

Polymorphic Table Functions & Qualified Expressions

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Databees.



Robert Marz – Independent Consultant

Primary Role

- Senior Technical Architect
- with database centric view of the world

DOAG (German Oracle User Group)

- Active Member of Database Community
- Responsible for Cloud Topics



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Motivation

A low-angle shot of a red wooden ladder extending towards the top of the frame. A hand is firmly gripping one of the rungs. The background is a bright blue sky filled with soft, white clouds. An orange horizontal bar is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the word 'Motivation' in white text.



PL/SQL: Requirements for Web Development and Microservices

Microservices

PL/SQL

Data Formats

- JSON
- YAML

Business Logic

- Encapsulate
- APIs
- Re-Usability

constant improvements

Release 12:

- JSON Support

Release 18:

- Polymorphic Table Functions
- Qualified Expressions

Qualified Expressions





Qualified Expressions

Constructors
for PL/SQL
Types

Associative Arrays

Records

Initialize
Types

Function Call

Same Name as Type

Provide Values

By Name

By Position

Syntactical
Sugar

Shorter Code

Better readability



Declaring Types

```
type numbers_ty is table of number  
    index by pls_integer;
```

```
type user_properties_ty is record(  
    is_ops boolean  
    , is_dev boolean  
    , email varchar2(255)  
);
```

```
type users_ty is table of user_properties_ty  
    index by varchar2(32);
```



Initializing Types **before** 18c

```
numbers    numbers_ty;
```

```
appUsers   users_ty;
```

```
begin
```

```
numbers(2) := 10.5;
```

```
numbers(3) := 65;
```

```
numbers(1) := 3.14;
```

```
appUsers('alice').is_ops := false;
```

```
appUsers('alice').is_dev := true;
```

```
appUsers('alice').email  := 'alice@doag.org';
```

```
appUsers('bob').is_ops := true;
```



Qualified Expressions: Initializing Types in 18c and up

```
-- Qualified Expressions are Constructors  
-- Initialization by Name
```

Index by pls_integer

```
numbers    numbers_ty := numbers_ty(2 => 10.5, 3 => 65, 1 => 3.14);
```

```
appUsers   users_ty := users_ty(  
  'alice'   => user_properties_ty(is_ops => false,  
                                  is_dev => true,  
                                  email  => 'alice@doag.org'),  
  'robbie'  => user_properties_ty(email  => 'robbie@doag.org',  
                                  is_dev => true,  
                                  is_ops => true ),
```

Index by varchar2

```
-- Initialization by Position
```

```
'bob'      => user_properties_ty(true, false, 'bob@doag.org'));
```



Qualified Expressions: Demo

```
-- Qualified Expressions in 18c
declare
  type numbers_ty is table of number
    index by pls_integer;

  type user_properties_ty is record(
    is_ops boolean
  , is_dev boolean
  , email varchar2(255)
  );

  type users_ty is table of user_properties_ty
    index by varchar2(32);
  -- Qualified Expressions are Constructors for Types
  numbers numbers_ty := numbers_ty(2=>10.5, 3=>65, 1=> 3.14); --
Initialization by Name
  appUsers users_ty := users_ty(
    'alice' => user_properties_ty(is_ops => false, is_dev => true,
  email=>'alice@ukoug.org')
  , 'bob' => user_properties_ty(true, false, 'bob@ukoug.org') --
Initialization by Position
  , 'robbie' => user_properties_ty(email=>'robbie@doag.org', is_dev =>
true, is_ops => true )
  );
  usr varchar2(32);
begin
  for idx in 1..numbers.count loop
```

```
    dbms_output.put_line('Index: '||idx||' value: '||numbers(idx));
  end loop;

  usr := appUsers.first;
  while usr is not null loop
    dbms_output.put_line(case appUsers(usr).is_dev when true then 'Dev' else
  ' ' end
                        ||case appUsers(usr).is_ops when true then 'Ops  '
                        ||' User: '||usr|| ' email: '||appUsers(usr).email
                        );
    usr := appUsers.next(usr);
  end loop;
end;
/
```



Demo



Not on 18c, yet? Try LiveSQL

The screenshot shows the Oracle LiveSQL Code Library interface. The search bar in the top left contains the text "qualified". The left sidebar has "Code Library" highlighted. The main content area displays search results for "qualified" expressions, including articles on associative arrays, record type variables, and record constructors.

