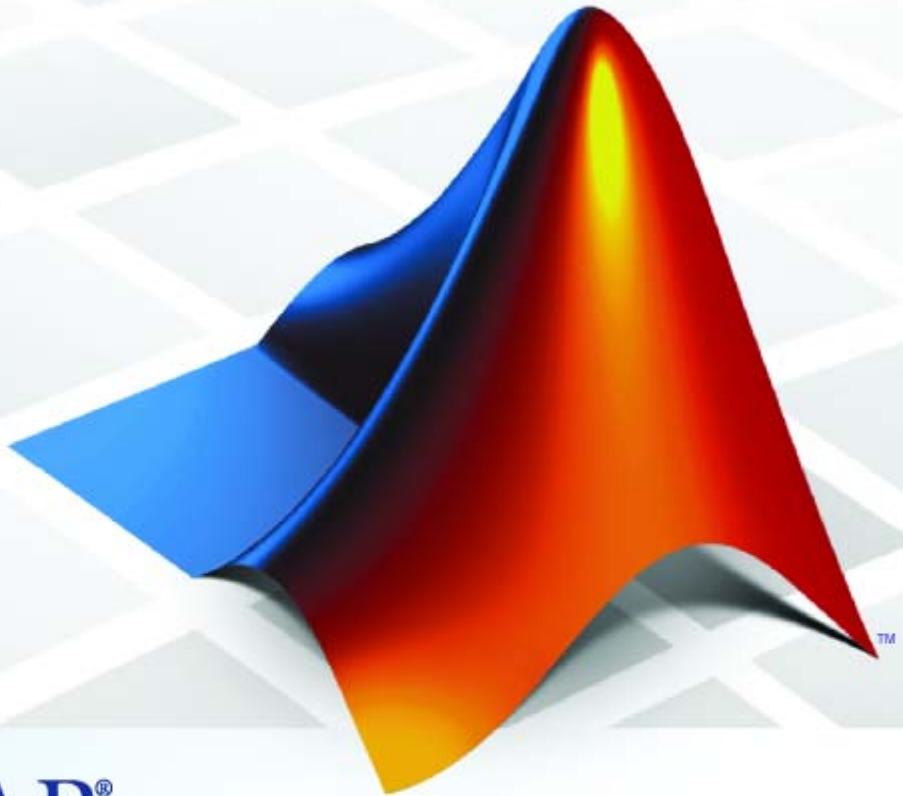


Database Toolbox™ 3

User's Guide



MATLAB®

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Database Toolbox™ User's Guide

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- “Working with Databases” on page 1-3
- “Supported Data Types” on page 1-5
- “Data Retrieval Restrictions” on page 1-7

Product Overview

Database Toolbox™ software is one of an extensive collection of MATLAB® toolboxes. This toolbox enables you to use MATLAB functions to import and export data between the MATLAB workspace and relational databases. With this toolbox, you can bring data from a database into the MATLAB workspace, use MATLAB's computational and analytic tools to work with the data, and then store the results back in the database or in another database.

For example, a financial analyst working on a mutual fund can import a company's financial data into the MATLAB workspace, run selected analyses, and store the results for future tracking. The analyst can then export the saved results to a database.

The Database Toolbox product includes Visual Query Builder (VQB), an easy-to-use graphical user interface (GUI) for exchanging data with your database. You can use VQB instead of or in addition to Database Toolbox functions.

Note This toolbox is not intended for use as a tool for database administration. Use your database system application to perform database administrative tasks, such as creating tables.

Working with Databases

In this section...
“Connecting to Databases” on page 1-3
“Supported Platforms” on page 1-3
“Supported Databases” on page 1-3
“Supported Drivers” on page 1-4
“Structured Query Language (SQL)” on page 1-4

Connecting to Databases

Before you can use this toolbox to connect to a database, you must set up data sources. For more information, see “Configuring Your Environment” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Supported Platforms

This toolbox runs on all platforms that the MATLAB software supports.

For more information, see Database Toolbox system requirements at <http://www.mathworks.com/products/database/requirements.html>.

Note This toolbox does not support running MATLAB software sessions with the `-nojvm` startup option enabled on UNIX® platforms. (UNIX is a registered trademark of the Open Group in the United States and other countries.)

Supported Databases

This toolbox supports importing and exporting data from any ODBC- and/or JDBC-compliant database management system, including:

- IBM DB2®
- IBM® Informix®
- Ingres®
- Microsoft® Access™
- Microsoft® Excel®
- Microsoft® SQL Server™
- MySQL®
- Oracle®
- Postgre SQL
- Sybase® SQL Anywhere®
- Sybase SQL Server®

If you are upgrading an earlier version of a database, you need not do anything special for this toolbox. Simply configure the data sources for the new version of the database application as you did for the original version.

Supported Drivers

This toolbox requires a database driver. Typically, you install a driver when you install a database. For instructions about how to install a database driver, consult your database administrator.

On Microsoft® Windows® platforms, the toolbox supports Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) drivers and Sun™ Java™ Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers.

On UNIX platforms, the toolbox supports Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers. If your database does not ship with JDBC drivers, download drivers from the Sun JDBC Web Site at <http://industry.java.sun.com/products/jdbc/drivers>.

Structured Query Language (SQL)

This toolbox supports American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard SQL commands.

Supported Data Types

You can import the following data types into the MATLAB workspace and export them back to your database:

- BOOLEAN
- CHAR
- DATE
- DECIMAL
- DOUBLE
- FLOAT
- INTEGER
- LONGCHAR
- NUMERIC
- REAL
- SMALLINT
- TIME
- TIMESTAMP
- TINYINT

Note The Database Toolbox software interprets this data type as `BOOLEAN` and imports it into the MATLAB workspace as logical `true` (1) or `false` (0). For more information about how the Database Toolbox software handles `BOOLEAN` data, see “Importing and Exporting `BOOLEAN` Data” on page 4-48.

- VARCHAR
- NTEXT

You can import data of types not included in this list into the MATLAB workspace. However, you may need to manipulate such data before you can process it in MATLAB.

Data Retrieval Restrictions

In this section...
“Spaces in Table Names or Column Names” on page 1-7
“Quotation Marks in Table Names or Column Names” on page 1-7
“Reserved Words in Column Names” on page 1-7

Spaces in Table Names or Column Names

Microsoft Access supports the use of spaces in table and column names, but most other databases do not. Queries that retrieve data from tables and fields whose names contain spaces require delimiters around table names and field names. In Access™, enclose the table names or field names in quotation marks, for example, "order id". Other databases use different delimiters, such as brackets, []. In Visual Query Builder, table names and field names that include spaces appear in quotation marks.

Quotation Marks in Table Names or Column Names

Do not include quotation marks in table names or column names. The Database Toolbox software does not support data retrieval from table and column names that contain quotation marks.

Reserved Words in Column Names

You cannot use the Database Toolbox software to import or export data in columns whose names contain database reserved words, such as DATE or TABLE.

Working with Data Sources

- “Setting up ODBC Data Sources” on page 2-2
- “Setting up JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-3
- “Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-4
- “Modifying Existing JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-5
- “Removing JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-6
- “Troubleshooting JDBC Driver Problems” on page 2-7

Setting up ODBC Data Sources

For instructions on setting up ODBC data sources, see “Setting Up Data Sources for Use with ODBC Drivers” in the *Database ToolboxGetting Started Guide*.

Setting up JDBC Data Sources

For instructions on setting up JDBC data sources, see “Setting Up Data Sources for Use with JDBC Drivers” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources

To access an existing data source from Visual Query Builder in future MATLAB software sessions:

- 1 In Visual Query Builder, select **Query > Define JDBC data source**.
- 2 In the Define JDBC data sources dialog box, click **Use Existing File**.
- 3 In the Specify Existing JDBC data source MAT-file dialog box, select the MAT-file that contains the data sources you want to use and click **Open**.

The data sources in the selected MAT-file appear in the Define JDBC data sources dialog box.

- 4 Click **OK** to close the Define JDBC data sources dialog box. The data sources now appear in the Visual Query Builder **Data source** list.

Modifying Existing JDBC Data Sources

- 1** Access the existing data source as described in “Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-4.
- 2** Select the data source in the Define JDBC Data Sources dialog box.
- 3** Modify the data in the **Driver** and **URL** fields.
- 4** Click **Add/Update**.
- 5** Click **OK** to save your changes and close the Define JDBC data sources dialog box.

Removing JDBC Data Sources

- 1** Access the existing data source as described in “Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources” on page 2-4.
- 2** Click **Remove**.
- 3** Click **OK** to save your changes and close the Define JDBC data sources dialog box.

Troubleshooting JDBC Driver Problems

This section describes how to address common data source access problems, in which selecting a data source in the Visual Query Builder list produces an error, or the data source is not in the list as expected. There are several potential causes for these issues:

- The database is unavailable, or there are connectivity problems. Try reselecting the data source in VQB. If you are still unable to access the data source, contact your database administrator.
- You ran the `clear all` command in the MATLAB Command Window after you defined a JDBC data source. In this case, redefine the data source by following the instructions in “Setting Up Data Sources for Use with JDBC Drivers” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Database Toolbox Functions vs. Visual Query Builder

- “When to Use Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2
- “When to Use Database Toolbox Functions” on page 3-3

When to Use Visual Query Builder

In this section...
“Tasks You Can Perform Using Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2
“Limitations of Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2

Tasks You Can Perform Using Visual Query Builder

You can use Visual Query Builder to:

- Import data from relational databases into the MATLAB workspace by selecting information from lists to build queries.
- Display retrieved information in relational tables, reports, and charts.
- Export data from the MATLAB workspace into new records in a database.
- Easily build SQL queries and exchange data between databases and the MATLAB workspace.
- View and edit SQL statements for queries generated with VQB.
- Automatically generate a MATLAB M-file that consists of Database Toolbox functions that perform queries you built using VQB.

Limitations of Visual Query Builder

- You cannot use Visual Query Builder to replace existing data in a database with data from the MATLAB workspace. Use the `update` function instead.
- You cannot use Visual Query Builder to export binary data. Instead, use the `fastinsert` function.

When to Use Database Toolbox Functions

Database Toolbox functions can do everything that Visual Query Builder can, and more. You can use these functions to:

- Replace existing records in databases with data from the MATLAB workspace.
- Retrieve large data sets or partial data sets in a single `fetch` command, or in discrete amounts using multiple fetches.
- Dynamically import data into the MATLAB workspace.
- Modify SQL queries in MATLAB statements.
- Write MATLAB M-files and applications that access databases.
- Perform other functions that are not available with Visual Query Builder, including:
 - Exporting binary data or other data types that you can import into the MATLAB workspace, but cannot export from the MATLAB workspace using VQB.
 - Accessing database metadata.

Using Visual Query Builder

- “Getting Started with Visual Query Builder” on page 4-2
- “Working with Preferences” on page 4-6
- “Displaying Query Results” on page 4-10
- “Fine-Tuning Queries Using Advanced Query Options” on page 4-22
- “Retrieving BINARY and OTHER Sun Java Data Types” on page 4-46
- “Importing and Exporting BOOLEAN Data” on page 4-48
- “Saving Queries in M-Files” on page 4-52

Getting Started with Visual Query Builder

In this section...
“What Is Visual Query Builder?” on page 4-2
“Using Queries to Import Data” on page 4-2
“Using Queries to Export Data” on page 4-4

What Is Visual Query Builder?

Visual Query Builder (VQB) is an easy-to-use graphical user interface (GUI) for exchanging data with your database. You can use VQB to:

- Build queries to retrieve data by selecting information from lists instead of using MATLAB functions.
- Store data retrieved from a database in a MATLAB cell array, structure, or numeric matrix.
- Process the retrieved data using the MATLAB suite of functions.
- Display retrieved information in relational tables, reports, and charts.
- Export data from the MATLAB workspace into new rows in a database.

Using Queries to Import Data

The following steps summarize how to use VQB to import data.

To start the Visual Query Builder, type `querybuilder` at the MATLAB prompt.

*Required step

1* Specify **Select**. 2* Select data source. 3 Select catalog and schema. 4* Select tables. 5* Select fields to retrieve.

12 View query results in table, chart, and report formats.

8 Set preferences for data retrieval.

13 Save, load, and run queries, and generate M-files.

6 Refine query.

7 View SQL statement.

9* Assign variable for results.

11 Double-click to view query results in MATLAB Array Editor. 10* Run query.

The screenshot shows the Visual Query Builder window with the following configuration:

- Data operation:** Select, Insert
- Data source:** MS Access Databases, SampleDB, dBASE Files, dbtoolboxdemo
- Catalog:** <default>
- Schema:** <default>
- Tables:** inventoryTable, productTable, salesVolume, suppliers, Temperatures
- Fields:** StockNumber, January, February, March, April
- Advanced query options:** All, Distinct; Where...: > 400000
- SQL statement:** SELECT ALL StockNumber, March FROM salesVolume WHERE StockNumber > 400000
- MATLAB workspace variable:** A
- Execute** button
- Data table:**

Workspace variable	Size	Memory (bytes)
A	7x2	952

For a step-by-step example of how to use queries to import data into the MATLAB workspace from a database, see “Using Queries to Import Database

Data into the MATLAB Workspace” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Using Queries to Export Data

The following steps summarize how to use VQB to export data.

To start the Visual Query Builder, type `querybuilder` at the MATLAB prompt.

*Required step

The screenshot shows the Visual Query Builder window with the following annotations:

- 1*** Specify **Insert**. (Points to the **Insert** radio button in the Data operation section.)
- 2*** Select data source. (Points to the Data source list.)
- 3** Select catalog and schema. (Points to the Catalog and Schema dropdowns.)
- 4*** Select tables. (Points to the Tables list.)
- 5*** Select fields to which to export data. (Points to the Fields list.)
- 6*** Specify variable containing data to export. (Points to the MATLAB workspace variable text box containing `export_data`.)
- 7** View MATLAB statement. (Points to the MATLAB command text box containing `insert(conn,'Avg_Freight_Cost',{'Calc_Date','Avg_Cost'},export_data)`.)
- 8*** Run query. (Points to the Execute button.)
- 9** Save, load, and run queries, set preferences for exporting NULLs, and generate M-files. (Points to the Query, Display, and Help menu bar.)

The interface includes a menu bar (Query, Display, Help), a Data operation section (Select, Insert), a Data source section (Excel Files, MS Access Databases, SampleDB, dBASE Files), a Catalog section (<default>), a Schema section (<default>), a Tables section (Avg_Freight_Cost, Categories, Customers, Employees), and a Fields section (Calc_Date, Avg_Cost). It also features Advanced query options (All, Distinct), Where..., Group by..., Having..., and Order by... buttons, a MATLAB command text box, a MATLAB workspace variable text box, an Execute button, and a Data table showing workspace variables.

Workspace variable	Size	Memory (bytes)
export_data	1x2	150

8* Run query.

For a step-by-step example of how to use queries to export data from the MATLAB workspace to a database, see “Using Queries to Export MATLAB Workspace Data to a Database” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Working with Preferences

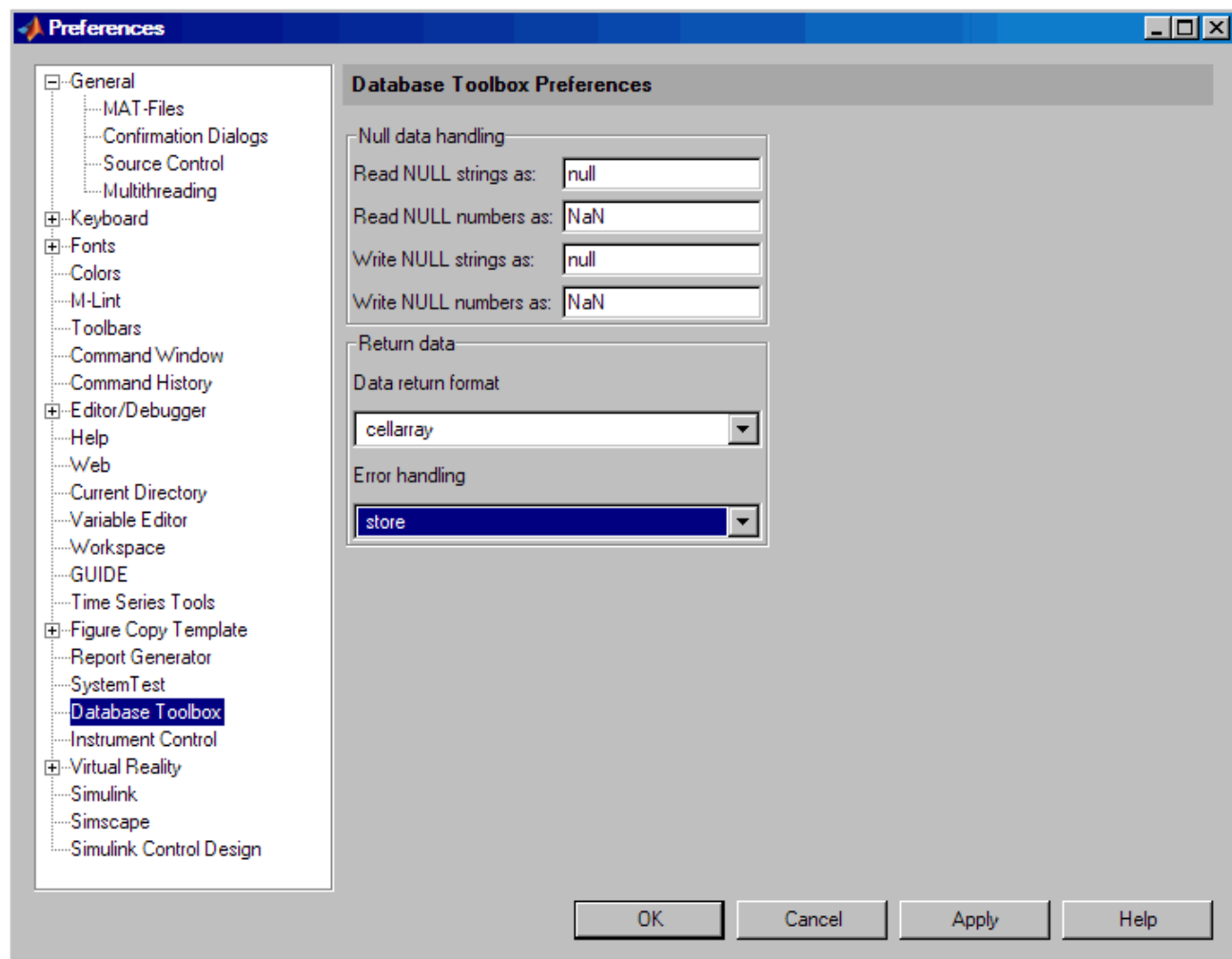
In this section...
“Specifying Preferences” on page 4-6
“Saving Preferences” on page 4-9

Specifying Preferences

This section describes how to set VQB preferences to specify:

- How NULL data in a database is represented after you import it into the MATLAB workspace
- The format of data retrieved from databases
- The method of error notification

1 Click **Query > Preferences**. The Preferences dialog box appears.



2 Specify the Preferences settings as described in the following table.

Preference	Value	Description
Read NULL numbers as	0	If you accept the default value for this field, NULL data imported from databases into the MATLAB workspace appears as NaN. Setting this field to 0 causes NULL data imported into the MATLAB workspace to appear as 0s.
Data return format	numeric	Select a data format based on the type of data you are importing, memory considerations, and your preferred method of working with retrieved data. Cell arrays and structures support mixed data types, but require more memory and process more slowly than numeric matrices. Select numeric if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The data you are retrieving is numeric, or• You need to convert nonnumeric data to the format specified in the Read NULL numbers as field.
Error handling	report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set this field to store or empty to direct errors to a dialog box rather than to the MATLAB Command Window.• Set this field to report to display query errors in the MATLAB Command Window.

- 3** Click **OK**.
- 4** Assign the query results to a workspace variable, **A**.
- 5** Click **Execute** to rerun the query.

Information about the retrieved data appears in the **Data** area.

- 6** To see the results, enter **A** in the Command Window.

A =

125970	1400	1100	981
212569	2400	1721	1414
389123	1800	1200	890
400314	3000	2400	1800
400339	4300	0	2600
400345	5000	3500	2800
400455	1200	900	800
400876	3000	2400	1500
400999	3000	1500	1000
888652	0	900	821

NULL values appear as 0s instead of NaNs.

For more information about Preferences, see the `setdbprefs` function reference page.

Saving Preferences

Preferences apply only to the current MATLAB software session. They are not saved with queries. Default Preferences apply when you start a new session, or after you clear all variables (using, for example, the `clear all` command). It is a good practice to check Preferences settings before you run queries.

Displaying Query Results

In this section...

“How to Display Query Results” on page 4-10

“Displaying Data Relationally” on page 4-10

“Charting Query Results” on page 4-14

“Displaying Query Results in an HTML Report” on page 4-16

“Using the MATLAB® Report Generator Software to Customize Display of Query Results” on page 4-17

How to Display Query Results

To display query results, perform one of the following actions:

- Enter the variable name to which to assign the query results in the MATLAB Command Window.
- Double-click the variable in the VQB **Data** area to view the data in the Variable Editor.

The examples in this section use the saved query `basic.qry`. To load and configure this query:

- 1** Click **Query > Preferences**, and set **Read NULL numbers as** to 0.
- 2** Click **Query > Load**.
- 3** In the Load SQL Statement dialog box, select `basic.qry` from the **File name** field and click **Open**.
- 4** In VQB, enter a value for the **MATLAB workspace variable**, for example, A, and click **Execute**.

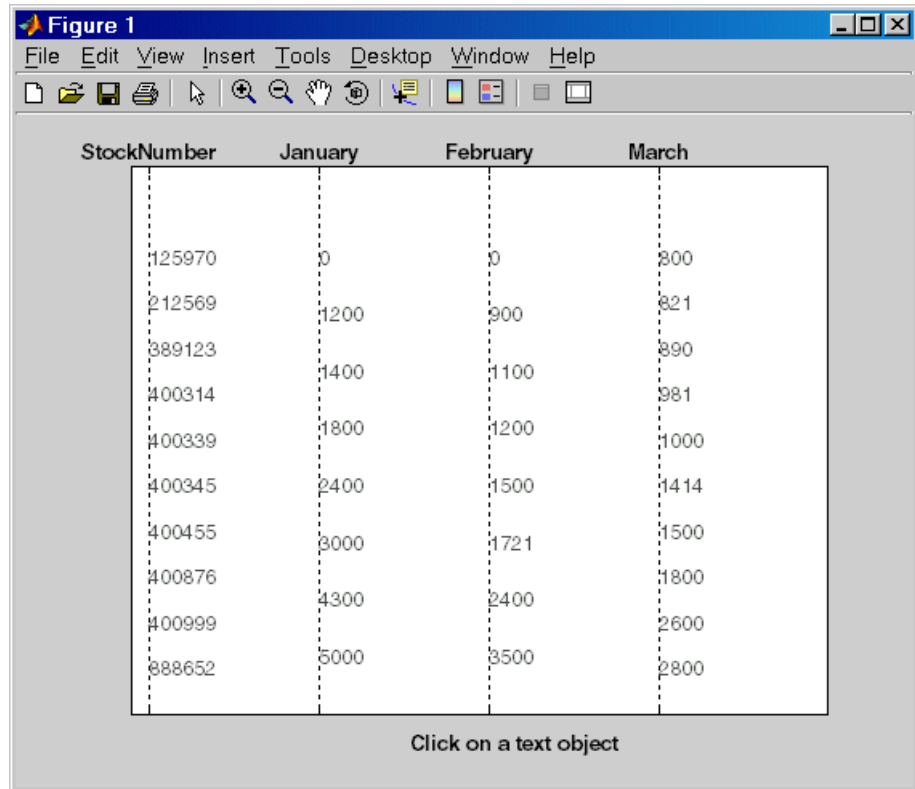
Displaying Data Relationally

To display the results of `basic.qry`:

- 1** Execute `basic.qry`.

2 Click **Display > Data**.

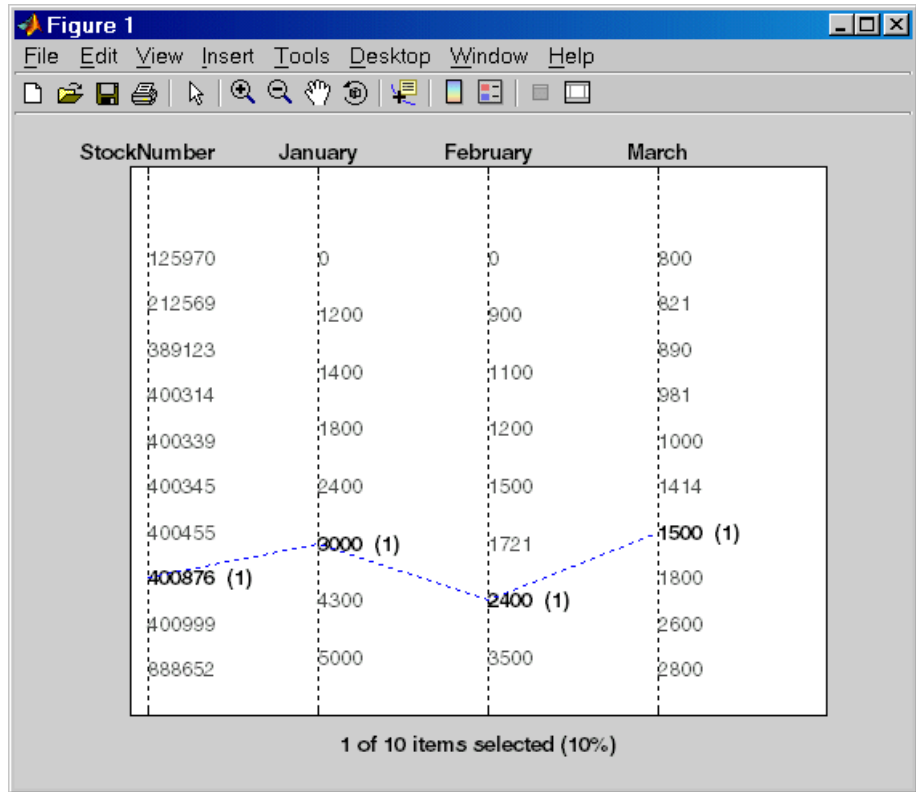
The query results appear in a figure window.



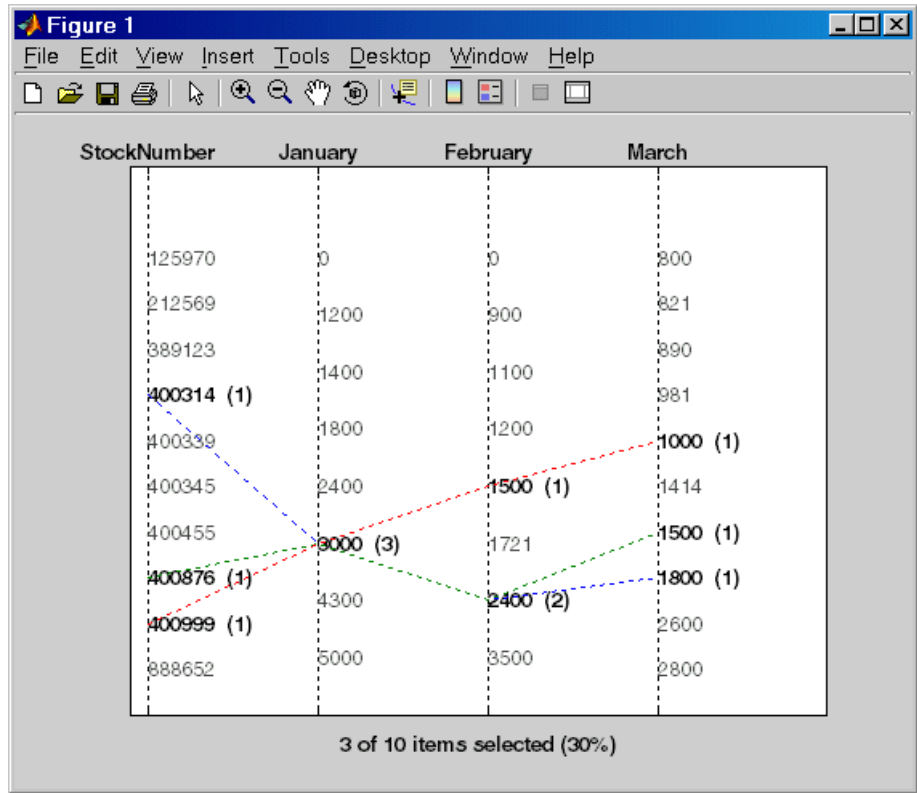
This display shows only unique values for each field, so you should not read each row as a single record. In this example, there are 10 entries for **StockNumber**, 8 entries for **January** and **February**, and 10 entries for **March**. The number of entries in each field corresponds to the number of unique values in the field.

