

# Database Toolbox™

## User's Guide

**R2012b**

**MATLAB®**

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*Database Toolbox™ User's Guide*

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# Before You Begin

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- “Data Retrieval Restrictions” on page 1-7

## Working with Databases

In this section...
“Connecting to Databases” on page 1-2
“Platform Support” on page 1-2
“Database Support” on page 1-2
“Driver Support” on page 1-3
“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”.

### Platform Support

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>.

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**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.)

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### Database Support

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®
- PostgreSQL (Postgres)
- 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.

## **Driver Support**

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.

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**Note** If you receive this message:

Invalid string or buffer length.

you may be using the wrong driver.

For nearly all databases, you must use JDBC drivers with 64-bit machines. The only exceptions are 64-bit Access 2010 and 64-bit Oracle 11g Release 2. You can use 64-bit ODBC drivers for these databases.

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On UNIX platforms, the toolbox supports Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers. If your database does not ship with JDBC drivers, download drivers from the Oracle JDBC Web site at <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/jdbc-112010-0>

## **Structured Query Language (SQL)**

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

## Data Type Support

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 3-49.

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- 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
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### 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

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## **Setting Up ODBC Data Sources**

For instructions on setting up ODBC data sources, see “Setting Up ODBC Data Sources”.

## **Setting Up JDBC Data Sources**

For instructions on setting up JDBC data sources, see “Setting Up JDBC Data Sources”.

## Accessing Existing JDBC Data Sources

To access an existing data source from Visual Query Builder in future MATLAB 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 JDBC Data Sources”.

## Database Connection Error Messages

### Connection Error Messages and Probable Causes

Vendor	Error Message	Probable Causes
All	Unable to find JDBC driver.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Path to the JDBC driver jar file is not on the static or dynamic classpath.</li> <li>• Incorrect driver name provided while using the 'driver' and 'url' syntax.</li> </ul>
Microsoft SQL Server	The TCP/IP connection to the host hostname, port portnumber has failed. Error: "null. Verify the connection properties, check that an instance of SQL Server is running on the host and accepting TCP/IP connections at the port, and that no firewall is blocking TCP connections to the port."	Incorrect server name or port number. SQL Server uses a dynamic port for JDBC and the value should be verified using SQL Server Configuration Manager.
Microsoft SQL Server	Invalid string or buffer length.	64-bit ODBC driver error. Use a JDBC driver instead.
MySQL	Access denied for user 'user'@'machinename' (using password: YES)	Incorrect user name and password combination.
MySQL	Communications link failure. The last packet sent successfully to the server was 0 milliseconds ago. The driver has not received any packets from the server.	Incorrect server name or port number.
MySQL	Unknown database 'databasename'.	Provided database name is incorrect.
Oracle	Error when connecting to Oracle oci8 database using JDBC driver:  Error using com.mathworks.toolbox.database.databaseefunctio... java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError: no ocijdbc11 in java.library.path	MATLAB can not find the Oracle DLL that the oci8 drivers need. To correct the problem, add the path for the location of the Oracle DLLs to the MATLAB toolbox local library path.

**Connection Error Messages and Probable Causes (Continued)**

<b>Vendor</b>	<b>Error Message</b>	<b>Probable Causes</b>
Oracle	Invalid Oracle URL specified: OracleDataSource.makeURL.	DriverType parameter not specified.
Oracle	The Network Adapter could not establish the connection.	One of Server or Portnumber is not specified or has an incorrect value.

**See Also** database



# Using Visual Query Builder

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- “Working with Preferences” on page 3-6
- “Displaying Query Results” on page 3-11
- “Fine-Tuning Queries Using Advanced Query Options” on page 3-23
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- “Saving Queries in Files” on page 3-53

## Getting Started with Visual Query Builder

In this section...
“What Is Visual Query Builder?” on page 3-2
“Using Queries to Import Data” on page 3-2
“Using Queries to Export Data” on page 3-4

### 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”.

### **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

1\* Specify **Insert**.      2\* Select data source.      3 Select catalog and schema.      4\* Select tables.      5\* Select fields to which to export data.

9 Save, load, and run queries, set preferences for exporting NULLs, and generate M-files.

7 View MATLAB statement.

6\* Specify variable containing data to export.

8\* Run query.

Workspace variable	Size	Memory (bytes)
export_data	1x2	150

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 Data to Databases”.

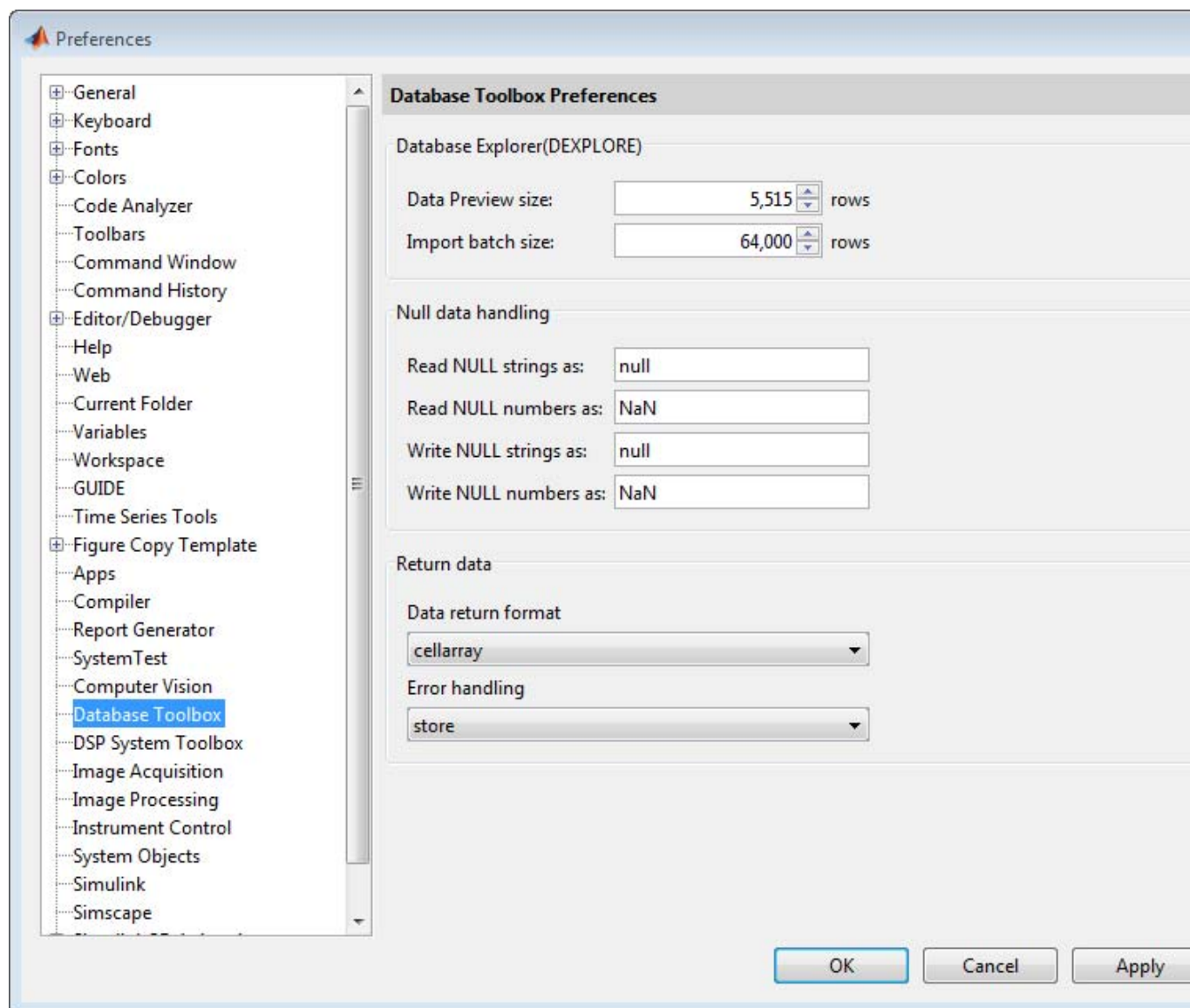
## Working with Preferences

### Specifying Preferences

This section describes how to set Database Toolbox 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** Select **Query > Preferences**. The Preferences dialog box appears.



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

<b>Preference</b>	<b>Acceptable Values</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Data Preview size:</b>	5 to 10,000 rows	This setting applies only to Database Explorer (dexplore) and is the number of rows you see in the <b>Data Preview</b> pane of Database Explorer.
<b>Import batch size:</b>	1,000 to 1000,000 rows	This setting applies only to Database Explorer (dexplore) and is the number of rows fetched at one time from a database. When importing large amounts of data using Database Explorer, tune this value for optimum performance.
<b>Read NULL strings as:</b>	null (default)	Specifies how NULL strings appear after being fetched from a database.
<b>Read NULL numbers as:</b>	Nan (default)	Specifies how NULL numbers appear after being fetched from a database. 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.
<b>Write NULL strings as:</b>	null (default)	Specifies how NULL strings appear after being exported to a database. This setting does not apply to Database Explorer (dexplore).
<b>Write NULL numbers as:</b>	Nan (default)	Specifies how NULL numbers appear after being exported to a database. This setting does not apply to Database Explorer (dexplore).

Preference	Acceptable Values	Description
<b>Data return format</b>	cell array, numeric, structure, or dataset	<p>Select a data format based on the type of data you are importing, memory considerations, and your preferred method of working with retrieved data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>cellarray</b> (default) — Imports nonnumeric data into MATLAB cell arrays.</li> <li>• <b>numeric</b> — Imports data into MATLAB matrix of doubles. Nonnumeric data types are considered NULL and appear as specified in the <b>Read NULL numbers as:</b> setting. Use only when data to retrieve is in numeric format, or when nonnumeric data to retrieve is not relevant.</li> <li>• <b>structure</b> — Imports data into a MATLAB structure. Use for all data types. Facilitates working with returned columns.</li> <li>• <b>dataset</b> — Imports data into MATLAB dataset objects. This option requires Statistics Toolbox™.</li> </ul>
<b>Error handling</b>	store, report, or empty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set this field to <b>store</b> or <b>empty</b> to direct errors to either a dialog box when using Visual Query Builder or a message field when using the Database Toolbox command line interface.</li> <li>• Set this field to <b>report</b> to display query errors in the MATLAB Command Window.</li> </ul> <p>This setting does not apply to Database Explorer (dexplore).</p>

**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.

## Displaying Query Results

### In this section...

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- “Displaying Data Relationally” on page 3-11
- “Charting Query Results” on page 3-15
- “Displaying Query Results in an HTML Report” on page 3-17
- “Using MATLAB® Report Generator™ to Customize Display of Query Results” on page 3-18

### 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 Variables editor.

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

- 1** Select **Query > Preferences**, and set **Read NULL numbers** as to 0.
- 2** Select **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**.