Qualified Expressions for Associative Arrays (aka, collection constructors)
Aggregates and their necessary adjunct, qualified expressions, improve program clarity and programme...
3 ❤️ 12 months ago
6 ▶️ Steven Feuerstein (Oracle)
SCRIPT 18c.collection.array.initialize.constructor

18c Assigning Values to RECORD Type Variables Using Qualified Expressions
This example shows the declaration, initialization, and definition of RECORD type variables.
0 ❤️ 11 months ago
4 ▶️ Oracle
SCRIPT 18c

Qualified Expressions for Records (aka, record constructors)
Aggregates and their necessary adjunct, qualified expressions, improve program clarity and programme...
1 ❤️ 12 months ago
3 ▶️ Steven Feuerstein (Oracle)
SCRIPT 18c.record.initialize

18c Assigning Values to Associative Array Type Variables Using Qualified Expressions
This example uses a function to display the values of a table of BOOLEAN.
0 ❤️ 11 months ago
1 ▶️ Oracle
SCRIPT 18c

row(s) 1 - 4 of 4

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Oracle Learning Library - Oracle Database Documentation 18c, 12c - Follow on Twitter
Live SQL 19.1.5, running Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition - 19.2.0.0.0 Built with using Oracle APEX

Table Functions (Classic)





Classic Table Functions

Generate Data

arbitrary
number of Rows

Row Structure

defined at compile time
PL/SQL Types

Nesting Possible

Pipelining

PL/SQL Function

Package OK
arbitrary Parameters



Classic Table Functions - Definition

-- Classic Table Functions (9i and up)

```
create or replace package tf
as
```

```
    type fibo_rec is record (fibo number, ind number, tmp number);
    type fibo_tab is table of fibo_rec;
```

```
    function fibonacci(fibolimes in number)
        return tf.fibo_tab pipelined;
```

```
end tf;
/
```



Classic Table Functions - Implementation

```
create or replace package body tf
as
    function fibonacci(fibolimes in number)
        return tf.fibo_tab pipelined
    is
        fibo fibo_rec; -- Type with column definition
    begin
        fibo.ind := 1; fibo.fibo := 1; -- Pre 18c Init
        while fibo.fibo <= fibolimes
        loop
            pipe row (fibo);
            fibo.tmp := fibo.ind + fibo.fibo;
            fibo.fibo := fibo.ind; fibo.ind := fibo.tmp;
        end loop;
    end fibonacci;
end tf;
```



Classic Table Functions - Implementation

```
create or replace package body tf
as
  function fibonacci(fibolimes in number)
    return tf.fibo_tab pipelined
  is
    fibo fibo_rec := fibo_rec(1,1,null); -- Qualified Expression
  begin
    -- fibo.ind := 1; fibo.fibo := 1; -- Pre 18c Init
    while fibo.fibo <= fibolimes
    loop
      pipe row (fibo);
      fibo.tmp := fibo.ind + fibo.fibo;
      fibo.fibo := fibo.ind; fibo.ind := fibo.tmp;
    end loop;
  end fibonacci;
end tf;
```



Classic Table Functions - Implementation

```
select fibo
  from table(tf.fibonacci(15));
```

```
-- Since Oracle 12.2
-- the table()-Operator
-- is obsolete
```

```
select fibo
  from tf.fibonacci(15);
```

FIBO

1

1

2

3

5

8

13

7 rows selected.

