

WELCOME



Modern PL/SQL Code Checking and Dependency Analysis

Philipp Salvisberg

25th July 2012

BASEL BERN LAUSANNE ZÜRICH DÜSSELDORF FRANKFURT A.M. FREIBURG I.BR. HAMBURG MÜNCHEN STUTTGART WIEN

1

2012 © Trivadis

Modern PL/SQL Code Checking and Dependency Analysis
25-July-2012



About Me

- With Trivadis since April 2000
 - Senior Principal Consultant
 - Partner
 - Member of the Board of Directors
 - philipp.salvisberg@trivadis.com
 - www.trivadis.com

- Member of the **trivadis**
performanceteam



- Main focus on database centric development with Oracle DB
 - Application Development
 - Business Intelligence
 - Application Performance Management
- Over 20 years experience in using Oracle products

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalizing Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

PL/SQL & SQL Coding Guidelines



Coding Guidelines are a crucial part of software development. It is a matter of fact, that code is more often read than written – therefore we should take efforts to ease the work of the reader, which is not necessarily the author.

I am convinced that this standard may be a good starting point for your own guidelines.

Roger Troller
Senior Consultant Trivadis



"Roger and his team have done an excellent job of providing a comprehensive set of clear standards that will undoubtedly improve the quality of your code. If you do not yet have standards in place, you should give strong consideration to using these as a starting point."

Steven Feuerstein

Steven Feuerstein
PL/SQL Evangelist

- Openly available since August 2009
- Download for free from www.trivadis.com

See <http://www.trivadis.com/technologie/oracle/oracle-application-development/oracle-sql-und-plsql.html>



Trivadis PL/SQL & SQL Guideline #26

PL/SQL & SQL

CODING GUIDELINES
VERSION 2.0

26. Always specify the target columns when executing an insert command.

Reason: Data structures often change. Having the target columns in your insert statements will lead to change-resistant code.

Example:

```
-- Bad
INSERT INTO messages
  VALUES (l_mess_no
          ,l_mess_typ
          ,l_mess_text );
```

```
-- Good
INSERT INTO messages (mess_no
                    ,mess_typ
                    ,mess_text )
VALUES (l_mess_no
        ,l_mess_typ
        ,l_mess_text );
```

PL/SQL Assessment

- Code Analysis based on Trivadis SQL & PL/SQL Guidelines
- Cookbook using e.g.
 - Quest CodeXpert
 - SQL Scripts using PL/Scope
 - SQL Scripts
 - Manual checks
 - Interviews
- Final Report
 - Results
 - Recommendations
- Fixed Price Offering



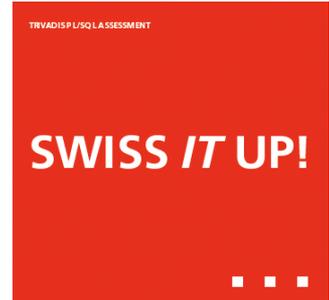
EXPERIENCE IT

GAHRNTERTES OFFER ODER QUALITÄT - EIN GUTES GEFÜHL!

Trivadis ist ein erfolgreiches Schweizer Unternehmen für IT-Beratung und Dienstleistungen mit über 35 Jahren Erfahrung und mehr als 550 Mitarbeitern in der Schweiz, Deutschland und Österreich!

Ausgangspunkt unserer Kernaktivitäten:
 AETRA - Bundesamt für Steuern, St. Gallen, BMM AG, Bankkreditgenossenschaft, Deutsche Luftwaffe, ETH Zürich, IBM Zürich, Groupama Malta, I. N. von der Pahlen, P&R Agencyservice, Profitec AG, die Pirelli, SWISS International Air Lines AG, Syngenta, US S.A.G.

Trivadis AG
 Europastrasse 5
 CH-8122 Zürich-Altstetten
 www.trivadis.com



USE IT

UNSERE GUIDELINES - NETZ DOWNLOADEN

Unsere «PL/SQL und SQL Coding Guidelines» ermöglichen Ihnen eine optimale und standardisierte Codierung von PL/SQL Anwendungen.

«Roger and his team have done an excellent job of providing a comprehensive set of clear standards that will undoubtedly improve the quality of your code. If you do not yet have standards in place, you should give strong consideration to using these as a starting point.»
 Steven Feuerstein, PL/SQL Evangelist

Kostenlos Download unter:
www.trivadis.com/plsql



LEARN IT

VON DEN BESTEN LERNEN

Profitieren Sie von unserem Best-Practice-Kursen!

Einführung in PL/SQL
www.trivadis.com/e-pl/sql

PL/SQL für EinsteigerInnen
www.trivadis.com/e-pl/sql-adv

Alle Kursbewertungen unserer Teilnehmer finden Sie direkt bei den Kursbeschreibungen.



KNOW IT

DAS GEBILDETE WISSEN UNSERER PL/SQL CRACKS.

- 1 **Roger Huber**, Senior Consultant im Oracle Umfeld, seit über 20 Jahren im IT-Business, Autor der «Trivadis PL/SQL und SQL Guidelines»
- 2 **Perry Pakel**, Technology Manager für Oracle Based Development, seit über 20 Jahren im IT-Business
- 3 **Daniel Liebhart**, Solution Manager Applikation Development, fokussiert auf den Bereich «Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)», seit über 25 Jahren im IT-Business



CHECK IT - PL/SQL

DAS ASSESSMENT FÜR IHRE PL/SQL ANWENDUNG!

Lesen Sie Ihre PL/SQL Anwendung auf Qualität, Wartbarkeit und Optimierungspotenzial checken - zum Preis von CHF 5000,- / EUR 2000,-.

Unser umfassendes Assessment beruht auf unseren «PL/SQL und SQL Guidelines».

Mehr Infos unter:
www.trivadis.com/plsql



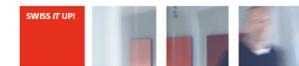
GET IT

PROFITIEREN SIE VON UNSEREM PL/SQL ASSESSMENT!