3 Click a value in the figure window, for example, **StockNumber** 400876, to see its associated values.

The data associated with the selected value appears in bold font and is connected with a dotted line. The data shows that sales for item 400876 are 3000 in January, 2400 in February, and 1500 in March.



4 As another example, click 3000 under **January**. It shows three different items with sales of 3000 units in January: 400314, 400876, and 400999.

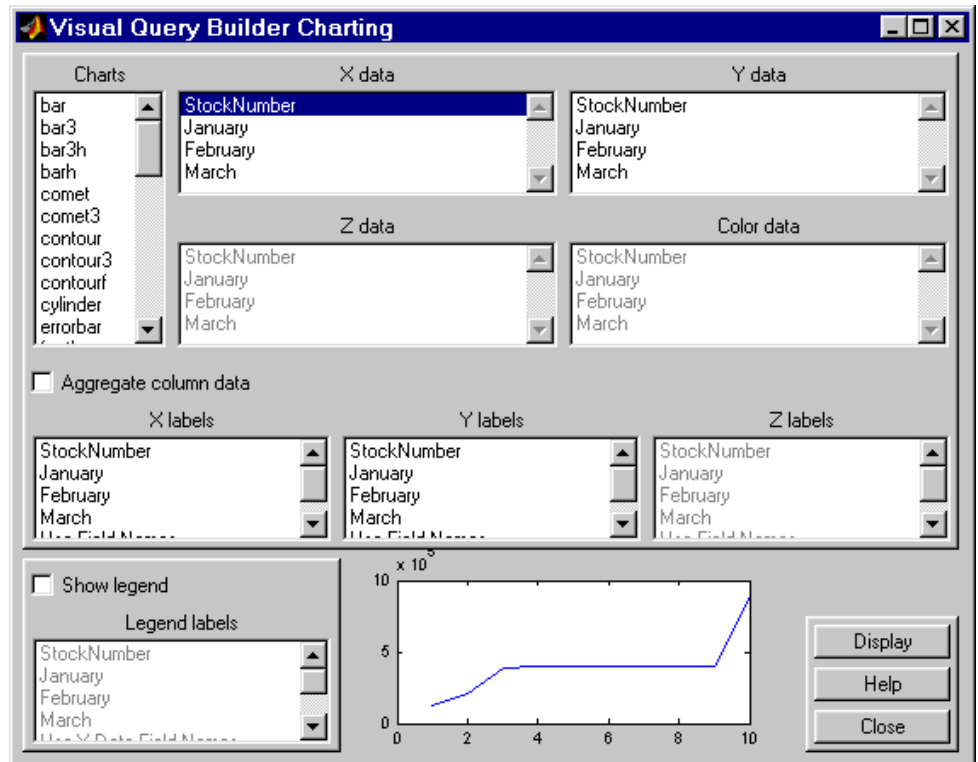


Charting Query Results

To chart the results of basic.qry:

- 1 Click **Display > Chart**.

The Visual Query Builder Charting dialog box appears.



- 2 Select a type of chart from the **Charts** list. In this example, choose a pie chart by specifying pie.

A preview of the pie chart, with each stock item displayed in a different color, appears at the bottom of the dialog box.

- 3 Select the data to display in the chart from the **X data**, **Y data**, and **Z data** list boxes. In this example, select **March** from the **X data** list box to display a pie chart of March data.

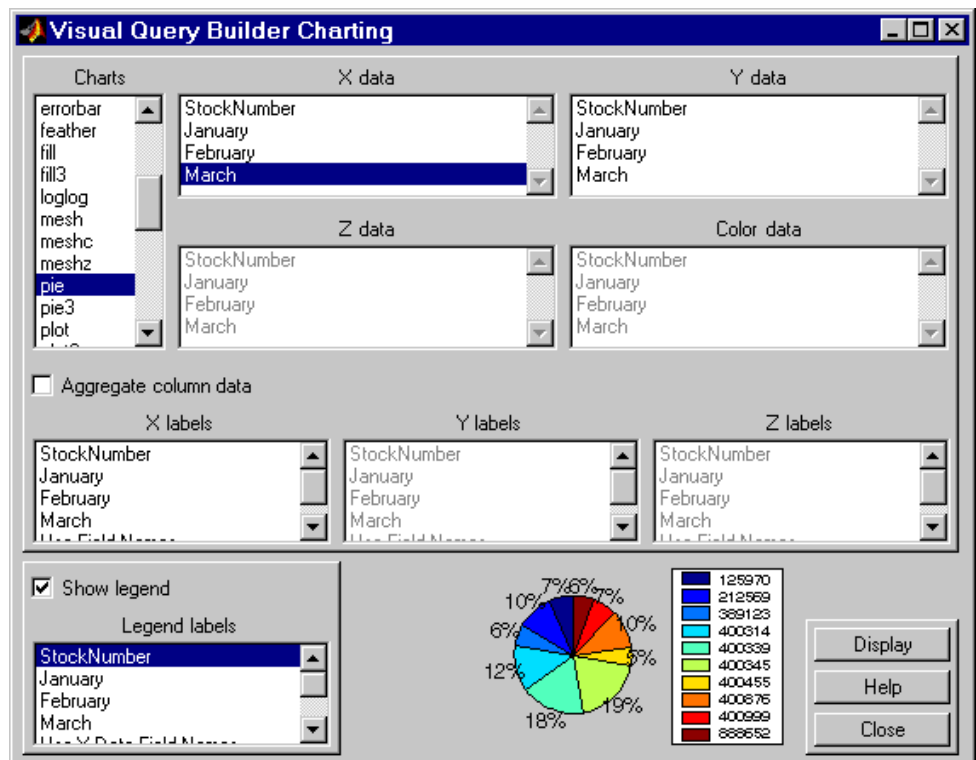
The pie chart preview now shows percentages for March data.

- 4 To display a legend, which maps colors to the stock numbers, select the **Show legend** check box.

The **Legend labels** field becomes active.

- 5 Select **StockNumber** from the **Legend labels** list box.

A legend appears in the chart preview. Drag and move the legend in the preview as needed.

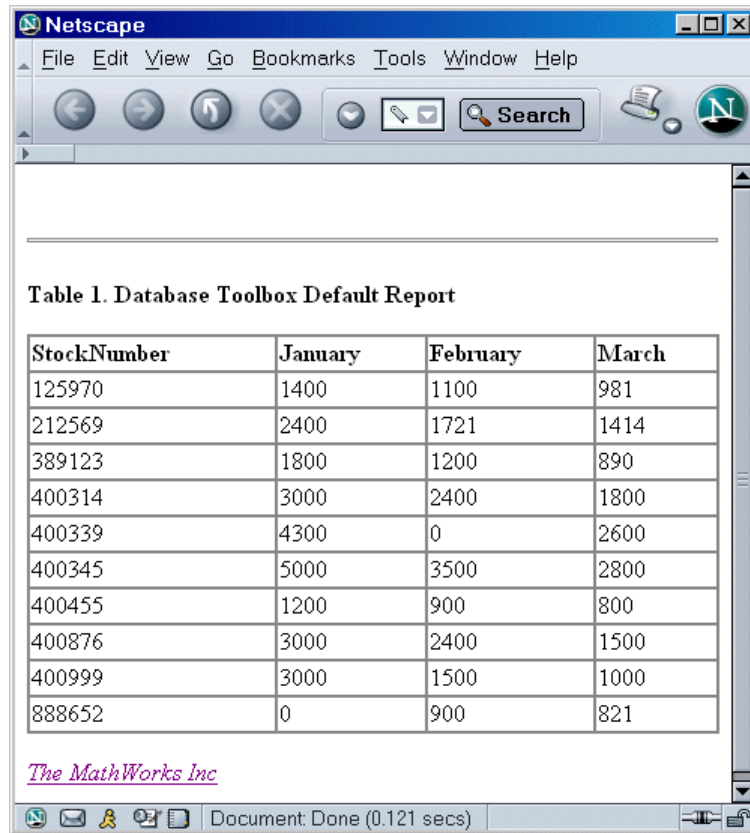


6 Click **Close** to close the Charting dialog box.

Displaying Query Results in an HTML Report

To display results for `basic.qry` in an HTML report, click **Display > Report**.

The query results appear as a table in a Web browser. Each row represents a record from the database. In this example, sales for item 400876 are 3000 in January, 2400 in February, and 1500 in March.

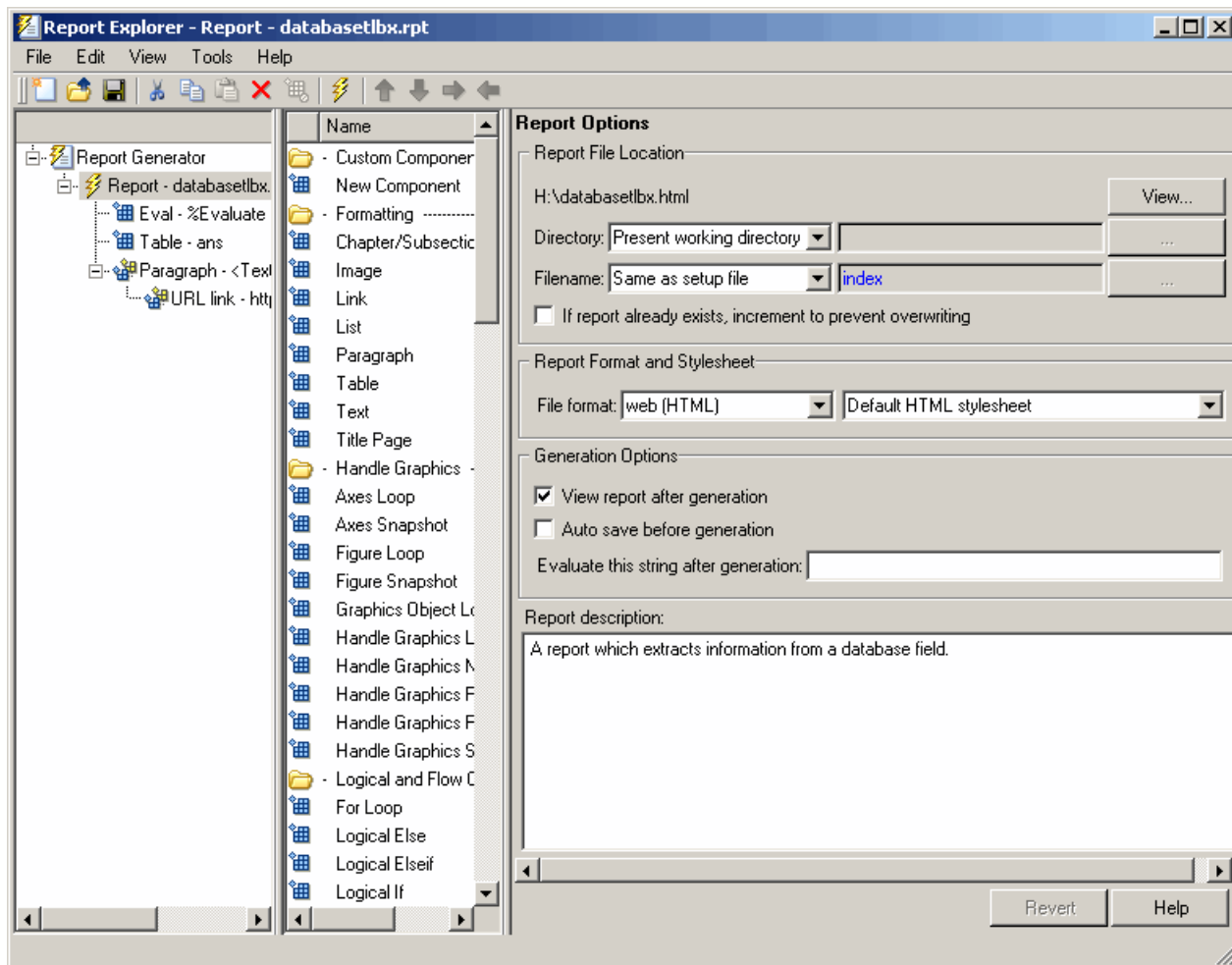


Note Because some browsers do not start automatically, you may need to open your Web browser before displaying the query results.

Using the MATLAB Report Generator Software to Customize Display of Query Results

To use the MATLAB® Report Generator™ software to customize the display of the results of `basic.qry`:

- 1** Click **Display > Report Generator**.
- 2** The Report Explorer opens, listing sample report templates that you can use to create custom reports. Select the template `matlabroot/toolbox/database/vqb/databaset1bx.rpt` from the Options pane in the middle of the Report Explorer window.



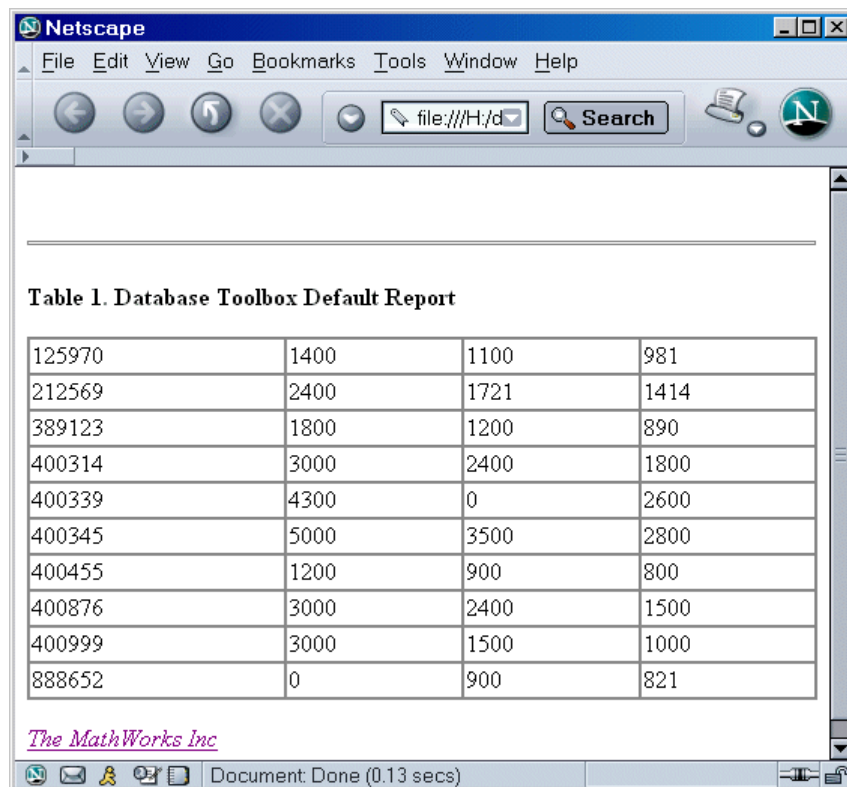
3 Open the report template for editing by clicking **Open a Report file or stylesheet.**

a In the Outline pane on the left, under **Report Generator > databasetlbx.rpt**, select **Table**.

b In the Properties pane on the right, do the following:

- i In **Table Content > Workspace Variable Name**, enter the name of the variable to which you assigned the query results in VQB, for example, 'A'.
 - ii Under **Header/Footer Options**, set **Number of header rows** to 0.
- c Click **Apply**.
- 4 Click **File > Report** to run the report.

The report appears in a Web browser.



- 5 Field names do not automatically display as column headers in the report. To display the field names:

- a Modify the workspace variable A as follows:

```
A = [{'Stock Number', 'January', 'February', 'March'};A]
```

- b In the MATLAB Report Generator properties pane, change **Number of header rows** to 1 and regenerate the report. The report now displays field names as headings.

Each row represents a record from the database. For example, sales for item 400876 are 3000 in January, 2400 in February, and 1500 in March.

Table 1. Database Toolbox Default Report

StockNumber	January	February	March
125970	1400	1100	981
212569	2400	1721	1414
389123	1800	1200	890
400314	3000	2400	1800
400339	4300	0	2600
400345	5000	3500	2800
400455	1200	900	800
400876	3000	2400	1500
400999	3000	1500	1000
888652	0	900	821

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For more information about the MATLAB Report Generator product, click the **Help** button in the Report Explorer or see the MATLAB Report Generator documentation.

Note Because some browsers are not configured to launch automatically, you may need to open your Web browser before displaying the report.

Fine-Tuning Queries Using Advanced Query Options

In this section...
“Retrieving All Occurrences vs. Unique Occurrences of Data” on page 4-22
“Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 4-24
“Grouping Statements” on page 4-27
“Displaying Results in a Specified Order” on page 4-31
“Using Having Clauses To Refine Group By Results” on page 4-34
“Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 4-37
“Creating Queries That Include Results from Multiple Tables” on page 4-42
“Additional Advanced Query Options” on page 4-45

Note For more information about advanced query options, select **Help** in any of the dialog boxes for the options.

Retrieving All Occurrences vs. Unique Occurrences of Data

To use the dbtoolboxdemo data source to demonstrate how to retrieve all versus distinct occurrences of data:

- 1** Set the **Data return format** preference to cellarray.
- 2** Set **Read NULL numbers as** to NaN.
- 3** In **Data operation**, choose **Select**.
- 4** In **Data source**, select dbtoolboxdemo.
Do not specify **Catalog** or **Schema**.
- 5** In **Tables**, select SalesVolume.
- 6** In **Fields**, select January.

- 7 To retrieve all occurrences of January:
 - a In **Advanced query options**, select **All**.
 - b Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable** All.
 - c Click **Execute** to run the query.
- 8 To retrieve only unique occurrences of data:
 - a In **Advanced query options**, select **Distinct**.
 - b Assign the query results to a **MATLAB workspace variable** Distinct.
 - c Click **Execute** to run the query.
- 9 In the MATLAB Command Window, enter All, Distinct to display the query results:

```
All =
```

```
[1400]
[2400]
[1800]
[3000]
[4300]
[5000]
[1200]
[3000]
[3000]
[ NaN]
```

```
Distinct =
```

```
[ NaN]
[1200]
[1400]
[1800]
[2400]
[3000]
[4300]
[5000]
```

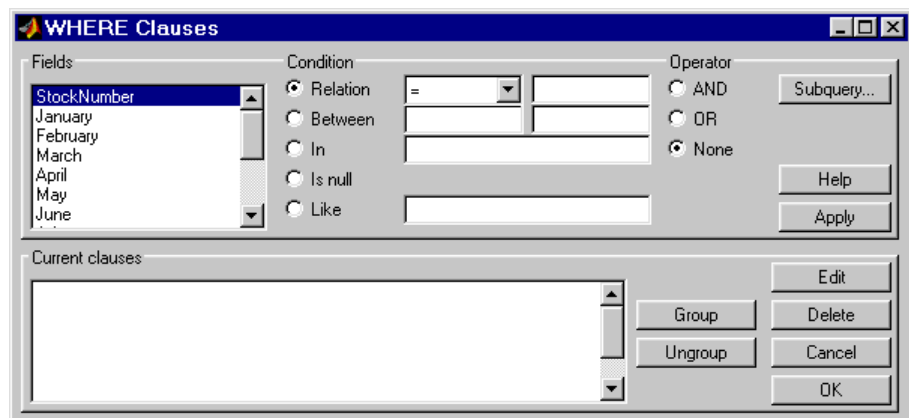
The value 3000 appears three times in All, but appears only once in Distinct.

Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria

Use `basic.qry` and the **Where** field in **Advanced query options** to retrieve stock numbers greater than 400000 and less than 500000:

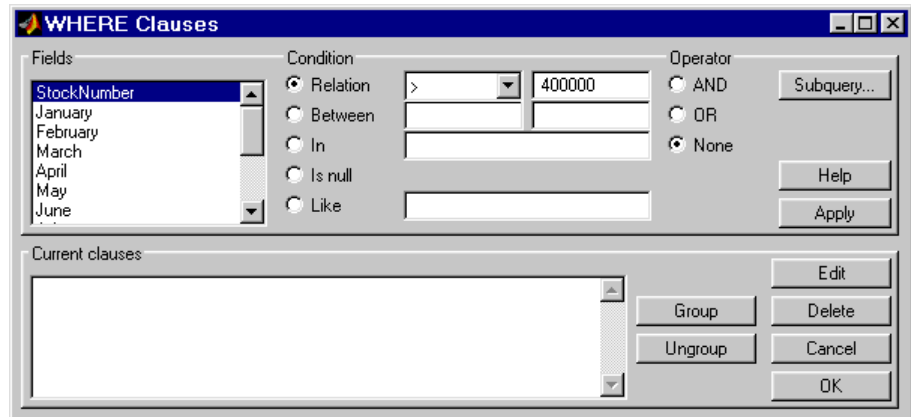
- 1 Load `basic.qry`.
- 2 Set the **Data return format** preference to `cellarray`.
- 3 Set **Read NULL numbers as** to `NaN`.
- 4 In **Advanced query options**, click **Where**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box appears.



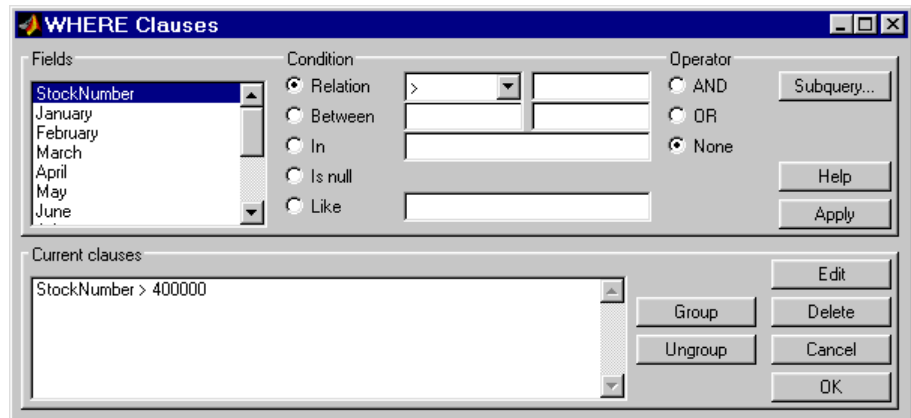
- 5 In **Fields**, select the field whose values you want to restrict, `StockNumber`.
- 6 In **Condition**, specify that `StockNumber` must be greater than 400000.
 - a Select **Relation**.
 - b In the drop-down list to the right of **Relation**, select `>`.
 - c In the field to the right of the drop-down list, enter 400000.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box now looks as follows.



- d Click **Apply**.

The clause that you defined, `StockNumber > 400000`, appears in the **Current clauses** area.



- 7 Add the condition that `StockNumber` must also be less than 500000.
 - a In **Current clauses**, select `StockNumber > 400000`.
 - b In **Current clauses**, click **Edit** or double-click the `StockNumber` entry.
 - c For **Operator**, select **AND**.
 - d Click **Apply**.

The **Current clauses** field now displays:

```
StockNumber > 400000 AND
```

- e In **Fields**, select `StockNumber`.
- f In **Condition**, select **Relation**.
- g In the drop-down list to the right of **Relation**, select `<`.
- h In the field to the right of the drop-down list, enter 500000.
- i Click **Apply**.

The **Current clauses** field now displays:

```
StockNumber > 400000 AND  
StockNumber < 500000
```

- 8 Click **OK**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box closes. The **Where** field and **SQL statement** display the Where Clause you specified.

- 9 Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable A**.
- 10 Click **Execute**.

11 To view the results, enter A in the Command Window:

A =

[400314]	[3000]	[2400]	[1800]
[400339]	[4300]	[NaN]	[2600]
[400345]	[5000]	[3500]	[2800]
[400455]	[1200]	[900]	[800]
[400876]	[3000]	[2400]	[1500]
[400999]	[3000]	[1500]	[1000]

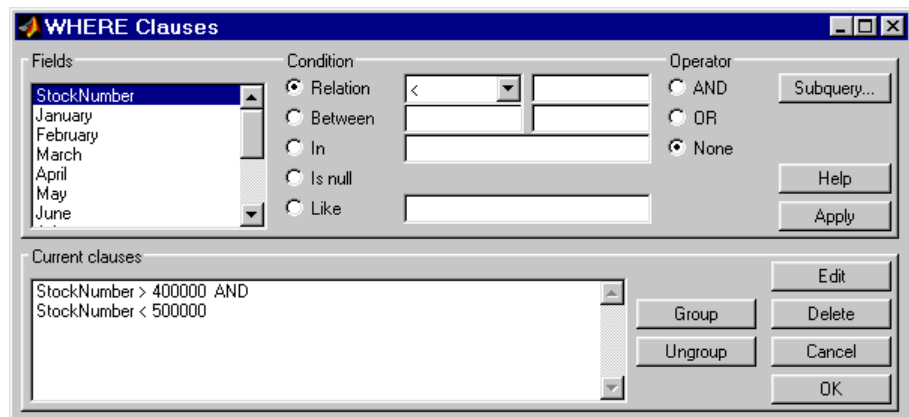
12 Save this query as basic_where.qry.

Grouping Statements

Use the WHERE Clauses dialog box to group query statements. In this example, modify basic_where.qry to retrieve data where sales in January, February, or March exceed 1500 units, if sales in each month exceed 1000 units.

To modify basic_where.qry:

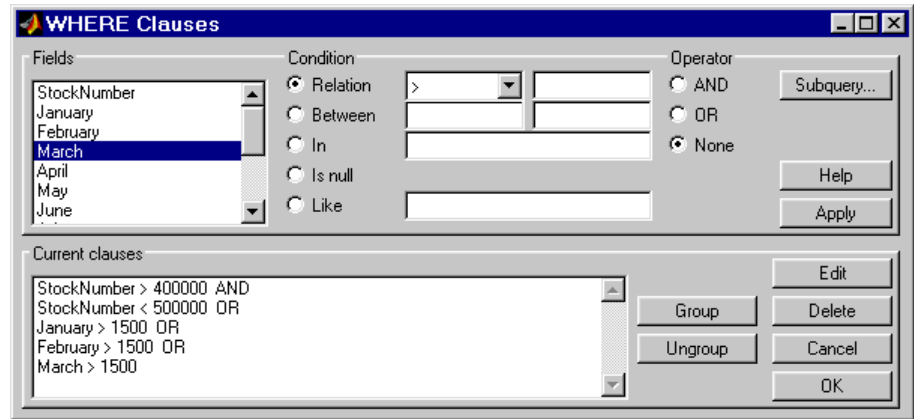
1 Click **Where** in VQB. The WHERE Clauses dialog box appears.



2 Modify the query to retrieve data if sales in January, February, or March exceed 1500 units.

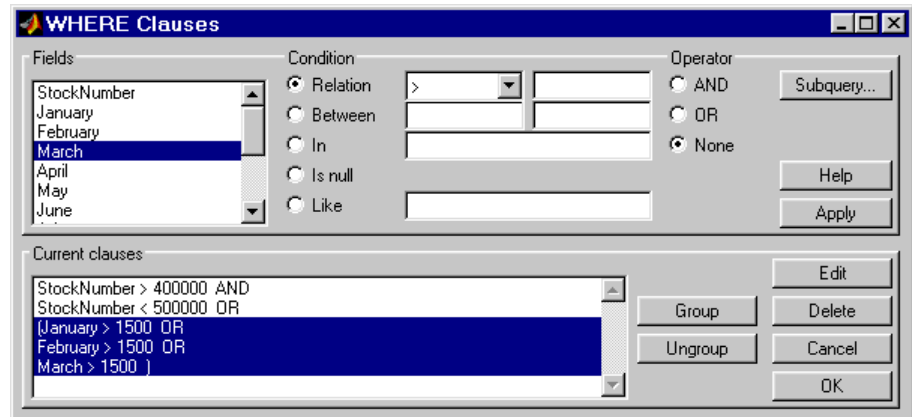
- a** In **Current clauses**, select StockNumber < 500000 and click **Edit**.
- b** For **Operator**, select OR and click **Apply**.
- c** In **Fields**, select January. For **Relation**, select > and enter 1500 in its field. For **Operator**, select OR. Click **Apply**.
- d** Repeat step c twice, specifying February and March in **Fields**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box now looks as follows.



