by `TYPE` on `DATABASE` which defaults to `*DEFAULT-DATABASE*`. `TYPE` must be one of `:commands`, `:results`, or `:both`, defaulting to `:commands`, depending on whether the stream is to be added for recording SQL commands, results or both.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

LIST-SQL-STREAMS --

LIST-SQL-STREAMS

## Syntax

```
(LIST-SQL-STREAMS &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [fun
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns the list of component streams for the broadcast stream recording SQL commands sent to and/or results returned from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. TYPE must be one of :commands, :results, or :both, defaulting to :commands, and determines whether the listed streams contain those recording SQL commands, results or both.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

SQL-RECORDING-P --

SQL-RECORDING-P

## Syntax

```
(SQL-RECORDING-P &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [func
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Predicate to test whether the SQL recording specified by TYPE is currently enabled for DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. TYPE may be one of :commands, :results, :both or :either, defaulting to :commands, otherwise nil is returned.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes



---

## Name

SQL-STREAM --

SQL-STREAM

## Syntax

```
(SQL-STREAM &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function]
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Returns the broadcast stream used for recording SQL commands sent to or results returned from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. TYPE must be one of :commands or :results, defaulting to :commands, and determines whether the stream returned is that used for recording SQL commands or results.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

START-SQL-RECORDING --

START-SQL-RECORDING

## Syntax

```
(START-SQL-RECORDING &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Starts recording of SQL commands sent to and/or results returned from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. The SQL is output on one or more broadcast streams, initially just \*STANDARD-OUTPUT\*, and the functions ADD-SQL-STREAM and DELETE-SQL-STREAM may be used to add or delete command or result recording streams. The default value of TYPE is :commands which means that SQL commands sent to DATABASE are recorded. If TYPE is :results then SQL results returned from DATABASE are recorded. Both commands and results may be recorded by passing TYPE value of :both.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