Ihre Vorteile:

- Klare Aussagen zur Qualität des Source Codes nach den «PL/SQL und SQL Guidelines» von Trivadis
- Klare Empfehlungen hinsichtlich spezifischer Massnahmen
- Abschreibbare mit Ergebnissen und Empfehlungen
- Dazueich einfache Wartungs- und Weiterentwicklungsmöglichkeiten
- Steigerung der Code-Flexibilität
- Bessere Produktivität zur Bereitstellung neuerer Funktionen
- Mehr Transparenz in zentralen Applikationen

Fixpreis: CHF 5000,-/EUR 2000,-
 (für maximal 10000 Lines of Code über 3 Arbeitstage)



DO IT

LOS GEBHT'S - NEHMEN SIE JETZT KONTAKT AUF!

www.trivadis.com/plsql

Direkter Kontakt:
 Trivadis AG
 Perry Pakel
 assessment@trivadis.com
 Tel. 0800 87 88 23 47
 011 261 66 88 88



Shortcoming of PL/SQL Assessment

- Some guidelines check scripts need manual post-processing
- Some guidelines checks are not automated at all
- One snapshot – Assessment of a defined release
- Repetitive execution is time-consuming, expensive, not feasible
- Not part of an automated, continuous integration strategy

Goal

- Fully automated code checking
- Considering the Trivadis PL/SQL & SQL Guidelines
- Extendable and adaptable to suit customer needs
- Part of an automated build process

Approach & Considerations

- Requirements
 - Parser to process SQL*Plus files
 - Code checking framework
- Options
 - SQL & PL/SQL grammar as part of Oracle JDeveloper Extensions
 - <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/index-099997.html>, see class oracle.javatools.parser.plsql.PlsqlParser
 - Required libraries (javatools-nodeps.jar) are part of SQL Developer
 - ANTLR
 - Several SQL & PL/SQL grammars on <http://www.antlr.org/grammar/list>
 - Eclipse Xtext
 - Framework for development of textual domain specific languages (DSL)
 - Used successfully to generate database access layer for bitemporal tables
 - Uses ANTLR behind the scenes



Xtext Features

- Eclipse-based Editors
 - Validation and Quick Fixes
 - Syntax Coloring
 - Code Completion
 - Outline View
 - Code Formatting
 - Bracket Matching
- Integration
 - Eclipse Modeling Framework (e.g. for graphical editors)
 - Eclipse Workbench (e.g. for list of problems/warnings)
 - Export into self-executing JAR (e.g. to build a command-line utility)

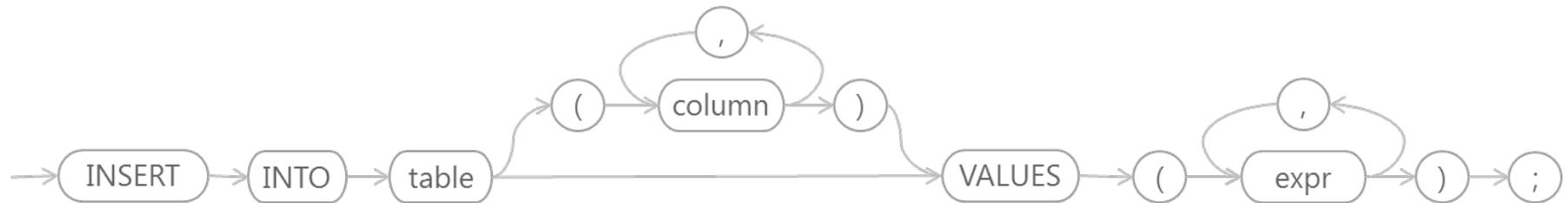


AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalizing Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

Demo Grammar (BNF)

insert_statement::=



```
INSERT INTO table [( column [, column ]... )]  
VALUES ( expr [, expr ]... ) ;
```

plsql_unit::=



```
BEGIN insert_statement END ;
```

Default Xtext Project

DEMO

New Xtext Project
This wizard creates a couple of projects for Xtext DSL.

Project name:

Use default location

Location:

Language

Name:

Extensions:

Layout

Generator Configuration:

Working sets

Add project to working sets

Working sets:

Demo Grammar (Xtext)

DEMO

```
grammar org.xtext.example.mydsl.MyDsl with org.eclipse.xtext.common.Terminals

generate myDsl "http://www.xtext.org/example/mydsl/MyDsl"

sqlFile:
    command+=Command*
;

Command:
    InsertStatement
    | PlsqlUnit
;

InsertStatement:
    'insert' 'into' tableName=ID ((' columns+=ID (',' columns+=ID)* ')')?
    'values' '(' expr+= Expression (',' expr+=Expression)* ')' ';'
;

PlsqlUnit:
    'begin' insertStmt=InsertStatement 'end' ';'
;

Expression:
    ID | INT | STRING
;
```

Eclipse Editors

DEMO

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface for editing a PL/SQL file named 'test.mydsl'. The main editor window shows the following code:

```
insert into t1 (a,b,c) values (1,2,3);  
  
begin  
  insert into t2 values (1,2,3);  
end;  
  
insert into t3 values (1,2,'3');
```

The left-hand side features a Project Explorer showing the file structure:

- platform:/resource/test/src/test.mydsl
 - Sql File
 - Insert Statement t1
 - Plsql Unit
 - Insert Statement t2
 - Insert Statement t3