Polymorphic Table Functions





Polymorphic Table Functions: The Idea

Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF)

Modify Source Table

Add / Remove / Modify

Rows & Columns

Generic Extension

Like a View but more procedural

Works for arbitrary input tables

Business Logic

API for Analysts

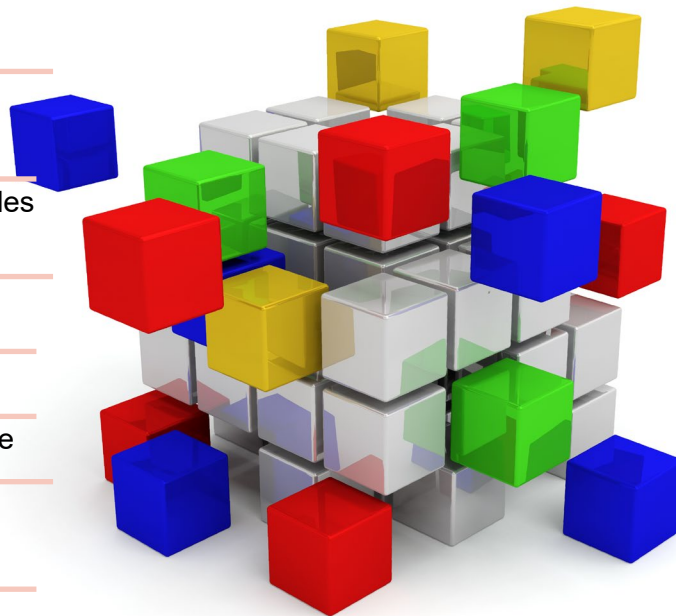
Hide complexity

make dynamic SQL available

SQL 2016 Standard

Not (yet) completely implemented

Some (minor) discrepancies





PTF Benefits

Minimal data-movement

Only columns of interest are passed to PTF

Predicates, Projections, Partitioning

pushed into underlying table/query
(where semantically possible)

Bulk data transfer

Into and out of PTF

Parallelism based on

type of PTF

query specified partitioning (if any)





PTF: Basic Patterns

Taking an existing rowset and...

- Column-based **EXPANSION**
 - Calculating/deriving a new column value
- Row-based **EXPANSION**
 - Data pivot operation
- Column-based **REDUCTION**
 - Data unpivot operation
- Row-based **REDUCTION**
 - Data aggregation/reduction operation

No existing rowset to process...

- Rowset **GENERATOR**
 - Creates new rows and columns
 - Importing a CSV file

Thanks to Keith Laker, Oracle @SQLBarista



Polymorphic Table Functions: The Implementation

PTF Implementation

Input

Oracle: exactly one Table

Column Lists

arbitrary additional Parameters

Row Structure
“Describe”

Fixed at SQL-Execution Time

PL/SQL Function

Implementation

PL/SQL Package per PTF

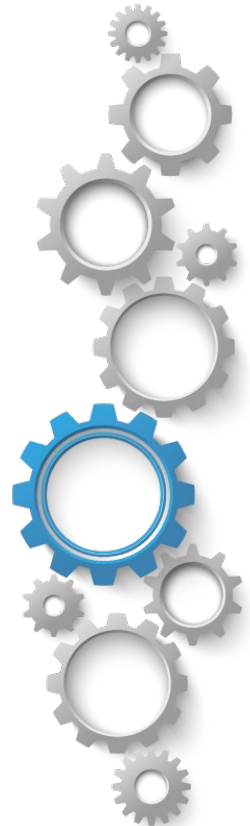
Heavy use of PL/SQL Tables

DBMS_TF – Helper & Utilites

Performance

New Execution Plan operation

Not always needed





Polymorphic Table Functions: Oracle's Approach

What makes a PTF

Function without body

references Package

Package required function describe

optional procedures open
fetch_rows
close

```
create or replace
function add_lables
(tabname table,
 colnames columns)
return
table pipelined
row polymorphic
using lables; -- Package Name
```

```
select *
from add_lables(
emp, columns(empno, mgr));
```



PTF SQL Enhancement: Variadic Pseudo Operators

```
select *  
  from add_labels(emp, columns(empno, mgr) );
```

Variadic Pseudo Operators columns()

operates with a variable number(≥ 1) of operands

introduced in 18c to support PTF

can only appear in argument lists of PTF

parsed by SQL Engine

converted to corresponding DBMS_TF-types

passed as Input parameter to the DESCRIBE-Function



PTF API Package: Describe Function

Describe Function

invoked by SQL-Engine at parse-time

determines the row_type

new & removed columns
returns `dbms_tf.describe_t` Table

marks columns for processing

“pass-through” – unchanged, not moved
“for read” - passed to `fetch_rows` procedure
via `dbms_tf.table_t` (IN OUT Parameter)