STOP-SQL-RECORDING --

STOP-SQL-RECORDING

## Syntax

```
(STOP-SQL-RECORDING &KEY (TYPE :COMMANDS) (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [ f
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Stops recording of SQL commands sent to and/or results returned from DATABASE which defaults to \*DEFAULT-DATABASE\*. The default value of TYPE is :commands which means that SQL commands sent to DATABASE will no longer be recorded. If TYPE is :results then SQL results returned from DATABASE will no longer be recorded. Recording may be stopped for both commands and results by passing TYPE value of :both.

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

# CLSQL Condition System

---

## Name

\*BACKEND-WARNING-BEHAVIOR\* --

\*BACKEND-WARNING-BEHAVIOR\*

## Value Type

## Initial Value

nil

## Description

Action to perform on warning messages from backend. Default is to :warn. May also be set to :error to signal an error or :ignore/nil to silently ignore the warning.

## Examples

## Affected By

None.

## See Also

None.

## Notes

None.

---

## Name

SQL-CONDITION -- the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific conditions

SQL-CONDITION

## Class Precedence List

sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This is the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific conditions defined by *CLSQL*, or any of its database-specific interfaces. There are no defined initialization arguments nor any accessors.

---

## Name

SQL-ERROR -- the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific errors

SQL-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-error, error, serious-condition, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This is the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific conditions that represent errors, as defined by *CLSQL*, or any of its database-specific interfaces. There are no defined initialization arguments nor any accessors.

---

## Name

SQL-WARNING -- the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific warnings

SQL-WARNING

## Class Precedence List

sql-warning, warning, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This is the super-type of all *CLSQL*-specific conditions that represent warnings, as defined by *CLSQL*, or any of its database-specific interfaces. There are no defined initialization arguments nor any accessors.



---

## Name

SQL-DATABASE-WARNING -- Used to warn while accessing a *CLSQL* database.

SQL-DATABASE-WARNING

## Class Precedence List

sql-database-warning, sql-warning, warning, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents warnings signalled while accessing a database. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-warning-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

---

## Name

SQL-USER-ERROR -- condition representing errors because of invalid parameters from the library user.

SQL-USER-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-user-error, sql-error, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors that occur because the user supplies invalid data to *CLSQL*. This includes errors such as an invalid format connection specification or an error in the syntax for the LOOP macro extensions. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-user-error-message

**Description:** The error message.

---

## Name

SQL-DATABASE-ERROR -- condition representing errors during query or command execution

SQL-DATABASE-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-database-error, sql-error, error, serious-condition, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors that occur while executing SQL statements, either as part of query operations or command execution, either explicitly or implicitly, as caused e.g. by `with-transaction`. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** `:database`

**Accessor:** `sql-database-error-database`

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** `:error-id`

**Accessor:** `sql-error-error-id`

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** `:secondary-error-id`

**Accessor:** `sql-error-secondary-error-id`

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** `:message`

**Accessor:** `sql-error-database-message`

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.

---

## Name

SQL-CONNECTION-ERROR -- condition representing errors during connection

SQL-CONNECTION-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-connection-error, sql-database-error, sql-error, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors that occur while trying to connect to a database. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :database-type

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-database-type

**Description:** Database type for the connection attempt

**Initarg:** :connection-spec

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-connection-spec

**Description:** The connection specification used in the connection attempt.

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** :error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-error-id

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :secondary-error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-secondary-error-id

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-error

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.

---

## Name

SQL-DATABASE-DATA-ERROR -- Used to signal an error with the SQL data passed to a database.

SQL-DATABASE-DATA-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-database-data-error, sql-database-error, sql-error, error, serious-condition, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors that occur while executing SQL statements, specifically as a result of malformed SQL expressions. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :expression

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-expression

**Description:** The SQL expression whose execution caused the error.

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** :error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-error-id

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :secondary-error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-secondary-error-id

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-error-database-message

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.

---

## Name

SQL-TEMPORARY-ERROR -- Used to signal a temporary error in the database backend.

SQL-TEMPORARY-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-database-error, sql-error, error, serious-condition, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors occurring when the database cannot currently process a valid interaction because, for example, it is still executing another command possibly issued by another user. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** :error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-error-id

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :secondary-error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-secondary-error-id

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-error-database-message

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.

---

## Name

SQL-TIMEOUT-ERROR -- condition representing errors when a connection times out.

SQL-TIMEOUT-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-connection-error, sql-database-error, sql-error, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors that occur when the database times out while processing some operation. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :database-type

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-database-type

**Description:** Database type for the connection attempt

**Initarg:** :connection-spec

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-connection-spec

**Description:** The connection specification used in the connection attempt.

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** :error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-error-id

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :secondary-error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-secondary-error-id

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-error-database-message

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.

---

## Name

SQL-FATAL-ERROR -- condition representing a fatal error in a database connection

SQL-FATAL-ERROR

## Class Precedence List

sql-connection-error, sql-database-error, sql-error, sql-condition, condition, t

## Description

This condition represents errors occurring when the database connection is no longer usable. The following initialization arguments and accessors exist:

**Initarg:** :database-type

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-database-type

**Description:** Database type for the connection attempt

**Initarg:** :connection-spec

**Accessor:** sql-connection-error-connection-spec

**Description:** The connection specification used in the connection attempt.

**Initarg:** :database

**Accessor:** sql-database-error-database

**Description:** The database object that was involved in the incident.

**Initarg:** :error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-error-id

**Description:** The numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :secondary-error-id

**Accessor:** sql-error-secondary-error-id

**Description:** The secondary numeric or symbolic error specification returned by the database back-end. The values and semantics of this are interface specific.

**Initarg:** :message

**Accessor:** sql-error-database-message

**Description:** A string describing the problem that occurred, possibly one returned by the database back-end.



---

# Large Object Support

---

## Name

CREATE-LARGE-OBJECT --

CREATE-LARGE-OBJECT

## Syntax

```
(CREATE-LARGE-OBJECT &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function] =>
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Creates a new large object in the database and returns the object identifier