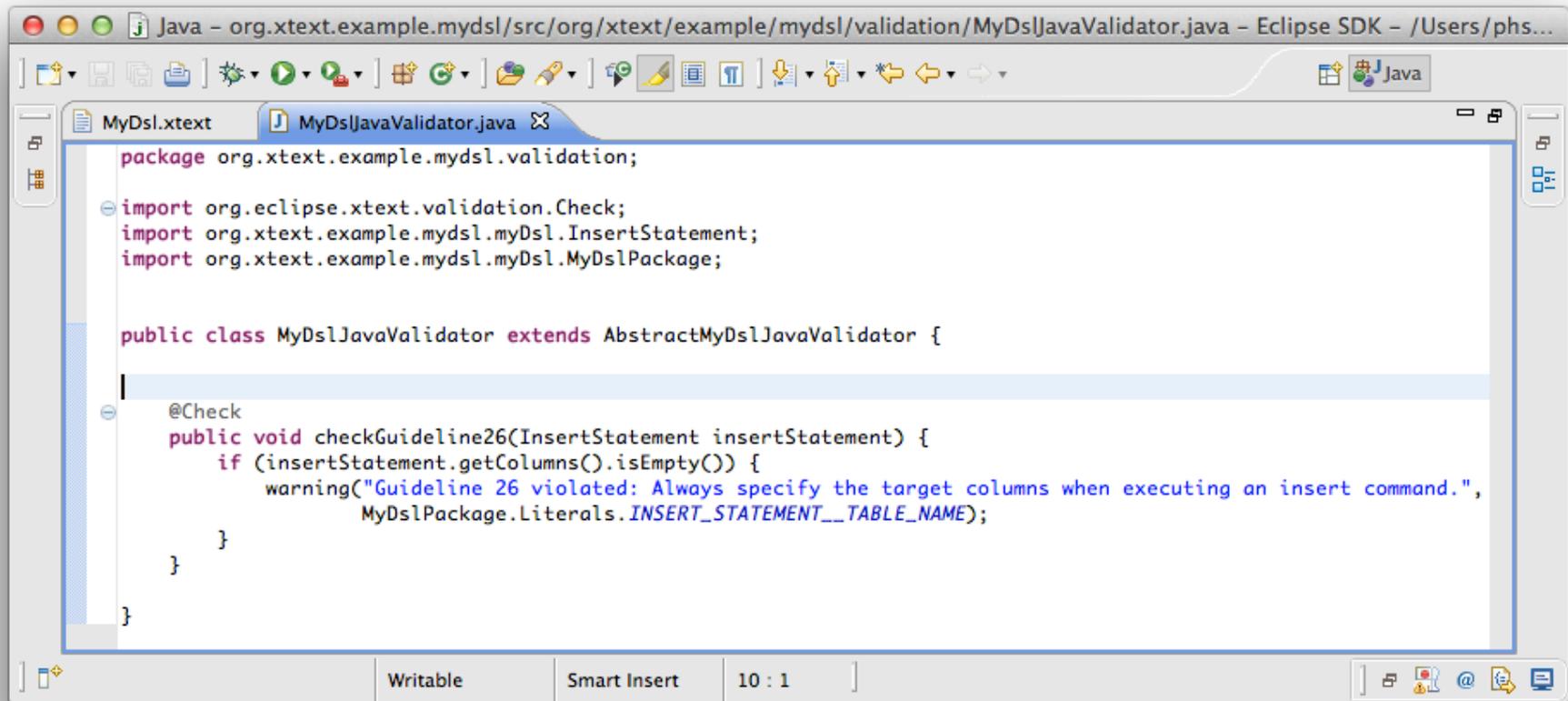
The right-hand side shows an Outline view with a tree structure:

- <unnamed>
 - t1
 - <unnamed>
 - t2
 - t3

At the bottom, the Properties view is active, showing a table with columns 'Property' and 'Value'. The status bar at the very bottom indicates 'Writable', 'Insert', and '4 : 6'.

Validator for Guideline #26

DEMO



```
Java - org.xtext.example.mydsl/src/org/xtext/example/mydsl/validation/MyDslJavaValidator.java - Eclipse SDK - /Users/phs...

MyDsl.xtext | MyDslJavaValidator.java

package org.xtext.example.mydsl.validation;

import org.eclipse.xtext.validation.Check;
import org.xtext.example.mydsl.myDsl.InsertStatement;
import org.xtext.example.mydsl.myDsl.MyDslPackage;

public class MyDslJavaValidator extends AbstractMyDslJavaValidator {

    @Check
    public void checkGuideline26(InsertStatement insertStatement) {
        if (insertStatement.getColumns().isEmpty()) {
            warning("Guideline 26 violated: Always specify the target columns when executing an insert command.",
                MyDslPackage.Literals.INSERT_STATEMENT__TABLE_NAME);
        }
    }
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 10 : 1

Validator in Action

DEMO

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with a SQL file named `test.mydsl`. The code in the editor is:

```
insert into t1 (a, b, c) values (1, 2, 3);  
begin  
  insert into t2 (a, b, c) values (1, 2, '3');  
end;  
insert into t3 values (1, 2, 3);
```

A yellow tooltip points to the third line, displaying the message: **Guideline 26 violated: Always specify the target columns when executing an insert command.**

The **Properties** view at the bottom left shows the selected object's details:

Property	Value
Columns	
Expr	1, 2, 3
Table Name	t3

The **Problems** view at the bottom right shows the following warning:

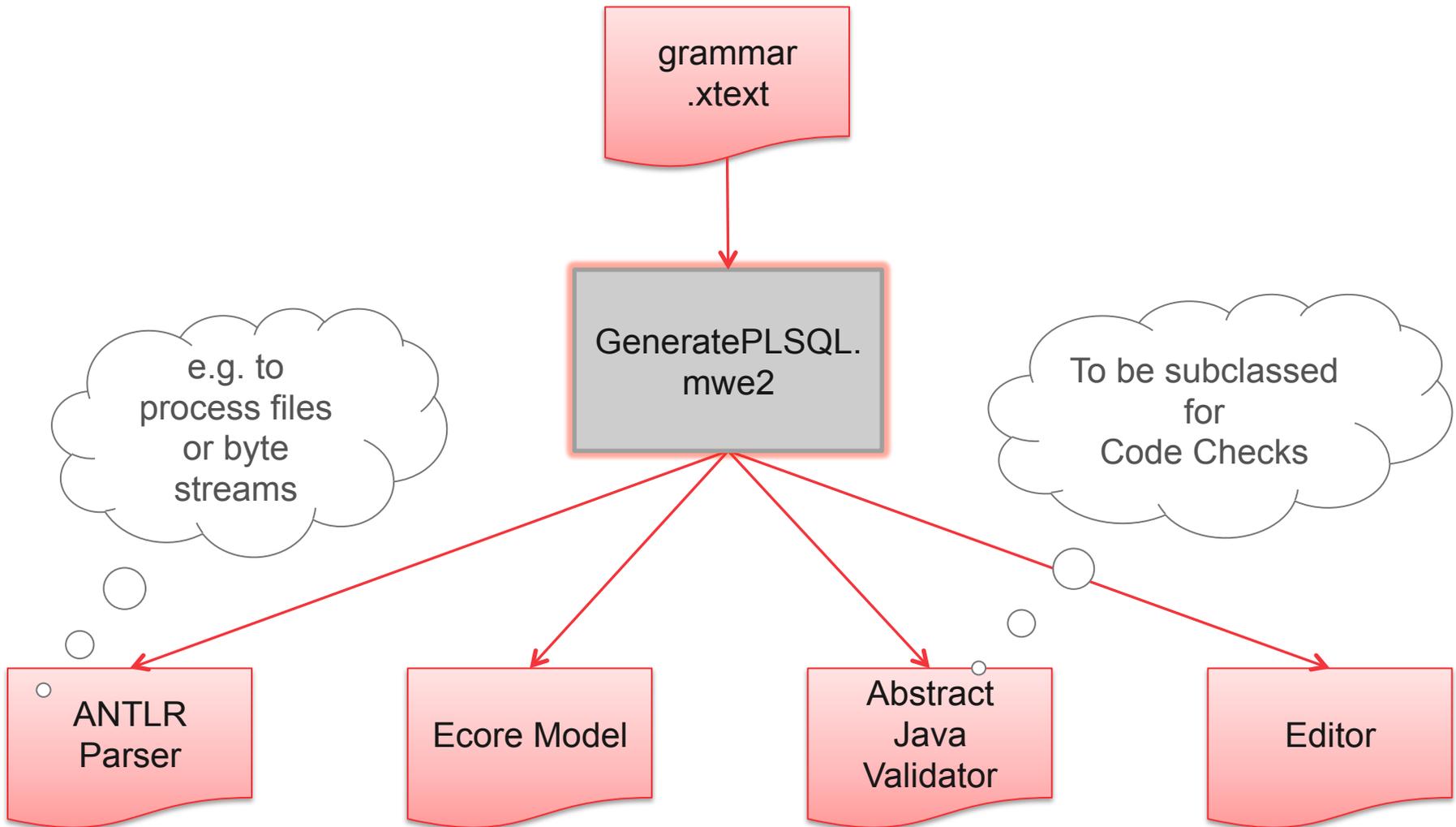
Description	Resource	Path
Guideline 26 violated: Always specify the target columns when executing an in...	test.mydsl	/test/src

The status bar at the bottom indicates: **Selected Object: Insert Statement t3**

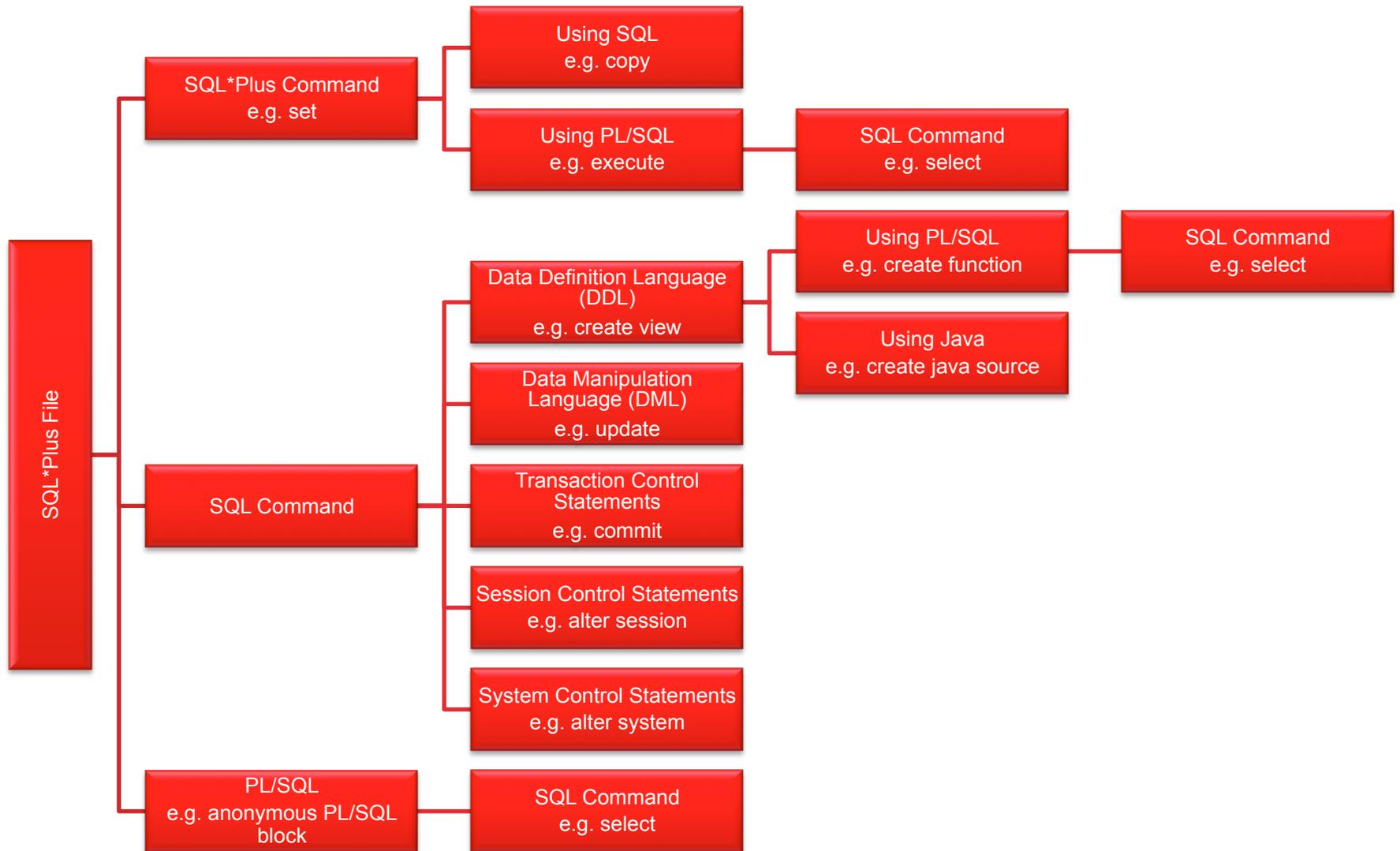
AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalize Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

Generate Grammar via Xtext



Content of a SQL*Plus File



Complete Single Grammar Approach

- One, huge grammar (SQL*Plus, PL/SQL, SQL, Java)
- Conflicting keywords between SQL*PLUS and SQL, PL/SQL
 - "describe" is a SQL*Plus keyword, but not a reserved word in SQL (valid for table etc.)
 - Abbreviatory notation of SQL*Plus, e.g.
 - run command (r | ru | run)
 - accept command (a | ac | acc | acce | accep | accept)
- Grammar for a lot of complex commands which are not in focus for any analysis (e.g. CREATE DATABASE)
- Xtext and ANTLR cannot handle such a huge grammar
 - Maximum size of 64 KB for Java classes and methods
 - Maximum number of 65535 fields for Java classes

Reduced Single Grammar Approach

- One grammar, still huge
- Skeleton definition for less interesting commands
 - Swallow everything between start and end keywords