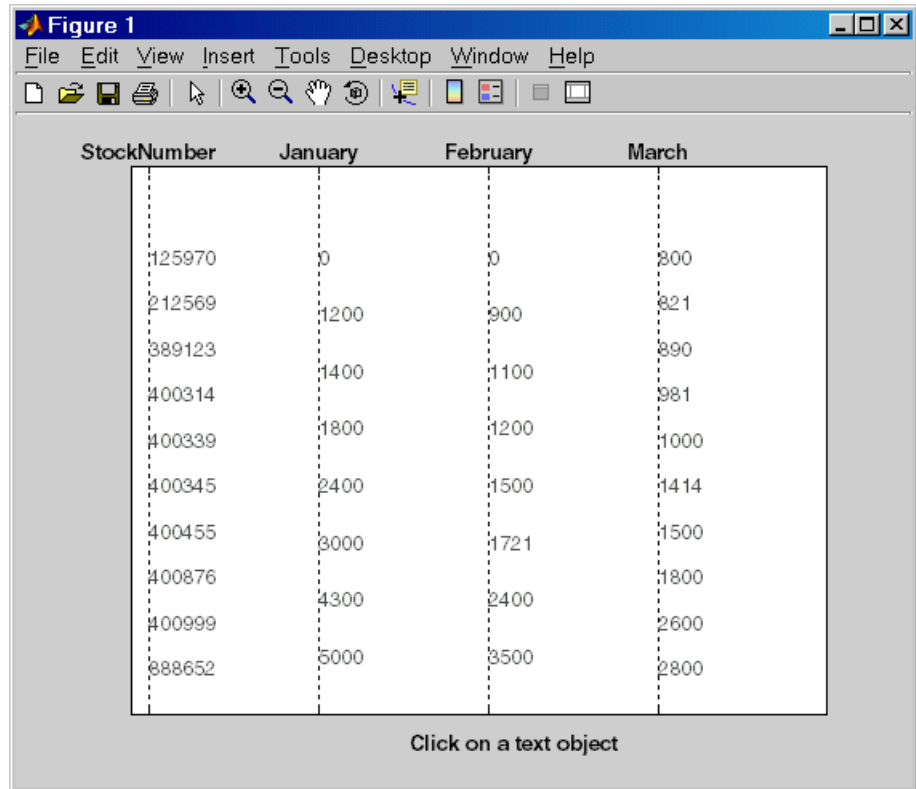
### Displaying Data Relationally

To display the results of `basic.qry`:

- 1** Execute `basic.qry`.

## 2 Select **Display > Data**.

The query results appear in a figure window.

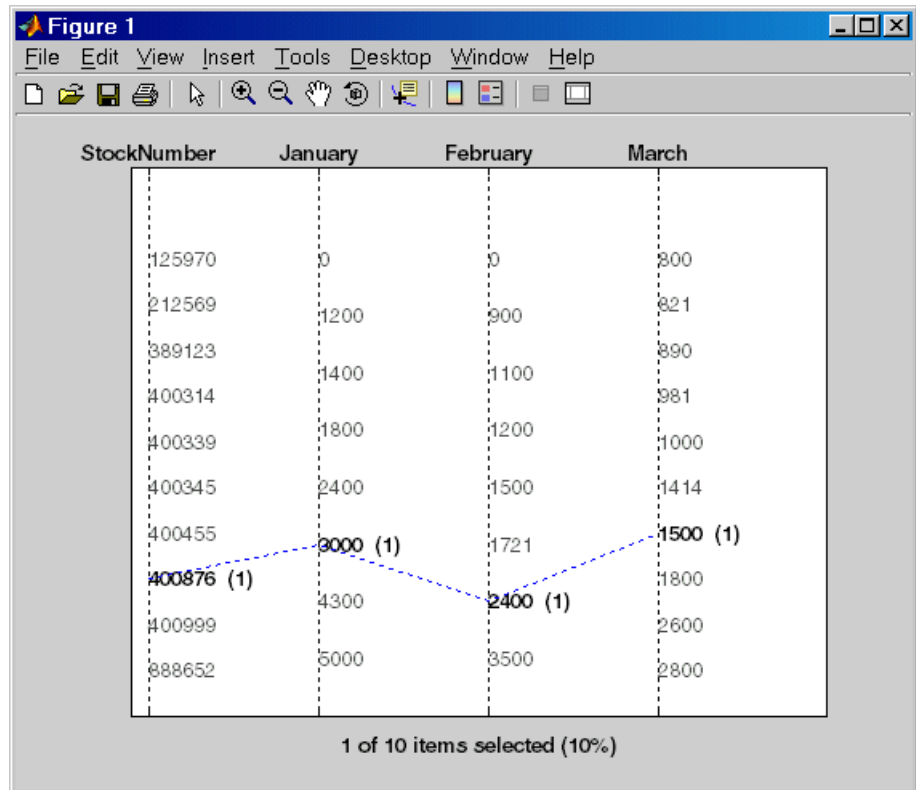


This display shows only unique values for each field, so you should not read each row as a single record. In this example, there are 10 entries for **StockNumber**, 8 entries for **January** and **February**, and 10 entries for **March**. The number of entries in each field corresponds to the number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

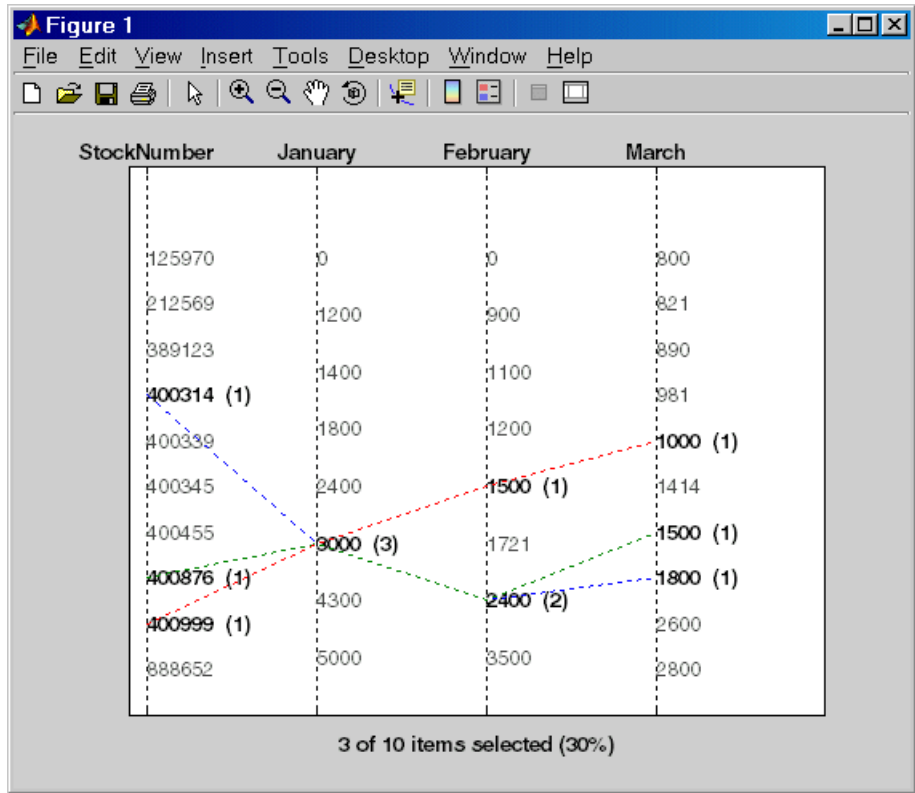
## 3 Click a value in the figure window, for example, **StockNumber** 400876, to see its associated values.



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.

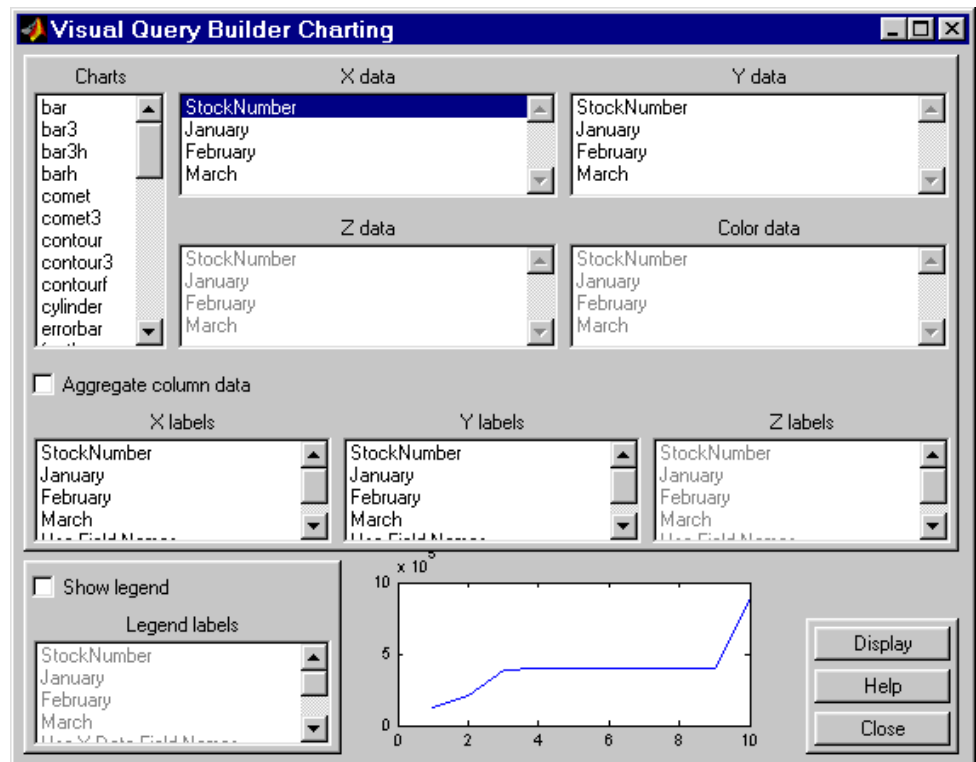


## Charting Query Results

To chart the results of basic.qry:

- 1 Select **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.

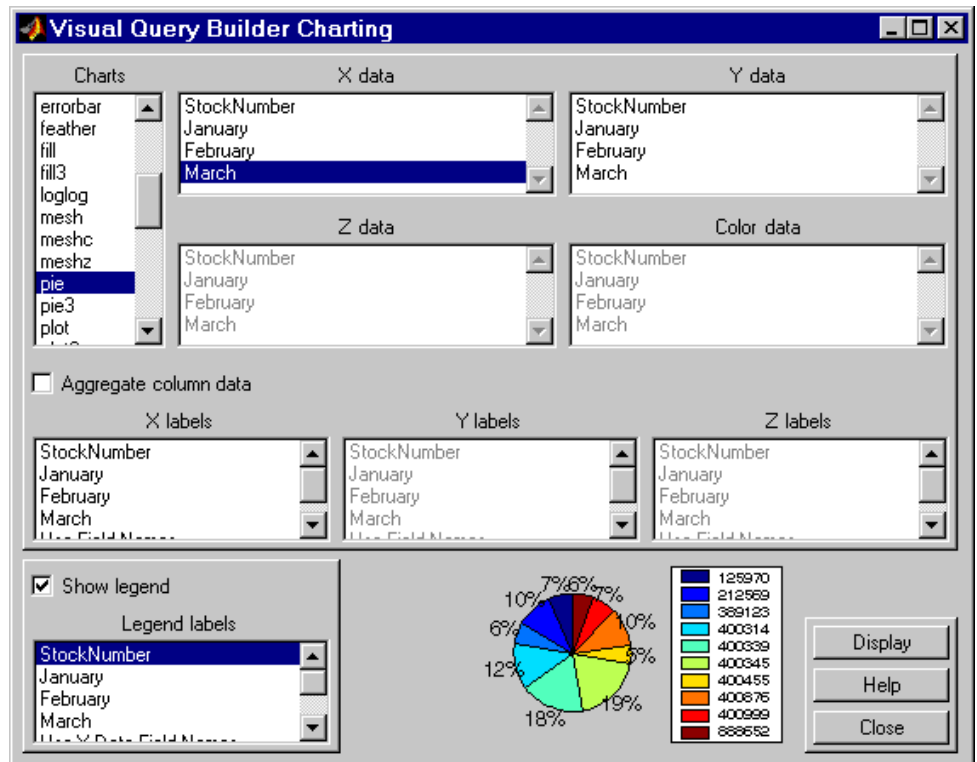
The pie chart preview now shows percentages for March data.

- 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.