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

DELETE-LARGE-OBJECT --

DELETE-LARGE-OBJECT

## Syntax

```
(DELETE-LARGE-OBJECT OBJECT-ID &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [functio
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Deletes the large object in the database

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

READ-LARGE-OBJECT --

READ-LARGE-OBJECT

## Syntax

```
(READ-LARGE-OBJECT OBJECT-ID &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [function]
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Reads the large object content

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

## Name

WRITE-LARGE-OBJECT --

WRITE-LARGE-OBJECT

## Syntax

```
(WRITE-LARGE-OBJECT OBJECT-ID DATA &KEY (DATABASE *DEFAULT-DATABASE*)) [fun
```

## Arguments and Values

## Description

Writes data to the large object

## Examples

## Side Effects

## Affected by

## Exceptional Situations

## See Also

## Notes

---

# CLSQL-SYS

This part gives a reference to the symbols exported from the package CLSQL-SYS, which are not exported from CLSQL package.. These symbols are part of the interface for database back-ends, but not part of the normal user-interface of *CLSQL*.

---

## Name

DATABASE-INITIALIZE-DATABASE-TYPE -- Back-end part of initialize-database-type.

DATABASE-INITIALIZE-DATABASE-TYPE

## Syntax

```
database-initialize-database-type database-type => result
```

## Arguments and Values

*database-type* A keyword indicating the database type to initialize.

result Either t if the initialization succeeds or nil if it fails.

## Description

This generic function implements the main part of the database type initialization performed by `initialize-database-type`. After `initialize-database-type` has checked that the given database type has not been initialized before, as indicated by `*initialized-database-types*`, it will call this function with the database type as its sole parameter. Database back-ends are required to define a method on this generic function which is specialized via an `eql-specializer` to the keyword representing their database type.

Database back-ends shall indicate successful initialization by returning t from their method, and nil otherwise. Methods for this generic function are allowed to signal errors of type `clsql-error` or subtypes thereof. They may also signal other types of conditions, if appropriate, but have to document this.

## Examples

## Side Effects

All necessary side effects to initialize the database instance.

## Affected By

None.

## Exceptional Situations

Conditions of type `clsql-error` or other conditions may be signalled, depending on the database back-end.

## See Also

`initialize-database-type`

\*initialized-database-types\*

## Notes

None.



---

# Index

---

# Name

Alphabetical Index for package CLSQL -- Clickable index of all symbols

Alphabetical Index for package CLSQL

*BACKEND-WARNING-BEHAVIOR*	INSTANCE-REFRESHED
*CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES-DEFAULT*	LIST-ATTRIBUTE-TYPES
*CONNECT-IF-EXISTS*	LIST-ATTRIBUTES
*DB-AUTO-SYNC*	LIST-CLASSES
*DEFAULT-DATABASE*	LIST-DATABASES
*DEFAULT-DATABASE-TYPE*	LIST-INDEXES
*DEFAULT-UPDATE-OBJECTS-MAX-LEN*	LIST-SEQUENCES
*DEFAULT-VARCHAR-LENGTH*	LIST-SQL-STREAMS
*INITIALIZED-DATABASE-TYPES*	LIST-TABLE-INDEXES
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ADD-TRANSACTION-ROLLBACK-HOOK	LOCALLY-DISABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX
ATTRIBUTE-TYPE	LOCALLY-ENABLE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX
BIND-PARAMETER	LOOP-FOR-AS-TUPLES
CACHE-TABLE-QUERIES	MAP-QUERY
COMMIT	PREPARE-SQL
CONNECT	PROBE-DATABASE
CONNECTED-DATABASES	QUERY
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CREATE-INDEX	RECONNECT
CREATE-LARGE-OBJECT	RESTORE-SQL-READER-SYNTAX-STATE
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FOR-EACH-ROW	VIEW-EXISTS-P
FREE-PREPARED-SQL	WITH-DATABASE

IN-TRANSACTION-P  
INDEX-EXISTS-P  
INITIALIZE-DATABASE-TYPE  
INSERT-RECORDS

WITH-DEFAULT-DATABASE  
WITH-TRANSACTION  
WRITE-LARGE-OBJECT

---

# Appendix A. Database Back-ends

## PostgreSQL

### Libraries

The PostgreSQL back-end requires the PostgreSQL C client library (`libpq.so`). The location of this library is specified via `*postgresql-so-load-path*`, which defaults to `/usr/lib/libpq.so`. Additional flags to `ld` needed for linking are specified via `*postgresql-so-libraries*`, which defaults to `("-lcrypt" "-lc")`.

