

# Object-Relational Databases

User-Defined Types

Object ID's

Nested Tables

# Merging Relational and Object Models

- ◆ Object-oriented models support interesting data types --- not just flat files.
  - ◆ Maps, multimedia, etc.
- ◆ The relational model supports very-high-level queries.
- ◆ Object-relational databases are an attempt to get the best of both.

# Evolution of DBMS's

- ◆ Object-oriented DBMS's failed because they did not offer the efficiencies of well-entrenched relational DBMS's.
- ◆ Object-relational extensions to relational DBMS's capture much of the advantages of OO, yet retain the relation as the fundamental abstraction.

# SQL-99 and Oracle Features

- ◆ SQL-99 includes many of the object-relational features to be described.
- ◆ However, being so new, different DBMS's use different approaches.
  - ◆ We'll sometimes use features and syntax from Oracle.

# User Defined Types

- ◆ A *user-defined type*, or UDT, is essentially a class definition, with a structure and methods.
- ◆ Two uses:
  1. As a *rowtype*, that is, the type of a relation.
  2. As the type of an attribute of a relation.

# UDT Definition

```
CREATE TYPE <typename> AS (  
    <list of attribute-type pairs>  
);
```

## ◆ Oracle syntax:

1. Add "OBJECT" as in CREATE ... AS OBJECT.
2. Follow with / to have the type stored.

# Example: UDT Definition

```
CREATE TYPE BarType AS (  
    name    CHAR(20),  
    addr    CHAR(20)  
);
```

```
CREATE TYPE BeerType AS (  
    name    CHAR(20),  
    manf    CHAR(20)  
);
```

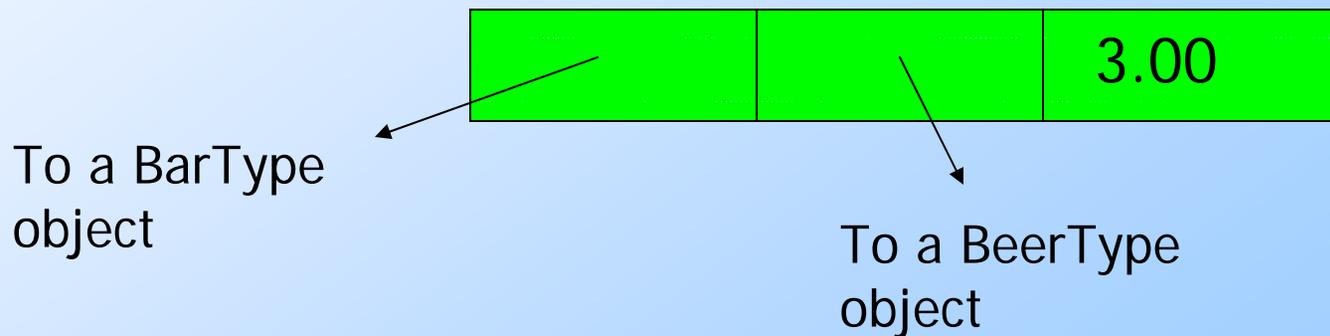
# References

- ◆ If  $T$  is a type, then  $\text{REF } T$  is the type of a reference to  $T$ , that is, a pointer to an object of type  $T$ .
- ◆ Often called an “object ID” in OO systems.
- ◆ Unlike object ID’s, a REF is visible, although it is usually gibberish.

# Example: REF

```
CREATE TYPE MenuType AS (  
  bar      REF BarType,  
  beer     REF BeerType,  
  price    FLOAT  
);
```

◆ MenuType objects look like:



# UDT's as Rowtypes

- ◆ A table may be defined to have a schema that is a rowtype, rather than by listing its elements.
- ◆ Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE <table name> OF  
  <type name>;
```

# Example: Creating a Relation

```
CREATE TABLE Bars OF BarType;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Beers OF BeerType;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Sells OF MenuType;
```

# Values of Relations with a Rowtype

- ◆ Technically, a relation like **Bars**, declared to have a rowtype **BarType**, is not a set of pairs --- it is a unary relation, whose tuples are objects with two components: name and addr.
- ◆ Each UDT has a *type constructor* of the same name that wraps objects of that type.

# Example: Type Constructor

- ◆ The query