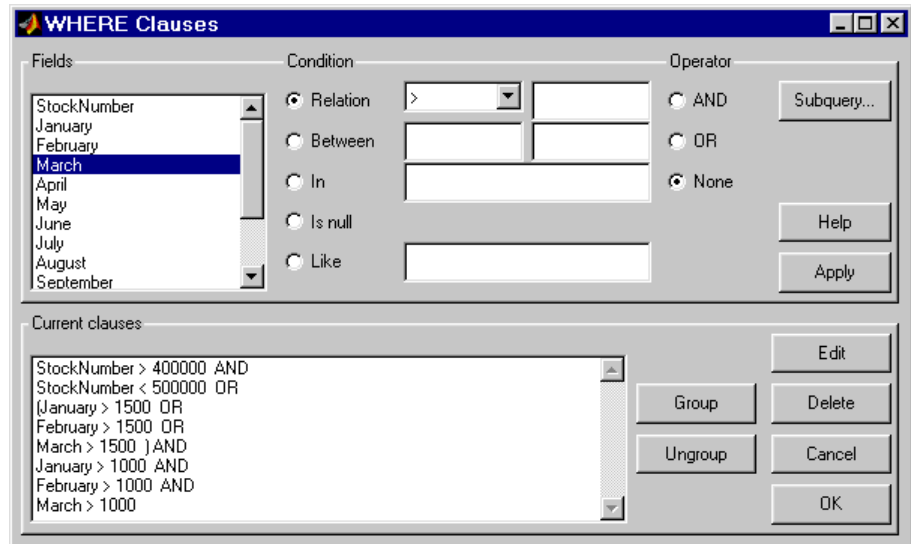
- 3** Group the criteria that require sales in each month to exceed 1500 units.
 - a** In **Current clauses**, select the statement January > 1500 OR. Click **Shift+click** to select February > 1500 OR and March > 1500 also.
 - b** Click **Group**.

An opening parenthesis is added before January and a closing parenthesis is added after March > 1500, indicating that these statements are evaluated as a group.



- 4 Modify the query to retrieve data if sales in each month exceed 1000 units.
 - a Select **March > 1500)** in **Current clauses** and click **Edit**.
 - b Select **AND** for **Operator** and click **Apply**.
 - c Select **January** in **Fields**. Select **>** for **Relation** and enter **1000** in its field. Select **AND** for **Operator**. Click **Apply**.
 - d Repeat step c twice, specifying **February** and **March** in **Fields**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box now looks as follows.



- e Click **OK**.

The **WHERE Clauses** dialog box closes. The **SQL statement** dialog box displays the modified where clause.

- 5 Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable AA**.
- 6 Click **Execute** to run the query.

7 To view the results, enter AA in the MATLAB Command Window.

```
AA =
    [212569]    [2400]    [1721]    [1414]
    [400314]    [3000]    [2400]    [1800]
    [400339]    [4300]    [ NaN]    [2600]
    [400345]    [5000]    [3500]    [2800]
    [400455]    [1200]    [ 900]    [ 800]
    [400876]    [3000]    [2400]    [1500]
    [400999]    [3000]    [1500]    [1000]
```

Removing Grouping of Statements

To use the WHERE Clauses dialog box to remove grouping criteria from the previous example:

- 1** In **Current clauses**, select (January > 1000 AND.
- 2** Click **Shift+click** to select February > 1000 AND and March > 1000) also.
- 3** Click **Ungroup**.

The parentheses are removed from the statements, indicating that their grouping is removed.

Displaying Results in a Specified Order

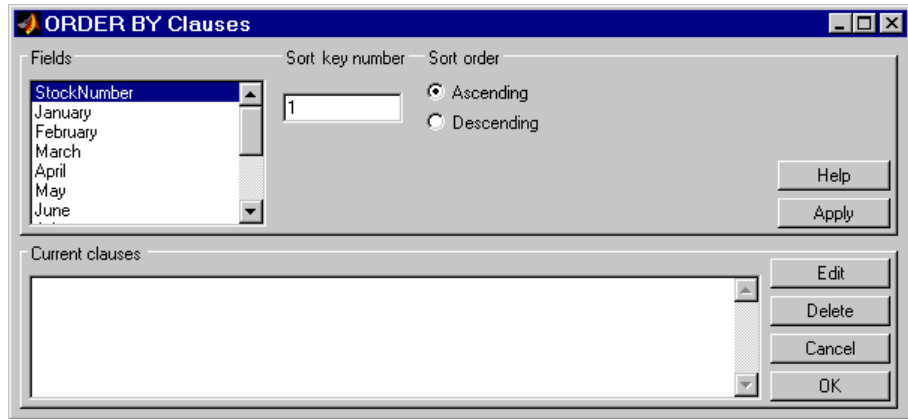
Use **Order by** in **Advanced query options** to specify the order in which query results display.

This example uses the `basic_where.qry` query you created in “Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 4-24. The results of `basic_where.qry` are sorted so that January is the primary sort field, February the secondary, and March the last. Results for January and February appear in ascending order, and results for March appear in descending order.

To specify the order in which results appear in `basic_where.qry`:

- 1 Load `basic_where.qry`.
- 2 Set the **Data return format** preference to `cellarray`.
- 3 Set **Read NULL numbers** to `NaN`.
- 4 In **Advanced query options**, select **Order by**.

The **Order By Clauses** dialog box appears.



- 5 Enter values for the **Sort key number** and **Sort order** fields for the appropriate **Fields**.

To specify January as the primary sort field and display results in ascending order:

- a In **Fields**, select January.
- b For **Sort key number**, enter 1.
- c For **Sort order**, select **Ascending**.
- d Click **Apply**.

The **Current clauses** area now displays:

January ASC

- 6** To specify February as the second sort field and display results in ascending order:
 - a** In **Fields**, select February.
 - b** For **Sort key number**, enter 2.
 - c** For **Sort order**, select **Ascending**.
 - d** Click **Apply**.

The **Current clauses** area now displays:

January ASC
February ASC

- 7** To specify March as the third sort field and display results in descending order:
 - a** In **Fields**, select March.
 - b** For **Sort key number**, enter 3.
 - c** For **Sort order**, select **Descending**.
 - d** Click **Apply**.

The **Current clauses** area now displays:

January ASC
February ASC
March DESC

- 8** Click **OK**.

The Order By Clauses dialog box closes. The **Order by** field and the **SQL statement** in VQB display the specified Order By clause.

- 9** Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable B**.
- 10** Click **Execute** to run the query.

- 11** To view the results, enter **B** in the MATLAB Command Window. Enter **A** to display the unordered query results and compare them to **B**. Your results look as follows:

A =

```
[400314] [3000] [2400] [1800]
[400339] [4300] [ NaN] [2600]
[400345] [5000] [3500] [2800]
[400455] [1200] [ 900] [ 800]
[400876] [3000] [2400] [1500]
[400999] [3000] [1500] [1000]
```

B =

```
[400455] [1200] [ 900] [ 800]
[400999] [3000] [1500] [1000]
[400314] [3000] [2400] [1800]
[400876] [3000] [2400] [1500]
[400339] [4300] [ NaN] [2600]
[400345] [5000] [3500] [2800]
```

For **B**, results are first sorted by **January sales**, in ascending order. The lowest value for **January sales**, 1200 (for item number 400455), appears first. The highest value, 5000 (for item number for 400345), appears last.

For items 400999, 400314, and 400876, **January sales** were 3000. Therefore, the second sort key, **February sales**, applies. **February sales** appear in ascending order: 1500, 2400, and 2400 respectively.

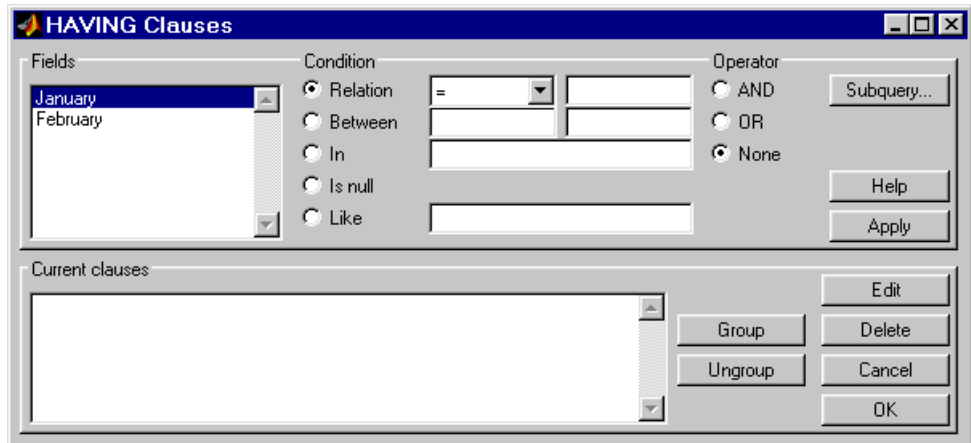
For items 400314 and 400876, **February sales** were 2400, so the third sort key, **March sales**, applies. **March sales** appear in descending order: 1800 and 1500, respectively.

Using Having Clauses To Refine Group By Results

Using the HAVING Clauses Dialog Box

Use the **Having** function to refine the results of a **Group By** clause.

After specifying a group-by clause in **Advanced query options**, click **Having**. The **HAVING Clauses** dialog box appears.



- 1** From the **Fields** list box, select the entry whose value to restrict.
- 2** Define the **Condition** for the selected field, as described in “Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 4-24.
- 3** Select **Operator** to add another condition.
- 4** Click **Apply** to create the clause.

The subquery appears in the **Current clauses** area.

- 5** Repeat steps 1 through 4 to add more conditions as needed.
- 6** Change the clauses as needed:
 - To edit a clause:
 - 1** Select the clause from **Current clauses** and click **Edit**.
 - 2** Modify the **Fields**, **Condition**, and **Operator** fields as needed.
 - 3** Click **Apply**.
 - To group clauses:

1 Select the clauses to group from **Current clauses**. Use **Ctrl**+click or **Shift**+click to select multiple clauses.

2 Click **Group**. Parentheses are added around the set of clauses.

To ungroup clauses, select the clauses and then click **Ungroup**.

- To delete a clause, Select the clause from **Current clauses** and click **Delete**. Use **Ctrl**+click or **Shift**+click to select multiple clauses.

7 Specify a subquery in the HAVING Clauses dialog box, as needed. For more information, see “Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 4-37.

8 Click **OK**.

The Having Clauses dialog box closes. The **SQL statement** in the Visual Query Builder dialog box updates to reflect the specified having clause.

Example: Using Having Clauses

This example restricts the results from `basic_where.qry` to sales greater than 2000 for January and February:

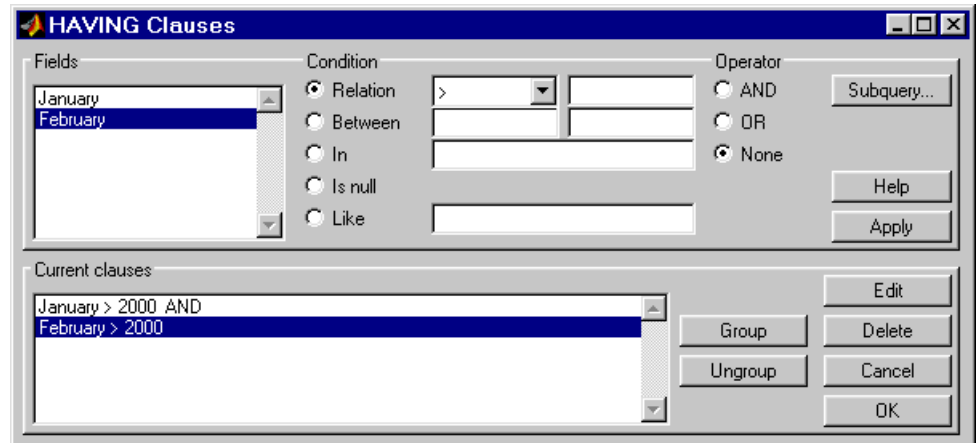
1 In **Advanced query options**, click **Having**. The HAVING Clauses dialog box appears.

2 For January:

- a** Select **>** as the **Relation Condition**.
- b** Enter 2000 as the **Relation value**.
- c** Select the **AND Operator**.
- d** Click **Apply**.

3 For February:

- a** Select **>** as the **Relation Condition**.
- b** Enter 2000 as the **Relation value**.
- c** Click **Apply**. The HAVING Clauses dialog box appears as follows.



4 Click **OK**.

The Having Clauses dialog box closes. The **SQL statement** field in the VQB dialog box reflects the specified Having clause.

5 Assign a **MATLAB workspace variable C**, and click **Execute** to run the query.

c =

```
[ 3000]    [ 2400]
[ 5000]    [ 3500]
```

Compare these results to those in “Displaying Results in a Specified Order” on page 4-31.

Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables

Use the **Where** feature in **Advanced query options** to create subqueries. Creating subqueries in this way is referred to as *nested SQL*.

This example uses `basic.qry`, which you created in “Saving Queries” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

The `salesVolume` table has sales volumes and stock number fields, but no product description field. The `productTable` has product description and

stock number fields, but no sales volumes. This example retrieves the stock number for the product whose description is **Building Blocks** from the `productTable` table. It then gets the sales volume values for that stock number from the `salesVolume` table.

1 Load `basic.qry`.

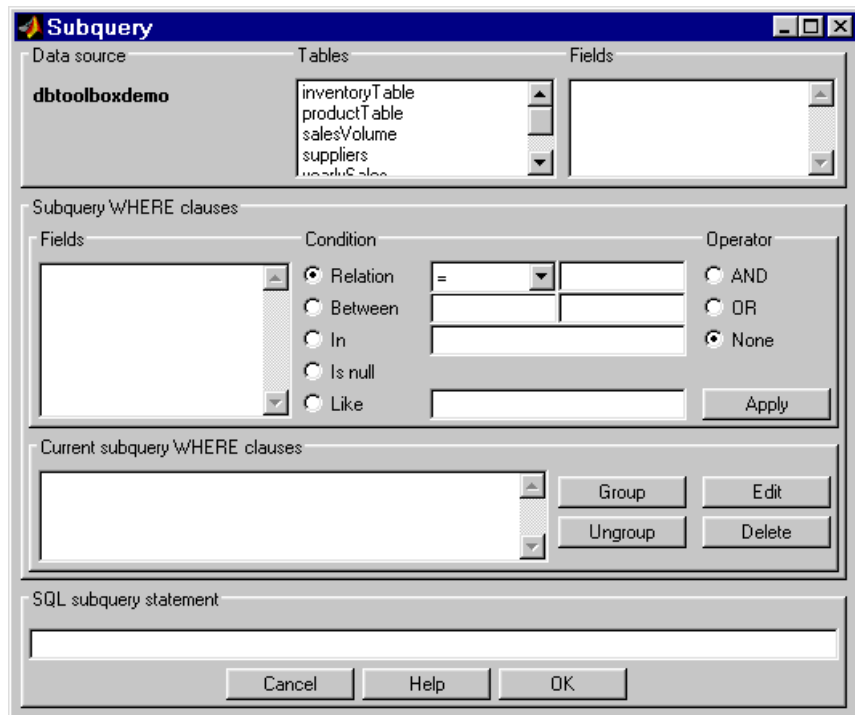
2 Set the **Data return format** Preference to `cellarray` and **Read NULL numbers as** to `NaN`.

3 Click **Where** in **Advanced query options**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box appears.

4 Click **Subquery**.

The Subquery dialog box appears.

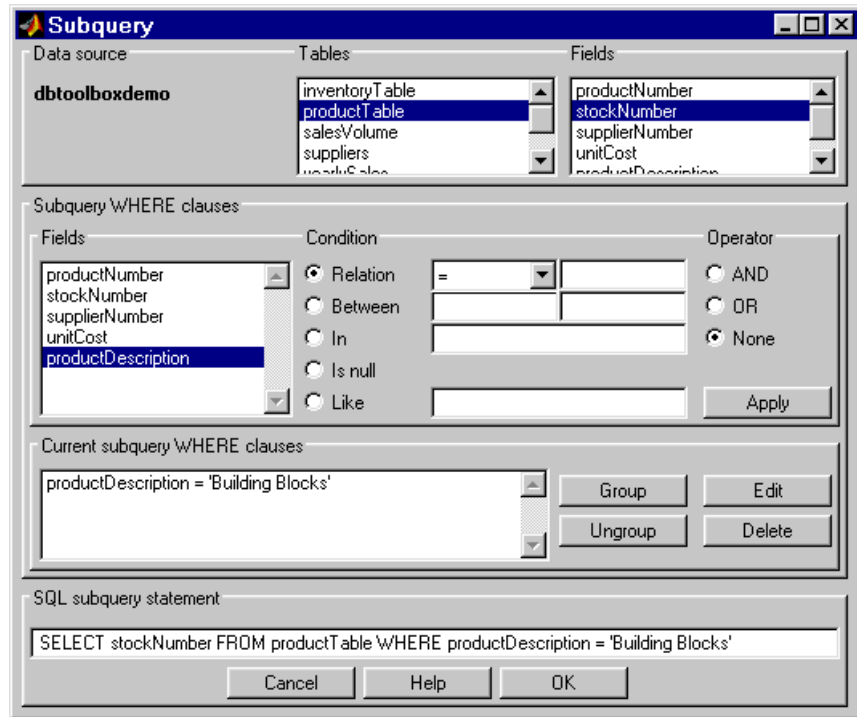


- 5** In **Tables**, select **productTable**, which includes the association between the stock number and the product description. The fields in that table appear.
- 6** In **Fields**, select **stockNumber**, the field that is common to this table and the table from which you are retrieving results.

The statement `SELECT stockNumber FROM productTable` is created in the **SQL subquery statement**.

- 7** Limit the query to product descriptions that are Building Blocks.
 - a** In **Fields in Subquery WHERE clauses**, select **productDescription**.
 - b** For **Condition**, select **Relation**.
 - c** In the drop-down list to the right of **Relation**, select **=**.
 - d** In the field to the right of the drop-down list, enter **'Building Blocks'**.
 - e** Click **Apply**.

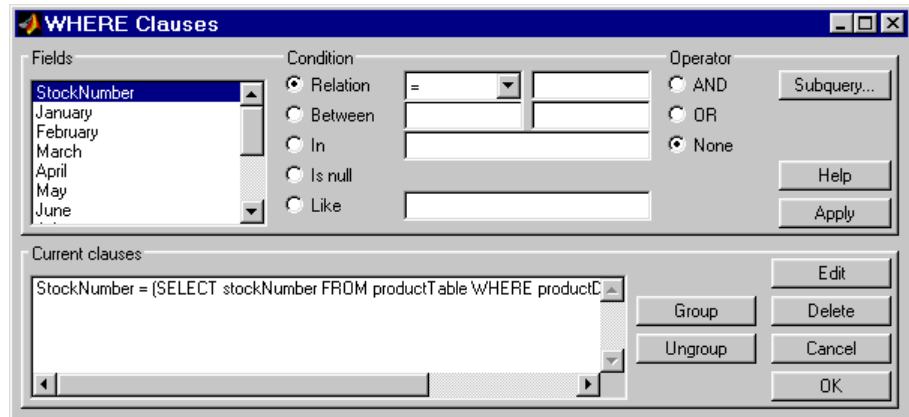
The clause appears in the **Current subquery WHERE clauses** field and is added to the **SQL subquery statement**.



8 Click **OK** to close the Subquery dialog box.

9 In the WHERE Clauses dialog box, click **Apply**.

This updates the **Current clauses** area using the subquery criteria specified in steps 3 through 8.



- 10** In the WHERE Clauses dialog box, click **OK**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box closes. The **SQL statement** in the VQB dialog box updates.

- 11** Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable C**.
- 12** Click **Execute**.
- 13** Type **C** at the prompt in the MATLAB Command Window to see the results.

```
C =
    [400345]    [5000]    [3500]    [2800]
```

- 14** The results are for item 400345, which has the product description Building Blocks, although that is not evident from the results. Create and run a query to verify that the product description is Building Blocks:
- For **Data source**, select dbtoolboxdemo.
 - In **Tables**, select productTable.
 - In **Fields**, select stockNumber and productDescription.
 - Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable P**.
 - Click **Execute**.

- f Type P at the prompt in the MATLAB Command Window to view the results.

```
P =  
  
    [125970]    'Victorian Doll'  
    [212569]    'Train Set'  
    [389123]    'Engine Kit'  
    [400314]    'Painting Set'  
    [400339]    'Space Cruiser'  
    [400345]    'Building Blocks'  
    [400455]    'Tin Soldier'  
    [400876]    'Sail Boat'  
    [400999]    'Slinky'  
    [888652]    'Teddy Bear'
```

The results show that item 400345 has the product description Building Blocks. In the next section, you create a query that includes product description in the results.

Note You can include only one subquery in a query using VQB; you can include multiple subqueries using Database Toolbox functions.

Creating Queries That Include Results from Multiple Tables

A query whose results include values from multiple tables is said to perform a *join* operation in SQL.

This example retrieves sales volumes by product description. It is like the one in “Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 4-37, but this example creates a query that returns product description rather than stock number.

The salesVolume table has sales volume and stock number fields, but no product description field. The productTable table has product description and stock number fields, but no sales volume field. To create a query that retrieves data from both tables and equates the stock number from productTable with the stock number from salesVolume:

1 Set the **Data return format** preference to `cellarray` and the **Read NULL numbers as** preference to `NaN`.

2 For **Data operation**, choose **Select**.

3 For **Data source**, select `dbtoolboxdemo`.

The **Catalog**, **Schema**, and **Tables** for `dbtoolboxdemo` appear.

Do not specify **Catalog** or **Schema**.

4 In **Tables**, select the tables from which you want to retrieve data. For this example, click **Ctrl+click** and select both `productTable` and `salesVolume`.

The fields (columns) in those tables appear in **Fields**. Field names appear in the format `fieldName.tableName`. Therefore, `productTable.stockNumber` indicates the stock number in the product table and `salesVolume.StockNumber` indicates the stock number in the sales volume table.

5 In **Fields**, click **Ctrl+click** to select the following fields:

- `productTable.productDescription`
- `salesVolume.January`
- `salesVolume.February`
- `salesVolume.March`

6 In this example, the **Where** clause equates the `productTable.stockNumber` with the `salesVolume.StockNumber`, so that product description is associated with sales volumes in the query results.

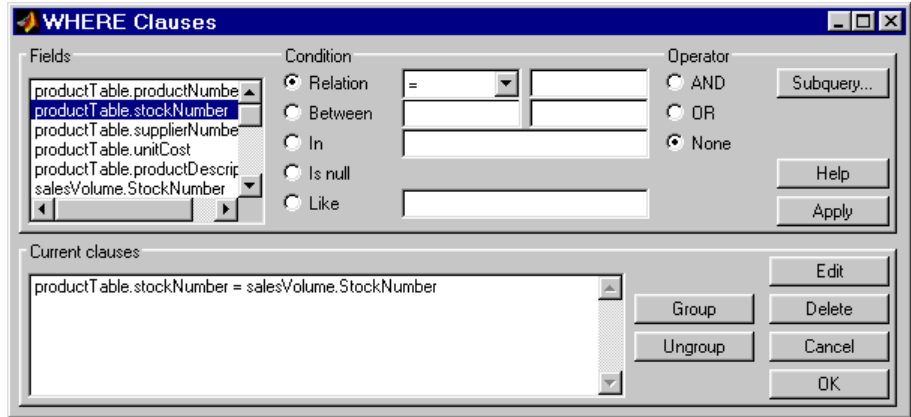
In **Advanced query options**, click **Where** to associate fields from different tables. The **WHERE Clauses** dialog box appears.

7 In the **WHERE clauses** dialog box:

- a** In **Fields**, select `productTable.stockNumber`.
- b** For **Condition**, select **Relation**.
- c** In the drop-down list to the right of **Relation**, select `=`.

- d In the field to the right of the drop-down list, enter salesVolume.StockNumber.
- e Click **Apply**.

The clause appears in the **Current clauses** field.



- f Click **OK** to close the WHERE Clauses dialog box. The **Where** field and **SQL statement** in VQB display the Where clause.
- 8 Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable** P1.
- 9 Click **Execute** to run the query.
- 10 Type P1 in the MATLAB Command Window.

P1 =

'Victorian Doll'	[1400]	[1100]	[981]
'Train Set'	[2400]	[1721]	[1414]
'Engine Kit'	[1800]	[1200]	[890]
'Painting Set'	[3000]	[2400]	[1800]
'Space Cruiser'	[4300]	[NaN]	[2600]
'Building Blocks'	[5000]	[3500]	[2800]
'Tin Soldier'	[1200]	[900]	[800]
'Sail Boat'	[3000]	[2400]	[1500]
'Slinky'	[3000]	[1500]	[1000]
'Teddy Bear'	[NaN]	[900]	[821]

Additional Advanced Query Options

For more information on advanced query options, choose an option and click **Help** in its dialog box. For example, click **Group by** in **Advanced query options**, and then click **Help** in the Group by Clauses dialog box.

Retrieving BINARY and OTHER Sun Java Data Types

This example shows how to retrieve data of types BINARY and OTHER, which may require manipulation before it can undergo MATLAB processing. To retrieve images using the SampleDB data source and a sample file that parses image data, *matlabroot/toolbox/database/vqb/parsebinary.m*:

- 1** For **Data Operation**, select **Select**.
- 2** In **Data source**, select SampleDB.
- 3** In **Tables**, select Employees.
- 4** In **Fields**, select EmployeeID and Photo (which contains bitmap images).
- 5** Select **Query > Preferences**.
- 6** In the **Data return format** field, specify cellarray.
- 7** As the **MATLAB workspace variable**, specify A.
- 8** Click **Execute** to run the query.

- 9** Type `A` in the MATLAB Command Window to view the query results.

```
A =  
  
[1] [21626x1 int8]  
[2] [21626x1 int8]  
[3] [21722x1 int8]  
[4] [21626x1 int8]  
[5] [21626x1 int8]  
[6] [21626x1 int8]  
[7] [21626x1 int8]  
[8] [21626x1 int8]  
[9] [21626x1 int8]
```

- 10** Assign the first element in `A` to the variable `photo`.

```
photo = A{1,2};
```

- 11** Make sure your current directory is writable.

- 12** Run the sample program `parsebinary`, which writes the retrieved data to a file, strips ODBC header information, and displays `photo` as a bitmap image.

```
cd I:\MATLABfiles\myfiles  
parsebinary(photo, 'BMP');
```

For more information on `parsebinary`, enter `help parsebinary`, or view the `parsebinary` M-file in the MATLAB Editor/Debugger by entering `open parsebinary` in the Command Window.

Importing and Exporting BOOLEAN Data

In this section...

“Importing BOOLEAN Data from Databases to the MATLAB Workspace”
on page 4-48

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Importing BOOLEAN Data from Databases to the MATLAB Workspace

BOOLEAN data is imported from databases into the MATLAB workspace as data type `logical`. This data has a value of 0 (false) or 1 (true), and is stored in a cell array or structure.

This example imports data from the `Products` table in the `Nwind` database into the MATLAB workspace.

- 1 Set **Data return format** to `cellarray`.
- 2 For **Data operation**, choose **Select**.
- 3 In **Data source**, select `SampleDB`.
- 4 In **Tables**, select `Products`.
- 5 In **Fields**, select `ProductName` and `Discontinued`.
- 6 Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable** `D`.
- 7 Click **Execute** to run the query.

VQB retrieves a 77-by-2 array.

- 8 Enter `D` in the MATLAB Command Window. 77 records are returned; only the first five records appear here due to space constraints.

```
D =  
    'Chai'           [0]  
    'Chang'          [0]
```

```
'Aniseed Syrup'      [0]
                    [1x28 char] [0]
                    [1x22 char] [1]
```

9 Compare these results to the data in Microsoft Access.

Discontinued field is BOOLEAN, where a check means true or Yes.