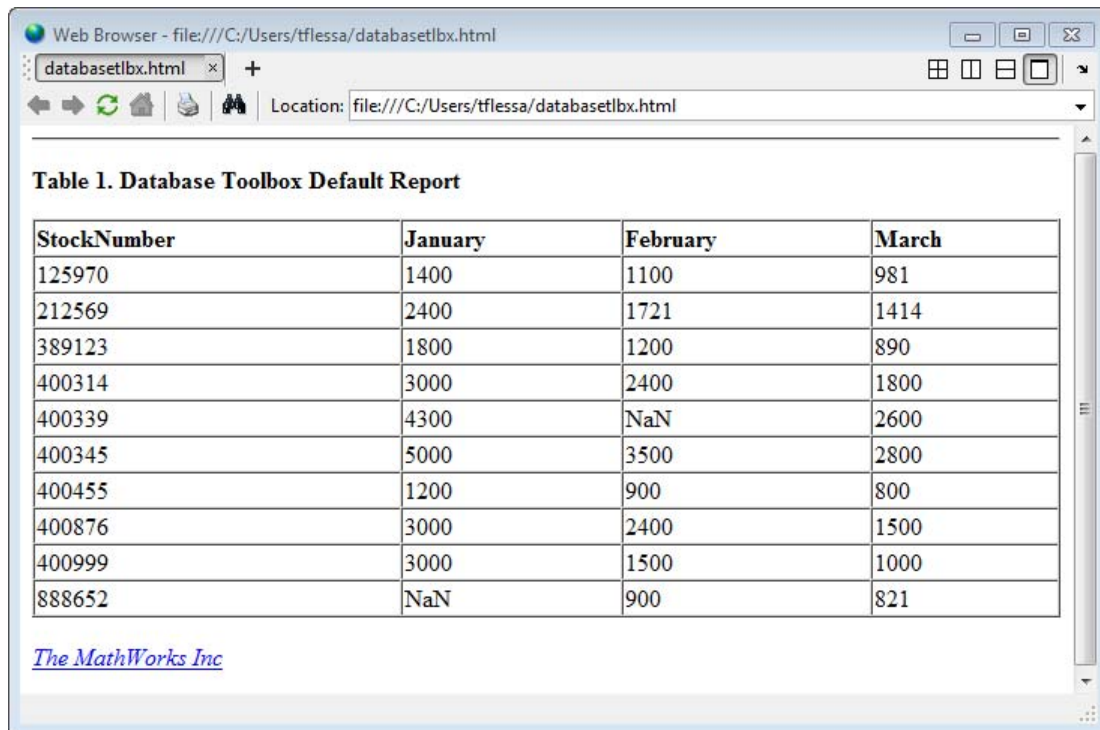


6 Click **Close** to close the Charting dialog box.

## Displaying Query Results in an HTML Report

To display results for `basic.qry` in an HTML report, select **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.



Web Browser - file:///C:/Users/tflessa/databasetlbx.html

databasetlbx.html x +

Location: file:///C:/Users/tflessa/databasetlbx.html

**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	NaN	2600
400345	5000	3500	2800
400455	1200	900	800
400876	3000	2400	1500
400999	3000	1500	1000
888652	NaN	900	821

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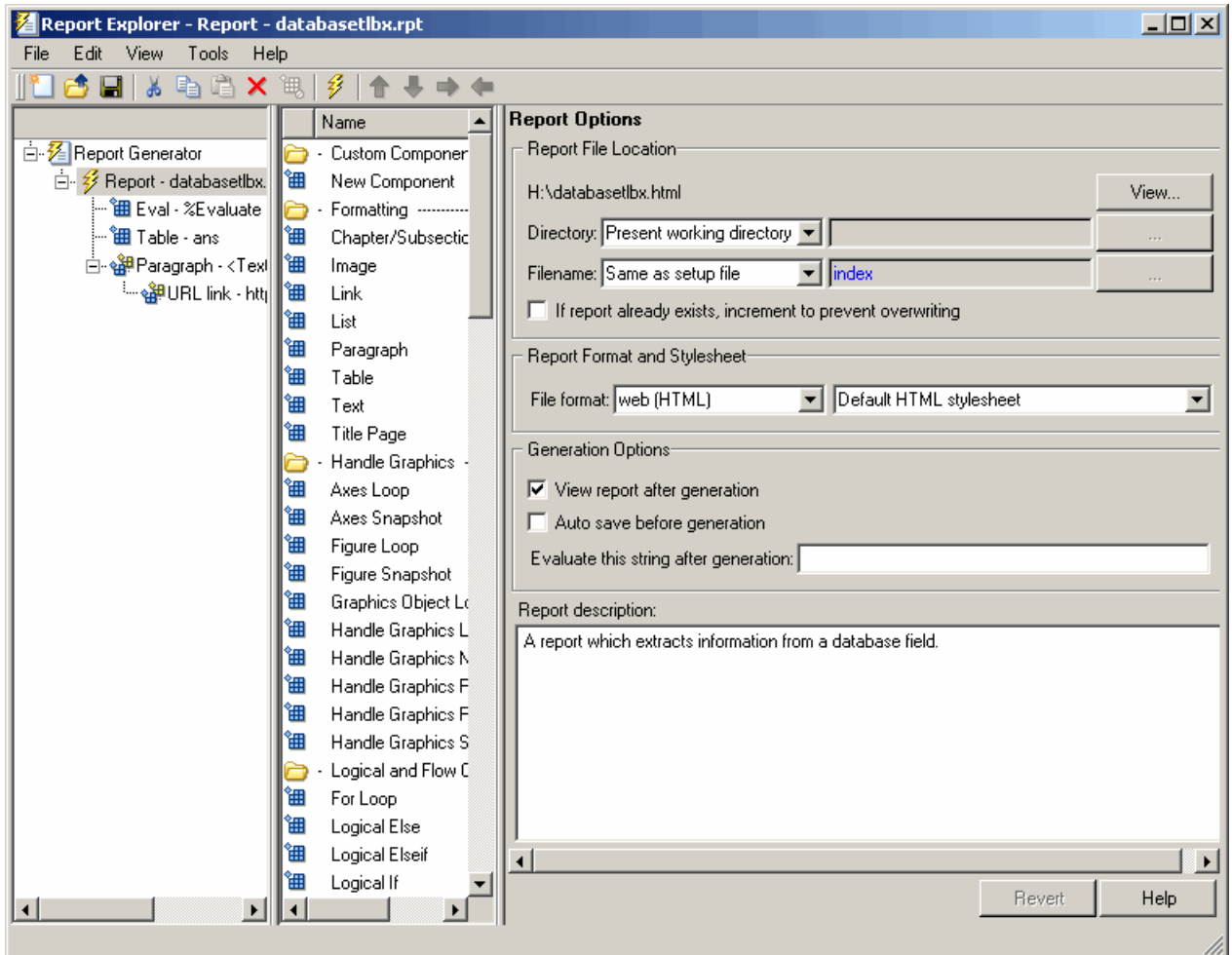
**Tip** Because some browsers do not start automatically, you may need to open your Web browser before displaying the query results.

---

## **Using MATLAB Report Generator to Customize Display of Query Results**

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

- 1** Select **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.

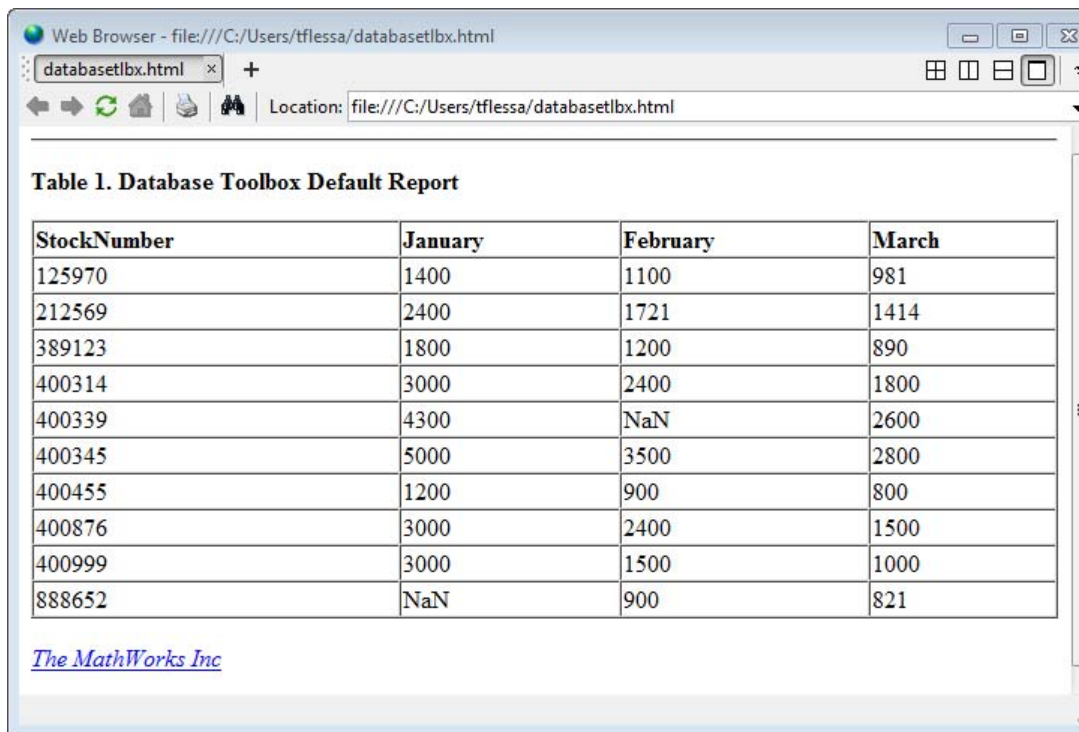


**3** Open the report template for editing by clicking **Open a Report file or stylesheet.**

- a** In the Outline pane on the left, under **Report Generator > datasetbx.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** Select **File > Report** to run the report.

The report appears in a Web browser.



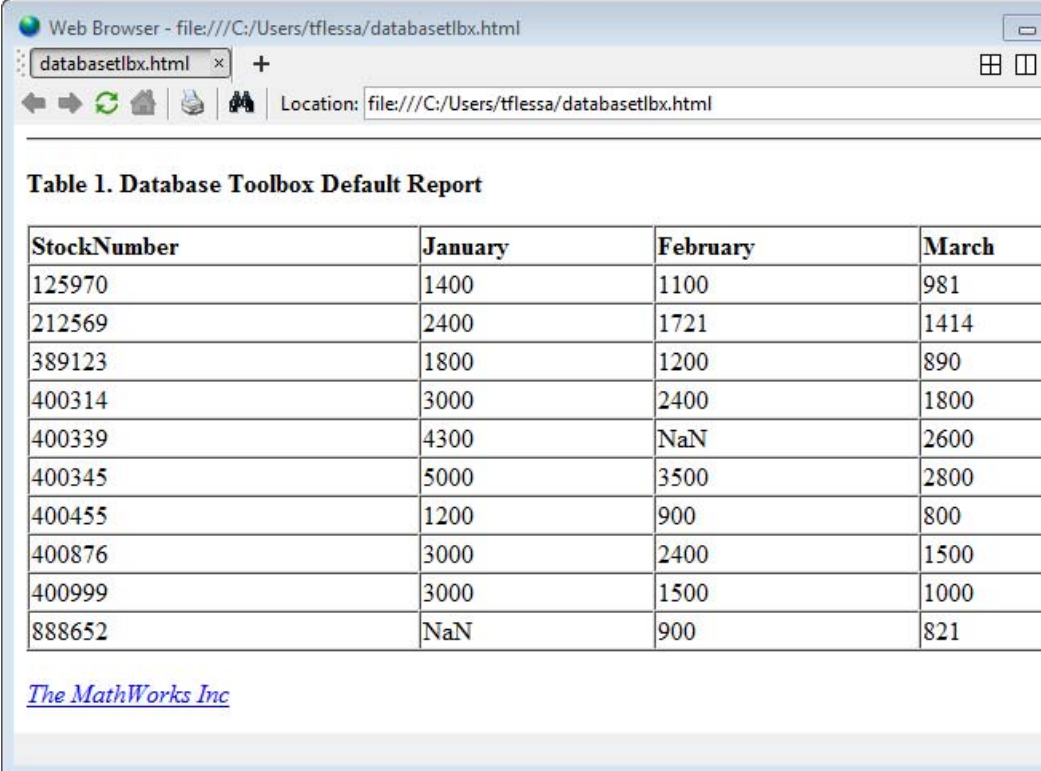
- 5** Field names do not automatically display as column headers in the report. To display the field names:
- a** Modify the workspace variable A as follows:



```
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.



Web Browser - file:///C:/Users/tflessa/databasetlbx.html

databasetlbx.html

Location: file:///C:/Users/tflessa/databasetlbx.html

**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	NaN	2600
400345	5000	3500	2800
400455	1200	900	800
400876	3000	2400	1500
400999	3000	1500	1000
888652	NaN	900	821

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

---

**Tip** 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 3-23

“Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 3-25

“Grouping Statements” on page 3-28

“Displaying Results in a Specified Order” on page 3-32

“Using Having Clauses to Refine Group by Results” on page 3-35

“Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 3-38

“Creating Queries That Include Results from Multiple Tables” on page 3-43

“Additional Advanced Query Options” on page 3-46

---

**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]
```