### Initialization

Use

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsql-postgresql)
```

to load the PostgreSQL back-end. The database type for the PostgreSQL back-end is `:postgresql`.

### Connection Specification

#### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(host db user password &optional port options tty)
```

#### Description of connection-spec

For every parameter in the connection-spec, `nil` indicates that the PostgreSQL default environment variables (see PostgreSQL documentation) will be used, or if those are unset, the compiled-in defaults of the C client library are used.

<i>host</i>	String representing the hostname or IP address the PostgreSQL server resides on. Use the empty string to indicate a connection to localhost via Unix-Domain sockets instead of TCP/IP.
<i>db</i>	String representing the name of the database on the server to connect to.
<i>user</i>	String representing the user name to use for authentication.
<i>password</i>	String representing the unencrypted password to use for authentication.
<i>port</i>	String representing the port to use for communication with the PostgreSQL server.
<i>options</i>	String representing further runtime options for the PostgreSQL server.
<i>tty</i>	String representing the tty or file to use for debugging messages from the PostgreSQL server.

# PostgreSQL Socket

## Libraries

The PostgreSQL Socket back-end needs *no* access to the PostgreSQL C client library, since it communicates directly with the PostgreSQL server using the published frontend/backend protocol, version 2.0. This eases installation and makes it possible to dump CMU CL images containing CLSQL and this backend, contrary to backends which require FFI code.

## Initialization

Use

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsql-postgresql-socket)
```

to load the PostgreSQL Socket back-end. The database type for the PostgreSQL Socket back-end is `:postgresql-socket`.

## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(host db user password &optional port options tty)
```

### Description of connection-spec

<i>host</i>	<p>If this is a string, it represents the hostname or IP address the PostgreSQL server resides on. In this case communication with the server proceeds via a TCP connection to the given host and port.</p> <p>If this is a pathname, then it is assumed to name the directory that contains the server's Unix-Domain sockets. The full name to the socket is then constructed from this and the port number passed, and communication will proceed via a connection to this unix-domain socket.</p>
<i>db</i>	String representing the name of the database on the server to connect to.
<i>user</i>	String representing the user name to use for authentication.
<i>password</i>	String representing the unencrypted password to use for authentication. This can be the empty string if no password is required for authentication.
<i>port</i>	Integer representing the port to use for communication with the PostgreSQL server. This defaults to 5432.
<i>options</i>	String representing further runtime options for the PostgreSQL server.
<i>tty</i>	String representing the tty or file to use for debugging messages from the PostgreSQL server.

# MySQL

## Libraries

The MySQL back-end requires the MySQL C client library (`libmysqlclient.so`). The location of this library is specified via `*mysql-so-load-path*`, which defaults to `/usr/lib/libmysqlclient.so`. Additional flags to `ld` needed for linking are specified via `*mysql-so-libraries*`, which defaults to `("-lc")`.

## Initialization

Use

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsq1-mysql)
```

to load the MySQL back-end. The database type for the MySQL back-end is `:mysql`.

## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(host db user password)
```

### Description of connection-spec

<i>host</i>	String representing the hostname or IP address the MySQL server resides on, or nil to indicate the localhost.
<i>db</i>	String representing the name of the database on the server to connect to.
<i>user</i>	String representing the user name to use for authentication, or nil to use the current Unix user ID.
<i>password</i>	String representing the unencrypted password to use for authentication, or nil if the authentication record has an empty password field.