Product ID	Product Name	Supplier	Category	Quantity	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	Discontinued
1	Chai	Exotic Liq	Beverages	10 boxes	\$18.00	39	0	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Chang	Exotic Liq	Beverages	24 - 12 oz	\$19.00	17	40	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Aniseed Syrup	Exotic Liq	Condiments	12 - 550 ml	\$10.00	13	70	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Chef Anton's Cajun	New Orleans	Condiments	48 - 6 oz jar	\$22.00	53	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo	New Orleans	Condiments	36 boxes	\$21.35	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Design view in Access for the **Discontinued** field shows it is a Yes/No (BOOLEAN) data type.

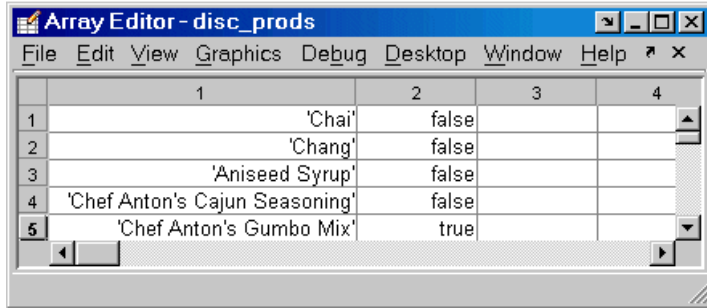
Field Name	Data Type	Description
Discontinued	Yes/No	Yes means item is no longer available.

Field Properties

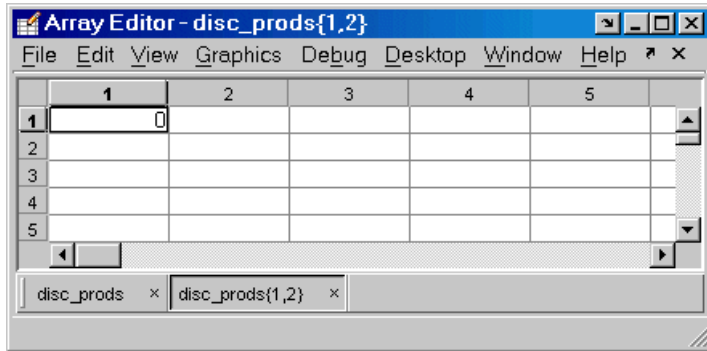
General	Lookup
Format	Yes/No
Caption	
Default Value	=No
Validation Rule	
Validation Text	
Required	No
Indexed	No

The field description is optional. It helps you describe the field and is also displayed in the status bar when you select this field on a form. Press F1 for help on descriptions.

- 10 In the VQB **Data** area, double-click D to view its contents in the Variable Editor. The logical value for the first product, Chai, appears as false instead of 0.



- 11 In the Variable Editor, double-click false. Its logical value, 0, appears in a separate window.



For more information about MATLAB logical data types, see Logical Types in the MATLAB Programming Fundamentals documentation.

Exporting BOOLEAN Data from the MATLAB Workspace to Databases

Logical data is exported from the MATLAB workspace to a database as type BOOLEAN. This example adds two rows of data to the Products table in the Nwind database.

- 1 In the MATLAB workspace, create P, the structure you want to export.

```
P.ProductName{1,1}='Chocolate Truffles';
P.Discontinued{1,1}=logical(0);
P.ProductName{2,1}='Guatemalan Coffee';
P.Discontinued{2,1}=logical(1);
```

- 2 For **Data operation**, choose **Insert**.

- 3 In **Data source**, select SampleDB.

- 4 In **Tables**, select Products.

- 5 In **Fields**, select ProductName and Discontinued.

- 6 Assign results to the **MATLAB workspace variable P**.

- 7 Click **Execute** to run the query.

VQB inserts two new rows into the Products table.

View the table in Microsoft Access to verify that the data was correctly inserted.

Products : Table										
	Product	Product Name	Supplier	Category	Quantity P	Unit P	Units	Units O	Reorde	Discontinued
+	74	Longlife Tofu	Tokyo Trad	Produc	5 kg pkg.	10.00	4	20	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	75	Rhönbräu Klosterbier	Plutzer Leb	Bevera	24 - 0.5 l bc	7.75	125	0	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	76	Lakkalikööri	Karkki Oy	Bevera	500 ml	18.00	57	0	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	77	Original Frankfurter grü	Plutzer Leb	Condin	12 boxes	13.00	32	0	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	78	Chocolate Truffles				10.00	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	79	Guatemalan Coffee				10.00	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Number)									

Record: 1 of 79

Saving Queries in M-Files

In this section...

“About Generated M-Files” on page 4-52

“VQB Query Elements in M-Files” on page 4-53

About Generated M-Files

Select **Query > Generate M-File** to create an M-file that contains the equivalent Database Toolbox functions required to run an existing query that was created in VQB. Edit the M-file to include MATLAB or related toolbox functions, as needed. To run the query, execute the M-file.

The following is an example of an M-file generated by VQB.

```
% Set preferences with setdbprefs.
s.DataReturnFormat = 'cellarray';
s.ErrorHandling = 'store';
s.NullNumberRead = 'NaN';
s.NullNumberWrite = 'NaN';
s.NullStringRead = 'null';
s.NullStringWrite = 'null';
s.JDBCDataSourceFile = '';
s.UseRegistryForSources = 'yes';
s.TempDirForRegistryOutput = '';
setdbprefs(s)

% Make connection to database. Note that the password has been omitted.
% Using ODBC driver.
conn = database('dbtoolboxdemo', '', 'password');

% Read data from database.
e = exec(conn, 'SELECT ALL StockNumber, January, February FROM salesVolume');
e = fetch(e);
close(e)

% Close database connection.
close(conn)
```

VQB Query Elements in M-Files

The following VQB query elements do not appear in generated M-files.

- Generated M-files do not include MATLAB workspace variables to which you assigned query results in the VQB query. The M-file assigns the query results to `e`; access these results using the variable `e.Data`. For example, you can add a statement to the M-file that assigns a variable name to `e.Data` as follows:

```
myVar = e.Data
```

- For security reasons, generated M-files do not include passwords required to connect to databases. Instead, the `database` statement includes the string `'password'` as a placeholder. To run M-files to connect to databases that require passwords, substitute your password for the string `password` in the `database` statement.

Using Database Toolbox Functions

- “Getting Started with Database Toolbox Functions” on page 5-2
- “Importing Data from Databases into the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-3
- “Viewing Information About Imported Data” on page 5-9
- “Exporting Data from the MATLAB Workspace to a New Record in a Database” on page 5-11
- “Replacing Existing Data in Databases with Data Exported from the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-15
- “Exporting Multiple Records from the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-17
- “Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 5-21
- “Working with Database Metadata” on page 5-23
- “Using Driver Functions” on page 5-29
- “About Objects and Methods in the Database Toolbox Software” on page 5-31

Getting Started with Database Toolbox Functions

The following sections provide examples of how to use Database Toolbox functions. M-files that include functions used in some of these examples are available in `matlab/toolbox/database/dbdemos`.

Follow these simple examples consecutively when you first start using the product. Once you are familiar with Database Toolbox usage, refer to these examples as needed.

Importing Data from Databases into the MATLAB Workspace

This example imports country data from the customers table in the Nwind sample database into the MATLAB workspace using the following functions:

- database
- exec
- fetch (cursor.fetch)
- logintimeout
- ping
- setdbprefs

For more information on these functions, see `matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\dbimportdemo.m`.

- 1 Before you connect to a database, set the maximum time that you want to allow the MATLAB software session to try to connect to a database to 5 seconds.

```
logintimeout(5)
ans=
     5
```

Note If you are connecting to a database using a JDBC connection, you must use different function syntax in this step. For more information, see the `logintimeout` function reference page.

- 2 Use the `database` function to define a MATLAB variable, `conn`, to represent the returned connection object. Pass the following arguments to this function:
 - The name of the database, `SampleDB`
 - The username and password, which are specified as empty strings because `SampleDB` does not require a user name or password

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '')
```

Enter `conn` at the command prompt to see the data.

```
conn =  
  Instance: 'SampleDB'  
  UserName: ''  
  Driver: []  
  URL: []  
  Constructor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.databaseConnect]  
  Message: []  
  Handle: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcConnection]  
  Timeout: 5  
  AutoCommit: 'on'  
  Type: 'Database Object'
```

Note If you are connecting to a database using a JDBC connection, you need to specify different syntax for the `database` function. For more information, see the `database` reference page.

- 3** Use `ping` to check that the database connection status is successful.

```
ping(conn)
DatabaseProductName: 'ACCESS'
  DatabaseProductVersion: '04.00.0000'
    JDBCDriverName: 'JDBC-ODBC Bridge (odbcjt32.dll)'
      JDBCDriverVersion: '2.0001 (04.00.6200)'
        MaxDatabaseConnections: 64
          CurrentUserName: 'admin'
            DatabaseURL: 'jdbc:odbc:SampleDB'
              AutoCommitTransactions: 'True'
```

- 4** Use the `exec` function to open a cursor and execute an SQL statement. Pass the following arguments to `exec`:

- `conn`, the name of the connection object
- `select country from customers`, a SQL statement that selects the country column of data from the customers table

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select country from customers')
```

The `exec` function returns the MATLAB variable `curs`.

```
curs =  
  Attributes: []  
    Data: 0  
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]  
  RowLimit: 0  
  SQLQuery: 'select country from customers'  
  Message: []  
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'  
ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]  
  Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]  
Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]  
  Fetch: 0
```

- 5** The returned data contains strings, so you must convert it to a format that supports strings. Use `setdbprefs` to specify the format `cellarray`:

```
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
```

- 6** Import data into the MATLAB workspace using the `fetch` function. Pass the following arguments to this function:

- `curs`, the cursor object returned by `exec`
- `10`, the maximum number of rows you want `fetch` to return

```
curs = fetch(curs, 10)  
curs =  
  Attributes: []  
    Data: {10x1 cell}  
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]  
  RowLimit: 0  
  SQLQuery: 'select country from customers'  
  Message: []  
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'  
ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]  
  Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]  
Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]  
  Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

The `curs` object contains an element, `Data`, that contains the rows of data in the cell array.

The `Attributes` field is always empty. To view cursor attributes, use the `attr` function.

- 7 Assign the data element, `curs.Data` to the variable `AA` to display the `Data` element of `curs`:

```
AA = curs.Data
AA =
    'Germany'
    'Mexico'
    'Mexico'
    'UK'
    'Sweden'
    'Germany'
    'France'
    'Spain'
    'France'
    'Canada'
```

- 8 To import more rows of data, rerun `fetch` until you retrieve all data.
- 9 Continue with the next example. To stop working now and resume working on the next example at a later time, close the cursor and the connection as follows:

```
close(curs)
close(conn)
```

Viewing Information About Imported Data

This example shows how to view information about imported data and close the connection to the database using the following Database Toolbox functions:

- `attr`
- `close`
- `cols`
- `columnnames`
- `rows`
- `width`

For more information on these functions, see `matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\dbinfodemo.m`.

1 Open the cursor and connection if needed:

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');  
curs = exec(conn, 'select country from customers');  
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat', 'cellarray');  
curs = fetch(curs, 10);
```

2 Use `rows` to return the number of rows in the data set:

```
numrows = rows(curs)  
numrows =  
    10
```

3 Use `cols` to return the number of columns in the data set:

```
numcols = cols(curs)  
numcols =  
    1
```

4 Use `columnnames` to return the names of the columns in the data set:

```
colnames = columnnames(curs)  
colnames =
```

```
'country'
```

- 5** Use `width` to return the column width, or size of the field, for the specified column number:

```
colsize = width(curs, 1)
colsize =
    15
```

- 6** Use `attr` to view multiple attributes for a column:

```
attributes = attr(curs)
attributes =
    fieldName: 'country'
    typeName: 'VARCHAR'
    typeValue: 12
    columnWidth: 15
    precision: []
    scale: []
    currency: 'false'
    readOnly: 'false'
    nullable: 'true'
    Message: []
```

Tip To import multiple columns, include a `colnum` argument in `attr` to specify the number of columns whose information you want.

- 7** Close the cursor.

```
close(curs)
```

- 8** Continue with the next example. To stop working now and resume working on the next example at a later time, close the connection.

```
close(conn)
```

Exporting Data from the MATLAB Workspace to a New Record in a Database

This example does the following:

- 1 Retrieves freight costs from an orders table.
- 2 Calculates the average freight cost and records the date on which the calculation was made.
- 3 Stores this data in a cell array.
- 4 Exports this data to an empty table.

You learn to use the following Database Toolbox functions:

- `get`
- `fastinsert`
- `setdbprefs`

For more information on these functions, see `matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\dbinsertdemo.m`.

- 1 Connect to the data source, `SampleDB`, if needed:

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
```

- 2 Use `setdbprefs` to set the format for retrieved data to numeric:

```
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','numeric')
```

- 3 Import three rows of data the freight column of data from the orders table.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select freight from orders');  
curs = fetch(curs, 3);
```

- 4 Assign the data to the **MATLAB workspace variable** `AA`:

```
AA = curs.Data
```

```
AA =  
    32.3800  
    11.6100  
    65.8300
```

- 5** Calculate average freight cost and assign the number of rows in the array to `numrows`:

```
numrows = rows(curs);
```

- 6** Calculate the average of the data and assign the result to the variable `meanA`:

```
meanA = sum(AA(:))/numrows  
meanA =  
    36.6067
```

- 7** Assign the date on which the calculation was made to the variable `D`:

```
D = '20-Jan-2002';
```

- 8** Assign the date and mean to a cell array to export to a database. Put the date in the first cell of `exdata`:

```
exdata(1,1) = {D}  
exdata =  
    '20-Jan-2002'
```

Put the mean in the second cell of `exdata`:

```
exdata(1,2) = {meanA}  
exdata =  
    '20-Jan-2002'    [36.6067]
```

- 9** Define the names of the columns to which to export data. In this example, the column names are `Calc_Date` and `Avg_Cost`, from the `Avg_Freight_Cost` table in the `SampleDB` database. Assign the cell array containing the column names to the variable `colnames`:

```
colnames = {'Calc_Date', 'Avg_Cost'};
```


- 10** Use the `get` function to determine the current status of the `AutoCommit` database flag. This status determines whether the exported data is automatically committed to the database. If the flag is `off`, you can undo an update; if it is `on`, data is automatically committed to the database.

```
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')
ans =
    on
```

The `AutoCommit` flag is set to `on`, so the exported data is automatically committed to the database.

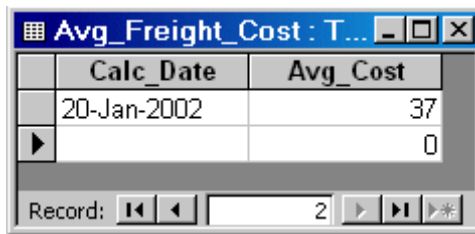
- 11** Use the `fastinsert` function to export the data into the `Avg_Freight_Cost` table. Pass the following arguments to this function:

- `conn`, the connection object for the database
- `Avg_Freight_Cost`, the name of the table to which you are exporting data
- The cell arrays `colnames` and `exdata`

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Avg_Freight_Cost', colnames, exdata)
```

`fastinsert` appends the data as a new record at the end of the `Avg_Freight_Cost` table.

- 12** In Microsoft Access, view the `Avg_Freight_Cost` table to verify the results.



Calc_Date	Avg_Cost
20-Jan-2002	37
	0

Record: 2

The `Avg_Cost` value was rounded to a whole number to match the properties of that field in Access.

- 13** Close the cursor.

```
close(curs)
```

- 14** Continue with the next example. To stop now and resume working with the next example at a later time, close the connection.

```
close(conn)
```

Replacing Existing Data in Databases with Data Exported from the MATLAB Workspace

This example updates the date field that you previously imported into the Avg_Freight_Cost table using the following Database Toolbox functions:

- close
- update

For more information on these functions, see `matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\dbupdatedemo.m`.

- 1 If you have completed the previous example, skip this step. Otherwise, enter the following commands:

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');  
colnames = {'Calc_Date', 'Avg_Cost'};  
D = '20-Jan-2002';  
meanA = 36.6067;  
exdata = {D, meanA}  
exdata =  
    '20-Jan-2002'    [36.6067]
```

- 2 Change the date in the Avg_Freight_Cost table from 20-Jan-2002 to 19-Jan-2002:

```
D = '19-Jan-2002'
```

- 3 Assign the new date value to the newdata cell array.

```
newdata(1,1) = {D}  
newdata =  
    '19-Jan-2002'
```

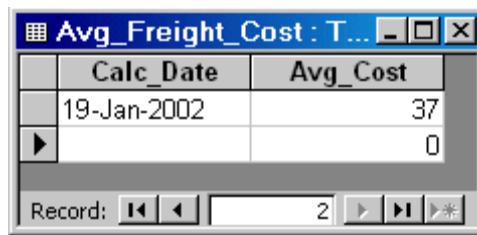
- 4 Specify the record to update in the database by defining a SQL where statement and assigning it to the variable `whereclause`. The record to update is the record whose `Calc_Date` is 20-Jan-2002. Because the date string is within a string, it is embedded within two single quotation marks rather than one.

```
whereclause = 'where Calc_Date = ''20-Jan-2002'' '  
whereclause =  
    where Calc_Date = '20-Jan-2002'
```

- 5** Export the data, replacing the record whose Calc_Date is 20-Jan-2002.

```
update(conn, 'Avg_Freight_Cost', colnames, newdata, whereclause)
```

- 6** In Microsoft Access, view the Avg_Freight_Cost table to verify the results.



Calc_Date	Avg_Cost
19-Jan-2002	37
	0

Record: 2

- 7** Close the cursor and disconnect from the database.

```
close(conn)
```

Exporting Multiple Records from the MATLAB Workspace

This example does the following:

- 1 Imports monthly sales figures for all products from the tutorial database into the MATLAB workspace.
- 2 Computes total sales for each month.
- 3 Exports the totals to a new table.

You use the following Database Toolbox functions:

- `fastinsert`
- `setdbprefs`

For more information on these functions, see `matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\dbinsert2demo.m`.

- 1 Ensure that the tutorial database is writable, that is, not read-only.
- 2 Use the `database` function to connect to the data source, assigning the returned connection object as `conn`. Pass the following arguments to this function:
 - `dbtoolboxdemo`, the name of the data source
 - `username` and `password`, which are passed as empty strings because no user name or password is required to access the database

```
conn = database('dbtoolboxdemo', '', '');
```

- 3 Use the `setdbprefs` function to specify preferences for the retrieved data. Set the data return format to `numeric` and specify that `NULL` values read from the database are converted to 0 in the MATLAB workspace.

```
setdbprefs...  
({'NullNumberRead';'DataReturnFormat'},{'0';'numeric'})
```

When you specify `DataReturnFormat` as `numeric`, the value for `NullNumberRead` must also be `numeric`.

4 Import data from the salesVolume table.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select * from salesVolume');  
curs = fetch(curs);
```

5 Use columnnames to view the column names in the fetched data set:

```
columnnames(curs)  
ans =  
    'StockNumber', 'January', 'February', 'March', 'April',  
    'May', 'June', 'July', 'August', 'September', 'October',  
    'November', 'December'
```

6 View the data for January (column 2).

```
curs.Data(:,2)  
ans =  
    1400  
    2400  
    1800  
    3000  
    4300  
    5000  
    1200  
    3000  
    3000  
     0
```

- 7** Assign the dimensions of the matrix containing the fetched data set to `m` and `n`.

```
[m,n] = size(curs.Data)
m =
    10
n =
    13
```

- 8** Use `m` and `n` to compute monthly totals. The variable `tmp` is the sales volume for all products in a given month `c`. The variable `monthly` is the total sales volume of all products for that month. For example, if `c` is 2, row 1 of `monthly` is the total of all rows in column 2 of `curs.Data`, where column 2 is the sales volume for January.

```
for c = 2:n
    tmp = curs.Data(:,c);
    monthly(c-1,1) = sum(tmp(:));
end
```

View the result.

```
monthly
25100
15621
14606
11944
9965
8643
6525
5899
8632
13170
48345
172000
```

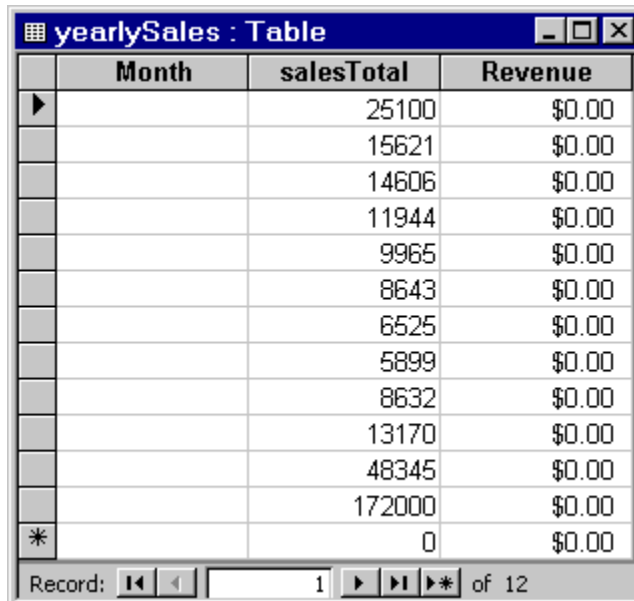
- 9** Create a string array containing the column names into which you want to insert the data, and assign the array to the variable `colnames`.

```
colnames{1,1} = 'salesTotal';
```

- 10** Use `fastinsert` to insert the data into the `yearlySales` table:

```
fastinsert(conn, 'yearlySales', colnames, monthly)
```

- 11** To verify that the data was imported correctly, view the `yearlySales` table in the tutorial database.



	Month	salesTotal	Revenue
▶		25100	\$0.00
		15621	\$0.00
		14606	\$0.00
		11944	\$0.00
		9965	\$0.00
		8643	\$0.00
		6525	\$0.00
		5899	\$0.00
		8632	\$0.00
		13170	\$0.00
		48345	\$0.00
		172000	\$0.00
*		0	\$0.00

Record: 1 of 12

- 12** Close the cursor and the database connection.

```
close(curs)  
close(conn)
```


Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types

This example retrieves images from the SampleDB data source using a sample file that parses image data, `matlabroot/toolbox/database/vqb/parsebinary.m`.

- 1 Connect to the SampleDB data source.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
```

- 2 Specify cellarray as the data return format preference.

```
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray');
```

- 3 Import the EmployeeID and Photo columns of data from the Employees table.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select EmployeeID,Photo from Employees')
curs = fetch(curs);
```

- 4 View the data you imported.

```
curs.Data
ans =

     [1]    [21626x1 int8]
     [2]    [21626x1 int8]
     [3]    [21722x1 int8]
     [4]    [21626x1 int8]
     [5]    [21626x1 int8]
     [6]    [21626x1 int8]
     [7]    [21626x1 int8]
     [8]    [21626x1 int8]
     [9]    [21626x1 int8]
```

Note Some OTHER data type fields may be empty, indicating that the data could not pass through the JDBC/ODBC bridge.

- 5 Assign the image element you want to the variable photo.

```
photo = curs.Data{1,2};
```

- 6 Run `parsebinary`. This program writes the retrieved data to a file, strips ODBC header information from it, and displays `photo` as a bitmap image in a figure window. Ensure that your current directory is writable so that the output of `parsebinary` can be written to it.

```
cd 'I:\MATLABfiles\myfiles'  
parsebinary(photo, 'BMP');
```

For more information on `parsebinary`, enter `help parsebinary` or view the M-file in the MATLAB Editor/Debugger by entering `open parsebinary`.

Working with Database Metadata

In this section...

“Accessing Metadata” on page 5-23

“Resultset Metadata Objects” on page 5-28

Accessing Metadata

In this example, you use the following Database Toolbox functions to access metadata:

- `dmd`
- `get`
- `supports`
- `tables`

1 Connect to the `dbtoolboxdemo` data source.

```
conn = database('dbtoolboxdemo', '', '')
conn =
    Instance: 'dbtoolboxdemo'
    UserName: ''
    Driver: []
    URL: []
    Constructor: [1x1 ...
com.mathworks.toolbox.database.databaseConnect]
    Message: []
    Handle: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcConnection]
    Timeout: 0
    AutoCommit: 'on'
    Type: 'Database Object'
```

2 Use the `dmd` function to create a database metadata object `dbmeta` and return its handle, or identifier:

```
dbmeta = dmd(conn)
dbmeta = DMDHandle: ...
```

```
[1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDatabaseMetaData]
```

- 3** Use the `get` function to assign database properties data, `dbmeta`, to the variable `v`:

```
v = get(dbmeta)
v =
    AllProceduresAreCallable: 1
    AllTablesAreSelectable: 1
    DataDefinitionCausesTransactionCommit: 1
    DataDefinitionIgnoredInTransactions: 0
    DoesMaxRowSizeIncludeBlobs: 0
    Catalogs: {4x1 cell}
    CatalogSeparator: '.'
    CatalogTerm: 'DATABASE'
    DatabaseProductName: 'ACCESS'
    DatabaseProductVersion: '04.00.0000'
    DefaultTransactionIsolation: 2
    DriverMajorVersion: 2
    DriverMinorVersion: 1
    DriverName: [1x31 char]
    DriverVersion: '2.0001 (04.00.6200)'
    ExtraNameCharacters: [1x29 char]
    IdentifierQuoteString: ''
    IsCatalogAtStart: 1
    MaxBinaryLiteralLength: 255
    MaxCatalogNameLength: 260
    MaxCharLiteralLength: 255
    MaxColumnNameLength: 64
    MaxColumnsInGroupBy: 10
    MaxColumnsInIndex: 10
    MaxColumnsInOrderBy: 10
    MaxColumnsInSelect: 255
    MaxColumnsInTable: 255
    MaxConnections: 64
    MaxCursorNameLength: 64
    MaxIndexLength: 255
    MaxProcedureNameLength: 64
    MaxRowSize: 4052
    MaxSchemaNameLength: 0
```

```

MaxStatementLength: 65000
  MaxStatements: 0
MaxTableNameLength: 64
MaxTablesInSelect: 16
MaxUserNameLength: 0
  NumericFunctions: [1x73 char]
  ProcedureTerm: 'QUERY'
  Schemas: {}
  SchemaTerm: ''
  SearchStringEscape: '\\'
  SQLKeywords: [1x461 char]
  StringFunctions: [1x91 char]
  StoresLowerCaseIdentifiers: 0
  StoresLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers: 0
  StoresMixedCaseIdentifiers: 0
  StoresMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers: 1
  StoresUpperCaseIdentifiers: 0
  StoresUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers: 0
  SystemFunctions: ''
  TableTypes: {13x1 cell}
  TimeDateFunctions: [1x111 char]
  TypeInfo: {16x1 cell}
  URL: ...
'jdbc:odbc:dbtoolboxdemo'
  Username: 'admin'
  NullPlusNonNullIsNull: 0
  NullsAreSortedAtEnd: 0
  NullsAreSortedAtStart: 0
  NullsAreSortedHigh: 0
  NullsAreSortedLow: 1
  UsesLocalFilePerTable: 0
  UsesLocalFiles: 1

```

Tip For more information about the database metadata properties returned by `get`, see the methods of the `DatabaseMetaData` object on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

- 4** Some information is too long to fit in the display area of the field, so the size of the field data appears instead. The Catalogs element is shown as a 4-by-1 cell array. View the Catalog information.