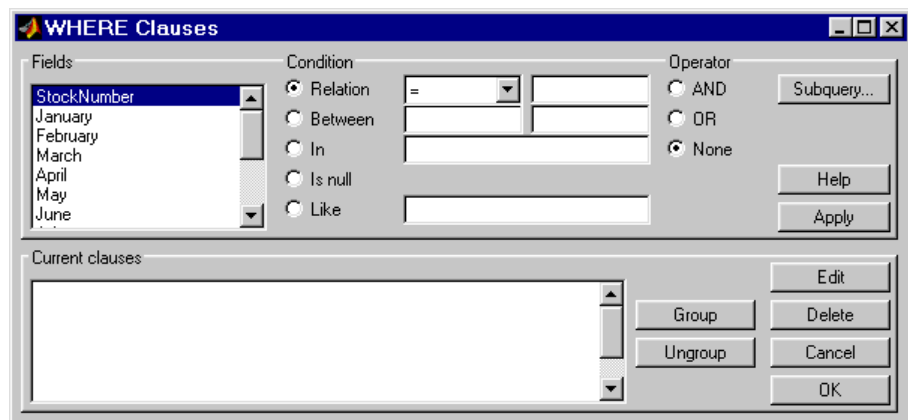
The value 3000 appears three times in All, but appears only once in Distinct.

## 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:

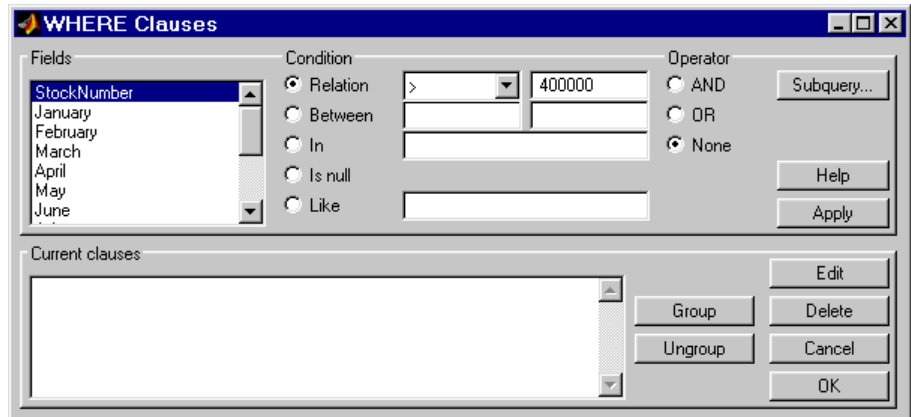
- 1 Load `basic.qry`.
- 2 Set the **Data return format** preference to `cellarray`.
- 3 Set **Read NULL numbers as** to `NaN`.
- 4 In **Advanced query options**, click **Where**.

The WHERE Clauses dialog box appears.



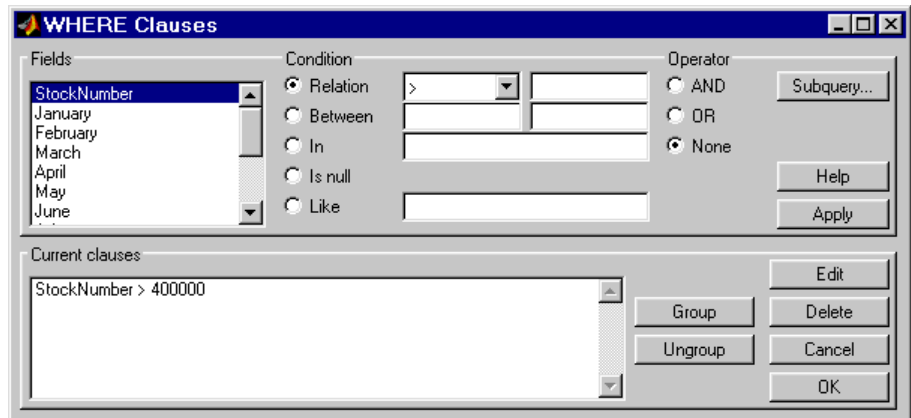
- 5 In **Fields**, select the field whose values you want to restrict, `StockNumber`.
- 6 In **Condition**, specify that `StockNumber` must be greater than 400000.
  - a Select **Relation**.
  - b In the drop-down list to the right of **Relation**, select `>`.
  - c In the field to the right of the drop-down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

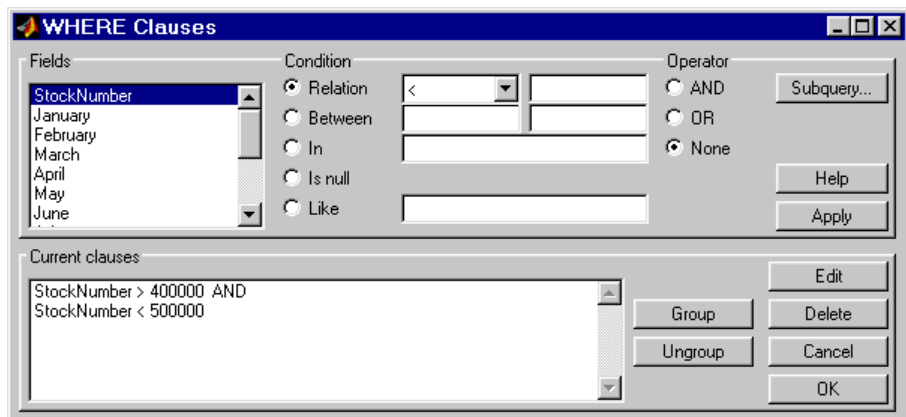
**12** Save this query as basic\_where.qry.

## 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.

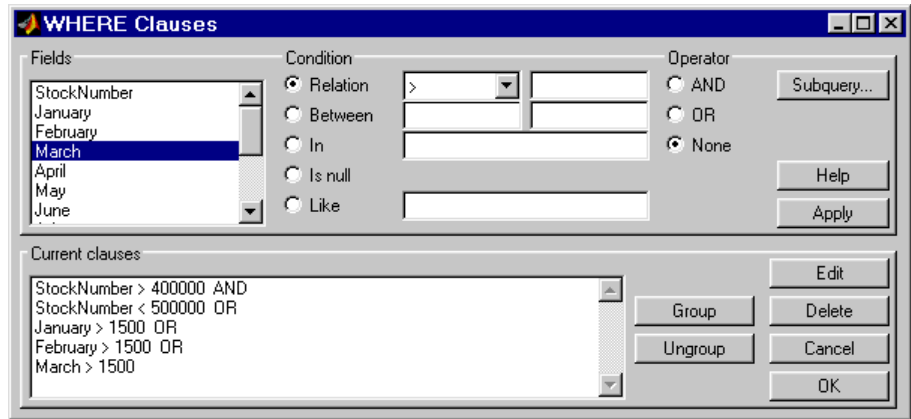


**2** Modify the query to retrieve data if sales in January, February, or March exceed 1500 units.



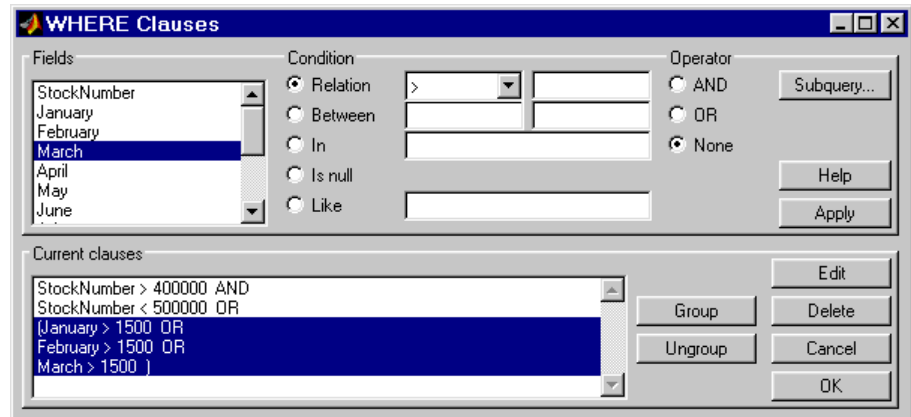
- a In **Current clauses**, select StockNumber < 500000 and click **Edit**.
- b For **Operator**, select OR and click **Apply**.
- c In **Fields**, select January. For **Relation**, select > and enter 1500 in its field. For **Operator**, select OR. Click **Apply**.
- d Repeat step c twice, specifying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

The WHERE Clauses dialog box now looks as follows.



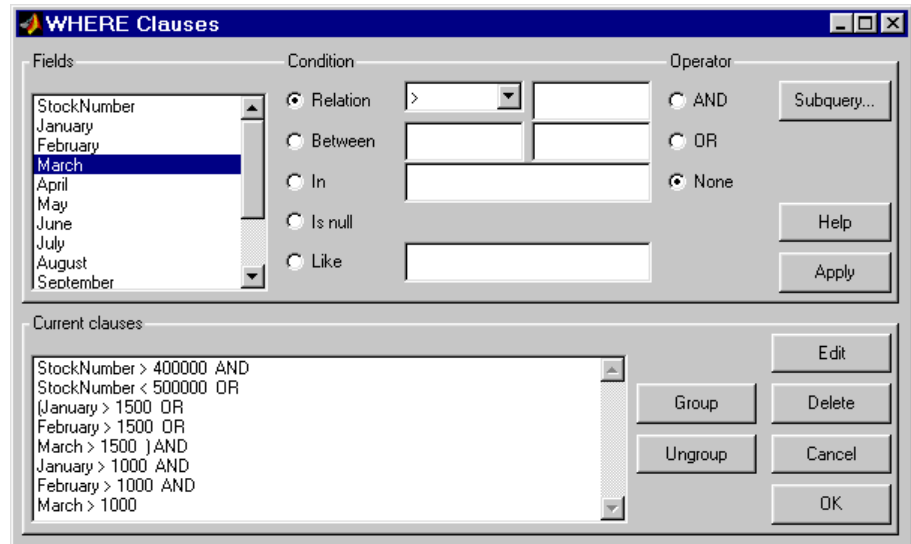
- 3 Group the criteria that require sales in each month to exceed 1500 units.
  - a In **Current clauses**, select the statement January > 1500 OR. Press **Shift**+click to select February > 1500 OR and March > 1500 also.
  - b Click **Group**.