@3ddesc - stock-adobe.com



PTF API Package: Open & Close

Open & Close Procedures

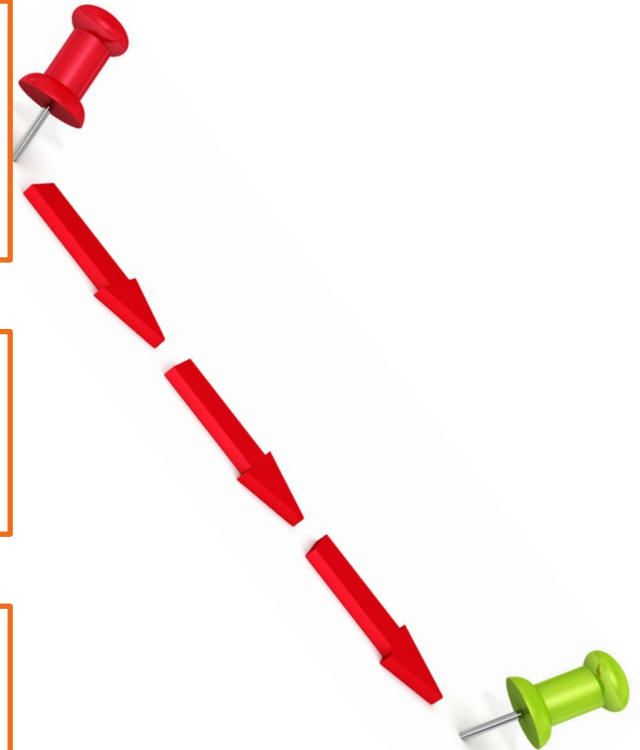
- Setup and Teardown of Environment
- Your instrumentation Code goes here
- Both are optional

Open

- called before first `fetch_rows` execution
- Initialize Variables

Close

- called at the end, after all `fetch_rows`
- do cleanup stuff



PTF API Package: Fetch_Rows Procedure



@3dasc - stock.adobe.com

Fetch_rows is the worker

- processes rowsets (chunks of Table Data)
- only columns marked for read
- Needs same scalar parameters as PTF

Database can call multiple times

- for each rowset
- in parallel

Produce & Reduce Data

- fill new columns
- generate new rows
- suppress rows



Polymorphic Table Functions: Flavors

PTF Semantic Types

Determine execution Plan
Impact Performance

Row Semantic PTF

new columns can be derived from current row
return **table pipelined row** polymorphic

Table Semantic PTF

works on whole table or partition
return **table pipelined table** polymorphic





Polymorphic Table Functions: Restrictions



Datatype Restrictions

passthrough is possible with any type
“for read” and new columns must be scalar datatypes
dbms_tf.supported_type function

Invocation and Execution Restrictions

PTF cannot be nested in from clause
workaround: Use with-clause
PTF cannot be an argument to a (classic) table function
PTF yields no rowids
PARTITION BY and ORDER BY only work with Table Semantics PTF
DESCRIBE function cannot be called directly

Want to
know more?

[Database PL/SQL
Language Reference](#)

[12.6 Overview of
Polymorphic Table Functions](#)

[PL/SQL Packages
and Types Reference](#)

[173 DBMS TF](#)