```
TtitleCommand: {TtitleCommand}  
K_TTITLE3 text=GenericText? =>SqlPlusCmdEnd;
```

- Necessary to avoid parse errors which would lead to incomplete analysis
- Complete definition of more interesting commands (e.g. SELECT)
- Not feasible before Xtext 2.0.1 because of generator limitations
- Still conflicting keywords between SQL*PLUS and SQL, PL/SQL

Multiple Grammar Approach

- Skeleton grammar for SQL*Plus files (SQL*Plus, SQL, PL/SQL, Java)
- Complete grammar for PL/SQL and more interesting SQL commands (e.g. CREATE VIEW)
- Chaining grammars
 - Parse SQL*Plus files using SQL*Plus parser
 - Parse PL/SQL and chosen SQL commands in SQL*Plus validator
 - Apply guidelines checks in PL/SQL validator
- No conflicting keywords between SQL*PLUS and SQL, PL/SQL



Source, Model & Warning for Guideline #26

```
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO app_messages
  VALUES
    (mesg_seq.nextval,
     p_mesg_type,
     p_mesg_name,
     p_mesg_text);
END;
```

line 2 - Guideline 26 violated:
Always specify the target
columns when executing an
insert command.

Generic Editor - guideline_26.plsql

Model

- platform:/resource/test/guideline_26.plsql
 - PLSQL File
 - Insert
 - Insert Statement
 - Single Table Insert
 - Insert Into Clause
 - Dml Table Expression Clause
 - Values Clause
 - Parenthesis Expression false
 - Function Or Parenthesis Parameter List Expression
 - Function Or Parenthesis Parameter
 - Binary Compound Expression Level6 .
 - Simple Expression Name Value mesg_seq
 - Simple Expression Name Value nextval
 - Function Or Parenthesis Parameter
 - Simple Expression Name Value l_mesg_type
 - Function Or Parenthesis Parameter
 - Simple Expression Name Value l_mesg_name
 - Function Or Parenthesis Parameter
 - Simple Expression Name Value l_mesg_text
 - Function Parameter List Suffix

Excerpt of Grammar for Insert Statement

```
InsertStatement:
  InsertPlusHintsAndComments
  (
    singleTableInsert=SingleTableInsert
    | multiTableInsert=MultiTableInsert
  )
;

InsertPlusHintsAndComments returns InsertStatement hidden(WS/*, SL_COMMENT, ML_COMMENT*/):
  {InsertStatement}
  'insert' (hints+=HintOrComment)*
;

SingleTableInsert:
  intoClause=InsertIntoClause
  (
    (valuesClause=ValuesClause returningClause=ReturningClause?)
    | (subquery=SelectStatement)
  ) errorLoggingClause=ErrorLoggingClause?
;

InsertIntoClause:
  'into' dmlExpressionClause=DmlTableExpressionClause alias=SqlName?
  ('(' columns+=QualifiedColumnAlias (',' columns+=QualifiedColumnAlias)* ')')?
;

// simplified to support forall values clause
ValuesClause:
  'values' expression=Expression
;
```

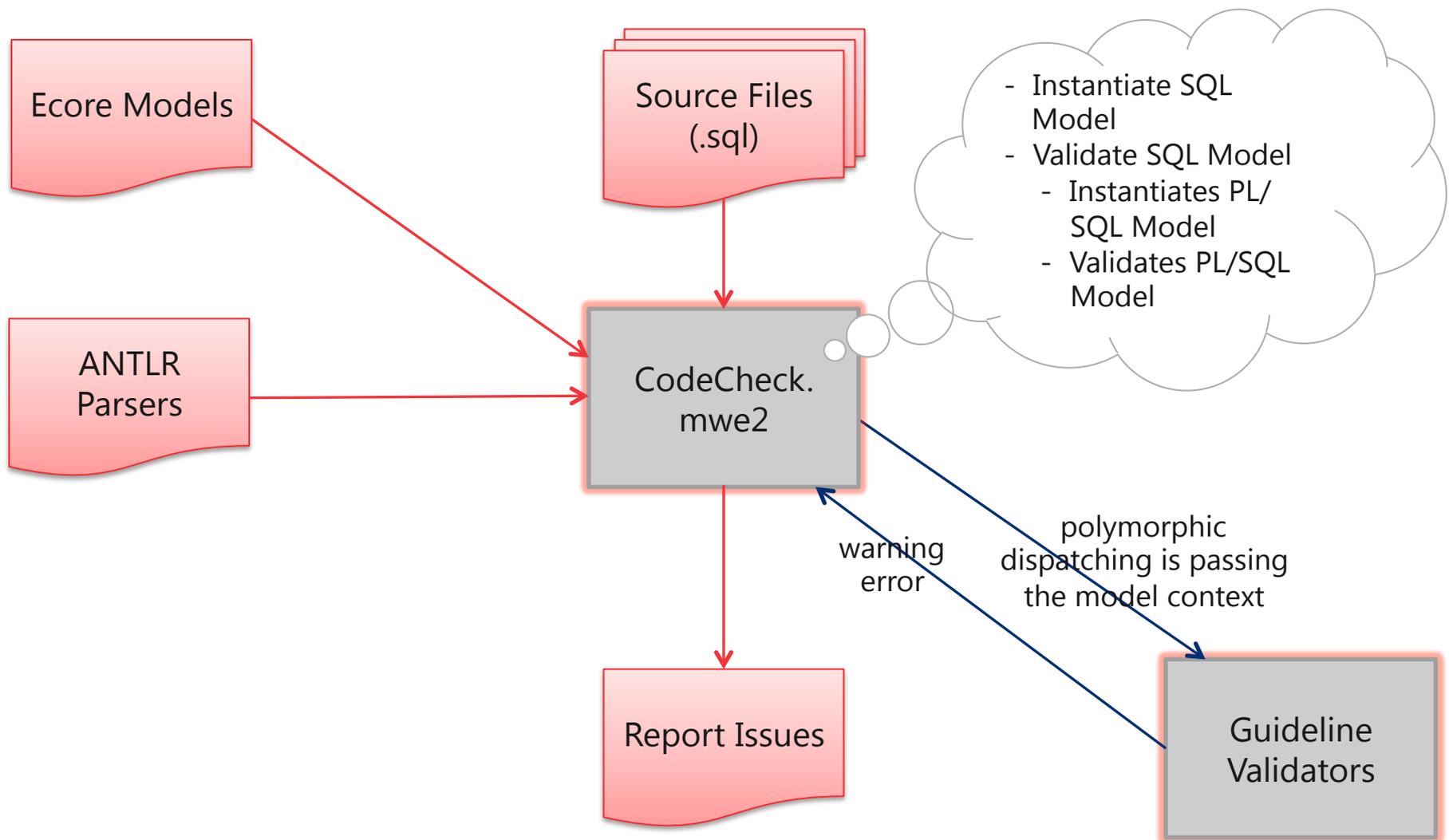
Validator for Guideline #26