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** Press **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

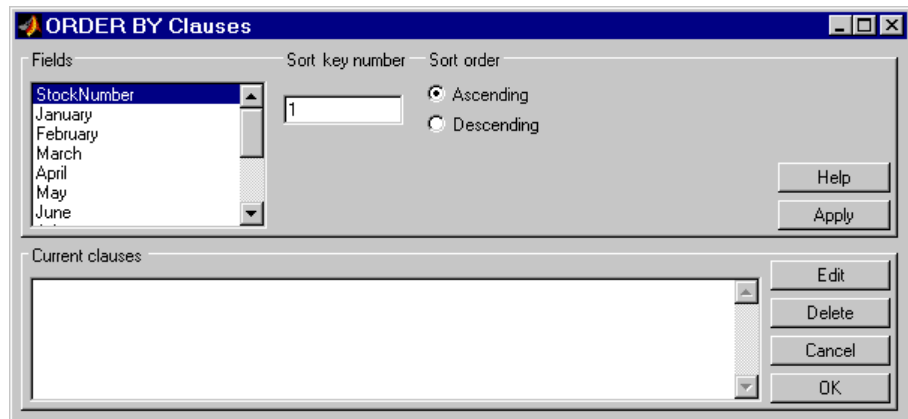
Use **Order by** in **Advanced query options** to specify the order in which query results display.

This example uses the `basic_where.qry` query you created in “Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 3-25. 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.

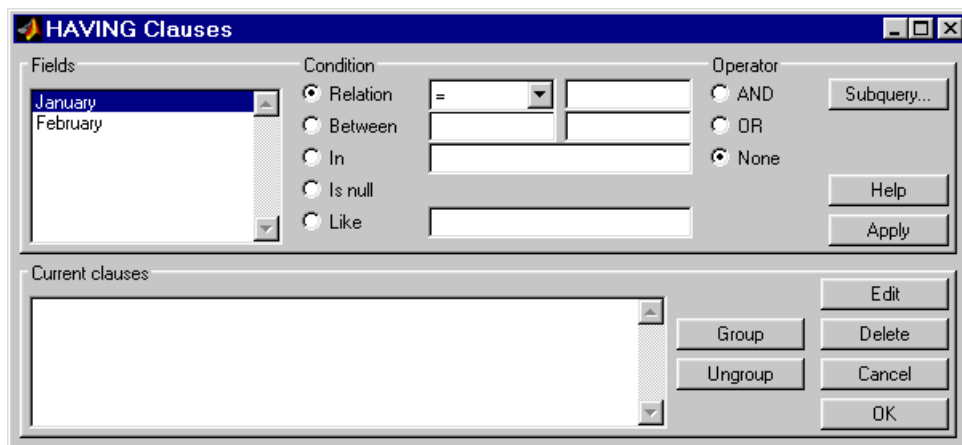
For items 400314 and 400876, **February sales** were 2400, so the third sort key, **March sales**, applies. **March sales** appear in descending order: 1800 and 1500, respectively.

## 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 3-25.
- 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:
    - a** Select the clause from **Current clauses** and click **Edit**.
    - b** Modify the **Fields**, **Condition**, and **Operator** fields as needed.
    - c** Click **Apply**.
  - To group clauses:



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

**e** 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 3-38.

**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**.

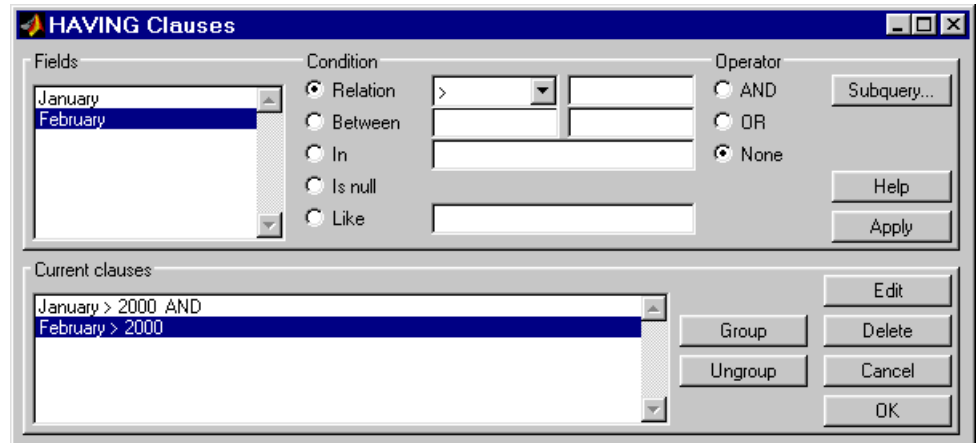
**d** Click **Apply**.

**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 3-32.

## 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”.

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Subquery' dialog box with the following details:

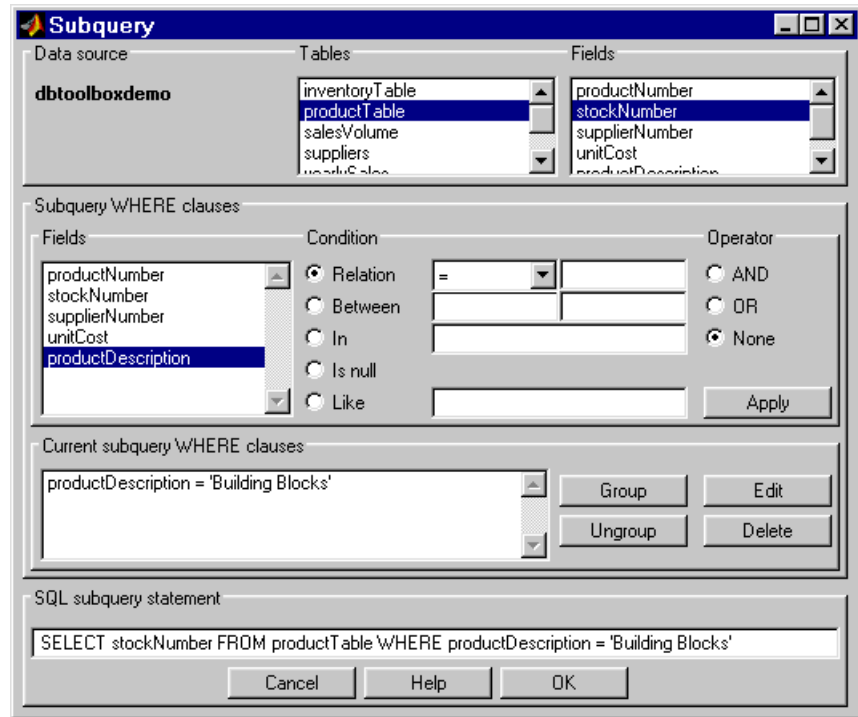
- Title:** Subquery
- Data source:** dbtoolboxdemo
- Tables:** inventoryTable, productTable, salesVolume, suppliers, productSales
- Fields:** (Empty)
- Subquery WHERE clauses:**
  - Fields:** (Empty)
  - Condition:**
    - Relation =
    - Between
    - In
    - Is null
    - Like
  - Operator:**
    - AND
    - OR
    - None
  - Buttons:** Apply
- Current subquery WHERE clauses:**
  - Buttons:** Group, Edit, Ungroup, Delete
- SQL subquery statement:** (Empty text area)
- Bottom Buttons:** Cancel, Help, OK

- 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**.

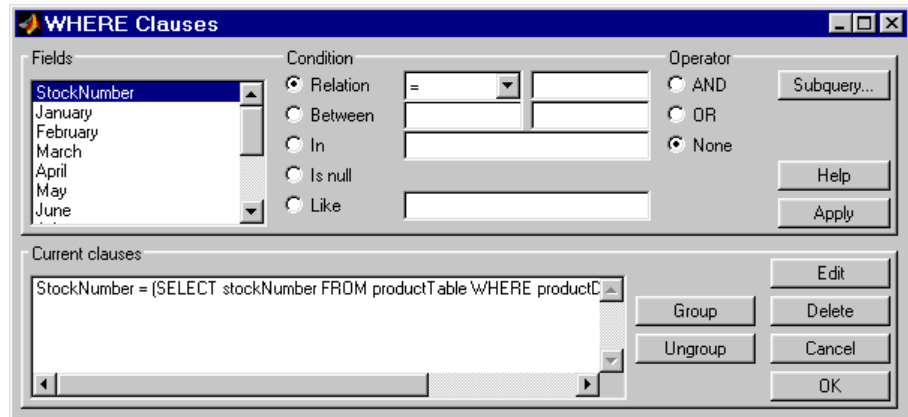
The clause appears in the **Current subquery WHERE clauses** field and is added to the **SQL subquery statement**.



**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:

- a** For **Data source**, select dbtoolboxdemo.
- b** In **Tables**, select productTable.
- c** In **Fields**, select stockNumber and productDescription.
- d** Assign the query results to the **MATLAB workspace variable P**.
- e** 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 3-38, 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**, click **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, press **Ctrl**+click and select both `productTable` and `salesVolume`.

The fields (columns) in those tables appear in **Fields**. Field names appear in the format `tableName.fieldName`. 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**, press **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.

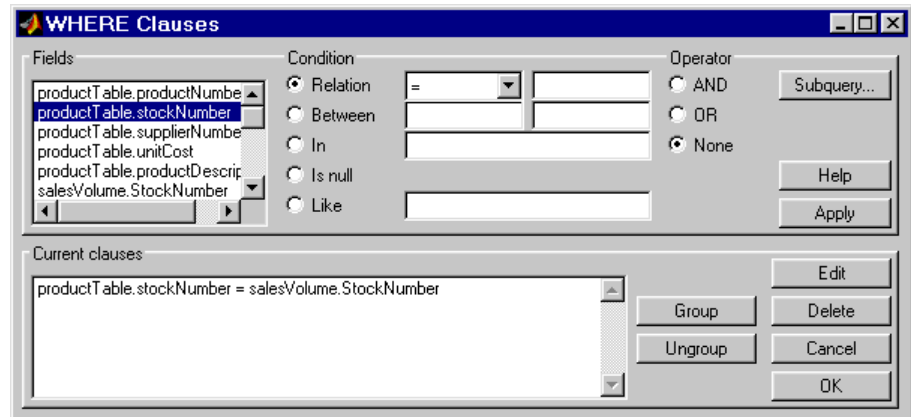
**7** In the **WHERE clauses** dialog box:

- 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 folder 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` 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” on page 3-49

“Exporting BOOLEAN Data to Databases” on page 3-52

### Importing BOOLEAN Data from Databases

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	Bever	10 boxes	\$18.00	39	0	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Chang	Exotic Liq	Bever	24 - 12 oz	\$19.00	17	40	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Aniseed Syrup	Exotic Liq	Condit	12 - 550 ml	\$10.00	13	70	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Chef Anton's Cajun	New Orleans	Condit	48 - 6 oz jar	\$22.00	53	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Chef Anton's Guml	New Orleans	Condit	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 Variables editor.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Variables - D" with a sub-window "D" containing a table. The table has 12 rows and 6 columns. The first column lists various items, and the second column shows their corresponding values (0 or 1). The other columns are empty.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	'Chai'	0				
2	'Chang'	0				
3	'Aniseed Syrup'	0				
4	'Chef Anton''s Cajun Seaso...	0				
5	'Chef Anton''s Gumbo Mix'	1				
6	'Grandma''s Boysenberry Sp...	0				
7	'Uncle Bob''s Organic Dried ...	0				
8	'Northwoods Cranberry Sau...	0				
9	'Mishi Kobe Niku'	1				
10	'Ikura'	0				
11	'Queso Cabrales'	0				
12	'Queso Manchego La Pastora'	0				

## Exporting BOOLEAN Data 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.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Access table named 'Products : Table'. The table has the following columns: Product, Product Name, Supplier, Category, Quantity Per Unit, Unit Price, Units In Stock, Units On Order, Reorder Level, and Discontinued. The data is as follows:

Product	Product Name	Supplier	Category	Quantity Per Unit	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	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				60.00	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
79	Guatemalan Coffee				60.00	0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Number)				60.00	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Record: 1 of 79'.