```
SELECT * FROM Bars;
```

- ◆ Produces “tuples” such as:

```
BarType('Joe''s Bar', 'Maple St.')
```

# Accessing Values From a Rowtype

- ◆ In Oracle, the dot works as expected.
  - ◆ But it is a good idea, in Oracle, to use an alias for every relation, when O-R features are used.
- ◆ Example:

```
SELECT bb.name, bb.addr  
FROM Bars bb;
```

# Accessing Values: SQL-99 Approach

- ◆ In SQL-99, each attribute of a UDT has *generator* (get the value) and *mutator* (change the value) methods of the same name as the attribute.
  - ◆ The generator for  $A$  takes no argument, as  $A()$ .
  - ◆ The mutator for  $A$  takes a new value as argument, as  $A(v)$ .

# Example: SQL-99 Value Access

- ◆ The same query in SQL-99 is

```
SELECT bb.name(), bb.addr()  
FROM Bars bb;
```

# Inserting Rowtype Values

- ◆ In Oracle, we use a standard INSERT statement.
  - ◆ But remember that a relation with a rowtype is really unary and needs that type constructor.

- ◆ Example:

```
INSERT INTO Bars VALUES(  
  BarType('Joe''s Bar', 'Maple St.')  
);
```

# Inserting Values: SQL-99 Style

1. Create a variable  $X$  of the suitable type, using the constructor method for that type.
2. Use the mutator methods for the attributes to set the values of the fields of  $X$ .
3. Insert  $X$  into the relation.

# Example: SQL-99 Insert

- ◆ The following must be part of a procedure, e.g., PSM, so we have a variable `newBar`.

```
SET newBar = BarType();
```

```
newBar
```

```
newBar
```

```
INSERT INTO Bars VALUES(newBar);
```

Mutator methods change `newBar`'s name and addr components.

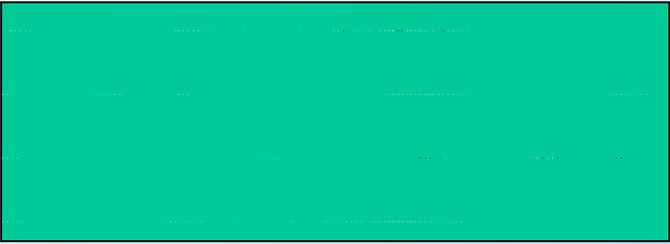


# UDT's as Column Types

- ◆ A UDT can be the type of an attribute.
- ◆ In either another UDT declaration, or in a CREATE TABLE statement, use the name of the UDT as the type of the attribute.

# Example: Column Type

```
CREATE TYPE AddrType AS (  
  street  CHAR(30),  
  city    CHAR(20),  
  zip     INT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Drinkers (  
  name    CHAR(30),  
    
);
```

Values of addr and favBeer components are objects with 3 and 2 fields, respectively.

# Oracle Problem With Field Access

- ◆ You can access a field  $F$  of an object that is the value of an attribute  $A$  by  $A.F$ .
- ◆ However, you must use an alias, say  $rr$ , for the relation  $R$  with attribute  $A$ , as  $rr.A.F$ .

# Example: Field Access in Oracle

◆ Wrong:

```
SELECT favBeer.name  
FROM Drinkers;
```

◆ Wrong:

```
SELECT Drinkers.favBeer.name  
FROM Drinkers;
```

◆ Right:

```
SELECT dd.favBeer.name  
FROM Drinkers dd;
```

# Following REF's: SQL-99 Style

- ◆  $A \rightarrow B$  makes sense if:
  1.  $A$  is of type REF  $T$ .
  2.  $B$  is an attribute (component) of objects of type  $T$ .
- ◆ Denotes the value of the  $B$  component of the object pointed to by  $A$ .

# Example: Following REF's

- ◆ Remember: **Sells** is a relation with rowtype **MenuType(bar, beer, price)**, where bar and beer are REF's to objects of types **BarType** and **BeerType**.

- ◆ Find the beers served by Joe: Then use the arrow to get the names of the bar and beer referenced  

```
SELECT [redacted] [redacted]  
FROM Sells ss  
WHERE [redacted] [redacted] = 'Joe''s Bar';
```

First, use generator methods to access the bar and beer components

# Following REF's: Oracle Style

- ◆ REF-following is implicit in the dot.
- ◆ Just follow a REF by a dot and a field of the object referred to.
- ◆ Example:

```
SELECT ss.beer.name
```

```
FROM Sells ss
```

```
WHERE ss.bar.name = 'Joe' 's Bar' ;
```

# Oracle's Deref Operator -- Motivation

- ◆ If we want the set of beer objects for the beers sold by Joe, we might try:

```
SELECT ss.beer
```

```
FROM Sells ss
```

```
WHERE ss.bar.name = 'Joe's Bar';
```

- ◆ Legal, but `ss.beer` is a REF, hence gibberish.

# Using Deref

- ◆ To see the **BeerType** objects, use:

```
SELECT Deref(ss.beer)
```

```
FROM Sells ss
```

```
WHERE ss.bar.name = 'Joe's Bar';
```

- ◆ Produces values like:

```
BeerType('Bud', 'Anheuser-Busch')
```

# Methods --- Oracle Syntax

- ◆ Classes are more than structures; they may have methods.
- ◆ We'll study the Oracle syntax.

# Method Definitions (Oracle)

- ◆ Declare methods in CREATE TYPE.
- ◆ Define methods in a CREATE TYPE BODY statement.
  - ◆ Use PL/SQL syntax for methods.
  - ◆ Variable SELF refers to the object to which the method is applied.

# Example: Method Declaration

- ◆ Let's add method priceInYen to MenuType.

```
CREATE TYPE MenuType AS OBJECT (  
  bar      REF BarType,  
  beer     REF BeerType,  
  price    FLOAT,  
  priceInYen(rate IN FLOAT)  
  RETURN FLOAT,  
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(priceInYen,  
);  
/
```

What Oracle calls  
methods.

"Write no database state."  
That is, whatever priceInYen does  
it won't modify the database.

# Method Definition – Oracle Style

- ◆ Form of create-body statement:

```
CREATE TYPE BODY <type name> AS
  <method definitions = PL/SQL
    procedure definitions, using
    "MEMBER FUNCTION" in place of
    "PROCEDURE">
END;
/
```

# Example: Method Definition

```
CREATE TYPE BODY MenuType AS  
MEMBER FUNCTION
```

No mode (IN)  
in body, just  
in declaration

```
priceInYen RETURN FLOAT IS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
RETURN rate * SELF.price;
```

```
END;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

Use parentheses *only*  
when there is at  
least one argument

# Method Use

- ◆ Follow a name for an object by a dot and the name of the method, with arguments if any.
- ◆ Example:

```
SELECT ss.beer.name,  
       ss.priceInYen(114.0)  
FROM Sells ss  
WHERE ss.bar.name = 'Joe''s Bar';
```

# Order Methods: SQL-99

- ◆ Each UDT  $T$  may define two methods called **EQUAL** and **LESSTHAN**.
  - ◆ Each takes an argument of type  $T$  and is applied to another object of type  $T$ .
  - ◆ Returns TRUE if and only if the target object is = (resp. <) the argument object.
- ◆ Allows objects of type  $T$  to be compared by =, <, >=, etc. in WHERE clauses and for sorting (ORDER BY).

# Order Methods: Oracle

- ◆ We may declare any one method for a UDT to be an *order method*.
- ◆ The order method returns a value  $<0$ ,  $=0$ , or  $>0$ , as the value of object SELF is  $<$ ,  $=$ , or  $>$  the argument object.

# Example: Order Method Declaration

- ◆ Order BarType objects by name:

```
CREATE TYPE BarType AS OBJECT (  
    name      CHAR(20),  
    addr      CHAR(20),  
    ORDER MEMBER FUNCTION before(  
        bar2 IN BarType) RETURN INT,  
    PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(before,  
                                )  
);  
/
```

Read/write no database state/package state. A “package” is a collection of procedures and variables that can communicate values among them.