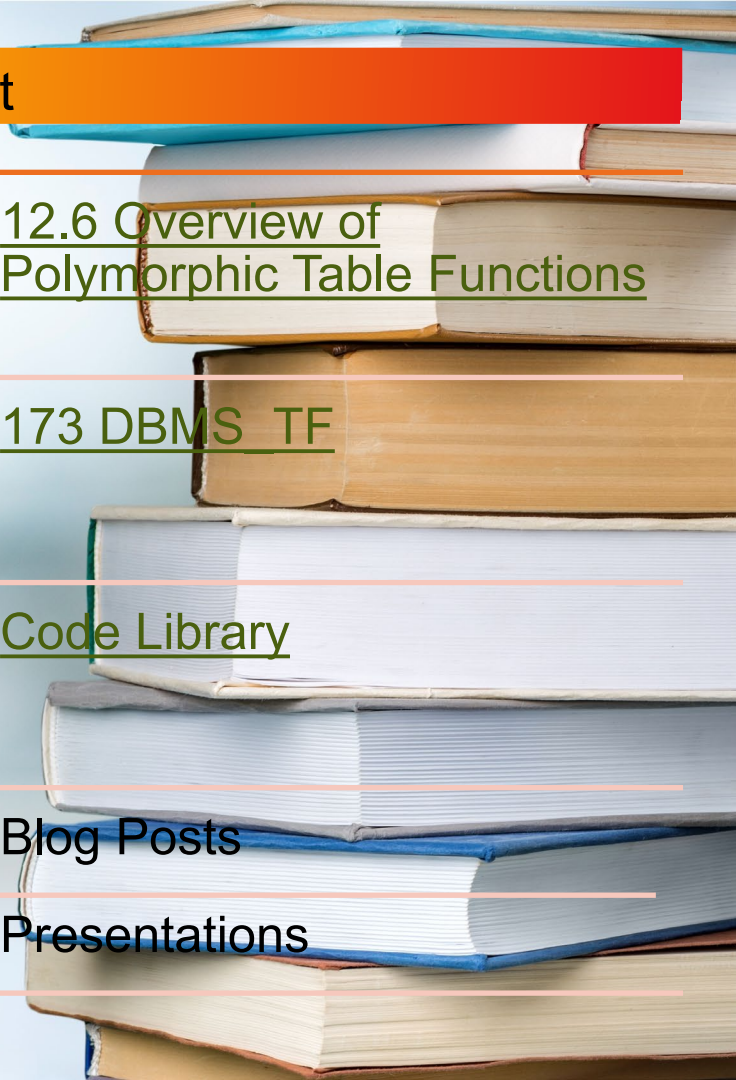
[LiveSQL](#)

[Code Library](#)

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[Presentations](#)





Polymorphic Table Functions: LiveSQL

The screenshot shows the Oracle LiveSQL Code Library interface. The search term 'polymorphic' is entered in the search bar, and the 'Code Library' menu item is highlighted in the left sidebar. The search results list several Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) examples:

- 18c Echo Polymorphic Table Function**: This PTF returns all the columns in the input table tab, and adds to it the columns listed in cols b...
1 heart, 11 months ago, 22 views, Oracle
- Dynamic CSV to Columns Converter: Polymorphic Table Function Example**: An example of how to use polymorphic table functions in 18c to dynamically convert CSV data to colum...
5 hearts, 12 months ago, 22 views, Chris Saxon (Oracle)
- 18c polymorphic table function TAB2KEYVAL**: An example of using a polymorphic table function (PTF) to transpose columns to rows
2 hearts, 12 months ago, 12 views, Andrej_SQL
- Polymorphic Table Function Split Column**: A Polymorphic Table Function to split the first column of a table using ; as a separator
1 heart, 6 weeks ago, 12 views, Patch72
- Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) with variables**: PTFs accept variables for use during parse or execution. This included scalar datatypes and PTF spe...
0 hearts, 6 weeks ago, 12 views, Darryl Hurley
- Polymorphic Table Function Introduction**: A simple introduction to Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) including: 1) Creating the package 2)...
1 heart, 6 weeks ago, 11 views, Darryl Hurley
- 18c To_doc Polymorphic Table Function Example**: The to_doc Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) example combines a list of specified columns into a sing...
3 hearts, 12 months ago, 8 views, Oracle
- Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) Pseudo Operators**





Demo: PTF addTags – Package Spec

```
create or replace package ptf_tags
as
    function describe(tabname in out dbms_tf.table_t,
                     colnames in dbms_tf.columns_t,
                     tag_string in varchar2)
        return dbms_tf.describe_t;

    procedure fetch_rows(tag_string in varchar2);
end ptf_tags;
/
```