## Saving Queries in Files

### In this section...

“About Generated Files” on page 3-53

“VQB Query Elements in Generated Files” on page 3-54

### About Generated Files

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

The following is an example of a 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 Generated Files

The following VQB query elements do not appear in generated files:

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

```
myVar = e.Data
```

- For security reasons, generated files do not include passwords required to connect to databases. Instead, the `database` statement includes the string `'password'` as a placeholder. To run 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 4-2
- “Importing Data from Databases” on page 4-3
- “Viewing Information About Imported Data” on page 4-5
- “Exporting Data to New Record in Database” on page 4-7
- “Replacing Existing Database Data with Exported Data” on page 4-11
- “Exporting Multiple Records from the MATLAB Workspace” on page 4-13
- “Exporting Data Using the Bulk Insert Command” on page 4-17
- “Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 4-24
- “Working with Database Metadata” on page 4-26
- “Using Driver Functions” on page 4-32
- “About Database Toolbox Objects and Methods” on page 4-34

# Getting Started with Database Toolbox Functions

The following sections provide examples of how to use Database Toolbox functions. MATLAB 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

This example demonstrates a sample workflow on a sample database called SampleDB.

- 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)
```

---

**Note** If you are connecting to a database using a JDBC connection, you need to specify 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, which is `SampleDB` for this example
  - The username and password

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

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

---

**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.
- 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`.

- 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 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 to New Record in 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** Assign the number of rows in the array to `numrows`:

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

- 6** Calculate the average freight cost 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.

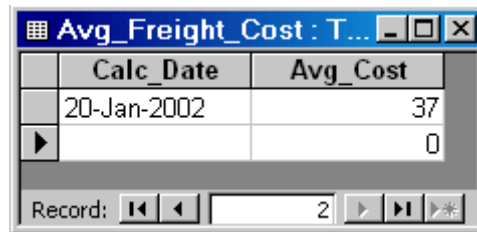
- 11** Use the `fastinsert` function to export the data into the `Avg_Freight_Cost` table. Pass the following arguments to this function:

- `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 Database Data with Exported Data

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.

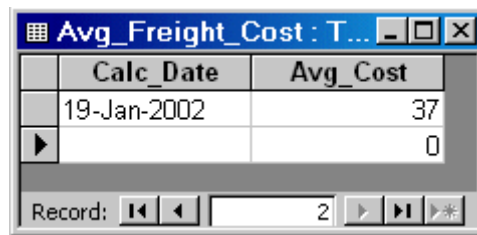
```
whereclause = 'where Calc_Date = ''20-Jan-2002'''
```

```
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

- 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)
```

## Exporting Data Using the Bulk Insert Command

### In this section...

“Bulk Insert to Oracle” on page 4-17

“Bulk Insert to Microsoft® SQL Server® 2005” on page 4-19

“Bulk Insert to MySQL” on page 4-21

### Bulk Insert to Oracle

This example demonstrates how to export data to the Oracle server using the bulk insert command. To follow this example, use a data file on the local machine where Oracle is installed.

- 1 Connect to the Oracle database.

```
javaaddpath 'path\ojdbc5.jar';
conn = database('databasename','user','password', ...
    'oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver', ...
    'jdbc:oracle:thin:@machine:port:databasename');
```

- 2 Create a table named BULKTEST.

```
e = exec(conn,['create table BULKTEST (salary number, '...
    'player varchar2(25), signed varchar2(25), '...
    'team varchar2(25))']);
close(e)
```

- 3 Enter data records. A sample record appears as follows.

```
A = {100000.00,'KGreen','06/22/2011','Challengers'};
```

- 4 Expand A to a 10,000-record data set.

```
A = A(ones(10000,1),:);
```

- 5 Write data to a file for bulk insert.

---

**Tip** When connecting to a database on a remote machine, you must write this file to the remote machine. Oracle has problems trying to read files that are not on the same machine as the instance of the database.

---

```
fid = fopen('c:\temp\tmp.txt','wt');
for i = 1:size(A,1)
    fprintf(fid,'%10.2f \t %s \t %s \t %s \n',A{i,1}, ...
        A{i,2},A{i,3},A{i,4});
end
fclose(fid);
```

**6** Set the folder location.

```
e = exec(conn, ...
    'create or replace directory ext as ''C:\\Temp''');
close(e)
```

**7** Delete the temporary table if it exists.

```
e = exec(conn,'drop table testinsert');
try,close(e),end
```

**8** Create a temporary table and bulk insert it into the table BULKTEST.

```
e = exec(conn,['create table testinsert (salary number, '...
    'player varchar2(25), signed varchar2(25), '...
    'team varchar2(25)) organization external '...
    '( type oracle_loader default directory ext access '...
    'parameters ( records delimited by newline fields '...
    'terminated by ''\t'') location (''tmp.txt'')) '...
    'reject limit 10000']);
close(e)
e = exec(conn,'insert into BULKTEST select * from testinsert');
close(e)
```

**9** Confirm the number of rows and columns in BULKTEST.

```

e = exec(conn, 'select * from BULKTEST');
results = fetch(e)

results =

    Attributes: []
              Data: {10000x4 cell}
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
    RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: 'select * from BULKTEST'
    Message: []
    Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
    ResultSet: [1x1 oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleResultSetImpl]
    Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleStatementWrapper]
    Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]

columnnames(results)

ans =

'SALARY', 'PLAYER', 'SIGNED', 'TEAM'

```

**10** Close the connection.

```
close(conn)
```

## Bulk Insert to Microsoft SQL Server 2005

**1** Connect to the Microsoft SQL Server. For JDBC driver use, add the jar file to the MATLAB javaclasspath.

```

javaaddpath 'path\sqljdbc4.jar';
conn = database('databasename','user','password', ...
    'com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver', ...
    'jdbc:sqlserver://machine:port;
    database=databasename');

```

**2** Create a table named BULKTEST.

```
e = exec(conn,['create table BULKTEST (salary '...  
'decimal(10,2), player varchar(25), signed_date '...  
'datetime, team varchar(25))']);  
close(e)
```

**3** Enter data records. A sample record appears as follows.

```
A = {100000.00, 'KGreen', '06/22/2011', 'Challengers'};
```

**4** Expand A to a 10,000-record data set.

```
A = A(ones(10000,1),:);
```

**5** Write data to a file for bulk insert.

---

**Tip** When connecting to a database on a remote machine, you must write this file to the remote machine. Microsoft SQL Server has problems trying to read files that are not on the same machine as the instance of the database.

---

```
fid = fopen('c:\temp\tmp.txt','wt');  
for i = 1:size(A,1)  
    fprintf(fid,'%10.2f \t %s \t %s \t %s \n',A{i,1}, ...  
        A{i,2},A{i,3},A{i,4});  
end
```

**6** Run the bulk insert.

```
e = exec(conn,['bulk insert BULKTEST from '...  
'c:\temp\tmp.txt'with (fieldterminator = ''\t'', '...  
'rowterminator = ''\n'')']);
```

**7** Confirm the number of rows and columns in BULKTEST.

```

e = exec(conn, 'select * from BULKTEST');
results = fetch(e)

results =

    Attributes: []
              Data: {10000x4 cell}
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
      RowLimit: 0
    SQLQuery: 'select * from BULKTEST'
      Message: []
          Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
    ResultSet: [1x1 com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerResultSet]
          Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerStatement]
          Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]

columnnames(results)

ans =

'salary','player','signed_date','team'

```

### 8 Close the connection.

```
close(conn)
```

## Bulk Insert to MySQL

### 1 Connect to the MySQL server. For JDBC driver use, add the jar file to the MATLAB javaclasspath.

```

javaaddpath 'path\mysql-connector-java-5.1.13-bin.jar';
conn = database('databasename', 'user', 'password', ...
    'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver', ...
    'jdbc:mysql://machine:port/databasename');

```

### 2 Create a table named BULKTEST.

```
e = exec(conn,['create table BULKTEST (salary decimal, '...  
    'player varchar(25), signed_date varchar(25), '...  
    'team varchar(25))']);  
close(e)
```

**3** Create a data record, such as the one that follows.

```
A = {100000.00, 'KGreen', '06/22/2011', 'Challengers'};
```

**4** Expand A to be a 10,000-record data set.

```
A = A(ones(10000,1),:);
```

**5** Write data to a file for bulk insert.

---

**Note** MySQL reads files saved locally, even if you are connecting to a remote machine.

---

```
fid = fopen('c:\temp\tmp.txt','wt');  
for i = 1:size(A,1)  
    fprintf(fid,'%10.2f \t %s \t %s \t %s \n', ...  
        A{i,1},A{i,2},A{i,3},A{i,4});  
end  
fclose(fid);
```

**6** Run the bulk insert. Note the use of local infile.

```
e = exec(conn,['load data local infile '...  
    ' 'C:\\temp\\tmp.txt' into table BULKTEST '...  
    'fields terminated by '\\t' lines terminated '...  
    'by '\\n''']);  
close(e)
```

**7** Confirm the number of rows and columns in BULKTEST.



```
e = exec(conn, 'select * from BULKTEST');
results = fetch(e)

results =

    Attributes: []
              Data: {10000x4 cell}
    DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
              RowLimit: 0
              SQLQuery: 'select * from BULKTEST'
              Message: []
              Type: 'Database Cursor Object'
    ResultSet: [1x1 com.mysql.jdbc.JDBC4ResultSet]
              Cursor: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.sqlExec]
    Statement: [1x1 com.mysql.jdbc.StatementImpl]
              Fetch: [1x1 com.mathworks.toolbox.database.fetchTheData]

columnnames(results)

ans =

'salary','player','signed_date','team'
```

**8** Close the connection.

```
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 folder 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 its file in the MATLAB Editor/Debugger by entering `open parsebinary`.

## Working with Database Metadata

### In this section...

“Accessing Metadata” on page 4-26

“Resultset Metadata Objects” on page 4-31

### 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 Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/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 Oracle Java Web site at <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/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:

- driver
- drivermanager
- get
- isdriver
- set

---

**Note** There is no equivalent MATLAB example available 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 Database Toolbox Objects and Methods

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.

Database Toolbox software includes the following objects:

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

Each object has its own method folder, whose name begins with an @ sign, in the *matlabroot*/toolbox/database/database folder. Functions in the folder 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.