# Example: Order Method Definition

```
CREATE TYPE BODY BarType AS
  ORDER MEMBER FUNCTION
    before(bar2 BarType) RETURN INT IS
  BEGIN
    IF SELF.name < bar2.name THEN RETURN -1;
    ELSIF SELF.name = bar2.name THEN RETURN 0;
    ELSE RETURN 1;
    END IF;
  END;
END;
/
```

# Oracle Nested Tables

- ◆ Allows values of tuple components to be whole relations.
- ◆ If  $T$  is a UDT, we can create a type  $S$  whose values are relations with rowtype  $T$ , by:

```
CREATE TYPE  $S$  AS TABLE OF  $T$ ;
```

# Example: Nested Table Type

```
CREATE TYPE BeerType AS OBJECT (  
    name    CHAR(20),  
    kind    CHAR(10),  
    color   CHAR(10)  
);  
  
/  
CREATE TYPE BeerTableType AS  
    TABLE OF BeerType;  
  
/
```

# Example --- Continued

- ◆ Use **BeerTableType** in a **Manfs** relation that stores the set of beers by each manufacturer in one tuple for that manufacturer.

```
CREATE TABLE Manfs (  
    name      CHAR(30),  
    addr      CHAR(50),  
    beers     beerTableType  
);
```

# Storing Nested Relations

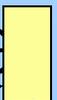
- ◆ Oracle doesn't really store each nested table as a separate relation --- it just makes it look that way.
- ◆ Rather, there is one relation  $R$  in which all the tuples of all the nested tables for one attribute  $A$  are stored.
- ◆ Declare in CREATE TABLE by:  
NESTED TABLE  $A$  STORE AS  $R$

# Example: Storing Nested Tables

```
CREATE TABLE Manfs (  
    name    CHAR(30),  
    addr    CHAR(50),  
    beers   beerTableType
```



NESTED TABLE beers STORE AS BeerTable



Note where the semicolon  
goes and doesn't go.

# Querying a Nested Table

- ◆ We can print the value of a nested table like any other value.
- ◆ But these values have two type constructors:
  1. For the table.
  2. For the type of tuples in the table.

# Example: Query a Nested Table

- ◆ Find the beers by Anheuser-Busch:

```
SELECT beers FROM Manfs
WHERE name = 'Anheuser-Busch' ;
```

- ◆ Produces one value like:

```
BeerTableType(
  BeerType('Bud', 'lager', 'yellow'),
  BeerType('Lite', 'malt', 'pale'),...
)
```

# Querying Within a Nested Table

- ◆ A nested table can be converted to an ordinary relation by applying THE(...).
- ◆ This relation can be used in FROM clauses like any other relation.

# Example: Use of THE

- ◆ Find the ales made by Anheuser-Busch:

```
SELECT bb.name
```

```
FROM THE(
```



The one nested table for the Anheuser-Busch beers

```
)
```

```
WHERE bb.kind = 'ale';
```

An alias for the nested table, which has no name

# Turning Relations Into Nested Tables

- ◆ Any relation with the proper number and types of attributes can become the value of a nested table.
- ◆ Use `CAST(MULTISET(...) AS <type> )` on the relation to turn it into the value with the proper type for a nested table.

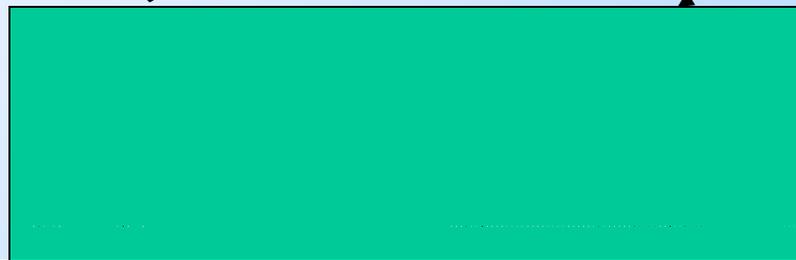
# Example: CAST --- 1

- ◆ Suppose we have a relation `Beers(beer, manf)`, where `beer` is a `BeerType` object and `manf` a string --- the manufacturer of the beer.
- ◆ We want to insert into `Manfs` a new tuple, with Pete's Brewing Co. as the name and a set of beers that are whatever `Beers` has for Pete's.

# Example: CAST --- 2

```
INSERT INTO Manfs VALUES (  
  'Pete''s', 'Palo Alto',  
  CAST(  
    MULTISSET(  
      )  
    )  
  );
```

The set of BeerType  
objects for Pete's



Turn the set of objects  
into a nested relation