```
@Check
public void checkGuideline26(InsertIntoClause intoClause) {
    // column list empty?
    if (intoClause.getColumns().isEmpty()) {
        InsertStatement insert = EcoreUtil2.getContainerOfType(intoClause,
            InsertStatement.class);
        // model must be wrong if no insert is found
        if (insert != null) {
            Boolean ignore = false;
            SingleTableInsert singleTableInsert = insert
                .getSingleTableInsert();
            // check for record variable in single table inserts
            if (singleTableInsert != null) {
                ValuesClause valuesClause = singleTableInsert
                    .getValuesClause();
                // ensure it's a values clause
                if (valuesClause != null) {
                    Expression expr = valuesClause.getExpression();
                    // not a column list in parenthesis?
                    if (!(expr instanceof ParenthesisExpression)) {
                        // must be a record variable
                        ignore = true;
                    }
                }
            }
            if (!ignore) {
                warning("Guideline 26 violated: Always specify the target columns when executing an insert command.",
                    intoClause.getDmlExpressionClause(), null,
                    GUIDELINE_26,
                    serialize(NodeModelUtils.getNode(insert)
                        .getParent()));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

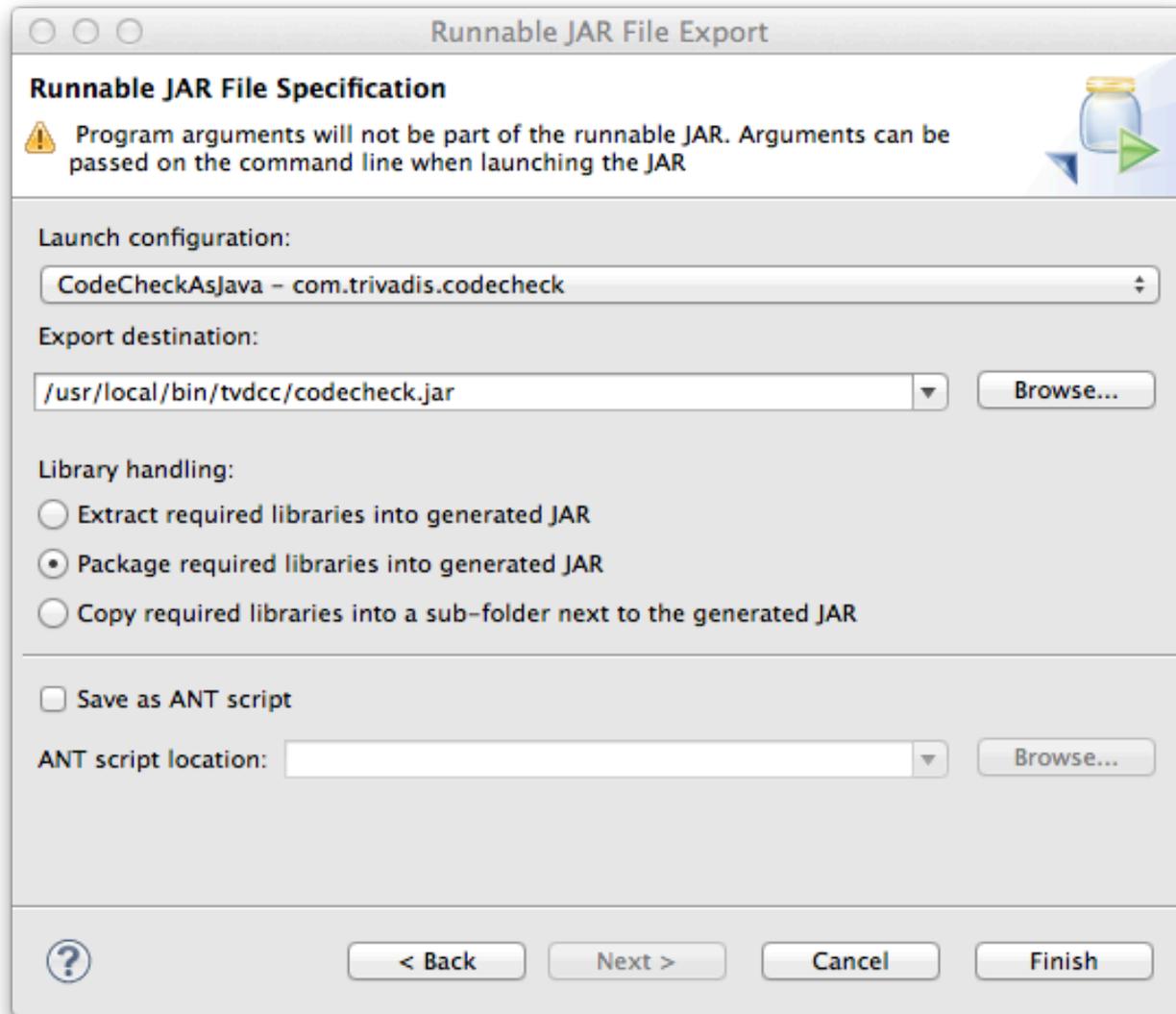
```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p_test(i_deptno NUMBER,
                                   i_dname  VARCHAR2,
                                   i_loc    VARCHAR2) IS
    l_record dept%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    l_record.deptno := i_deptno;
    l_record.dname  := i_dname;
    l_record.loc    := i_loc;
    INSERT INTO dept VALUES l_record;
END;
/
```



Apply Code Checks (via Command Line)