# Function Reference

---

Utilities (p. 5-2)	Settings for login time, retrieval format, and more
Database Connection (p. 5-3)	Create, test, close, and set parameters for database connection
SQL Cursor (p. 5-4)	Set parameters for and execute query
Database Explorer (p. 5-5)	Create SQL queries using Database Explorer
Data Import (p. 5-6)	Import data from database to MATLAB workspace, and get information about imported data
Database Metadata Object (p. 5-7)	Information about database data
Data Export (p. 5-8)	Export data from MATLAB workspace to database
Driver Object (p. 5-9)	Construct and get information about database driver
Drivermanager Object (p. 5-10)	Construct and get information about database drivermanager
ResultSet Object (p. 5-11)	Construct and get information about resultset
ResultSet Metadata Object (p. 5-12)	Construct and get information about resultset metadata
Visual Query Builder (p. 5-13)	Start query builder GUI and configure JDBC data source

## Utilities

logintimeout

Set or get time allowed to establish database connection

setdbprefs

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>database.catalogs</code>	Get database catalog names
<code>database.columns</code>	Get database table column names
<code>database.schemas</code>	Get database schema names
<code>database.tables</code>	Get database table names
<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>runsqlscript</code>	Run SQL script on a database
<code>runstoredprocedure</code>	Call stored procedure with input and output parameters
<code>set</code>	Set properties for database, cursor, or drivermanager object

## Database Explorer

dexplore

Start SQL Database Explorer to  
import data

## 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>dexplore</code>	Start SQL Database Explorer to import data
<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
<code>rows</code>	Return number of rows in fetched data set
<code>width</code>	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
tables	Return database table names
versioncolumns	Automatically update table columns

## Data Export

<code>commit</code>	Make database changes permanent
<code>datainsert</code>	Export MATLAB data into database table
<code>fastinsert</code>	Add MATLAB data to database table
<code>insert</code>	Add MATLAB data to database tables
<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**

drivermanager	Construct database drivermanager object
get	Retrieve object properties
set	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**

get

Retrieve object properties

rsmd

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: []
```

### See Also

cols | columnnames | columns | cursor.fetch | dmd | get | tables  
| width

# bestrowid

---

**Purpose** Unique identifier for row in database table

**Syntax**  
`b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')`  
`b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')`

**Description**  
`b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch')` returns the optimal set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies a row in the schema `sch`, in the catalog `cata`, for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.  
`b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns the optimal set of columns that uniquely identifies a row in table `tab`, in the schema `sch`, in the catalog `cata`, for the database whose database metadata object is `dbmeta`.

**Examples** Run `bestrowid`, passing it the following arguments:

- `dbmeta`, the database metadata object
- `msdb`, the catalog
- `geck`, the schema
- `builds`, the table

```
b = bestrowid(dbmeta, 'msdb', 'geck', 'builds')
b =
    'build_id'
```

The result indicates that each entry in the `build_id` column is unique and identifies the row.

**See Also** `columns` | `dmd` | `get` | `tables`



**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
```

---

**See Also** `database` | `get` | `resultset`

# close

---

**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 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
```

---

## Examples

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

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

## See Also

`cursor.fetch` | `database` | `exec` | `resultset`

# cols

---

**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`

## 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. (The columnnames function is not supported for a cursor object returned by the fetchmulti function.)

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:

```
sql = 'select * from employees'
cursor = exec(connection, sql)
cursor = fetch(cursor)
```

- 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

# columnprivileges

---

**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** Return a list of privileges for the given database, catalog, schema, table, and column name:

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

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`.

`l = columns(dbmeta, 'cata', 'sch', 'tab')` returns a list of columns for the table `tab`.

**Examples**

**1** Run `columns` for the arguments shown:

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

# commit

---

**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)
```

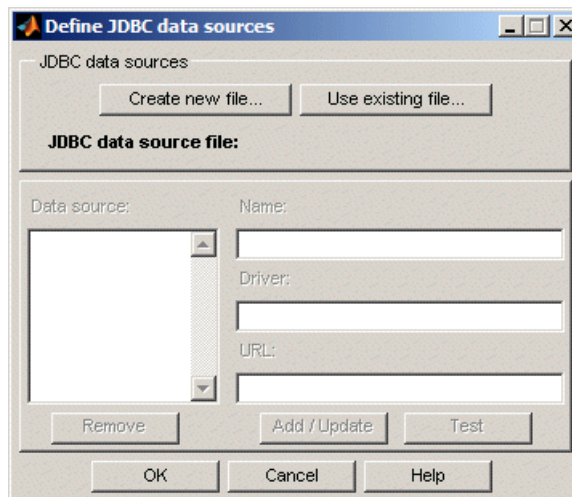
**2** Commit this data.

```
commit(conn)
```

**See Also** `database` | `exec` | `fastinsert` | `get` | `rollback` | `update`



- Purpose** Configure JDBC data source for Visual Query Builder
- 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 JDBC Data Sources”.

---

**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`. The primary catalog is `pcata`. The foreign key information is for the foreign table `ftab` in the foreign schema `fsch`. The foreign catalog is `fcata`.

**Examples** Run `crossreference` to get primary and foreign key information. The database metadata object is `dbmeta`, the primary and foreign catalog is `orcl`, the primary and foreign schema is `SCOTT`, the table that contains the referenced primary key is `DEPT`, and the table that contains the foreign key is `EMP`.

```
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

Column	Description	Value
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
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 EMP table is a foreign key.

**Tip** For a description of the codes for update and delete rules, see the `getCrossReference` property on the Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData>

## crossreference

---

### **See Also**

dmd | exportedkeys | get | importedkeys | primarykeys

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

**Alternatives** Retrieve data 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.

**Tips** This page documents `fetch` for a cursor object. For more information about using `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 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]
```

## 2 View the data.

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

## 3 Rerun the fetch function to return the second three rows of data.

```
curs = fetch(curs, 3);
```

## 4 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 10 rows of data, and then rerun the `import` using a `while` loop, retrieving 10 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 from Products']);
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
```

### Example 6 – Perform Incremental Fetch

Retrieve data incrementally to avoid Java heap errors:

```
Data = cell(6400*4, 4);
rowLimit = 6400;
startRow = 1;
endRow = rowLimit;
conn = database('dname','','password');
cur = exec(conn, ['select field1, field2, '...
'field3, field4 from fname']);

while true
    e = fetch(e, rowLimit);
```

# cursor.fetch

---

```
if rows(e)==0
    break
end

dbData = e.Data;
numFetchedRows = size(dbData,1);
if numFetchedRows < 6400
    Data(startRow:endRow-...
        (6400-numFetchedRows), :) = dbData;
else
    Data(startRow:endRow, :) = dbData;
end

startRow = startRow + rowLimit;
endRow = endRow + rowLimit;
end
```

## See Also

[attr](#) | [cols](#) | [columnnames](#) | [database](#) | [database.fetch](#) | [exec](#) | [fetch](#) | [fetchmulti](#) | [get](#) | [logical](#) | [rows](#) | [resultset](#) | [set](#) | [width](#)

## Tutorials

- “Getting Started with Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2

## How To

- “Working with Visual Query Builder”
- “Retrieving BINARY and OTHER Sun Java Data Types” on page 3-47

## Purpose

Connect to database

## Syntax

```
conn = database(instance,username,password)
```

```
conn = database(instance,username,password,driver,  
databaseurl)
```

```
conn = database(instance,username,password,Name,Value)
```

## Description

`conn = database(instance,username,password)` returns a database connection object for the connection to the ODBC data source set up, `instance`, via an ODBC driver.

`conn = database(instance,username,password,driver, databaseurl)` connects to the database, `instance`, via a JDBC driver.

`conn = database(instance,username,password,Name,Value)` connects to the database, `instance`, via JDBC driver with connection properties specified by one or more `Name, Value` pair arguments.

## Input Arguments

### **instance - Data source set up or database name**

string

Data source set up or database name, specified as a string. Specify a data source for ODBC connection, and the database name for JDBC connection.

### **username - User name**

string

User name required to access the database, specified as a string. If no user name is required, specify empty strings, `''`.

### **password - Password**

string

Password required to access the database, specified as a string. If no password is required, specify empty strings, ''.

## **driver - JDBC driver name**

string

JDBC driver name, specified as a string. This is the name of the Java driver that implements the `java.sql.Driver` interface,. It is part of the JDBC driver name and database connection URL.

## **databaseurl - Database connection URL**

string

Database connection URL, specified as a string. This is a vendor-specific URL that is typically constructed using connection properties like server name, port number, database name, and so on. It is part of the JDBC driver name and database connection URL. If you do not know the driver name or the URL, you can use name-value pair arguments to specify individual connection properties.

## **Name-Value Pair Arguments**

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name`, `Value` arguments, where `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside single quotes (' '). You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1,Value1,...,NameN,ValueN`.

**Example:** 'Vendor', 'MySQL', 'Server', 'remotehost' connects to a MySQL database on a machine named remotehost.

## **Vendor - Database vendor**

'MySQL' | 'Oracle' | 'Microsoft SQL Server' | 'PostgreSQL'

Database vendor, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'Vendor' and one of the following strings:

- 'MySQL'
- 'Oracle'

- 'Microsoft SQL Server'
- 'PostgreSQL'

If connecting to a database system not listed here, use the `driver` and `databaseurl` syntax.

**Example:** `'Vendor', 'Oracle'`

### **Server - Database server**

`'localhost'` (default) | string

Database server name or address, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'Server'` and a string value.

**Example:** `'Server', 'remotehost'`

### **PortNumber - Server port**

scalar

Server port number that the server is listening on, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'PortNumber'` and a scalar value.

**Example:** `'PortNumber', 1234`

### **Data Types**

double

### **AuthType - Authentication**

`'Server'` (default) | `'Windows'`

Authentication type (valid only for Microsoft SQL Server), specified as the name-value pair consisting of `'AuthType'` and one of the following strings:

- `'Server'`
- `'Windows'`

Specify `'Windows'` for Windows Authentication.

**Example:** `'AuthType', 'Windows'`

## **DriverType - Driver type**

'thin' | 'oci'

Driver type (required only for Oracle), specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'DriverType' and one of the following strings:

- 'thin'
- 'oci'

**Example:** 'DriverType','thin'

## **URL - Connection URL**

string

Connection URL, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'URL' and a string value. If you specify URL, you might not need to specify any other properties.

## **Output Arguments**

### **conn - Database connection**

Database connection object

Database connection, returned as a database connection object. The database connection object has the following properties:

- Instance
- UserName
- Driver
- URL
- Constructor
- Message
- Handle
- TimeOut
- AutoCommit
- Type

## Tips

- Use `logintimeout` before `database` to set the maximum time for a connection attempt.
- Alternatively use Visual Query Builder to connect to databases.
- When making a JDBC connection using name-value connection properties:
  - You can skip the `Server` parameter when connecting to a database locally
  - You can skip the `PortNumber` parameter when connecting to a database server listening on the default port (except for Oracle connections)

## Examples

### ODBC Connection

Connect to an Oracle database.

Connect to the database with the ODBC data source name, `oracle`, using the user name, `scott`, and password, `tiger`.

```
conn = database('oracle','scott','tiger')
```

### Oracle JDBC Connection using URL

Connect to an Oracle database via JDBC driver.

Connect to the database, `test_db`, using the user name, `scott`, and password, `tiger`. Use the JDBC driver, `oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`, to make the connection. The URL defined by the driver vendor is `jdbc:oracle:oci7:`.

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

### Oracle JDBC Connection Using Name-Value Connection Properties

Connect to an Oracle database via JDBC driver. Specify the vendor and connection options using name-value pair arguments.

Connect to the database, `test_db`, using the user name, `scott`, and password, `tiger`. The Database Server machine name is `remotehost` and the port number which the server is listening on is `1234`.

```
conn = database('test_db','scott','tiger','Vendor','Oracle',...  
              'DriverType','oci','Server','remotehost','PortNumber',1234)
```

## **MySQL JDBC Connection on Default Port**

Connect to a MySQL database via a JDBC driver. Specify the vendor and connection options using name-value pair arguments.

Connect to the database, `test_db`, on the machine `remotehost`. Use the user name, `root`, and password, `matlab`.

```
conn = database('test_db','root','matlab','Vendor','MySQL',...  
              'Server','remotehost')
```

## **Microsoft Access Connection to a Database with .accdb Format**

Connect to a MicrosoftAccess database with `.accdb` format using an ODBC driver.

Connect to the database, `MyDatabase.accdb`, using `dpath` and `url`.