```
v.Catalogs
ans =
'D:\Work\databasetoolboxfiles\Nwind'
'D:\Work\databasetoolboxfiles\Nwind_orig'
'D:\Work\databasetoolboxfiles\tutorial'
'D:\Work\databasetoolboxfiles\tutorial_copy'
```

- 5** Use the supports function to see what properties this database supports:

```
a = supports(dbmeta)
a =
    AlterTableWithAddColumn: 1
    AlterTableWithDropColumn: 1
    ANSI92EntryLevelSQL: 1
    ANSI92FullSQL: 0
    ANSI92IntermediateSQL: 0
    CatalogsInDataManipulation: 1
    CatalogsInIndexDefinitions: 1
    CatalogsInPrivilegeDefinitions: 0
    CatalogsInProcedureCalls: 0
    CatalogsInTableDefinitions: 1
    ColumnAliasing: 1
    Convert: 1
    CoreSQLGrammar: 0
    CorrelatedSubqueries: 1
    DataDefinitionAndDataManipulationTransactions: 1
    DataManipulationTransactionsOnly: 0
    DifferentTableCorrelationNames: 0
    ExpressionsInOrderBy: 1
    ExtendedSQLGrammar: 0
    FullOuterJoins: 0
    GroupBy: 1
    GroupByBeyondSelect: 1
    GroupByUnrelated: 0
    IntegrityEnhancementFacility: 0
    LikeEscapeClause: 0
```

```
LimitedOuterJoins: 0
MinimumSQLGrammar: 1
MixedCaseIdentifiers: 1
MixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers: 0
MultipleResultSets: 0
MultipleTransactions: 1
NonNullableColumns: 0
OpenCursorsAcrossCommit: 0
OpenCursorsAcrossRollback: 0
OpenStatementsAcrossCommit: 1
OpenStatementsAcrossRollback: 1
OrderByUnrelated: 0
OuterJoins: 1
PositionedDelete: 0
PositionedUpdate: 0
SchemasInDataManipulation: 0
SchemasInIndexDefinitions: 0
SchemasInPrivilegeDefinitions: 0
SchemasInProcedureCalls: 0
SchemasInTableDefinitions: 0
SelectForUpdate: 0
StoredProcedures: 1
SubqueriesInComparisons: 1
SubqueriesInExists: 1
SubqueriesInIns: 1
SubqueriesInQuantifieds: 1
TableCorrelationNames: 1
Transactions: 1
Union: 1
UnionAll: 1
```

A 1 for a given property indicates that the database supports that property; a 0 means that the database does not support the property.

Tip For more information about properties that the database supports, see the methods of the `DatabaseMetaData` object on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

6 Alternatively, use the `tables` function to retrieve metadata, such as the names and types of the tables in a catalog in the database. Pass the following arguments to this function:

- `dbmeta`, the name of the database metadata object.
- `tutorial`, the name of the catalog from which you want to retrieve table names.

```
t = tables(dbmeta, 'tutorial')
t =
    'MSysAccessObjects'    'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'MSysIMEXColumns'    'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'MSysIMEXSpecs'      'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'MSysObjects'        'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'MSysQueries'        'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'MSysRelationships'  'SYSTEM TABLE'
    'inventoryTable'     'TABLE'
    'productTable'       'TABLE'
    'salesVolume'        'TABLE'
    'suppliers'          'TABLE'
    'yearlySales'        'TABLE'
    'display'            'VIEW'
```

7 Close the database connection.

```
close(conn)
```

Resultset Metadata Objects

Use the `resultset` function to create resultset objects for cursor object. Then, use the `rsmd` function to get metadata information about the resultset objects.

For more information, see the `resultset` and `rsmd` function reference pages.

Using Driver Functions

This example uses the following Database Toolbox functions to create driver and drivermanager objects, and to get and set their properties:

- `drivermanager`
- `driver`
- `get`
- `isdriver`
- `set`

Note There is no equivalent M-file demo available for this example, because this example relies on a specific system-to-JDBC connection and database. Your configuration is different from the one in this example, so you cannot run these examples exactly as written. Instead, substitute appropriate values for your own system. See your database administrator for more information.

1 Connect to the database.

```
c = database('orc1','scott','tiger',...
'oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver',...
'jdbc:oracle:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:');
```

2 Use the `driver` function to construct a driver object and return its handle, for a specified database URL string of the form `jdbc:subprotocol:subname`.

```
d = driver('jdbc:oracle:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:')
DriverHandle: [1x1 oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver]
```

3 Use the `get` function to get information, such as version data, for the driver object.

```
v = get(d)
v =
  MajorVersion: 1
  MinorVersion: 0
```

- 4** Use `isdriver` to verify that `d` is a valid JDBC driver object.

```
isdriver(d)
ans =
     1
```

This result shows that `d` is a valid JDBC driver object. If it is a not valid JDBC driver object, the returned result is 0.

- 5** Use the `drivermanager` function to create a drivermanager object `dm`.

```
dm = drivermanager
```

- 6** Get properties of the drivermanager object.

```
v = get(dm)
v =
    Drivers: {'sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver@761630' ...
             [1x38 char]}
    LoginTimeout: 0
    LogStream: []
```

- 7** Set the `LoginTimeout` value to 10 for all drivers loaded during this session.

```
set(dm, 'LoginTimeout', 10)
```

Verify the `LoginTimeout` value.

```
v = get(dm)
v =
    Drivers: {'sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver@761630'}
    LoginTimeout: 10
    LogStream: []
```

About Objects and Methods in the Database Toolbox Software

This toolbox is an object-oriented application. You do not need to be familiar with the product's object-oriented implementation to use it; this information is provided for reference purposes.

The Database Toolbox software includes the following objects:

- Cursor
- Database
- Database metadata
- Driver
- Drivermanager
- Resultset
- Resultset metadata

Each object has its own method directory, whose name begins with an @ sign, in the *matlabroot/toolbox/database/database* directory. M-file functions in the directory for each object provide methods for operating on the object.

Object-oriented characteristics of the toolbox enable you to:

- Use constructor functions to create and return information about objects.

For example, to create a cursor object containing query results, run the `fetch` (`cursor.fetch`) function. The object and stored information about the object are returned. Because objects are MATLAB structures, you can view elements of the returned object.

This example uses the `fetch` function to create a cursor object `curs`.

```
curs =  
    Attributes: []  
        Data: {10x1 cell}  
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]  
    RowLimit: 0  
    SQLQuery: 'select country from customers'  
    Message: []  
        Type: 'Database Cursor Object'  
    ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]  
        Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]  
    Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]  
        Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

View the contents of the `Data` element in the cursor object.

```
curs.Data  
ans =  
    'Germany'  
    'Mexico'  
    'Mexico'  
    'UK'  
    'Sweden'  
    'Germany'  
    'France'  
    'Spain'  
    'France'
```

- Use overloaded functions.
Objects allow the use of overloaded functions, which simplify usage because you only need to use one function to operate on objects. For example, use the `get` function to view properties of an object.
- Create custom methods that operate on Database Toolbox objects and store them in the MATLAB workspace as M-files. For more information, see “Methods — Defining Class Operations” in the *Developing MATLAB Classes* documentation.

Function Reference

Utilities (p. 6-2)	Settings for login time, retrieval format, and more
Database Connection (p. 6-2)	Create, test, close, and set parameters for database connection
SQL Cursor (p. 6-3)	Set parameters for and execute query
Data Import (p. 6-3)	Import data from database to the MATLAB workspace, and get information about imported data
Database Metadata Object (p. 6-4)	Information about database data
Data Export (p. 6-5)	Export data from the MATLAB workspace to database
Driver Object (p. 6-5)	Construct and get information about database driver
Drivermanager Object (p. 6-6)	Construct and get information about database drivermanager
ResultSet Object (p. 6-6)	Construct and get information about resultset
ResultSet Metadata Object (p. 6-6)	Construct and get information about resultset metadata
Visual Query Builder (p. 6-7)	Start query builder GUI and configure JDBC data source

Utilities

<code>logintimeout</code>	Set or get time allowed to establish database connection
<code>setdbprefs</code>	Set preferences for retrieval format, errors, NULLs, and more

Database Connection

<code>close</code>	Close database connection, cursor, or resultset object
<code>database</code>	Connect to database
<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>getdatasources</code>	Return names of ODBC and JDBC data sources on system
<code>isconnection</code>	Detect whether database connections are valid
<code>isreadonly</code>	Detect whether database connection is read-only
<code>ping</code>	Get status information about database connection
<code>set</code>	Set properties for database, cursor, or drivermanager object
<code>setdbprefs</code>	Set preferences for retrieval format, errors, NULLs, and more
<code>sql2native</code>	Convert JDBC SQL grammar to SQL grammar native to system

SQL Cursor

<code>close</code>	Close database connection, cursor, or resultset object
<code>exec</code>	Execute SQL statement and open cursor
<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>querytimeout</code>	Get time specified for SQL queries to succeed
<code>runstoredprocedure</code>	Call stored procedure with input and output parameters
<code>set</code>	Set properties for database, cursor, or drivermanager object

Data Import

<code>attr</code>	Retrieve attributes of columns in fetched data set
<code>cols</code>	Retrieve number of columns in fetched data set
<code>columnnames</code>	Retrieve names of columns in fetched data set
<code>cursor.fetch</code>	Import data into MATLAB workspace from cursor object created by <code>exec</code>
<code>database.fetch</code>	Execute SQL statement to import data into MATLAB workspace
<code>fetch</code>	<code>cursor.fetch</code> or <code>database.fetch</code>
<code>fetchmulti</code>	Import data from multiple resultsets
<code>querybuilder</code>	Start SQL query builder GUI to import and export data

rows	Return number of rows in fetched data set
width	Return field size of column in fetched data set

Database Metadata Object

bestrowid	Unique identifier for row in database table
columnprivileges	List database column privileges
columns	Return database table column names
crossreference	Retrieve information about primary and foreign keys
dmd	Construct database metadata object
exportedkeys	Retrieve information about exported foreign keys
get	Retrieve object properties
importedkeys	Return information about imported foreign keys
indexinfo	Return indices and statistics for database tables
primarykeys	Get primary key information for database table or schema
procedurecolumns	Get stored procedure parameters and result columns of catalogs
procedures	Get stored procedures for catalogs
supports	Detect whether property is supported by database metadata object
tableprivileges	Return database table privileges

<code>tables</code>	Return database table names
<code>versioncolumns</code>	Automatically update table columns

Data Export

<code>commit</code>	Make database changes permanent
<code>insert</code>	Add MATLAB data to database tables (deprecated; use <code>fastinsert</code> instead)
<code>querybuilder</code>	Start SQL query builder GUI to import and export data
<code>rollback</code>	Undo database changes
<code>update</code>	Replace data in database table with MATLAB data

Driver Object

<code>driver</code>	Construct database driver object
<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>isdriver</code>	Detect whether driver is valid JDBC driver object
<code>isjdbc</code>	Detect whether driver is JDBC compliant
<code>isurl</code>	Detect whether database URL is valid
<code>register</code>	Load database driver
<code>unregister</code>	Unload database driver

Drivermanager Object

<code>drivermanager</code>	Construct database drivermanager object
<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>set</code>	Set properties for database, cursor, or drivermanager object

ResultSet Object

<code>clearwarnings</code>	Clear warnings for database connection or resultset
<code>close</code>	Close database connection, cursor, or resultset object
<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>isnullcolumn</code>	Detect whether last record read in resultset is NULL
<code>namecolumn</code>	Map resultset column name to resultset column index
<code>resultset</code>	Construct resultset object

ResultSet Metadata Object

<code>get</code>	Retrieve object properties
<code>rsmd</code>	Construct resultset metadata object

Visual Query Builder

confds

Configure JDBC data source for Visual Query Builder

querybuilder

Start SQL query builder GUI to import and export data

Functions — Alphabetical List

attr

Purpose Retrieve attributes of columns in fetched data set

Syntax
`attributes = attr(curs, colnum)`
`attributes = attr(curs)`

Description

- `attributes = attr(curs, colnum)` retrieves attribute information for:
 - The column number `colnum`
 - in the fetched data set `curs`
- `attributes = attr(curs)` retrieves attribute information for all columns in the fetched data set `curs` and stores the data in a cell array.
- `attributes = attr(colnum)` displays attributes of column `colnum`.

A list of returned attributes appears in the following table.

Attribute	Description
<code>fieldName</code>	Name of the column
<code>typeName</code>	Data type
<code>typeValue</code>	Numerical representation of the data type
<code>columnWidth</code>	Size of the field
<code>precision</code>	Precision value for floating and double data types; an empty value is returned for strings
<code>scale</code>	Precision value for real and numeric data types; an empty value is returned for strings
<code>currency</code>	If <code>true</code> , data format is currency
<code>readOnly</code>	If <code>true</code> , data cannot be overwritten
<code>nullable</code>	If <code>true</code> , data can be NULL
<code>Message</code>	Error message returned by <code>fetch</code>

Examples

Example 1: Get Attributes for One Column

Get column attributes for the fourth column of a fetched data set.

```
attr(curs, 4)

ans =
  fieldName: 'Age'
  typeName: 'LONG'
  typeValue: 4
  columnWidth: 11
  precision: []
  scale: []
  currency: 'false'
  readOnly: 'false'
  nullable: 'true'
  Message: []
```

Example 2: Get Attributes for All Columns

1 Get column attributes for curs and assign them to attributes.

```
attributes = attr(curs)
```

2 View the attributes of column 4.

```
attributes(4)
ans =
  fieldName: 'Age'
  typeName: 'LONG'
  typeValue: 4
  columnWidth: 11
  precision: []
  scale: []
  currency: 'false'
  readOnly: 'false'
  nullable: 'true'
  Message: []
```

attr

See Also

`cols`, `columnnames`, `columns`, `cursor.fetch`, `dmd`, `get`, `tables`, `width`

Purpose	Unique identifier for row in database table
Syntax	<pre>b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch') b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')</pre>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')</code> returns the optimal set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a row in the schema <code>sch</code>, in the catalog <code>cata</code>, for the database whose database metadata object is <code>dbmeta</code>. <p><code>b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')</code> returns the optimal set of columns that uniquely identifies a row in table <code>tab</code>, in the schema <code>sch</code>, in the catalog <code>cata</code>, for the database whose database metadata object is <code>dbmeta</code>.</p>
Examples	<p>Run <code>bestrowid</code>, passing it the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>dbmeta</code>, the database metadata object• <code>msdb</code>, the catalog• <code>geck</code>, the schema• <code>builds</code>, the table <pre>b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'msdb', 'geck', 'builds') b = 'build_id'</pre> <p>The result indicates that each entry in the <code>build_id</code> column is unique and identifies the row.</p>
See Also	<code>columns</code> , <code>dmd</code> , <code>get</code> , <code>tables</code>

clearwarnings

Purpose Clear warnings for database connection or resultset

Syntax `clearwarnings(conn)`
`clearwarnings(rset)`

Description

- `clearwarnings(conn)` clears warnings reported for the database connection object `conn`.
- `clearwarnings(rset)` clears warnings reported for the resultset object `rset`.

Tip For command-line help on `clearwarnings`, use the overloaded methods:

```
help database/clearwarnings
help resultset/clearwarnings
```

Examples `clearwarnings(conn)` clears reported warnings for the database connection object `conn`.

See Also `database`, `get`, `resultset`

Purpose Close database connection, cursor, or resultset object

Syntax `close(object)`

Description `close(object)` closes `object`, which frees up resources. Allowable objects for `close` are listed in the following table.

Object	Description	Action Performed by <code>close(object)</code>
<code>conn</code>	Database connection object	Closes <code>conn</code>
<code>curs</code>	Cursor object	Closes <code>curs</code>
<code>rset</code>	Resultset object	Closes <code>rset</code>

Database connections, cursors, and resultsets remain open until you close them using the `close` function. Always close a cursor, connection, or resultset when you finish using it. Close a cursor before closing the connection used for that cursor.

Note The MATLAB software session closes open cursors and connections when exiting, but the database might not free up the cursors and connections.

Tip For command-line help on `close`, use the overloaded methods:

```
help database/close
help cursor/close
help resultset/close
```

close

Examples

Close the cursor `curs` and the connection `conn`.

```
close(curs)
close(conn)
```

See Also

`cursor.fetch`, `database`, `exec`, `resultset`

Purpose

Retrieve number of columns in fetched data set

Syntax

```
numcols = cols(curs)
```

Description

`numcols = cols(curs)` returns the number of columns in the fetched data set `curs`.

Examples

Display three columns in the fetched data set `curs`.

```
numcols = cols(curs)
```

```
numcols =  
3
```

See Also

`attr`, `columnnames`, `columnprivileges`, `columns`, `cursor.fetch`, `get`, `rows`, `width`

columnnames

Purpose Retrieve names of columns in fetched data set

Syntax FIELDSTRING = columnnames(CURSOR)
FIELDSTRING = columnnames(CURSOR, BCELLARRAY)

Description FIELDSTRING = columnnames(CURSOR) returns the column names of the data selected from a database table. The column names are enclosed in quotes and separated by commas.

FIELDSTRING = columnnames(CURSOR, BCELLARRAY) returns the column names as a cell array of strings when BCELLARRAY is set to true.

Examples **1** Run a SQL query to return all columns from the Microsoft Access Northwind database employees table:

```
'select * from employees'
```

2 Use columnnames to retrieve all column names for the selected columns:

```
fieldString = columnnames(cursor)  
fieldString =  
'EmployeeID', 'LastName', 'FirstName', 'Title',  
'TitleOfCourtesy', 'BirthDate', 'HireDate', 'Address',  
'City', 'Region', 'PostalCode', 'Country', 'HomePhone',
```

See Also attr, cols, columnprivileges, columns, cursor.fetch, get, width

Purpose

List database column privileges

Syntax

```
lp = columnprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
lp = columnprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab', 'l')
```

Description

- `lp = columnprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns a list of privileges for:
 - All columns in the table `tab`
 - In the schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `lp = columnprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab', 'l')` returns a list of privileges for:
 - column `l` in the table `tab`
 - In the schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples

1 Use `columnprivileges`, passing in the following arguments:

- The database metadata object `dbmeta`
- The catalog `msdb`
- The schema `geck`
- The table `builds`
- The column name `build_id`

```
lp = columnprivileges(dbmeta, 'msdb', 'geck', 'builds', ...
'build_id')
lp =
    'builds'      'build_id'      {1x4 cell}
```

columnprivileges

This result shows:

- The table name, `builds`, in column 1
- The column name, `build_id`, in column 2
- The column privileges, `lp`, in column 3

2 View the contents of the third column in `lp`.

```
lp{1,3}
ans =
      'INSERT'      'REFERENCES'      'SELECT'      'UPDATE'
```

See Also

`cols`, `columns`, `columnnames`, `dmd`, `get`

Purpose

Return database table column names

Syntax

```
l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata')
l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
```

Description

- `l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns a list of:
 - All column names in the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns a list of:
 - All column names in the schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns a list of columns for:
 - The table `tab`
 - In the schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples

1 Run `columns`, passing it the following arguments:

- The database metadata object `dbmeta`
- The catalog `orcl`
- The schema `schSCOTT`

```
l = columns(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT')
l =
      'BONUS'          {1x4 cell}
      'DEPT'           {1x3 cell}
```

columns

```
'EMP'          {1x8 cell}
'SALGRADE'     {1x3 cell}
'TRIAL'        {1x3 cell}
```

The results show the names of the five tables in `dbmeta`, and cell arrays containing the column names in each table.

2 View the column names for the `BONUS` table:

```
l{1,2}
ans =
    'ENAME'    'JOB'    'SAL'    'COMM'
```

See Also

`attr`, `bestrowid`, `cols`, `columnnames`, `columnprivileges`, `dmd`, `get`, `versioncolumns`

Purpose Make database changes permanent

Syntax `commit(conn)`

Description `commit(conn)` makes permanent changes made to the database connection `conn` since the last `commit` or `rollback` function was run. To run this function, the `AutoCommit` flag for `conn` must be `off`.

Examples **Example 1: Check the Status of the Autocommit Flag**

Check that the status of the `AutoCommit` flag for connection `conn` is `off`.

```
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')
ans =
off
```

Example 2: Commit Data to a Database

- 1 Insert `exdata` into the columns `DEPTNO`, `DNAME`, and `LOC` in the table `DEPT`, for the data source `conn`.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'DEPT', {'DEPTNO'; 'DNAME'; 'LOC'}, ...
exdata)
```

- 2 Commit this data.

```
commit(conn)
```

See Also `database`, `exec`, `fastinsert`, `get`, `rollback`, `update`

confds

Purpose

Configure JDBC data source for Visual Query Builder

GUI Alternatives

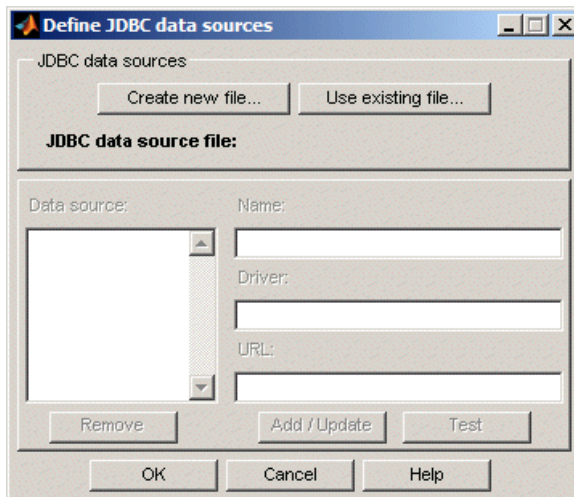
Select **Define JDBC data sources** from the Visual Query Builder **Query** menu.

Syntax

confds

Description

confds displays the VQB Define JDBC data sources dialog box. Use confds only to build and run queries using Visual Query Builder with JDBC drivers.



For information about how to use the Define JDBC data sources dialog box to configure JDBC drivers, see “Setting Up Data Sources for Use with JDBC Drivers” in the *Database Toolbox Getting Started Guide*.

Tip Use the database function to define JDBC data sources programmatically.

See Also database, querybuilder

crossreference

Purpose Retrieve information about primary and foreign keys

Syntax

```
f = crossreference(dbmeta, 'pcata', 'psch', 'ptab', 'fcata',  
                  'fsch', 'ftab')
```

Description `f = crossreference(dbmeta, 'pcata', 'psch', 'ptab', 'fcata', 'fsch', 'ftab')` returns information about the relationship between foreign keys and primary keys for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`. The primary key information is for:

- The table `ptab`
- In the primary schema `psch`
- Of the primary catalog `pcata`

The foreign key information is for:

- The foreign table `ftab`
- In the foreign schema `fsch`
- Of the foreign catalog `fcata`

Examples Run `crossreference` to get primary and foreign key information given the following arguments:

- The database metadata object `dbmeta`
- The primary and foreign catalog `orcl`
- The primary and foreign schema `SCOTT`
- The table `DEPT` that contains the referenced primary key
- The table `EMP` that contains the foreign key

```
f = crossreference(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT', 'DEPT', ...  
                  'orcl', 'SCOTT', 'EMP')  
f = Columns 1 through 7
```

```

'orcl'   'SCOTT'   'DEPT'   'DEPTNO'   'orcl' ...
'SCOTT'   'EMP'
Columns 8 through 13
'DEPTNO'   '1'   'null'   '1'   'FK_DEPTNO' ...
'PK_DEPT'

```

The results show the following primary and foreign key information.

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog that contains primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	orcl
2	Schema that contains primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	SCOTT
3	Table that contains primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	DEPT
4	Column name of primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	DEPTNO
5	Catalog that has foreign key	orcl
6	Schema that has foreign key	SCOTT
7	Table that has foreign key	EMP
8	Foreign key column name that references the primary key in another table	DEPTNO
9	Sequence number within foreign key	1
10	Update rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key updates	null
11	Delete rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key is deleted	1

crossreference

Column	Description	Value
12	Foreign imported key name	FK_DEPTNO
13	Primary key name in referenced table	PK_DEPT

There is only one foreign key in the schema SCOTT. The table DEPT contains a primary key DEPTNO that is referenced by the field DEPTNO in the table EMP. The field DEPTNO in the table EMP table is a foreign key.

Tip For a description of the codes for update and delete rules, see the `getCrossReference` property on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

See Also

dmd, exportedkeys, get, importedkeys, primarykeys

Purpose Import data into MATLAB workspace from cursor object created by `exec`

GUI Alternatives Retrieve data using Visual Query Builder. For more information about Visual Query Builder, see Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”.

Syntax

```
curs = fetch(curs, RowLimit)
curs = fetch(curs)
```

Description

- `curs = fetch(curs, RowLimit)` imports rows of data into the object `curs` from the open SQL cursor `curs`, up to the maximum `RowLimit`.
- `curs = fetch(curs)` imports rows of data from the open SQL cursor `curs` into the object `curs`, up to `RowLimit`. Use the `set` function to specify `RowLimit`.

Data is stored in a MATLAB cell array, structure, or numeric matrix. It is a best practice to assign the object returned by `fetch` to the variable `curs` from the open SQL cursor. This practice results in only one open cursor object, which consumes less memory than multiple open cursor objects.

The next time `fetch` is run, records are imported starting with the row following the specified `RowLimit`. If you do not specify a `RowLimit`, `fetch` imports all remaining rows of data.

Fetching large amounts of data can result in memory or speed issues. In this case, use `RowLimit` to limit how much data you retrieve at once.

Remarks This page documents `fetch` for a cursor object. For more information about the use of `fetch`, `cursor.fetch`, and `database.fetch`, see `fetch`. Unless otherwise noted, `fetch` in this documentation refers to `cursor.fetch`, rather than `database.fetch`.

Examples **Example 1: Import All Rows of Data**

- 1 Use `fetch` to import all data into the cursor object `curs`, and store the data in a cell array contained in the cursor object field `curs.Data`.

```
curs = fetch(curs)
curs =
    Attributes: []
        Data: {91x1 cell}
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
    RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: 'select country from customers'
    Message: []
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
    Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
    Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

- 2 Display data in `curs.Data`. Due to space constraints, only a portion of the returned data appears here.

```
curs.Data
ans =
    'Germany'
    'Mexico'
    'Mexico'
    'UK'
    'Sweden'
    .
    .
    .
    'USA'
    'Finland'
    'Poland'
```

Example 2 – Import a Specified Number of Rows

1

- a Use the RowLimit argument to retrieve only the first three rows of data.

```

curs = fetch(curs, 3)
curs =
    Attributes: []
           Data: {3x1 cell}
 DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
      RowLimit: 0
   SQLQuery: 'select country from customers'
      Message: []
           Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
      ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
           Cursor: ...
 [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
      Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
           Fetch: ...
 [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]

```

- b View the data.

```

curs.Data
ans =
    'Germany'
    'Mexico'
    'Mexico'

```

2

- a Rerun the fetch function to return the second three rows of data.

```

curs = fetch(curs, 3);

```

- b View the data.

```

curs.Data
ans =
    'UK'

```

```
'Sweden'  
'Germany'
```

Example 3 – Import Rows Iteratively until You Retrieve All Data

Use the RowLimit argument to retrieve the first ten rows of data, and then rerun the import using a while loop, retrieving ten rows at a time. Continue until you have retrieved all data, which occurs when curs.Data is 'No Data'.

```
% Initialize RowLimit (fetchsize)  
fetchsize = 10  
% Check for more data. Retrieve and display all data.  
while ~strcmp(curs.Data, 'No Data')  
    curs=fetch(curs,fetchsize);  
    curs.Data(:)  
end  
ans =  
    'No Data'
```

Example 4 – Import Numeric Data

Import a column of numeric data, using the setdbprefs function to specify numeric as the format for the retrieved data.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');  
curs=exec(conn, 'select all UnitsInStock from Products');  
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','numeric')  
curs=fetch(curs,3);  
curs.Data  
ans =  
    39  
    17  
    13
```

Example 5 – Import BOOLEAN Data

- 1 Import data that includes a BOOLEAN field, using the `setdbprefs` function to specify `cellarray` as the format for the retrieved data.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
curs=exec(conn, 'select ProductName, ...
Discontinued fromProducts');
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
curs=fetch(curs,5);
A=curs.Data
A =
    'Chai'                [0]
    'Chang'               [0]
    'Aniseed Syrup'      [0]
    [1x28 char]          [0]
    [1x22 char]          [1]
```

- 2 View the class of the second column of A:

```
class(A{1,2})
ans =
logical
```

See Also

`attr`, `cols`, `columnnames`, `database`, `database.fetch`, `exec`, `fetch`, `fetchmulti`, `get`, `logical`, `rows`, `resultset`, `set`, `width`, Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”,

“Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 5-21

database

Purpose Connect to database

GUI Alternatives Connect to databases using Visual Query Builder. For more information on Visual Query Builder, see Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”.