Build Runnable JAR



Command Line Interface

DEMO

```
processing file 'guideline_63.sql'... 1 issue found.
processing file 'guideline_64.sql'... 1 issue found.
processing file 'oracle_sql_plus_reference_examples.sql'... no issues found.
processing file 'oracle_sql_reference_examples.sql'... 39 issues found.
processing file 'px_granuale_from_clause.sql'... no issues found.
processing file 'test_declaresection.sql'... no issues found.
processing file 'test_refcursorreturntypes.sql'... no issues found.
processing file 'test_referencetypes.sql'... no issues found.
```

Summary:

- Total files: 29
- Total bytes: 302038
- Total lines: 9524
- Total commands: 1020
- Total issues: 153
- Total warnings: 153
- Total errors: 0
- Total processing time in seconds: 13.267

```
transforming tvdcc_report.xml into tvdcc_report.html... done.
transforming tvdcc_report.xml into tvdcc_report.xlsx... done.
cleanup completed.
```

XML, HTML,
Excel
Strategies

File overview

| File name | # warnings | # errors | # bytes | # lines | # cmds | Elapsed seconds |
|---|------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| sample/f2qapenv.sql | 66 | 0 | 159,623 | 4,307 | 4 | 8.322 |
| sample/oracle_sql_reference_examples.sql | 39 | 0 | 104,634 | 3,559 | 624 | 2.292 |
| sample/guideline_03.sql | 9 | 0 | 820 | 35 | 2 | 0.052 |
| sample/guideline_01.sql | 7 | 0 | 1,073 | 70 | 2 | 0.216 |
| sample/guideline_02.sql | 7 | 0 | 1,179 | 75 | 2 | 0.039 |
| sample/guideline_04.sql | 5 | 0 | 1,391 | 62 | 2 | 0.049 |
| sample/guideline_06.sql | 3 | 0 | 543 | 32 | 3 | 0.042 |
| sample/guideline_15.sql | 3 | 0 | 469 | 27 | 2 | 0.065 |
| sample/guideline_16.sql | 3 | 0 | 447 | 27 | 2 | 0.026 |
| sample/guideline_09.sql | 1 | 0 | 554 | 24 | 3 | 0.033 |
| sample/guideline_11.sql | 1 | 0 | 239 | 17 | 2 | 0.025 |
| sample/guideline_12.sql | 1 | 0 | 287 | 21 | 2 | 0.036 |
| sample/guideline_13.sql | 1 | 0 | 699 | 27 | 2 | 0.042 |
| sample/guideline_14.sql | 1 | 0 | 1,105 | 39 | 2 | 0.039 |
| sample/guideline_17.sql | 1 | 0 | 289 | 21 | 2 | 0.024 |
| sample/guideline_26.sql | 1 | 0 | 325 | 9 | 2 | 0.027 |
| sample/guideline_51.sql | 1 | 0 | 433 | 23 | 2 | 0.017 |
| sample/guideline_58.sql | 1 | 0 | 521 | 23 | 2 | 0.035 |
| sample/guideline_63.sql | 1 | 0 | 570 | 25 | 2 | 0.033 |
| sample/guideline_64.sql | 1 | 0 | 435 | 16 | 2 | 0.020 |
| sample/guideline_05.sql | 0 | 0 | 651 | 38 | 3 | 0.038 |
| sample/guideline_07.sql | 0 | 0 | 289 | 19 | 2 | 0.013 |
| sample/guideline_08.sql | 0 | 0 | 478 | 25 | 2 | 0.027 |
| sample/guideline_10.sql | 0 | 0 | 425 | 22 | 3 | 0.128 |
| sample/oracle_sql_plus_reference_examples.sql | 0 | 0 | 19,697 | 843 | 340 | 0.157 |
| sample/px_granuale_from_clause.sql | 0 | 0 | 4,110 | 111 | 1 | 0.051 |
| sample/test_declaresection.sql | 0 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 0.010 |
| sample/test_refcursorreturntypes.sql | 0 | 0 | 416 | 16 | 1 | 0.028 |
| sample/test_referencetypes.sql | 0 | 0 | 301 | 6 | 1 | 0.009 |
| Total | 153 | 0 | 302,038 | 9,524 | 1,020 | 11.895 |

Console
Strategy

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalize Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. **Dependency Analysis**
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

Customer Use Case

- Starting Position
 - Database centric application environment (business logic within the database)
 - Views are granted to roles and additionally protected by FGAC policies
 - Views are accessible via GUI and 3rd party products
 - Some columns contain sensitive data (e.g. turnover, margins, costs per order/customer)
- Questions to be answered
 - Which views present sensitive data as columns?
 - Who may access these data?

Sample – View SH.PROFITS (existing)

Which view columns use COSTS.UNIT_COST?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW PROFITS AS
SELECT s.channel_id,
       s.cust_id,
       s.prod_id,
       s.promo_id,
       s.time_id,
       c.unit_cost,
       c.unit_price,
       s.amount_sold,
       s.quantity_sold,
       c.unit_cost * s.quantity_sold TOTAL_COST
FROM   costs c, sales s
WHERE  c.prod_id = s.prod_id
       AND c.time_id = s.time_id
       AND c.channel_id = s.channel_id
       AND c.promo_id = s.promo_id;
```

Sample – View SH.GROSS_MARGINS (new)

Which view columns use PROFITS.UNIT_COST, PROFITS.TOTAL_COST?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW GROSS_MARGINS AS
WITH gm AS
  (SELECT time_id, revenue, revenue - cost AS gross_margin
   FROM (SELECT time_id,
                unit_price * quantity_sold AS revenue,
                total_cost AS cost
          FROM profits))
SELECT t.fiscal_year,
       SUM(revenue) AS revenue,
       SUM(gross_margin) AS gross_margin,
       round(100 * SUM(gross_margin) / SUM(revenue), 2)
          AS gross_margin_percent
FROM gm
INNER JOIN times t ON t.time_id = gm.time_id
GROUP BY t.fiscal_year
ORDER BY t.fiscal_year;
```

Sample – View SH.REVENUES (new)