Demo



Demo: PTF addTags – PTF Definition

```
create or replace
function add_tags(tabname table,
                  colnames columns,
                  tag_string varchar2)
return
  table pipelined
  row polymorphic
  using ptf_tags; -- Package Name
/
```

Demo



Demo: PTF addTags – Package Body – Function define

```
function describe(tabname in out dbms_tf.table_t, colnames in dbms_tf.columns_t, tag_string in varchar2)
return dbms_tf.describe_t
as
new_cols dbms_tf.columns_new_t;
begin
for i in 1 .. tabname.column.count -- loop over all table columns
loop -- skip columns with unsupported data types
continue when not dbms_tf.supported_type(tabname.column(i).description.type);
for j in 1 .. colnames.count
loop
if (tabname.column(i).description.name = colnames(j)) -- is the column in the colnames table?
then
tabname.column(i).for_read := true;
tabname.column(i).pass_through := true;
new_cols(i) := tabname.column(i).description; -- copy column in new_cols()
-- set datatype to varchar2
new_cols(i).type := dbms_tf.type_varchar2;
new_cols(i).max_len := 4000;
new_cols(i).name := 'TAGGED_' -- set new column name
|| regexp_replace(new_cols(i).name, '^"|"$') -- remove trailing or leading ',,'
|| ',,';
exit;
end if;
end loop;
end loop;
return dbms_tf.describe_t(new_columns => new_cols);
end describe;
```



Demo



Demo: PTF addTags – Package Body – Procedure fetch_rows

```
procedure fetch_rows(tag_string      in varchar2,
                    flag_replacecol in varchar2 default null,
                    flag_forread    in varchar2 default null,
                    flag_pass       in varchar2 default null)
as
  rowset dbms_tf.row_set_t;
  rowcount pls_integer;
  colcount pls_integer;
  tag_value varchar2(4000);
begin
  dbms_tf.get_row_set(rowset, rowcount, colcount);
  dbms_output.put_line('Got a rowset containing '||rowcount||' lines. There are '||colcount||' columns.');
```

```
  for i in 1..rowset.count loop
    dbms_output.put_line(rowset(i).description.name||' - '||rowset(i).tab_varchar2.count||' Varchar2 Entries - '||rowset(i).tab_number.count||' Number Entries');
```

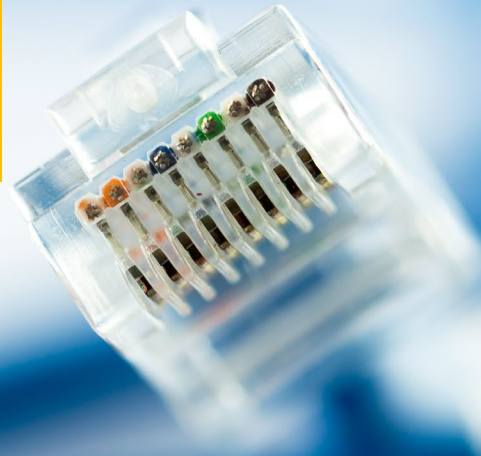
```
  end loop;

  for i in 1..rowcount loop
    for j in 1..colcount loop
      -- The new columns are varchar2(4000)
      tag_value:= case rowset(j).description.type
                  when dbms_tf.type_varchar2 then rowset(j).tab_varchar2(i)
                  when dbms_tf.type_number   then to_char(rowset(j).tab_number(i))
                  else 'DATATYPE NOT IMPLEMENTED'
                end;
      rowset(j).tab_varchar2(i) := replace(tag_string, '%s',tag_value);
    end loop;
  end loop;

  dbms_tf.put_row_set(rowset);
end fetch_rows;
```

Demo

Conclusion





Modern Features for a cool Language

Qualified Expressions

- more than syntactical sugar
- make code shorter
- improve readability

Polymorphic Table Functions

- Simplifies SQL for non-technical Users
- Great potential
- Powerful & flexible Enhancement to SQL

PLEASE

**DO
TRY THIS
AT HOME**

* or at [LiveSQL.oracle.com](https://livesql.oracle.com)