Syntax

```
conn = database('datasourcename', 'username', 'password')
conn = database('databasename', 'username', ...
'password', 'driver', 'databaseurl')
```

Description

`conn = database('datasourcename', 'username', 'password')` connects a MATLAB software session to a database via an ODBC driver and assigns the returned connection object to `conn`. The arguments passed to this function are as follows:

- `datasourcename`: The data source to which you connect.
- `username` and `password` are the user name and password required to connect to the database. If a user name or password are not required to connect to your database, specify empty strings for these arguments.

`conn = database('databasename', 'username', ... 'password', 'driver', 'databaseurl')` connects a MATLAB software session to a database and assigns the returned connection object to `conn`. The arguments passed to this function are as follows:

- `databasename`: The name of the database to which you connect.
- `driver`: The name of your JDBC driver.

Note The JDBC driver is sometimes referred to as the *class* that implements the Sun Java SQL driver for your database.

- **username and password:** The user name and password required to connect to the database. If a user name or password are not required to connect to your database, specify empty strings for these arguments.
- **Find the correct driver name**

databaseurl: A JDBC URL object of the form `jdbc:subprotocol:subname`. *subprotocol* is a database type, such as Oracle. *subname* may contain other information used by driver, such as the location of the database and/or a port number. *subname* may take the form `//hostname:port/databasename`.

If `database` establishes a database connection, it returns information about the connection object, as shown in the following example:

```
Instance: 'SampleDB'
UserName: ''
Driver: []
URL: []
Constructor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.databaseConnect]
Message: []
Handle: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcConnection]
Timeout: 0
AutoCommit: 'off'
Type: 'Database Object'
```

Examples

Example 1 – Establish an ODBC Connection

Connect to an ODBC data source called Pricing, specifying user name mike, and password bravo.

```
conn = database('Pricing', 'mike', 'bravo');
```

Example 2 – Establish an ODBC Connection without Specifying a User Name and Password

Connect to an ODBC data source SampleDB where a user name and password are not required to access the database.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
```

Example 3 – Establish a JDBC Connection

In this example, you establish a JDBC connection by passing the following arguments to the database function:

- `oracle`, the database to which you connect
- `scott` and `tiger`, the required user name and password
- `oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`, the oci7 JDBC driver name
- `jdbc:oracle:oci7`, the URL that specifies the location of the database server

```
conn = database('oracle', 'scott', 'tiger', ...  
               'oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver', 'jdbc:oracle:oci7:');
```

The JDBC name and URL take different forms for different databases, as shown in the examples in the following table.

JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax

Database	JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax
IBM Informix	JDBC driver: <code>com.informix.jdbc.IfxDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:informix-sqli://161.144.202.206:3000:INFORMIXSERVER=stars</code>
MySQL	JDBC driver: <code>twz1.jdbc.mysql.jdbcMySQLDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:z1MySQL://natasha:3306/metrics</code> JDBC driver: <code>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:mysql://devmetrics.mrkps.com/testing</code>
Oracle oci7 drivers	JDBC driver: <code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:oracle:oci7:@rex</code>

JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax (Continued)

Database	JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax
Oracle oci8 drivers	JDBC driver: <code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:oracle:oci8:@111.222.333.44:1521:</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:oracle:oci8:@frug</code>
Oracle thin drivers	JDBC driver: <code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:oracle:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:</code>
Oracle 10 connections with JDBC (thin drivers)	JDBC driver: <code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:oracle:thin:</code> (do not specify the target name and port) In this example, the target machine on which the database server resides is 144.212.123.24 and the port number is 1822.
PostgreSQL	JDBC driver: <code>org.postgresql.Driver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:postgresql://masd/MOSE</code>
PostgreSQL with SSL connection	JDBC driver: <code>org.postgresql.Driver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:postgresql:servername:dbname:ssl=true&sslfactory=org.postgresql.ssl.NonValidatingFactory&</code> (the trailing & is required)
Microsoft SQL Server	JDBC driver: <code>com.microsoft.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver</code> Database URL: <code>jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:port;database=databasename</code>

JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax (Continued)

Database	JDBC Name and URL Example Syntax
	<p>Note For MS SQL Server 2005, the Driver and URL syntax has changed to:</p> <p>JDBC driver: <code>com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver</code></p> <p>Database URL: <code>sqlserver://localhost:port;database=databasename</code></p>
Sybase SQL Server and Sybase SQL Anywhere	<p>JDBC driver: <code>com.sybase.jdbc.SybDriver</code></p> <p>Database URL: <code>jdbc:sybase:Tds:yourhostname:yourportnumber/</code></p>

See Also

`close`, `dmd`, `exec`, `fastinsert`, `get`, `getdatasources`, `isconnection`, `isreadonly`, `logintimeout`, `ping`, `supports`, `update`, Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”

Purpose Execute SQL statement to import data into MATLAB workspace

Syntax

```
results = fetch(conn, sqlquery)
results = fetch(conn, sqlquery, RowInc)
```

Description

- `results = fetch(conn, sqlquery)` executes the SQL statement `sqlquery` and imports data for the open connection object `conn`. `results` is a cell array, structure, or numeric matrix, based on specifications set by `setdbprefs`.
- `results = fetch(conn, sqlquery, RowInc)` executes the SQL statement `sqlquery` and imports `RowInc` rows of data at a time, given the open connection object `conn`. Data is stored in a MATLAB cell array, structure, or numeric matrix, based on specifications set by `setdbprefs`.

`RowInc`, manages speed and memory issues. It is a good practice to use `RowInc` when importing large amounts of data.

For more information on SQL statements, see `exec`.

Remarks

- This page documents `fetch` for a database object. For more information about the relationship with `cursor.fetch`, see `fetch`.
- The order of records in your database does not remain constant. Use the values in column names to identify records. Use the SQL `ORDER BY` command in your `sqlquery` statement to sort data.

Examples

Example 1 – Import Data

1 Import the country column from the customers table in the SampleDB database.

```
conn= database('SampleDB','','');
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
results=fetch(conn, 'select country from customers')

results =
```

database.fetch

```
'Germany '  
'Mexico '  
'Mexico '  
'UK '  
'Sweden '  
  
...  
  
'Finland '  
'Brazil '  
'USA '  
'Finland '  
'Poland '
```

2 View the size of the cell array into which the results were returned.

```
size(results)ans =  
  
91    1
```

Tip Try running this example using the `rowinc` argument to address memory and speed issues.

Example 2— Import Two Columns of Data and View Information

- 1 Import the ProductName and Discontinued columns from the SampleDB database.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
results=fetch(conn, 'select ProductName, Discontinued from Products');
```

- 2 View the size of the cell array into which the results were returned.

```
size(results)
ans =

    77     2
```

- 3 To see the results for the first row of data, run:

```
results(1,:)
ans =

    'Chai'     [0]
```

- 4 View the data type of the second element in the first row of data.

```
class(results{1,2})
ans =

    logical
```

See Also

cursor.fetch, database, exec, fetch, logical,

“Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 5-21

dmd

Purpose Construct database metadata object

Syntax `dbmeta = dmd(conn)`

Description `dbmeta = dmd(conn)` constructs a database metadata object for the database connection `conn`. Use `get` and `supports` to obtain properties of `dbmeta`. Use `dmd` and `get(dbmeta)` to obtain information you need about a database, such as table names required to retrieve data.

For a list of functions that operate on database metadata objects, enter:

```
help dmd/Contents
```

- Examples**
- `dbmeta = dmd(conn)` creates a database metadata object `dbmeta` for the database connection `conn`.
 - `v = get(dbmeta)` lists properties of the database metadata object.

See Also `columns`, `database`, `get`, `supports`, `tables`

Purpose Construct database driver object

Syntax `d = driver('s')`

Description `d = driver('s')` constructs a database driver object `d` from `s`, where `s` is a database URL string of the form `jdbc:odbc:<name>` or `<name>`. The driver object `d` is the first driver that recognizes `s`.

Examples `d = driver('jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:')` creates driver object `d`.

See Also `get`, `isdriver`, `isjdbc`, `isurl`, `register`

drivermanager

Purpose Construct database drivermanager object

Syntax `dm = drivermanager`

Description `dm = drivermanager` constructs a database drivermanager object which comprises the properties for all loaded database drivers. Use `get` and `set` to obtain and change the properties of `dm`.

Examples

- `dm = drivermanager` creates a database drivermanager object `dm`.
- `get(dm)` returns properties of the drivermanager object `dm`.

See Also `get`, `register`, `set`

Purpose	Execute SQL statement and open cursor
GUI Alternatives	Query databases using Visual Query Builder. For more information on Visual Query Builder, see Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”.
Syntax	<code>curs = exec(conn, 'sqlquery')</code>
Description	<p><code>curs = exec(conn, 'sqlquery')</code> executes the SQL statement <code>sqlquery</code> for the database connection <code>conn</code>, and opens a cursor.</p> <p>Running <code>exec</code> returns the cursor object to the variable <code>curs</code> and returns additional information about the cursor object. The <code>sqlquery</code> argument can be a stored procedure for that database connection, of the form <code>{call sp_name (parm1,parm2,...)}</code>.</p>
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After opening a cursor, use <code>fetch</code> to import data from the cursor. Use <code>resultset</code>, <code>rsmd</code>, and <code>statement</code> to get properties of the cursor.• Use <code>querytimeout</code> to specify the maximum amount of time for which <code>exec</code> tries to execute the SQL statement.• You can have multiple cursors open at one time.• A cursor stays open until you close it using the <code>close</code> function.• Unless noted in this reference page, the <code>exec</code> function supports all valid SQL statements, such as nested queries.• The order of records in your database is not constant. Use values in column names to identify records. Use the SQL <code>ORDER BY</code> command to sort records.• Before you modify database tables, ensure that the database is not open for editing. If you try to edit the database while it is open, you receive the following MATLAB error: <pre>[Vendor][ODBC Driver] The database engine could not lock table 'TableName' because it is already in use by another person or process.</pre>

- For Microsoft Excel, tables in `sqlquery` are Excel® worksheets. By default, some worksheet names include \$. To select data from a worksheet with this name format, use a SQL statement of the form:
`select * from "Sheet1$" (or 'Sheet1$')`.
- You may experience issues with text field formats in the Microsoft SQL Server database management system. Workarounds for these issues include:
 - Converting fields of format `NVARCHAR`, `TEXT`, `NTEXT`, and `VARCHAR` to `CHAR` in the database.
 - Using `sqlquery` to convert data to `VARCHAR`. For example, run a `sqlquery` statement of the form `'select convert(varchar(20), field1) from table1'`
- The PostgreSQL database management system supports multidimensional fields, but SQL `select` statements fail when retrieving these fields unless you specify an index.
- Some databases require that you include a symbol, such as #, before and after a date in a query. For example:

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select * from mydb where mydate > #03/05/2005#')
```

Examples

Example 1 – Select Data from a Database Table

Select data from the customers table that you access using the database connection conn. Assign the returned cursor object to the variable curs.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'select * from customers')
curs =
    Attributes: []
           Data: 0
 DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
           RowLimit: 0
           SQLQuery: 'select * from customers'
           Message: []
           Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
 ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
           Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
           Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
           Fetch: 0
```

Example 2 – Select One Column of Data from Database Table

Select country data from the customers table that you access using the database connection conn. Assign the SQL statement to the variable sqlquery and assign the returned cursor to the variable curs.

```
sqlquery = 'select country from customers';
curs = exec(conn, sqlquery);
```

Example 3 – Use a Variable in a Query

- 1 Select data from the customers table that you access using the database connection conn, where country is a variable. In this example, you are prompted to specify your country. Your input is assigned to the variable UserCountry.

```
UserCountry = input('Enter your country: ', 's')
```

2 You are prompted as follows:

Enter your country:

Enter:

Mexico

3 To perform the query using your input, run:

```
curs = exec(conn, ...
    ['select * from customers where country= ' '''' UserCountry '''''])
curs=fetch(curs)
```

The select statement is created by using square brackets to concatenate the two strings `select * from customers where country = and 'UserCountry'`. The pairs of four quotation marks are needed to create the pair of single quotation marks that appears in the SQL statement around `UserCountry`. The outer two marks delineate the next string to concatenate, and two marks are required inside them to denote a quotation mark inside a string.

Tip Without using a variable, the function to retrieve the data would be:

```
curs = exec(conn, ['select * from customers where country = '...
    ''Mexico'''])
curs=fetch(curs)
```

Example 4 – Roll Back or Commit Data Exported to Database Table

Use `exec` to roll back or commit data after running a `fastinsert`, `insert`, or `update` for which the `AutoCommit` flag is off.

- To roll back data for the database connection `conn`.

```
exec(conn, 'rollback')
```

- To commit the data, run:

```
exec(conn, 'commit');
```

Example 5 – Change Database Connection Catalog

Change the catalog for the database connection `conn` to `intlprice`.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'Use intlprice');
```

Example 6 – Create a Table and Add a New Column

This example creates a table and adds a new column to it.

- 1** Use the SQL `CREATE` command to create the table.

```
mktab = 'CREATE TABLE Person(LastName varchar, ...  
      FirstName varchar,Address varchar,Age int)'
```

- 2** Create the table for the database connection object `conn`.

```
exec(conn, mktab);
```

- 3** Use the SQL `ALTER` command to add a new column, `City`, to the table.

```
a = exec(conn, ...  
      'ALTER TABLE Person ADD City varchar(30)')
```

Example 7 – Run a Simple Stored Procedure

- Execute the stored procedure `sp_customer_list` for the database connection `conn`.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'sp_customer_list');
```

- Run a stored procedure with input parameters.

```
curs = exec(conn, '{call sp_name (parm1,parm2,...)}');
```

Example 8 – Return a Cursor Object Using a Stored Procedure

The following example calls a database stored procedure that returns a cursor object.

- 1 Specify data to return as a structure.

```
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','structure');
```

- 2 Define a stored procedure.

```
ssql_cmd1 = '{?= call get_int_by_id(1,1, ...  
to_date('07/02/05','MM/DD/YY'),...  
to_date('07/07/05','MM/DD/YY'))}';
```

- 3 Execute the stored procedure and open a cursor object.

```
curs = exec(conn, ssql_cmd1)  
curs =  
  Attributes: []  
           Data: 0  
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]  
  RowLimit: 0  
  SQLQuery: [1x97 char]  
  Message: []  
           Type: 'Database Cursor Object'  
  ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]  
           Cursor: ...  
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]  
  Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]  
           Fetch: 0
```

- 4** Import data from the cursor to a MATLAB variable, a.

```
a = fetch(curs);
```

- 5** View a.Data.

```
a.Data
ans =
    TS_DT: {'2005-07-02 00:00:00.0'}
    INT_VALUE: 1
```

- 6** Define another stored procedure.

```
sql_cmd2='{?= call nrg.ts_get_int_by_id(1,1,...
to_date('07/02/05','MM/DD/YY'),...
to_date('07/20/05','MM/DD/YY'))}';
```

- 7** Repeat steps 1 through 5 using this new stored procedure.

```
curs = exec(conn, sql_cmd2)
curs =
    Attributes: []
    Data: 0
    DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
    RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: [1x97 char]
    Message: []
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
    ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
    Cursor: ...
    [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
    Fetch: 0

a = fetch(curs)
a =
    Attributes: []
    Data: [1x1 struct]
```

```
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
    RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: [1x97 char]
    Message: []
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
ResultSet: ...
[1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
    Cursor: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
    Fetch: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
a.Data
ans =
    TS_DT: {2x1 cell}
    INT_VALUE: [2x1 double]
```

8 Examine the attributes of a.

```
a.Data.TS_DT
ans =
    '2005-07-02 00:00:00.0'
    '2005-07-10 00:00:00.0'
a.Data.INT_VALUE
ans =
    1
    6
```

See Also

close, cursor.fetch, database, database.fetch, fastinsert, fetch, procedures, querybuilder, querytimeout, resultset, rsmd, set, update, Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”, “Data Retrieval Restrictions” on page 1-7

Purpose

Retrieve information about exported foreign keys

Syntax

```
e = exportedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
e = exportedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
```

Description

- `e = exportedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns foreign exported key information (that is, information about primary keys that are referenced by other tables) for:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `e = exportedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns exported foreign key information (that is, information about the primary key which is referenced by other tables), for:
 - The table `tab`
 - In the schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples

Get foreign exported key information for the schema SCOTT for the database metadata object dbmeta.

```
e = exportedkeys(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT')
e =
Columns 1 through 7
'orcl'  'SCOTT'  'DEPT'  'DEPTNO'  'orcl' ...
'SCOTT'  'EMP'
Columns 8 through 13
'DEPTNO'  '1'  'null'  '1'  'FK_DEPTNO' ...
'PK_DEPT'
```

The results show the foreign exported key information.

exportedkeys

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog containing primary key that is exported	null
2	Schema containing primary key that is exported	SCOTT
3	Table containing primary key that is exported	DEPT
4	Column name of primary key that is exported	DEPTNO
5	Catalog that has foreign key	null
6	Schema that has foreign key	SCOTT
7	Table that has foreign key	EMP
8	Foreign key column name, that is the column name that references the primary key in another table	DEPTNO
9	Sequence number within the foreign key	1
10	Update rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key updates	null
11	Delete rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key is deleted	1
12	Foreign key name	FK_DEPTNO
13	Primary key name that is referenced by foreign key	PK_DEPT

In the schema SCOTT, only one primary key is exported to (referenced by) another table. DEPTNO, the primary key of the table DEPT, is referenced by the field DEPTNO in the table EMP. The referenced table is DEPT and the referencing table is EMP. In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is an exported key. Reciprocally, the DEPTNO field in the table EMP is an imported key.

For a description of codes for update and delete rules, see the `getExportedKeys` property on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

See Also

crossreference, dmd, get, importedkeys, primarykeys

fastinsert

Purpose	Add MATLAB data to database table
GUI Alternatives	Export data using Visual Query Builder with Data operation set to Insert . For more information on Visual Query Builder, see Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”.
Syntax	<code>fastinsert(conn, 'tablename', colnames, exdata)</code>
Description	<p><code>fastinsert(conn, 'tablename', colnames, exdata)</code> exports records from the MATLAB variable <code>exdata</code> into new rows in an existing database table <code>tablename</code> via the connection <code>conn</code>. The variable <code>exdata</code> can be a cell array, numeric matrix, or structure. You do not specify the type of data you are exporting; the data is exported in its current MATLAB format. Specify column names for <code>tablename</code> as strings in the MATLAB cell array <code>colnames</code>. If <code>exdata</code> is a structure, field names in the structure must exactly match <code>colnames</code>.</p> <p>The status of the <code>AutoCommit</code> flag determines whether <code>fastinsert</code> automatically commits the data to the database. Use <code>get</code> to view the <code>AutoCommit</code> flag status for the connection and use <code>set</code> to change it. Use <code>commit</code> or issue an SQL commit statement using <code>exec</code> to commit the data to the database. Use <code>rollback</code> or issue an SQL rollback statement using <code>exec</code> to roll back the data.</p> <p>Use <code>update</code> to replace existing data in a database.</p>
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <code>fastinsert</code> function replaces the <code>insert</code> function. The two functions have the same syntax, but <code>fastinsert</code> provides better performance and supports more object types than <code>insert</code>. If <code>fastinsert</code> does not work as expected, try running <code>insert</code>.• The <code>fastinsert</code> function only supports dates in U.S. format; that is, dates in <code>mm/dd/yyyy</code> format.• The order of records in your database is not constant. Use values in column names to identify records.• If an error message like the following appears when you run <code>fastinsert</code>, the table may be open in edit mode.

[Vendor][ODBC Product Driver] The database engine could not lock table 'TableName' because it is already in use by another person or process.

In this case, close the table in the database and rerun the fastinsert function.

Examples

Example 1 – Insert a Record

- 1 Insert a record consisting of two columns, City and Avg_Temp, into the Temperatures table. City is San Diego and Avg_Temp is 88 degrees. The database connection is conn. Assign the data to the cell array exdata.

```
exdata = {'San Diego', 88}
```

- 2 Create a cell array containing the column names in Temperatures.

```
colnames = {'City', 'Avg_Temp'}
```

- 3 Insert the data into the database.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Temperatures', colnames, exdata)
```

The row of data is added to the Temperatures table.

Example 2 – Insert Multiple Records

Insert a cell array, exdata, that contains multiple rows of data and three columns, Date, Avg_Length, and Avg_Wt, into the Growth table. The database connection is conn.

Insert the data.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Growth', ...  
{ 'Date'; 'Avg_Length'; 'Avg_Wt' }, exdata)
```

The records are inserted into the table.

Example 3 – Import Records, Perform Calculations, and Export Data

Import data from a database into the MATLAB workspace, perform calculations on it, and then export the results to a database.

- 1 Import all data from the products table into a cell array.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');  
curs = exec(conn, 'select * from products');  
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')  
curs = fetch(curs);
```

- 2 Assign the first column of data to the variable prod_name.

```
prod_name = curs.Data(:,1);
```

- 3 Assign the sixth column of data to the variable price.

```
price = curs.Data(:,6);
```

- 4 Convert the cell array price to a numeric format, and calculate off 25% of the price. Assign the result of the calculation to the variable new_price.

```
new_price = .75*[price{:}]
```

- 5 Export prod_name, price, and new_price to the Sale table. Because prod_name is a character array and price is numeric, you must export the data as a cell array. To do so, convert new_price from a numeric array back to a cell array. To convert the columns of data in new_price to a cell array, run:

```
new_price = num2cell(new_price);
```

- 6 Create an array, exdata, that contains the three columns of data to export. Put prod_name in column 1, price in column 2, and new_price in column 3.

```
exdata(:,1) = prod_name(:,1);
exdata(:,2) = price;
exdata(:,3) = new_price;
```

- 7 Assign the column names to a string array, `colnames`.

```
colnames={'product_name', 'price', 'sale_price'};
```

- 8 Export the data to the `Sale` table.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Sale', colnames, exdata)
```

All rows of data are inserted into the `Sale` table.

Example 4 – Insert Numeric Data

Export `tax_rate`, a numeric matrix consisting of two columns, into the `Tax` table.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Tax', {'rate','max_value'}, tax_rate)
```

Example 5 – Insert and Commit Data

- 1 Use the SQL commit function to commit data to a database after it has been inserted. The `AutoCommit` flag is off.

Insert the cell array `exdata` into the column names `colnames` of the `Error_Rate` table.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Error_Rate', colnames, exdata)
```

- 2 Alternatively, commit the data using a SQL commit statement with the `exec` function.

```
cursor = exec(conn,'commit');
```

Example 6 – Insert BOOLEAN Data

- 1 Insert BOOLEAN data (which is represented as MATLAB type logical) into a database.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');  
P.ProductName{1}='Chocolate Truffles';  
P.Discontinued{1}=logical(0);  
fastinsert(conn,'Products',...  
    {'ProductName';'Discontinued'}, P)
```

- 2 View the new record in the database to verify that the Discontinued field is BOOLEAN. In some databases, the MATLAB logical value 0 is shown as a BOOLEAN false, No, or a cleared check box.

See Also

commit, database, exec, insert, logical, querybuilder, rollback, set, update, Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”

Purpose`cursor.fetch` or `database.fetch`**About
fetch,
cursor.fetch,
and
database.fetch**

There are two `fetch` functions in this toolbox, `cursor.fetch` and `database.fetch`. The `fetch` function runs one of these functions, depending on what object you provide to it as an argument. Use the syntax `fetch` with the appropriate object argument rather than explicitly specifying `cursor.fetch` or `database.fetch`.

For example, `cursor.fetch` runs when you pass a cursor object, `curs`, to `fetch` as an argument.

```
conn=database(...)  
curs=exec(conn, sqlquery)  
fetch(curs)
```

The `database.fetch` function runs when you pass a database object, `conn`, to `fetch` as an argument.

```
conn=database(...)  
fetch(conn, sqlquery)
```

In this example, the results are effectively identical. `database.fetch` runs `exec` and returns results to the cursor object. It then runs `cursor.fetch`, returns results, and closes the cursor object. This shows that you can use a single call to the `database.fetch` function to get the same results as if you had called two functions, `exec` and `cursor.fetch`.

`cursor.fetch` returns a cursor object on which you can run many other functions, such as `get` and `rows`. For this reason, `cursor.fetch` is recommended for use in most situations. To import data into the MATLAB workspace without meta information about the data, use `database.fetch` instead of `cursor.fetch`.

Throughout the documentation, references to `fetch` denote `cursor.fetch` unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Explicitly specify `database.fetch` or `cursor.fetch` only when running `help` or `doc`. To get help for `database.fetch`, run `help`

fetch

`database.fetch`. Similarly, to view the reference pages for either version of `fetch`, run `doc database.fetch` or `doc cursor.fetch`.

See Also

`cursor.fetch`, `database`, `database.fetch`, `exec`

Purpose Import data from multiple resultsets

Syntax `curs = fetchmulti(curs)`

Description `curs = fetchmulti(curs)` imports data from the open SQL cursor object `curs` into the object `curs`, where the open SQL cursor object contains multiple resultsets.

Multiple resultsets are retrieved via `exec` with a `sqlquery` statement that runs a stored procedure consisting of two select statements.

`cursmulti.Data` contains data from each resultset associated with `cursmulti.Statement`. `cursmulti.Data` is a cell array consisting of cell arrays, structures, or numeric matrices as specified in `setdbprefs`; the data type is the same for all resultsets.

Examples Use `exec` to run a stored procedure that includes multiple select statements and `fetchmulti` to retrieve the resulting multiple resultsets.

```
conn = database(...)
setdbprefs('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
curs = exec(conn, '{call sp_1}');
curs = fetchmulti(curs)
Attributes: []
    Data: {{10x1 cell} {12x4 cell}}
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
    RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: '{call sp_1}'
    Message: []
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
    [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
    Cursor: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
    [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
    Fetch: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

fetchmulti

See Also

`cursor.fetch`, `database`, `exec`, `setdbprefs`

Purpose

Retrieve object properties

Syntax

```
v = get(object)
v = get(object, 'property')
v.property
```

Description

- `v = get(object)` returns a structure that contains `object` and its corresponding properties, and assigns the structure to `v`.
- `v = get(object, 'property')` retrieves the value of `property` for `object` and assigns the value to `v`.
- `v.property` returns the value of `property` after you have created `v` by running `get`.

Use `set(object)` to view a list of writable properties for `object`.

Allowable objects include:

- “Database Connection Objects” on page 7-59, which are created using `database`
- “Cursor Objects” on page 7-60, which are created using `exec` or `fetch(cursor.fetch)`
- “Driver Objects” on page 7-61, which are created using `driver`
- “Database Metadata Objects” on page 7-61, which are created using `dmd`
- “Drivermanager Objects” on page 7-62, which are created using `drivermanager`
- “Resultset Objects” on page 7-62, which are created using `resultset`
- “Resultset Metadata Objects” on page 7-63, which are created using `rsmd`

If you call these objects from applications that use Sun Java, you can get more information about object properties from the Java Web site at

get

`http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/
DatabaseMetaData.html.`

Database Connection Objects

Allowable property names and returned values for database connection objects appear in the following table.

Property	Value
'AutoCommit'	Status of the AutoCommit flag. It is either on or off, as specified by set
'Catalog'	Name of the catalog in the data source. You may need to extract a single catalog name from 'Catalog' for functions such as columns, which accept only a single catalog.
'Driver'	Driver used for a JDBC connection, as specified by database
'Handle'	Identifies a JDBC connection object
'Instance'	Name of the data source for an ODBC connection or the name of a database for a JDBC connection, as specified by database
'Message'	Error message returned by database
'ReadOnly'	1 if the database is read-only; 0 if the database is writable
'TimeOut'	Value for LoginTimeout
'TransactionIsolation'	Value of current transaction isolation mode
'Type'	Object type, specifically Database Object
'URL'	For JDBC connections only, the JDBC URL object <code>jdbc:subprotocol:subname</code> , as specified by database
'UserName'	User name required to connect to a given database, as specified by database
'Warnings'	Warnings returned by database

Cursor Objects

Allowable property names and returned values for cursor objects appear in the following table.