Which view columns use GROSS_MARGINS.GROSS_MARGIN,
GROSS_MARGINS.GROSS_MARGIN_PERCENT?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW REVENUES AS  
SELECT fiscal_year, revenue  
FROM gross_margins;
```

no columns:
table used but no
sensitive column

Sample – View SH.SALES_ORDERED_BY_GM (new)

Which view columns use PROFITS.UNIT_COST, PROFITS.TOTAL_COST?

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW SALES_ORDERED_BY_GM AS  
SELECT channel_id,  
        cust_id,  
        prod_id,  
        promo_id,  
        time_id,  
        amount_sold,  
        quantity_sold  
FROM profits  
ORDER BY (unit_price - unit_cost) DESC;
```

no columns:
usage outside of
column list

Approach

- Use PL/Scope (DBA_IDENTIFIERS)
 - Not applicable, PL/Scope collects data for PL/SQL source data only
- Query the Oracle data dictionary (DBA_DEPENDENCIES)
 - No column dependencies
- Create own Oracle data dictionary view with column dependencies (which are internally available since 11gR1)
 - See Rob van Wijk's post about [DBA_DEPENDENCY_COLUMNS](#)
 - No usage context
(part of column expression, part of where clause, part of order by clause?)
 - No relation to affected view columns
- Use a PL/SQL parser in conjunction with data dictionary queries
 - Query Oracle dictionary to get dependent views and DDLs
 - Parse DDLs to get affected view columns



Which Parser? How to Use?

- Use Oracle parser if applicable
 - E.g. UTL_XML.PARSEQUERY, see <http://www.salvis.com/blog/?p=117>
- Use own or 3rd party parser in other cases
 - Provide parse tree as XML, e.g. via (web) service
 - Provide specific PL/SQL functions for analysis purposes (to keep interface stable, even if parse tree changes deeply)

```
SQL> SELECT *  
      2 FROM TABLE(coldep_pkg.get_dep('sh', 'costs', 'unit_cost'));
```

| SCHEMA_NAME | VIEW_NAME | COLUMN_NAME |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| SH | PROFITS | UNIT_COST |
| SH | PROFITS | TOTAL_COST |
| SH | GROSS_MARGINS | GROSS_MARGIN |
| SH | GROSS_MARGINS | GROSS_MARGIN_PERCENT |

Produce XML Parse Tree via Web Service – How-Tos

- Create Web Service in Eclipse using Axis2
 - See <http://www.softwareagility.gr/index.php?q=node/29>
- Serialize Ecore model to XML
 - See http://www.eclipse.org/Xtext/documentation/2_1_0/100-serialization.php

```
URI fileURI = URI.createFileURI("example.xml");
Resource res = new XMLResourceFactoryImpl().createResource(fileURI);
ByteOutputStream os = new ByteOutputStream();
res.getContents().add(model);
res.save(os, null);
String xml = String(os.getBytes());
```

- Call Web Service from Oracle Database using UTL_DBWS
 - See http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/java.112/e10587/intro.htm#JJ PUB24035
 - See http://www.oracle-base.com/articles/10g/utl_dbws-10g.php
 - See <https://forums.oracle.com/forums/thread.jspa?threadID=2162997>

AGENDA

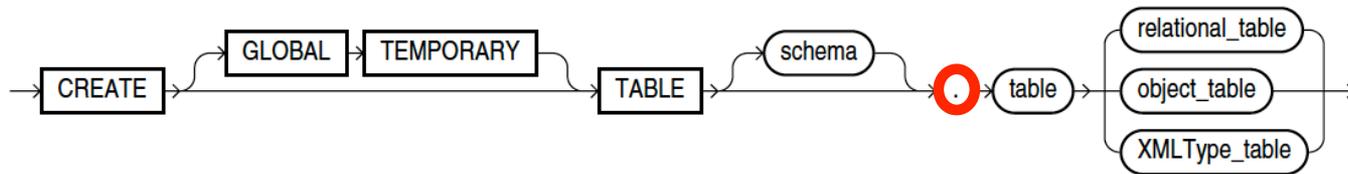
1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalize Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

Xtext

- One grammar, one Parser
 - The workflow GeneratePLSQL.mwe2 needs 4 minutes to complete
 - Bug 256403 - Multiple Grammar Mixin / Grammars as Library
- Maximum size of 64 KB for Java classes and methods
 - Use Xtext 2.0.1 and later to address "... is exceeding 65535 bytes ..." errors
- Output of underlying parser generator is passed 1:1 to the user
 - Fundamental knowledge of ANTLR is mandatory
 - Ability to distinguish between ANTLR and Xtext artifacts is necessary
- Convention over configuration
 - The first DSL incl. editors are created very fast using Xtext
 - Typically it's working but you easily do not know why and how
 - Usually things may be amended very elegantly and with just a few lines of code (e.g. outline, validators, formatter)
 - However, to find out what to do could take a serious time for an inexperienced fellow

Grammar

- Undocumented, old or incorrect grammar may break the parser
 - "timestamp" clause for packages, procedures and functions
 - Use of "id" or "oid" instead of "identifier" for object views
- Documentation bugs may lead to wrong grammar



- User defined operators lead to ambiguous grammar
 - Probably solvable by refactoring the Expression and Condition parser rules
 - The workaround is, to simply add the customer's operators when needed

SQL*Plus – CodeChecker Limitations

- The block terminator character '.' is not supported (nor configurable)
- The command separator character ';' is not supported (nor configurable)
- The SQLTerminator is not configurable, the default ';' is supported
- The line continuation character '-' does not support trailing whitespaces
- REMARK and PROMPT must not contain unterminated single/double quotes, single line or multi line comments (these commands cannot be defined as terminals because of conflicts with other parser rules – mainly identifiers)

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Xtext Live – Parsing & Validating
3. Finalize Grammar, Checks and Tooling
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Challenges
6. Conclusion

Conclusion

PL/SQL
& SQL

Tooling

- The grammar to parse SQL*Plus files is huge
 - Chaining multiple parsers is the way to go
- Xtext is a complete DSL framework
 - More than just a parser generator
 - Separation of parser and validators
 - Promising for further applications like code fixing, presenting graphical models, calculating complexity, etc.
- Even if a significant subset of the SQL*Plus, SQL, PL/SQL grammar needs to be maintained continuously, Xtext is a good choice to implement future code checking and dependency analysis requirements

THANK YOU.

Trivadis AG

Philipp Salvisberg

Europastrasse 5
8152 Glattbrugg (Zürich)

Tel. +41-44-808 70 20

Fax +41-44-808 70 21

philipp.salvisberg@trivadis.com

www.trivadis.com

BASEL BERN LAUSANNE ZÜRICH DÜSSELDORF FRANKFURT A.M. FREIBURG I.BR. HAMBURG MÜNCHEN STUTTGART WIEN