# ODBC

## Libraries

The ODBC back-end requires access to an ODBC driver manager as well as ODBC drivers for the underlying database server. *CLSQL* has been tested with unixODBC ODBC Driver Manager as well as Microsoft's ODBC manager. These driver managers have been tested with the *psqlODBC* [<http://odbc.postgresql.org>] driver for PostgreSQL and the *MyODBC* [<http://www.mysql.com/products/connector/odbc/>] driver for MySQL.

## Initialization

Use

---

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsq1-odbc)
```

to load the ODBC back-end. The database type for the ODBC back-end is :odbc.

## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(dsn user password)
```

### Description of connection-spec

*dsn* String representing the ODBC data source name.

*user* String representing the user name to use for authentication.

*password* String representing the unencrypted password to use for authentication.

## AODBC

### Libraries

The AODBC back-end requires access to the ODBC interface of AllegroCL named DBI. This interface is not available in the trial version of AllegroCL

### Initialization

Use

```
(require 'aodbc-v2)  
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsq1-aodbc)
```

to load the AODBC back-end. The database type for the AODBC back-end is :aodbc.

## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(dsn user password)
```

### Description of connection-spec

*dsn* String representing the ODBC data source name.

*user* String representing the user name to use for authentication.

*password* String representing the unencrypted password to use for authentication.

## SQLite

### Libraries

The SQLite back-end requires the SQLite shared library file. Its default file name is `/usr/lib/libsqlite.so`.

### Initialization

Use

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsql-sqlite)
```

to load the SQLite back-end. The database type for the SQLite back-end is `:sqlite`.

## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

```
(filename)
```

### Description of connection-spec

*filename* String representing the filename of the SQLite database file.

## Oracle

### Libraries

The Oracle back-end requires the Oracle OCI client library. (`libclntsh.so`). The location of this library is specified relative to the `ORACLE_HOME` value in the operating system environment. *CLSQL* has tested successfully using the client library from Oracle 9i and Oracle 10g server installations as well as Oracle's 10g Instant Client library.

### Initialization

Use

```
(asdf:operate 'asdf:load-op 'clsql-oracle)
```

to load the Oracle back-end. The database type for the Oracle back-end is `:oracle`.



## Connection Specification

### Syntax of connection-spec

*(global-name user password)*

### Description of connection-spec

<i>global-name</i>	String representing the global name of the Oracle database. This is looked up through the tnsnames.ora file.
<i>user</i>	String representing the user name to use for authentication.
<i>password</i>	String representing the password to use for authentication..

---

# Glossary

## Note

This glossary is still very thinly populated, and not all references in the main text have been properly linked and coordinated with this glossary. This will hopefully change in future revisions.

Attribute	A property of objects stored in a database table. Attributes are represented as columns (or fields) in a table.
Active database	See Database Object.
Connection	See Database Object.
Column	See Attribute.
Data Definition Language (DDL)	The subset of SQL used for defining and examining the structure of a database.
Data Manipulation Language (DML)	The subset of SQL used for inserting, deleting, updating and fetching data in a database.
database	See Database Object.
Database Object	An object of type database.
Field	See Attribute.
Field Types Specifier	A value that specifies the type of each field in a query.
Foreign Function Interface (FFI)	An interface from Common Lisp to a external library which contains compiled functions written in other programming languages, typically C.
Query	An SQL statement which returns a set of results.
RDBMS	A Relational DataBase Management System (RDBMS) is a software package for managing a database in which the data is defined, organised and accessed as rows and columns of a table.
Record	A sequence of attribute values stored in a database table.
Row	See Record.
Structured Query Language (SQL)	An ANSI standard language for storing and retrieving data in a relational database.

SQL Expression	Either a string containing a valid SQL statement, or an object of type sql-expression.
Table	A collection of data which is defined, stored and accessed as tuples of attribute values (i.e., rows and columns).
Transaction	An atomic unit of one or more SQL statements of which all or none are successfully executed.
Tuple	See Record.
View	A table display whose structure and content are derived from an existing table via a query.