Property	Value
'Attributes '	Cursor attributes. This field is always empty. Use the attr function to retrieve cursor attributes.
'Data '	Data in the cursor object data element (the query results)
'DatabaseObject '	Information about a given database object
'RowLimit '	Maximum number of rows returned by fetch, as specified by set
'SQLQuery '	SQL statement for a cursor, as specified by exec
'Message '	Error message returned from exec or fetch
'Type '	Object type, specifically Database Cursor Object
'ResultSet '	Resultset object identifier
'Cursor '	Cursor object identifier
'Statement '	Statement object identifier <hr/> Note If you specify a value (in seconds) for the timeout argument, queries time out after the time exceeds the given value. <hr/>
'Fetch '	0 for cursor created using exec; fetchTheData for cursor created using fetch

Driver Objects

Allowable property names and examples of values for driver objects appear in the following table.

Property	Example of Value
'MajorVersion'	1
'MinorVersion'	1001

Database Metadata Objects

Database metadata objects have many properties. Some allowable property names and examples of their values appear in the following table.

Property	Example of Value
'Catalogs'	{4x1 cell}
'DatabaseProductName'	'ACCESS'
'DatabaseProductVersion'	'03.50.0000'
'DriverName'	'JDBC-ODBC Bridge (odbcjt32.dll)'
'MaxColumnNameLength'	64
'MaxColumnsInOrderBy'	10
'URL'	'jdbc:odbc:dbtoolboxdemo'
'NullsAreSortedLow'	1

Drivermanager Objects

Allowable property names and examples of values for drivermanager objects appear in the following table.

Property	Example of Value
'Drivers'	{'oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver@1d8e09ef' [1x37 char]}
'LoginTimeout'	0
'LogStream'	[]

ResultSet Objects

Allowable property names and examples of values for resultset objects appear in the following table.

Property	Example of Value
'CursorName'	{'SQL_CUR92535700x' 'SQL_CUR92535700x'}
'MetaData'	{1x2 cell}
'Warnings'	{{} []}

Resultset Metadata Objects

Allowable property names and examples of values for a resultset metadata objects appear in the following table.

Property	Example of Value
'CatalogName'	{'' ''}
'ColumnCount'	2
'ColumnName'	{'Calc_Date' 'Avg_Cost'}
'ColumnTypeName'	{'TEXT' 'LONG'}
'TableName'	{'' ''}
'isNullable'	{{1} {1}}
'isReadOnly'	{{0} {0}}

The empty strings for CatalogName and TableName indicate that databases do not return these values.

For command-line help on get, use the overloaded methods:

```
help cursor/get
help database/get
help dmd/get
help driver/get
help drivermanager/get
help resultset/get
help rsmd/get
```

Examples

Example 1 – Get Connection Property and Data Source Name

Connect to the database SampleDB, and then get the name of the data source for the connection and assign it to v.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
v = get(conn, 'Instance')
```

Example 2 – Get Connection Property and AutoCommit Flag Status

Check the status of the AutoCommit flag for the database connection conn.

```
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')
```

```
ans =  
on
```

Example 3 – Display Data in Cursor

Display data in the cursor object curs by running:

```
get(curs, 'Data')
```

or:

```
curs.Data  
ans =  
    'Germany'  
    'Mexico'  
    'France'  
    'Canada'
```

Example 4 – Get Database Metadata Object Properties

- 1 View the properties of the database metadata object for connection `conn`; due to space constraints, only a portion of the returned data appears here.

```
dbmeta = dmd(conn);
v = get(dbmeta)
v =
    AllProceduresAreCallable: 1
    AllTablesAreSelectable: 1
    DataDefinitionCausesTransaction: 1
    DataDefinitionIgnoredInTransact: 0
    DoesMaxRowSizeIncludeBlobs: 0
    Catalogs: {4x1 cell}
    NullPlusNonNullIsNull: 0
    NullsAreSortedAtEnd: 0
    NullsAreSortedAtStart: 0
    NullsAreSortedHigh: 0
    NullsAreSortedLow: 1
    UsesLocalFilePerTable: 0
    UsesLocalFiles: 1
```

- 2 To view names of the catalogs in the database, run:

```
v.Catalogs
ans =
    'D:\matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\db1'
    'D:\matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\origtutorial'
    'D:\matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\tutorial'
    'D:\matlab\toolbox\database\dbdemos\tutorial1'
```

See Also

`columns`, `cursor.fetch`, `database`, `dmd`, `driver`, `drivermanager`, `exec`, `getdatasources`, `resultset`, `rows`, `rsmd`, `set`

getdatasources

Purpose Return names of ODBC and JDBC data sources on system

Syntax `d = getdatasources`

Description `d = getdatasources` returns the names of valid ODBC and JDBC data sources on the system as a cell array `d` of strings. The function gets the names of ODBC data sources from the `ODBC.INI` file located in the directory returned by running:

```
myODBCdir = getenv('WINDIR')
```

`d` is empty when the `ODBC.INI` file is valid, but no data sources are defined. `d` equals `-1` when the `ODBC.INI` file cannot be opened.

The function also retrieves the names of data sources that are in the system registry but not in the `ODBC.INI` file.

If you do not have write access to `myODBCdir`, the results of `getdatasources` may not include data sources that you recently added. In this case, specify a temporary, writable, output directory via the preference `TempDirForRegistryOutput`. For more information about this preference, see `setdbprefs`.

`getdatasources` gets the names of JDBC data sources from the file that you define using `setdbprefs` or the Define JDBC data sources dialog box.

Examples Get the names of databases on your system.

```
d = getdatasources
d =
    'MS Access Database'    'SampleDB'    'dbtoolboxdemo'
```

See Also `database`, `get`, `setdbprefs`

Purpose

Return information about imported foreign keys

Syntax

```
i = importedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
i = importedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
```

Description

- `i = importedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns foreign imported key information, that is, information about fields that reference primary keys in other tables, in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `i = importedkeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns foreign imported key information, that is, information about fields in The table `tab`. In turn, fields in `tab` reference primary keys in other tables in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples

Get foreign key information for the schema SCOTT in the catalog orcl, for dbmeta.

```
i = importedkeys(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT')
i =
Columns 1 through 7
'orcl'  'SCOTT'  'DEPT'  'DEPTNO'  'orcl' ...
'SCOTT'  'EMP'
Columns 8 through 13
'DEPTNO'  '1'  'null'  '1'  'FK_DEPTNO' ...
'PK_DEPT'
```

The results show foreign imported key information as described in the following table.

importedkeys

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog containing primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	orcl
2	Schema containing primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	SCOTT
3	Table containing primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	DEPT
4	Column name of primary key, referenced by foreign imported key	DEPTNO
5	Catalog that has foreign imported key	orcl
6	Schema that has foreign imported key	SCOTT
7	Table that has foreign imported key	EMP
8	Foreign key column name, that is the column name that references the primary key in another table	DEPTNO
9	Sequence number within foreign key	1
10	Update rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key updates	null
11	Delete rule, that is, what happens to the foreign key when the primary key is deleted	1
12	Foreign imported key name	FK_DEPTNO
13	Primary key name in referenced table	PK_DEPT

In the schema SCOTT, there is only one foreign imported key. The table EMP contains a field, DEPTNO, that references the primary key in the DEPT table, the DEPTNO field.

EMP is the referencing table and DEPT is the referenced table.

DEPTNO is a foreign imported key in the EMP table. Reciprocally, the DEPTNO field in the table DEPT is an exported foreign key and the primary key.

For a description of the codes for update and delete rules, see the `getImportedKeys` property on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

See Also

crossreference, dmd, exportedkeys, get, primarykeys

indexinfo

Purpose Return indices and statistics for database tables

Syntax `x = indexinfo(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')`

Description `x = indexinfo(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns indices and statistics for:

- The table `tab`
- In the schema `sch`
- Of the catalog `cata`
- for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples

Get index and statistics information for the table `DEPT` in the schema `SCOTT` of the catalog `orcl`, for `dbmeta`.

```
x = indexinfo(dbmeta, '', 'SCOTT', 'DEPT')
x =
Columns 1 through 8
'orcl' 'SCOTT' 'DEPT' '0' 'null' 'null' '0' '0'
'orcl' 'SCOTT' 'DEPT' '0' 'null' 'PK_DEPT' '1' '1'

Columns 9 through 13
'null' 'null' '4' '1' 'null'
'DEPTNO' 'null' '4' '1' 'null'
```

The results contain two rows, meaning there are two index columns. The statistics for the first index column appear in the following table.

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog	orcl
2	Schema	SCOTT

Column	Description	Value
3	Table	DEPT
4	Non-unique: 0 if index values can be non-unique, 1 otherwise	0
5	Index catalog	null
6	Index name	null
7	Index type	0
8	Column sequence number within index	0
9	Column name	null
10	Column sort sequence	null
11	Number of rows in the index table or number of unique values in the index	4
12	Number of pages used for the table or number of pages used for the current index	1
13	Filter condition	null

For more information about the index information, see the `getIndexInfo` property on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

See Also

dmd, get, tables

insert

Purpose Add MATLAB data to database tables (deprecated; use `fastinsert` instead)

Syntax `insert(conn, 'tab', colnames, exdata)`

Description `insert(conn, 'tab', colnames, exdata)`

The `fastinsert` function has replaced the `insert` function. `fastinsert` offers improved performance and supports more data types than `insert`.

Use `insert` if `fastinsert` does not work as expected, especially if you have used `insert` successfully in the past.

The `insert` function uses the same syntax as `fastinsert`; for details, see `fastinsert`.

See Also `commit`, `fastinsert`, `querybuilder`, `rollback`

Purpose Detect whether database connections are valid

Syntax `a = isconnection(conn)`

Description `a = isconnection(conn)` returns 1 if the database connection `conn` is valid, or returns 0 otherwise.

Examples Check if the database connection `conn` is valid.

```
a = isconnection(conn)
a =
    1
```

See Also `database`, `isreadonly`, `ping`

isdriver

Purpose Detect whether driver is valid JDBC driver object

Syntax `a = isdriver(d)`

Description `a = isdriver(d)` returns 1 if `d` is a valid JDBC driver object. It returns 0 otherwise.

Examples Check if `d` is a valid JDBC driver object.

```
a = isdriver(d)
a =
    1
```

See Also `driver`, `get`, `isjdbc`, `isurl`

Purpose Detect whether driver is JDBC compliant

Syntax `a = isjdbc(d)`

Description `a = isjdbc(d)` returns 1 if the driver object `d` is JDBC-compliant. It returns 0 otherwise.

Examples Verify whether the database driver object `d` is JDBC compliant.

```
a = isjdbc(d)
a =
    1
```

See Also `driver`, `get`, `isdriver`, `isurl`

isnullcolumn

Purpose Detect whether last record read in resultset is NULL

Syntax `a = isnullcolumn(rset)`

Description `a = isnullcolumn(rset)` returns 1 if the last record read in the resultset `rset` is NULL. It returns 0 otherwise.

Examples

Example 1 – Result Is Not NULL

`isnullcolumn` returns not null.

1 Run:

```
curs = fetch(curs,1);
rset = resultset(curs);
isnullcolumn(rset)
ans =
    0
```

2 Verify this result.

```
curs.Data
ans =
    [1400]
```

Example 2 – Result Is NULL

`isnullcolumn` returns null.

1 Run:

```
curs = fetch(curs,1);
rset = resultset(curs);
isnullcolumn(rset)
ans =
    1
```

2 Verify this result.


```
curs.Data  
ans =  
    [NaN]
```

See Also

get, resultset

isreadonly

Purpose Detect whether database connection is read-only

Syntax `a = isreadonly(conn)`

Description `a = isreadonly(conn)` returns 1 if the database connection `conn` is read-only. It returns 0 otherwise.

Examples Check whether `conn` is read-only.

```
a = isreadonly(conn)
```

The result indicates that the database connection `conn` is read-only:

```
a =  
    1
```

Therefore, you cannot run `fastinsert`, `insert`, or `update` functions on this database.

See Also `database`, `isconnection`

Purpose	Detect whether database URL is valid
Syntax	<code>a = isurl('s', d)</code>
Description	<code>a = isurl('s', d)</code> returns 1 if the database URL <code>s</code> for the driver object <code>d</code> is valid. It returns 0 otherwise. The URL <code>s</code> is of the form <code>jdbc:odbc:name</code> or <code>name</code> .
Examples	Check whether the database URL, <code>jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:</code> is valid for driver object <code>d</code> . <pre>a = isurl('jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:', d) a = 1</pre> <p>This indicates that the database URL is valid for <code>d</code>.</p>
See Also	<code>driver</code> , <code>get</code> , <code>isdriver</code> , <code>isjdbc</code>

logintimeout

Purpose Set or get time allowed to establish database connection

Syntax

```
timeout = logintimeout('driver', time)
timeout = logintimeout(time)
timeout = logintimeout('driver')
timeout = logintimeout
```

Description

- `timeout = logintimeout('driver', time)` sets the amount of time, in seconds, for a MATLAB software session to connect to a database via a given JDBC driver. Use `logintimeout` before running the database function. If the MATLAB software session cannot connect to the database within the specified time, it stops trying.
- `timeout = logintimeout(time)` sets the amount of time, in seconds, allowed for a MATLAB software session to try to connect to a database via an ODBC connection. Use `logintimeout` before running the database function. If the MATLAB software session cannot connect within the allowed time, it stops trying.
- `timeout = logintimeout('driver')` returns the time, in seconds, that was previously specified for the JDBC driver. A returned value of 0 means that the timeout value was not previously set. The MATLAB software session stops trying to connect to the database if it is not immediately successful.
- `timeout = logintimeout` returns the time, in seconds, that you previously specified for an ODBC connection. A returned value of 0 means that the timeout value was not previously set ; the MATLAB software session stops trying to make a connection if it is not immediately successful.

Note If you do not specify a value for `logintimeout` and the MATLAB software session cannot establish a database connection, your MATLAB software session may freeze.

Note Apple® Mac OS® platforms do not support logintimeout.

Examples

Example 1 – Get Timeout Value for ODBC Connection

View the current connection timeout value.

```
logintimeout
ans =
    0
```

This indicates that you have not specified a timeout value.

Example 2 – Set Timeout Value for ODBC Connection

Set the timeout value to 5 seconds.

```
logintimeout(5)
ans =
    5
```

Example 3 – Get and Set Timeout Value for JDBC Connection

- 1 Check the timeout value for a database connection that is established using an Oracle JDBC driver.

```
logintimeout('oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver')
ans =
    0
```

This indicates that the timeout value is currently 0.

- 2 Set the timeout to 5 seconds.

```
timeout = ...
logintimeout('oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver', 5)
timeout =
    5
```

logintimeout

3 Verify the timeout value.

```
logintimeout('oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver')
ans =
     5
```

See Also

database, get, set

Purpose Map resultset column name to resultset column index

Syntax `x = namecolumn(rset, n)`

Description `x = namecolumn(rset, n)` maps a resultset column name `n` to its resultset column index. `rset` is the resultset and `n` is a string or cell array of strings containing the column names.

Examples **1** Get the indices for the column names DNAME and LOC resultset object `rset`.

```
x = namecolumn(rset, {'DNAME'; 'LOC'})  
x =  
     2     3
```

The results show that DNAME is column 2 and LOC is column 3.

2 Get the index for only the LOC column.

```
x = namecolumn(rset, 'LOC')
```

See Also `columnnames`, `resultset`

ping

Purpose Get status information about database connection

Syntax ping(conn)

Description ping(conn) returns status information about the database connection conn if the connection is open. It returns an error message otherwise.

Examples **Example 1 – Get Status Information About ODBC Connection**

Check the status of the ODBC connection conn.

```
ping(conn)
ans =
    DatabaseProductName: 'ACCESS'
    DatabaseProductVersion: '03.50.0000'
    JDBCDriverName: 'JDBC-ODBC Bridge (odbcjt32.dll)'
    JDBCDriverVersion: '1.1001 (04.00.4202)'
    MaxDatabaseConnections: 64
    CurrentUserName: 'admin'
    DatabaseURL: 'jdbc:odbc:SampleDB'
    AutoCommitTransactions: 'True'
```

Example 2 – Get Status Information About JDBC Connection

Check the status of the JDBC connection conn.

```
ping(conn)
ans =
    DatabaseProductName: 'Oracle'
    DatabaseProductVersion: [1x166 char]
    JDBCDriverName: 'Oracle JDBC driver'
    JDBCDriverVersion: '7.3.4.0.2'
    MaxDatabaseConnections: 0
    CurrentUserName: 'scott'
    DatabaseURL: 'jdbc:oracle:thin: ...
@144.212.123.24:1822:orcl'AutoCommitTransactions:'True'
```


Example 3 – Unsuccessful Request for Information About Connection

In this example, the database connection conn has been terminated or is not successful. Run:

```
ping(conn)
Cannot Ping the Database Connection
```

See Also

database, dmd, get, isconnection, set, supports

primarykeys

Purpose Get primary key information for database table or schema

Syntax
`k = primarykeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')`
`k = primarykeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')`

Description

- `k = primarykeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns primary key information for all tables in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `k = primarykeys(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns primary key information for:
 - The table `tab`
 - In the schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples Get primary key information for the DEPT table in:

- The schema `SCOTT`
- Of the catalog `orcl`
- For the database metadata object `dbmeta`

```
k = primarykeys(dbmeta,'orcl','SCOTT','DEPT')
k =
    'orcl'    'SCOTT'    'DEPT'    'DEPTNO'    '1'    'PK_DEPT'
```

The results show the primary key information as described in the following table.

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog	orcl
2	Schema	SCOTT
3	Table	DEPT
4	Column name of primary key	DEPTNO
5	Sequence number within primary key	1
6	Primary key name	PK_DEPT

See Also

crossreference, dmd, exportedkeys, get, importedkeys

procedurecolumns

Purpose Get stored procedure parameters and result columns of catalogs

Syntax

```
pc = procedurecolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
pc = procedurecolumns(dbmeta, 'cata')
```

Description

- `pc = procedurecolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns the stored procedure parameters and result columns for:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `pc = procedurecolumns(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns stored procedure parameters and result columns for:
 - The catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Running the stored procedure generates results. One row is returned for each column.

Examples Get stored procedure parameters for:

- The schema `ORG`
- In the catalog `tutorial`
- For the database metadata object `dbmeta`.

```
pc = procedurecolumns(dbmeta, 'tutorial', 'ORG')
pc =
Columns 1 through 7
 [1x19 char] 'ORG' 'display' 'Month' '3' ...
 '12' 'TEXT'
 [1x19 char] 'ORG' 'display' 'Day' '3' ...
 '4' 'INTEGER'
```

Columns 8 through 13

```
'50'    '50'    'null'   'null'   '1'     'null'  
'50'    '4'     'null'   'null'   '1'     'null'
```

The results show stored procedure parameter and result information. Because two rows of data are returned, there are two columns of data in the results. The results show that running the stored procedure `display` returns the `Month` and `Day` columns.

procedurecolumns

Following is a full description of the procedurecolumns results for the first row (Month).

Column	Description	Value for First Row
1	Catalog	'D:\orgdatabase\orcl'
2	Schema	'ORG'
3	Procedure name	'display'
4	Column/parameter name	'MONTH'
5	Column/parameter type	'3'
6	SQL data type	'12'
7	SQL data type name	'TEXT'
8	Precision	'50'
9	Length	'50'
10	Scale	'null'
11	Radix	'null'
12	Nullable	'1'
13	Remarks	'null'

For more information about the procedurecolumns results, see the `getProcedureColumns` property on the Sun Java Web site at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>.

See Also

dmd, get, procedures

Purpose

Get stored procedures for catalogs

Syntax

```
p = procedures(dbmeta, 'cata')  
p = procedures(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
```

Description

- `p = procedures(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns stored procedures in the catalog `cata`, for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.
- `p = procedures(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns the stored procedures in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Stored procedures are SQL statements that are saved with the database. Use the `exec` function to run a stored procedure. Specify the stored procedure as the `sqlquery` argument instead of explicitly entering the `sqlquery` statement as the argument.

Examples

- 1 Get the names of stored procedures for the catalog `DBA`, for the database metadata object `dbmeta`.

```
p = procedures(dbmeta, 'DBA')  
p =  
    'sp_contacts'  
    'sp_customer_list'  
    'sp_customer_products'  
    'sp_product_info'  
    'sp_retrieve_contacts'  
    'sp_sales_order'
```

- 2

- Execute the stored procedure `sp_customer_list` for the database connection `conn`, and fetch all data.

procedures

```
curs = exec(conn,'sp_customer_list');
curs = fetch(conn)
curs =
    Attributes: []
           Data: {10x2 cell}
 DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
       RowLimit: 0
      SQLQuery: 'sp_customer_list'
      Message: []
           Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
      ResultSet: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
           Cursor: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
      Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
           Fetch: ...
[1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

b View the results.

```
curs.Data
ans =
    [101]    'The Power Group'
    [102]    'AMF Corp.'
    [103]    'Darling Associates'
    [104]    'P.S.C.'
    [105]    'Amo & Sons'
    [106]    'Ralston Inc.'
    [107]    'The Home Club'
    [108]    'Raleigh Co.'
    [109]    'Newton Ent.'
    [110]    'The Pep Squad'
```

See Also

dmd, exec, get, procedurecolumns

Purpose Start SQL query builder GUI to import and export data

Syntax querybuilder

Description querybuilder starts Visual Query Builder (VQB), the Database Toolbox GUI.

Note To populate the VQB **Schema** and **Catalog** fields, you must associate your user name with schemas or catalogs before starting VQB.

Examples For more information on Visual Query Builder, including examples, see the VQB **Help** menu or Chapter 4, “Using Visual Query Builder”.

querytimeout

Purpose Get time specified for SQL queries to succeed

Syntax `timeout = querytimeout(curs)`

Description `timeout = querytimeout(curs)` returns the amount of time, in seconds, allowed for SQL queries of the open cursor `curs` to succeed. If a given query cannot complete in the specified time, the toolbox stops trying to perform the query.

The database administrator defines timeout values. If the timeout value is zero, queries must complete immediately.

Examples Get the current database timeout setting for `curs`.

```
querytimeout(curs)
ans =
    10
```

Limitations

- If a given database does not have a database timeout feature, it returns the following:

```
[Driver]Driver not capable
```

- ODBC drivers for Microsoft Access and Oracle do not support `querytimeout`.

See Also `exec`

Purpose Load database driver

Syntax `register(d)`

Description `register(d)` loads the database driver object `d`. Use `unregister` to unload the driver.

Although `database` automatically loads a driver, `register` allows you to use `get` to view properties of the driver before connecting to the database. The `register` function also allows you to run `drivermanager` with `set` and `get` on properties for loaded drivers.

Examples **1** `register(d)` loads the database driver object `d`.

2 `get(d)` returns properties of the driver object.

See Also `driver`, `drivermanager`, `get`, `set`, `unregister`

resultset

Purpose Construct resultset object

Syntax `rset = resultset(curs)`

Description `rset = resultset(curs)` creates a resultset object `rset` for the cursor `curs`. To get properties of `rset`, create a resultset metadata object using `rsmd`, or make calls to `rset` using applications based on Sun Java.

Run `clearwarnings`, `isnullcolumn`, and `namecolumn` on `rset`. Use `close` to close the resultset, which frees up resources.

Examples Construct a resultset object `rset`.

```
rset = resultset(curs)
rset =
    Handle: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSet]
```

See Also `clearwarnings`, `close`, `cursor.fetch`, `exec`, `get`, `isnullcolumn`, `namecolumn`, `rsmd`

Purpose Undo database changes

Syntax `rollback(conn)`

Description `rollback(conn)` reverses changes made to a database using `fastinsert`, `insert`, or `update` via the database connection `conn`. The `rollback` function reverses all changes made since the last `commit` or `rollback` operation. To use `rollback`, the `AutoCommit` flag for `conn` must be off.

Note The `rollback` function does not roll back data in MySQL databases.

Examples

- 1 Ensure that the `AutoCommit` flag for connection `conn` is off by running:

```
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')
ans =
off
```

- 2 Insert data contained in `exdata` into the columns `DEPTNO`, `DNAME`, and `LOC`, in the table `DEPT`, for the data source `conn`.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'DEPT', ...
{'DEPTNO'; 'DNAME'; 'LOC'}, exdata)
```

- 3 Roll back the data that you inserted into the database by running:

```
rollback(conn)
```

The data in `exdata` is removed from the database. The database now contains the data it had before you ran the `fastinsert` function.

See Also

`commit`, `database`, `exec`, `fastinsert`, `get`, `insert`, `update`

rows

Purpose Return number of rows in fetched data set

Syntax `numrows = rows(curs)`

Description `numrows = rows(curs)` returns the number of rows in the fetched data set `curs`, where `curs` has been generated by the `cursor.fetch` function.

Examples There are four rows in the fetched data set `curs`.

```
numrows = rows(curs)
```

```
numrows =  
4
```

To see the four rows of data in `curs`, run:

```
curs.Data  
ans =  
    'Germany'  
    'Mexico'  
    'France'  
    'Canada'
```

See Also `cols`, `cursor.fetch`, `get`, `rsmd`

Purpose Construct resultset metadata object

Syntax `rsmeta = rsmd(rset)`

Description `rsmeta = rsmd(rset)` creates a resultset metadata object `rsmeta`, for the resultset object `rset`. Get properties of `rsmeta` using `get` or make calls to `rsmeta` using applications that are based on Sun Java.

Examples Create a resultset metadata object `rsmeta`.

```
rsmeta=rsmd(rset)
rsmeta =
    Handle: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcResultSetMetaData]
```

Use `v = get(rsmeta)` and `v.property` to view properties of the resultset metadata object.

See Also `exec`, `get`, `resultset`

runstoredprocedure

Purpose Call stored procedure with input and output parameters

Syntax `results = runstoredprocedure(conn, sp_name, parms_in, types_out)`

Description `results = runstoredprocedure(conn, sp_name, parms_in, types_out)` calls a stored procedure with specified input parameters and returns output parameters, where:

- `conn` is the database connection handle
- `sp_name` is the stored procedure to run
- `parms_in` is a cell array containing the input parameters for the stored procedure
- `types_out` is the list of data types of the output parameters

Use `runstoredprocedure` to return the value of a variable to a MATLAB variable, which you cannot do when running a stored procedure via `exec`. Running a stored procedure via `exec` returns resultsets but cannot return output parameters.

Examples These examples illustrate how `runstoredprocedure` differs from running stored procedures via `exec`.

1 The command:

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myprocnoparams')
```

Runs a stored procedure that has no input or output parameters.

2 The command:

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myprocinonly', {2500, 'Jones'})
```

Runs a stored procedure given input parameters 2500 and 'Jones'. It returns no output parameters.

3 The command:

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myproc', {2500, 'Jones'}, {java.sql.Types.NUMERIC})
```

Runs the stored procedure `myproc` given input parameters 2500 and 'Jones'. It returns an output parameter of type `java.sql.Types.NUMERIC`, which could be any numeric Sun Java data type. The output parameter `x` is the value of a database variable `n`. The stored procedure `myproc` creates this variable, given the input values 2500 and 'Jones'. For example, `myproc` computes `n`, the number of days when Jones is 2500. It then returns the value of `n` to `x`.

See Also

`cursor.fetch`, `exec`

set

Purpose Set properties for database, cursor, or drivermanager object

Syntax `set(object, 'property', value)`
`set(object)`

Description

- `set(object, 'property', value)` sets the value of *property* to value for the specified object.
- `set(object)` displays all properties for object.

Allowable values for `object` are:

- “Database Connection Objects” on page 7-103, created using `database`
- “Cursor Objects” on page 7-104, created using `exec` or `fetch` (`cursor.fetch`)
- “Drivermanager Objects” on page 7-104, created using `drivermanager`.

You cannot set all of these properties for all databases. You receive an error message when you try to set a property that the database does not support.

Database Connection Objects

The allowable values for *property* and *value* for a database connection object appear in the following table.

Property	Value	Description
'AutoCommit'	'on'	Database data is written and automatically committed when you run <code>fastinsert</code> , <code>insert</code> , or <code>exec</code> . You cannot use <code>rollback</code> to reverse this process.
	'off'	Database data is not committed automatically when you run <code>fastinsert</code> , <code>insert</code> , or <code>update</code> . Use <code>rollback</code> to reverse this process. When you are sure that your data is correct, use the <code>commit</code> function to commit it to the database.
'ReadOnly'	0	Not read-only; that is, writable
	1	Read-only
'TransactionIsolation'	positive integer	Current transaction isolation level

Note For some databases, if you insert data and then close the database connection without having committed the data to the database, the data gets committed automatically. Your database administrator can tell you whether your database behaves this way.

Cursor Objects

The allowable *property* and value for a cursor object appear in the following table.

Property	Value	Description
'RowLimit'	positive integer	Sets the RowLimit for fetch. Specify this property instead of passing RowLimit as an argument to the fetch function. When you define RowLimit for fetch by using set, fetch behaves differently depending on what type of database you are using.

Drivermanager Objects

The allowable *property* and value for a drivermanager object appear in the following table.

Property	Value	Description
'LoginTimeout'	positive integer	Sets the logintimeout value for all loaded database drivers.

For command-line help on set, use the overloaded methods:

```
help cursor/set
help database/set
help drivermanager/set
```

Examples

Example 1 – Set RowLimit for Cursor

This example does the following:

- Establishes a JDBC connection to a data source
- Runs fetch to retrieve data from the table EMP,

- Sets RowLimit to 5

Run the command:

```
conn=database('orcl','scott','tiger',...
'oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver',...
'jdbc:oracle:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:');
curs=exec(conn, 'select * from EMP');
set(curs, 'RowLimit', 5)
curs=fetch(curs)
curs =
    Attributes: []
           Data: {5x8 cell}
 DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
      RowLimit: 5
   SQLQuery: 'select * from EMP'
      Message: []
           Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
   ResultSet: [1x1 oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleResultSet]
           Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
   Statement: [1x1 oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleStatement]
           Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

As displayed above, the RowLimit property of curs is 5 and the Data property is 5x8 cell, indicating that fetch returned five rows of data.

In this example, RowLimit limits the maximum number of rows you can retrieve. Therefore, rerunning the fetch function returns no data.

Example 2 – Set the AutoCommit Flag to On

This example shows what happens when you run a database update function on a database whose AutoCommit flag is set to on.

- 1 Determine the status of the AutoCommit flag for the database connection conn.

```
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')  
  
ans =  
off
```

The flag is off.

- 2 Set the flag status to on and verify its value.

```
set(conn, 'AutoCommit', 'on');  
get(conn, 'AutoCommit')  
  
ans =  
on
```

- 3 Insert a cell array exdata into column names colnames in the table Growth.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Growth', colnames, exdata)
```

The data is inserted and committed to the database.

Example 3 – Set the AutoCommit Flag to Off and Commit Data

This example shows the results of running fastinsert and commit to insert and commit data into a database whose AutoCommit flag is off.

- 1 First set the AutoCommit flag to off for database connection conn.

```
set(conn, 'AutoCommit', 'off');
```

- 2 Insert a cell array `exdata` into the column names `colnames` in the table `Avg_Freight_Cost`.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Avg_Freight_Cost', colnames, exdata)
```

- 3 Commit the data to the database.

```
commit(conn)
```

Example 4 – Set the AutoCommit Flag to Off and Roll Back Data

This example runs `update` to insert data into a database whose `AutoCommit` flag is off. It then uses `rollback` to roll back the data.

- 1 Set the `AutoCommit` flag to off for database connection `conn`.

```
set(conn, 'AutoCommit', 'off');
```

- 2 Update the data in `colnames` in the table `Avg_Freight_Weight` table, for the record selected by `whereclause`, with data from the cell array `exdata`.

```
update(conn, 'Avg_Freight_Weight', colnames, exdata,  
whereclause)
```

- 3 Roll back the data.

```
rollback(conn)
```

The data in the table is now as it was before you ran `update`.

Example 5 – Set the LoginTimeout for a DriverManager Object

- 1 Create a drivermanager object `dm` and set its `LoginTimeout` value to 3 seconds.

set

```
dm = drivermanager;  
set(dm, 'LoginTimeout',3);
```

2 Verify this result.

```
logintimeout  
ans =  
    3
```

See Also

cursor.fetch, database, drivermanager, exec, fastinsert, get, insert, logintimeout, ping, update

Purpose	Set preferences for retrieval format, errors, NULLs, and more
GUI Alternatives	Click Query > Preferences to set database preferences from Visual Query Builder.
Syntax	<pre>setdbprefs s = setdbprefs setdbprefs('property') setdbprefs('property', 'value') setdbprefs({'property1'; ...}, {'value1'; ...}) setdbprefs(s)</pre>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>setdbprefs</code> returns current values for database preferences.• <code>s = setdbprefs</code> returns current values for database preferences to the structure <code>s</code>. You can save <code>s</code> to a MAT-file to use your specified preferences in future MATLAB software sessions.• <code>setdbprefs('property')</code> returns the current value for the specified property.• <code>setdbprefs('property', 'value')</code> sets the specified property to <code>value</code> in the current MATLAB software session. You can include this statement in a MATLAB startup file to set preferences automatically when a MATLAB software session starts.• <code>setdbprefs({'property1'; ...}, {'value1'; ...})</code> sets properties starting with <code>property1</code> to values starting with <code>value1</code>, in the current MATLAB software session.• <code>setdbprefs(s)</code> sets preferences specified in the structure <code>s</code> to values that you specify.

Allowable properties appear in the following tables:

- DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for `setdbprefs` on page 7-110

setdbprefs

- Null Data Handling Properties and Values for setdbprefs on page 7-111
- Other Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Not Accessible via Query > Preferences) on page 7-113

DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for setdbprefs

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'DataReturnFormat'	'cellarray' (default), 'numeric', or 'structure'	Format for data to import into the MATLAB workspace. Set the format based on the type of data being retrieved, memory considerations, and your preferred method of working with retrieved data.
	'cellarray' (default)	Imports nonnumeric data into MATLAB cell arrays.
	'numeric'	Imports data into MATLAB matrix of doubles. Nonnumeric data types are considered NULL and appear as specified in the NullNumberRead property. Use only when data to retrieve is in numeric format, or when nonnumeric data to retrieve is not relevant.
	'structure'	Imports data into a MATLAB structure. Use for all data types. Facilitates working with returned columns.

DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Continued)

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'ErrorHandling'	'store' (default), 'report', or 'empty'	Specifies how to handle errors when importing data. Set this parameter before you run <code>exec</code> .
	'store' (default)	Errors from running database are stored in the <code>Message</code> field of the returned connection object. Errors from running <code>exec</code> are stored in the <code>Message</code> field of the returned cursor object.
	'report'	Errors from running database or <code>exec</code> display immediately in the MATLAB Command Window.
	'empty'	Errors from running database are stored in the <code>Message</code> field of the returned connection object. Errors from running <code>exec</code> are stored in the <code>Message</code> field of the returned cursor object. Objects that cannot be created are returned as empty handles (<code>[]</code>).

Null Data Handling Properties and Values for setdbprefs

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'NullNumberRead'	User-specified, for example, '0'	Specifies how NULL numbers appear after being imported from a database into the MATLAB workspace. <code>NaN</code> is the default value. String values such as 'NULL' cannot be set if 'DataReturnFormat' is set to 'numeric'. Set this parameter before running <code>fetch</code> .

setdbprefs

Null Data Handling Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Continued)

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'NullNumberWrite'	User-specified, for example, 'NaN' (default)	Numbers in the specified format, for example, NaN appears as NULL after being exported from the MATLAB workspace to a database.
'NullStringRead'	User-specified, for example, 'NULL' (default)	Specifies how NULL strings appear after being imported from a database into the MATLAB workspace. Set this parameter before running <code>fetch</code> .
'NullStringWrite'	User-specified, for example, 'NULL' (default)	Strings in the specified format, for example, NaN, appear as NULL after being exported from the MATLAB workspace to a database.

Other Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Not Accessible via Query > Preferences)

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'JDBCDataSourceFile'	User-specified, for example, 'D:/file.mat'	Path to MAT-file containing JDBC data sources. For more information, see "Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources" on page 2-4.
'UseRegistryForSources'	'yes' (default) or 'no'	When set to yes, VQB searches the Microsoft Windows registry for ODBC data sources that are not uncovered in the system ODBC.INI file. The following message may appear: Registry editing has been disabled by your administrator. This message is harmless and can safely be ignored.
'TempDirForRegistryOutput'	User-specified, for example, 'D:/work'	<p>Directory where VQB writes ODBC registry settings when you run getdatasources. Use when you add data sources and do not have write access to the MATLAB current directory. The default is the Windows temporary directory, which is returned by the command <code>getenv('temp')</code>.</p> <p>If you specify a directory to which you do not have write access or which does not exist, the following error appears:</p> <pre> Cannot export <directory-name>\ODBC.INI: Error opening the file. There may be a disk or file system error.</pre>

Remarks

When you run `clear all`, `setdbprefs` values are cleared and returned to their default values. It is a good practice to set or verify preferences values before each `fetch`.

Examples

Example 1 – Display Current Values

Run `setdbprefs`.

```
setdbprefs
      DataReturnFormat: 'cellarray'
      ErrorHandling: 'store'
      NullNumberRead: 'NaN'
      NullNumberWrite: 'NULL'
      NullStringRead: 'null'
      NullStringWrite: 'null'
      JDBCDataSourceFile: ''
      UseRegistryForSources: 'yes'
      TempDirForRegistryOutput: ''
```

These values show that:

- Data is imported from databases into MATLAB cell arrays.
- Errors that occur during a database connection or SQL query attempt are stored in the `Message` field of the connection or cursor data object.
- Each `NULL` number in the database is read into the MATLAB workspace as `NaN`. Each `NaN` in the MATLAB workspace is exported to the database as `NULL`. Each `NULL` string in the database is read into the MATLAB workspace as `'null'`. Each `'null'` string in the MATLAB workspace is exported to the database as a `NULL` string.
- A MAT-file that specifies the JDBC source file has not been created.
- Visual Query Builder looks in the Windows system registry for data sources that do not appear in the `ODBC.INI` file.
- No temporary directory for registry settings has been specified.

Example 2 – Change a Preference

Run `setdbprefs ('NullNumberRead')`.

```
setdbprefs ('NullNumberRead')
NullNumberRead: 'NaN'
```

Each NULL number in the database is read into the MATLAB workspace as NaN.

Change the value of this preference to 0.

```
setdbprefs ('NullNumberRead', '0')
```

Each NULL number in the database is read into the MATLAB workspace as 0.

Example 3 – Change the DataReturnFormat Preference

- 1 Specify that database data be imported into MATLAB cell arrays.

```
setdbprefs ('DataReturnFormat','cellarray')
```

- 2 Import data into the MATLAB workspace.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
curs=exec(conn, ...
    'select all ProductName,UnitsInStock fromProducts');
curs=fetch(curs,3);
curs.Data
ans =
    'Chai'           [39]
    'Chang'          [17]
    'Aniseed Syrup' [13]
```

- 3 Change the data return format from cellarray to numeric.

```
setdbprefs ('DataReturnFormat','numeric')
```

- 4 Perform the same import operation as you ran in the cell array example. Note the format of the returned data.

```
curs.Data
ans =
    NaN    39
    NaN    17
    NaN    13
```

In the database, the values for `ProductName` are character strings, as seen in the previous example when `DataReturnFormat` was set to `cellarray`. Therefore, the `ProductName` values cannot be read when they are imported into the MATLAB workspace using the numeric format. Therefore, the MATLAB software treats them as NULL numbers and assigns them the current value for the `NullNumberRead` property of `setdbprefs`, NaN.

- 5 Change the data return format to structure.

```
setdbprefs ('DataReturnFormat', 'structure')
```

- 6 Then perform the same import operation as you ran in the cell array example.

```
curs.Data
ans =
    ProductName: {3x1 cell}
    UnitsInStock: [3x1 double]
```

- 7 View the contents of the structure to see the data.

```
curs.Data.ProductName
ans =
    'Chai'
    'Chang'
    'Aniseed Syrup'

curs.Data.UnitsInStock
```



```
ans =
    39
    17
    13
```

Example 4 – Change the Write Format for NULL Numbers

- 1 Specify NaN for the NullNumberWrite format.

```
setdbprefs('NullNumberWrite', 'NaN')
```

Numbers represented as NaN in the MATLAB workspace are exported to databases as NULL.

For example, the variable `ex_data`, contains a NaN.

```
ex_data =
    '09-24-2003'      NaN
```

- 2 Insert `ex_data` into a database using `fastinsert`. The NaN data is exported into the database as NULL.

```
fastinsert (conn, 'Avg_Freight_Cost', colnames, ex_data)
```

Calc_Date	Avg_Cost
09-24-2003	0

- 3 Change the value of NullNumberWrite to Inf.

```
setdbprefs('NullNumberWrite', 'Inf')
```

- 4 Attempt to insert `ex_data`. A MATLAB error appears because the NaN in `ex_data` cannot be read.

```
fastinsert(conn, 'Avg_Freight_Cost', colnames, ex_data
??? Error using ==> fastinsert
[Microsoft][ODBC Microsoft Access Driver]
Too few parameters.
Expected 1.
```

Example 5 – Specify Error Handling Settings

- 1 Specify the store format for the ErrorHandling preference.

```
setdbprefs ('ErrorHandling','store')
```

Errors generated from running database or exec are stored in the Message field of the returned connection or cursor object.

- 2 Now try to fetch data from a closed cursor by running:.

```
conn=database('SampleDB', '', '');
curs=exec(conn, 'select all ProductName from Products');
close(curs)
curs=fetch(curs,3);
curs=
```

```
Attributes: []
Data: 0
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
RowLimit: 0
SQLQuery: 'select all ProductName from Products'
Message: 'Error: Invalid cursor'
Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
ResultSet: 0
Cursor: 0
Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

The error generated by this operation appears in the Message field.

- 3** To specify the report format for the ErrorHandling preference, run:

```
setdbprefs ('ErrorHandling','report')
```

Errors generated by running database or exec display immediately in the Command Window.

- 4** Now try to fetch data from a closed cursor by running:

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
curs=exec(conn, 'select all ProductName from Products');
close(curs)
curs=fetch(curs,3);
??? Error using ==> cursor/fetch (errorhandling)
Invalid Cursor
Error in ==>
    D:\matlab\toolbox\database\database\@cursor\fetch.m
    On line 36 ==>     errorhandling(initialCursor.Message);
```

The error generated by this operation appears immediately in the Command Window.

- 5** Specify the empty format for the ErrorHandling preference.

```
setdbprefs ('ErrorHandling','empty')
```

Errors generated while running database or exec are stored in the Message field of the returned connection or cursor object. In addition, objects that cannot be created are returned as empty handles, [].

- 6** Try to fetch data from a closed cursor.

```
conn = database('SampleDB', '', '');
curs=exec(conn, 'select all ProductName from Products');
close(curs)
curs=fetch(curs,3);
curs =
```

setdbprefs

```
Attributes: []
Data: []
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
RowLimit: 0
SQLQuery: 'select all ProductName from Products'
Message: 'Invalid Cursor'
Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
ResultSet: 0
Cursor: 0
Statement: [1x1 sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcStatement]
Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]
```

The error appears in the cursor object `Message` field. Furthermore, the `Attributes` field contains empty handles because no attributes could be created.

Example 6 – Change Multiple Settings

Specify that NULL strings are read from the database into a MATLAB matrix of doubles as 'NaN':

```
setdbprefs({'NullStringRead';'DataReturnFormat'},...
{'NaN';'numeric'})
```

See “Example 8 — Assign Values to a Structure” on page 7-121 for more information on another way to change multiple settings.

Example 7 – Specify JDBC Data Sources for Use by VQB

Instruct VQB to connect to the database using the data sources specified in the file `myjdbcdatasources.mat`.

```
setdbprefs('JDBCDataSourceFile',...
'D:/Work/myjdbcdatasources.mat')
```

Example 8 – Assign Values to a Structure

- 1 Assign values for preferences to fields in the structure `s`.

```
s.DataReturnFormat = 'numeric';
s.NullNumberRead = '0';
s.TempDirForRegistryOutput = 'C:\Work'
s =
    DataReturnFormat: 'numeric'
    NullNumberRead: '0'
    TempDirForRegistryOutput: 'C:\Work'
```

- 2 Set preferences using the values in `s`:

```
setdbprefs(s)
```

- 3 Run `runsetdbprefs` to check your preferences settings:

```
setdbprefs
```

setdbprefs

```
DataReturnFormat: 'numeric'  
    ErrorHandling: 'store'  
    NullNumberRead: '0'  
    NullNumberWrite: 'NaN'  
    NullStringRead: 'null'  
    NullStringWrite: 'null'  
    JDBCDataSourceFile: ''  
    UseRegistryForSources: 'yes'  
    TempDirForRegistryOutput: 'C:\Work'
```

Example 9 – Return Values to a Structure

Assign values for all preferences to `s` by running:

```
s = setdbprefs  
s =
```

```
DataReturnFormat: 'cellarray'  
    ErrorHandling: 'store'  
    NullNumberRead: 'NaN'  
    NullNumberWrite: 'NaN'  
    NullStringRead: 'null'  
    NullStringWrite: 'null'  
    JDBCDataSourceFile: ''  
    UseRegistryForSources: 'yes'  
    TempDirForRegistryOutput: ''
```

Now use the MATLAB tab completion feature when obtaining the value for a preference. For example, enter:

```
s.U
```

Press the **Tab** key, and then **Enter**. MATLAB completes the field and displays the value.

```
s.UseRegistryForSources
```

```
ans =
```

yes

Example 10 – Save Preferences

You can save your preferences to a MAT-file to use them in future MATLAB software sessions. For example, say that you need to reuse preferences that you set for the Seasonal Smoothing project. Assign the preferences to the variable `SeasonalSmoothing` and save them to a MAT-file `SeasonalSmoothingPrefs` in your current directory:

```
SeasonalSmoothing = setdbprefs;  
save SeasonalSmoothingPrefs.mat SeasonalSmoothing
```

At a later time, load the data and restore the preferences:

```
load SeasonalSmoothingPrefs.mat  
setdbprefs(SeasonalSmoothing);
```

Example 11 – Access Existing JDBC Data Sources

Use the following command to access an existing JDBC data source in future MATLAB software sessions:

```
setdbprefs('JDBCDataSourceFile', 'fullpathtomatfile')
```

For example, to use the data sources in the MAT-file `D:/Work/myjdbcdatasources.mat`, run this command in the MATLAB Command Window:

```
setdbprefs('JDBCDataSourceFile', ...  
'D:/Work/myjdbcdatasources.mat')
```

Tip Include this statement in a MATLAB startup file to access a given JDBC data source automatically when your MATLAB software session starts.

See Also

`clear`, `cursor.fetch`, `getdatasources`, “Working with Preferences” on page 4-6

sql2native

Purpose Convert JDBC SQL grammar to SQL grammar native to system

Syntax `n = sql2native(conn, 'sqlquery')`

Description `n = sql2native(conn, 'sqlquery')`, converts the SQL statement string `sqlquery` from JDBC SQL grammar into the database system's native SQL grammar for the connection `conn`. The native SQL statement is assigned to `n`.

Purpose Detect whether property is supported by database metadata object

Syntax

```
a = supports(dbmeta)
a = supports(dbmeta, 'property')
a.property
```

Description

- `a = supports(dbmeta)` returns a structure that contains the properties of `dbmeta` and its property values, 1 or 0. A value of 1 indicates that the property is supported, and 0 indicates that the property is not supported.
- `a = supports(dbmeta, 'property')` returns 1 or 0 for the `property` field of `dbmeta`. A value of 1 indicates that the property is supported, and 0 indicates that the property is not supported.
- `a.property` returns the value of `property` after you have created `a` using the `supports` function.

Examples

- 1 Check if `dbmeta` supports group-by clauses.

```
a = supports(dbmeta, 'GroupBy')
a =
    1
```

- 2 View the value of all properties of `dbmeta`.

```
a = supports(dbmeta)
```

The returned result is a list of properties and their values.

- 3 See the value of the `GroupBy` property by running:

```
a.GroupBy
a =
    1
```

See Also database, dmd, get, ping

tableprivileges

Purpose Return database table privileges

Syntax

```
tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata')
tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
```

Description

- `tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns a list of table privileges for all tables in the catalog `cata`, for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.
- `tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns a list of table privileges for all tables in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns a list of privileges for:
 - The table `tab`
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples Get table privileges for the `builds` table in the schema `geck` for the catalog `msdb`, for the database metadata object `dbmeta`.

```
tp = tableprivileges(dbmeta, 'msdb', 'geck', 'builds')
tp =
    'DELETE'      'INSERT'      'REFERENCES' ...
    'SELECT'     'UPDATE'
```

See Also `dmd`, `get`, `tables`

Purpose Return database table names

Syntax

```
t = tables(dbmeta, 'cata')
t = tables(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
```

Description

- `t = tables(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns a list of tables and table types in the catalog `cata`, for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.
- `t = tables(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns a list of tables and table types in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - Of the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Tip For command-line help on `tables`, use the overloaded method:

```
help dmd/tables
```

Examples Get the table names and types for the schema `SCOTT` in the catalog `orcl`, for the database metadata object `dbmeta`.

```
t = tables(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT')
t =
    'BONUS'      'TABLE'
    'DEPT'      'TABLE'
    'EMP'       'TABLE'
    'SALGRADE'  'TABLE'
    'TRIAL'     'TABLE'
```

See Also `attr`, `bestrowid`, `dmd`, `get`, `indexinfo`, `tableprivileges`

unregister

Purpose	Unload database driver
Syntax	<code>unregister(d)</code>
Description	<code>unregister(d)</code> unloads the database driver object <code>d</code> , freeing up system resources. If you do not unload a registered driver, it automatically unloads when you end your MATLAB software session.
Examples	<code>unregister(d)</code> unloads the database driver object <code>d</code> .
See Also	<code>register</code>

Purpose

Replace data in database table with MATLAB data

Syntax

```
update(conn, 'tab', colnames, exdata, 'whereclause')
update(conn, 'tab', colnames, ...
{datA,datAA, ...; datB,datBB, ...; datn, datNN}, ...
{'where col1 = val1'; where col2 = val2'; ... 'where coln = valn'}
```

Description

`update(conn, 'tab', colnames, exdata, 'whereclause')` exports the MATLAB variable `exdata` in its current format into the database table `tab` using the database connection `conn`. `exdata` can be a cell array, numeric matrix, or structure. Existing records in the database table are replaced as specified by the SQL `whereclause` command.

Specify column names for `tab` as strings in the MATLAB cell array `colnames`. If `exdata` is a structure, field names in the structure must exactly match field names in `colnames`.

The status of the `AutoCommit` flag determines whether `update` automatically commits the data to the database. View the `AutoCommit` flag status for the connection using `get` and change it using `set`. Commit the data by running `commit` or a SQL commit statement via the `exec` function. Roll back the data by running `rollback` or a SQL rollback statement via the `exec` function.

To add new rows instead of replacing existing data, use `fastinsert`.

`update(conn, 'tab', colnames, {datA, datAA, ...; datB, datBB, ...; datn, datNN}, {'where col1 = val1'; where col2 = val2'; ... 'where coln = valn'})` exports multiple records for `n` where clauses. The number of records in `exdata` must equal `n`.

Remarks

- The order of records in your database is not constant. Use values of column names to identify records.
- An error like the following may appear if your database table is open in edit mode:

```
[Vendor][ODBC Product Driver] The database engine could
not lock table 'TableName' because it is already in use
```

by another person or process.

In this case, close the table and repeat the `update` function.

- An error like the following may appear if you try to run an update operation that is identical to one that you just ran:

```
??? Error using ==> database.update
Error:Commit/Rollback Problems
```

Examples

Example 1 – Update an Existing Record

Update the record in the Birthdays table using the database connection `conn`, where `First_Name` is Jean, replacing the current value for `Age` with 40.

- 1 First define a cell array containing the column name that you are updating, `Age`.

```
colnames = {'Age'}
```

- 2 Define a cell array containing the new data, 40.

```
exdata(1,1) = {40}
```

- 3 Run the update.

```
update(conn, 'Birthdays', colnames, exdata, ...
        'where First_Name = ''Jean''')
```

Example 2 – Roll Back Data after Updating a Record

Update the column `Date` in the `Error_Rate` table for the record selected by `whereclause`, using data contained in the cell array `exdata`. The `AutoCommit` flag is off. The data is rolled back after the update operation is run.

- 1 Set the `AutoCommit` flag to off for database connection `conn`.

```
set(conn, 'AutoCommit', 'off')
```

- 2 Update the `Date` column.

```
update(conn, 'Error_Rate', {'Date'}, exdata, whereclause)
```

- 3 Because the data was not committed, you can roll it back.

```
rollback(conn)
```

The update is reversed; the data in the table is the same as it was before you ran `update`.

Example 3 – Update Multiple Records with Different Constraints

Given the table `TeamLeagues`, where column names are `'Team'`, `'Zip_Code'`, and `'New_League'`:

```
'Team1'    02116
'Team2'    02138
'Team3'    02116
```

Assign teams with a zip code of 02116 to the A league and teams with a zip code of 02138 to the B league:

```
update(conn, 'TeamLeagues', {'League'}, {'A';'B'}, ...
{'where Zip_Code ='02116''';'where Zip_Code ='02138'''})
```

See Also

`commit`, `database`, `fastinsert`, `rollback`, `set`

versioncolumns

Purpose Automatically update table columns

Syntax

```
v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata')
v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')
v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')
```

Description

- `v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata')` returns a list of columns that automatically update when a row value updates in the catalog `cata`, in the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.
- `v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns a list of all columns that automatically update when a row value updates in:
 - The schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`
- `v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns a list of columns that automatically update when a row value updates in:
 - The table `tab`
 - The schema `sch`
 - In the catalog `cata`
 - For the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`

Examples Get a list of which columns automatically update when a row in the table `BONUS` updates, in the schema `SCOTT`, in the catalog `orcl`, for the database metadata object `dbmeta`.

```
v1 = versioncolumns(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT', 'BONUS')
v1 =
    {}
```

The results are an empty set, indicating that no columns in the database automatically update when a row value updates.

See Also columns, dmd, get

width

Purpose Return field size of column in fetched data set

Syntax `colsize = width(cursor, colnum)`

Description `colsize = width(cursor, colnum)` returns the field size of the specified column number `colnum` in the fetched data set `cursor`.

Examples Get the width of the first column of the fetched data set, `cursor`:

```
colsize = width(cursor, 1)
```

```
colsize =
```

```
11
```

The field size of column one is 11 characters (bytes).

See Also `attr`, `cols`, `columnnames`, `cursor.fetch`, `get`

Examples

Use this list to find examples in the documentation.

Visual Query Builder GUI: Importing Data

“Working with Preferences” on page 4-6

“Retrieving All Occurrences vs. Unique Occurrences of Data” on page 4-22

“Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 4-24

“Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 4-37

“Creating Queries That Include Results from Multiple Tables” on page 4-42

“Retrieving BINARY and OTHER Sun Java Data Types” on page 4-46

“Importing BOOLEAN Data from Databases to the MATLAB Workspace”
on page 4-48

Visual Query Builder GUI: Displaying Results

“Displaying Data Relationally” on page 4-10

“Charting Query Results” on page 4-14

“Displaying Query Results in an HTML Report” on page 4-16

“Using the MATLAB® Report Generator Software to Customize Display of
Query Results” on page 4-17

“Displaying Results in a Specified Order” on page 4-31

Visual Query Builder GUI: Advanced Query Options

“Example: Using Having Clauses” on page 4-36

Visual Query Builder GUI: Exporting Data

“Exporting BOOLEAN Data from the MATLAB Workspace to Databases”
on page 4-51

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“Importing Data from Databases into the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-3

- “Viewing Information About Imported Data” on page 5-9
- “Exporting Data from the MATLAB Workspace to a New Record in a Database” on page 5-11
- “Replacing Existing Data in Databases with Data Exported from the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-15
- “Exporting Multiple Records from the MATLAB Workspace” on page 5-17
- “Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 5-21
- “Working with Database Metadata” on page 5-23
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