```
dbpath = ['C:\Data\Matlab\MyDatabase.accdb'];  
url = [['jdbc:odbc:Driver={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb, *.accdb)};DSN='';DBQ='] dbpath];  
con = database('','','','sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver', url);
```

## **PostgreSQL JDBC Connection to localhost on Default Port**

Connect to a local PostgreSQL database via JDBC driver. Specify the vendor and connection options using name-value pair arguments.

Connect to the database, `test_db`, using the user name, `postgres`, and password, `matlab`.

```
conn = database('test_db','postgres','matlab','Vendor','PostgreSQL')
```



## Microsoft SQL Server Authenticated Database Connection

Connect to a Microsoft SQL Server database with integrated Windows Authentication using a JDBC driver.

Close MATLAB if it is running.

Insert the path to the database driver JAR file in the `classpath.txt` file. The `classpath.txt` file is located at:

```
$MATLABROOT\toolbox\local\classpath.txt
```

The updated path entry should now include the full path to the driver. For example:

```
C:\DB_Drivers\sqljdbc_2.0\enu\sqljdbc4.jar
```

Insert the path to the folder containing `sqljdbc_auth.dll` in the `librarypath.txt` file. The `librarypath.txt` file is located at:

```
$MATLABROOT\toolbox\local\librarypath.txt
```

The path entry should not include the file name `sqljdbc_auth.dll`:

```
C:\DB_Drivers\sqljdbc_2.0\enu\auth\x64
```

The `sqljdbc_auth.dll` file is installed in the following location:

```
<installation>\sqljdbc_<version>\<language>\auth\<arch>
```

where *<installation>* is the installation directory of the SQL server driver.

- If you are running a 32-bit Java Virtual Machine (JVM), then use the `sqljdbc_auth.dll` file in the `x86` folder, even if the operating system is the `x64` version.
- If you are running a 64-bit JVM on a `x64` processor, then use the `sqljdbc_auth.dll` file in the `x64` folder.

- If you are running a 64-bit JVM on a IA-64 processor, then use the sqljdbc\_auth.dll file in the IA64 folder.

Start MATLAB.

Use the AuthType parameter to establish a Windows Authentication connection.

```
conn = database('dbName','','...', ...
    'Vendor','Microsoft SQL Server','Server','servername',...
    'AuthType','Windows')
```

## Definitions

### JDBC Driver Name and Database Connection URL

The *JDBC driver name and database connection URL* take different forms for different databases, as shown in the following table.

Database	JDBC Driver Name and Database URL Example Syntax
IBM Informix	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> com.informix.jdbc.IfxDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:informix-sqli://161.144.202.206:3000:INFORMIXSERVER=stars
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:port;database=databasename
MySQL	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> twz1.jdbc.mysql.jdbcMySQLDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:z1MySQL://natasha:3306/metrics <b>JDBC Driver:</b> com.mysql.jdbc.Driver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:mysql://devmetrics.mrkps.com/testing  To insert or select characters with nondefault encodings, append the string useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=... to the URL, where ... is any valid MySQL character encoding. For example, useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8.

Database	JDBC Driver Name and Database URL Example Syntax
Oracle oci7 drivers	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:oracle:oci7:@rex
Oracle oci8 Drivers	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:oracle:oci8:@111.222.333.44:1521: <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:oracle:oci8:@frug
Oracle 10 Connections with JDBC (Thin Drivers)	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:oracle:thin:
Oracle Thin Drivers	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:oracle:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:
PostgreSQL	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> org.postgresql.Driver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:postgresql://host:port/database
PostgreSQL with SSL Connection	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> org.postgresql.Driver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:postgresql:servername:dbname:ssl=true&sslfactory=org.postgresql.ssl.NonValidatingFactory& <i>The trailing &amp; is required.</i>
Sybase SQL Server and Sybase SQL Anywhere	<b>JDBC Driver:</b> com.sybase.jdbc.SybDriver <b>Database URL:</b> jdbc:sybase:Tds:yourhostname:yourportnumber/

## See Also

close | dmd | exec | fastinsert | get | getdatasources |  
isconnection | isreadonly | logintimeout | ping | supports  
| update

# database.catalogs

---

**Purpose**            Get database catalog names

**Syntax**            P = catalogs(conn)

**Description**      P = catalogs(conn) returns the catalogs for the database connection conn.

**See Also**            get | database.columns | database.schemas | database.tables

**Purpose** Get database table column names

**Syntax**

- P = `columns(conn)`
- P = `columns(conn,C)`
- P = `columns(conn,C,S)`
- P = `columns(conn,C,S,T)`

**Description**

P = `columns(conn)` returns all columns for all tables given the database connection `conn`.

P = `columns(conn,C)` returns all columns for all tables of all schemas for the given catalog `C`.

P = `columns(conn,C,S)` returns the columns for all tables for the given catalog `C` and schema `S`.

P = `columns(conn,C,S,T)` returns the columns for the given database connection `conn`, the catalog `C`, the schema `S`, and the table `T`.

**See Also** `get` | `database.schemas` | `database.tables`

# database.fetch

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Execute SQL statement to import data into MATLAB workspace
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>results = fetch(conn, sqlquery) results = fetch(conn, sqlquery, RowInc)</pre>
<b>Description</b>	<p><code>results = fetch(conn, sqlquery)</code> executes the SQL statement <code>sqlquery</code>, imports data for the open connection object <code>conn</code>, and returns the data to <code>results</code>. (For more information on SQL statements, see <code>exec</code>.)</p> <p><code>results = fetch(conn, sqlquery, RowInc)</code> imports <code>RowInc</code> rows of data at a time.</p>
<b>Input Arguments</b>	<p><b>conn</b> A database connection object.</p> <p><b>sqlquery</b> A SQL statement.</p> <p><b>RowInc</b> Specifies the number of rows of data to import at a time. Use <code>RowInc</code> when importing large amounts of data. Retrieving data in increments, as specified by <code>RowInc</code>, helps reduce overall retrieval time.</p>
<b>Output Arguments</b>	<p><b>results</b> A cell array, structure, or numeric matrix, depending on specifications set by <code>setdbprefs</code>.</p>
<b>Tips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As shown in the syntax section above, you call the <code>database.fetch</code> function with the command <code>fetch</code> rather than <code>database.fetch</code>. You implicitly call <code>database.fetch</code> by passing a database object, <code>conn</code>, to the function <code>fetch</code>. <code>Fetch</code> also works with a cursor object. See <code>cursor.fetch</code>.</li></ul>

- The order of records in your database does not remain constant. Use the SQL `ORDER BY` command in your `sqlquery` statement to sort data.

## Examples

This example shows how to import data. (If you experience speed and memory issues, use the `rowinc` argument)

- 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 =
```

```
    '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
```

---

Import two columns of data and view information about the data.

# database.fetch

---

- 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 View the results for the first row of data.

```
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

## How To

- “Retrieving BINARY or OTHER Sun Java SQL Data Types” on page 4-24



**Purpose** Get database schema names

**Syntax** P = schemas(conn)

**Description** P = schemas(conn) returns the schema names for the database connection conn.

**See Also** get | database.catalogs | database.columns | database.tables

# database.tables

---

**Purpose** Get database table names

**Syntax**  
T = tables(conn)  
T = tables(conn,C)  
T = tables(conn,C,S)

**Description** T = tables(conn) returns all tables and table types for the database connection object conn.  
T = tables(conn,C) returns all tables and table types for all schemas of the given catalog name C.  
T = tables(conn,C,S) returns the list of tables and table types for the database with the catalog name C and schema name S.

**See Also** get | database.catalogs | database.schemas

<b>Purpose</b>	Export MATLAB data into database table
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>datainsert(connect,tablename,fieldnames,data)</code>
<b>Description</b>	<code>datainsert(connect,tablename,fieldnames,data)</code> inserts data from the MATLAB workspace into a database table.
<b>Tips</b>	You can also use the <code>fastinsert</code> function to export MATLAB data into a database table. The <code>fastinsert</code> function allows more flexibility in terms of the date and time string format of input data, but it is slower than <code>datainsert</code> .
<b>Input Arguments</b>	<p><b>connect</b> Database connection object.</p> <p><b>tablename</b> Database table.</p> <p><b>fieldnames</b> String array of database column names.</p> <p><b>data</b> MATLAB cell array or numeric matrix.</p> <p>If <code>data</code> is a cell array containing MATLAB dates, times, or timestamps, the dates must be date strings of the form <code>yyyy-mm-dd</code>, times must be time strings of the form <code>HH:MM:SS</code>, and timestamps must be strings of the form <code>yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM:SS.FFF</code>. <code>null</code> entries must be empty strings and any NaNs in the cell array must be converted to empty strings before calling <code>datainsert</code>.</p> <p>MATLAB date numbers and NaNs are supported for insert when <code>data</code> is a numeric array. Date numbers inserted into database date and time columns convert to <code>java.sql.Date</code>.</p>

# datainsert

---

## Examples

Export MATLAB cell array data into the field names col1, col2, and col2 in the 'inserttable' database table:

```
datainsert(connect,'inserttable',{'col1','col2','col2'},...  
          {33.5 8.77 '2010-07-04'})
```

---

Export data from a numeric matrix into a database table:

```
datainsert(connect,'inserttable',{'col1','col2','col2'},...  
          [33.5 8.77 734323])
```

## See Also

[fastinsert](#) | [insert](#) | [update](#)

<b>Purpose</b>	Start SQL Database Explorer to import data
<b>Syntax</b>	dexplore
<b>Description</b>	dexplore starts Database Explorer, which is the Database Toolbox GUI for connecting to a database and importing data to the MATLAB workspace.
<b>Examples</b>	For more information on Database Explorer, after starting Database Explorer, click <b>Help</b> on the Database Explorer Toolstrip.

# 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** Create a database metadata object `dbmeta` for the database connection `conn` and list its properties:

```
dbmeta = dmd(conn);  
v = get(dbmeta)
```

**See Also** `columns` | `database` | `get` | `supports` | `tables`

<b>Purpose</b>	Construct database driver object
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>d = driver('s')</code>
<b>Description</b>	<code>d = driver('s')</code> constructs a database driver object <code>d</code> from <code>s</code> , where <code>s</code> is a database URL string of the form <code>jdbc:odbc:name</code> or <code>name</code> . The driver object <code>d</code> is the first driver that recognizes <code>s</code> .
<b>Examples</b>	<code>d = driver('jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:')</code> creates driver object <code>d</code> .
<b>See Also</b>	<code>get</code>   <code>isdriver</code>   <code>isjdbc</code>   <code>isurl</code>   <code>register</code>

# 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** Create a database drivermanager object and return its properties.

```
dm = drivermanager
get(dm)
```

**See Also** `get` | `register` | `set`



---

<b>Purpose</b>	Execute SQL statement and open cursor
<b>Alternatives</b>	Query databases using Visual Query Builder.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>curs = exec(conn,'sqlquery') curs = exec(conn,'sqlquery',qTimeOut)</pre>
<b>Description</b>	<p><code>curs = exec(conn,'sqlquery')</code> executes the SQL statement, <code>sqlquery</code>, for the database connection, <code>conn</code>, and returns the cursor object, <code>curs</code>.</p> <p><code>curs = exec(conn,'sqlquery',qTimeOut)</code> additionally specifies <code>qTimeOut</code>, the maximum amount of time <code>exec</code> tries to execute the SQL statement.</p>
<b>Tips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• You can have multiple cursors open at one time.</li><li>• A cursor stays open until you close it using the <code>close</code> function.</li><li>• Unless noted in this reference page, the <code>exec</code> function supports all valid SQL statements, such as nested queries.</li><li>• The <code>sqlquery</code> argument can be a stored procedure for the database connection of the form <code>{call sp_name (parm1,parm2,...)}</code>.</li><li>• Use <code>exec</code> when the stored procedure returns one or more result sets. For procedures that return output parameters, use <code>runstoredprocedure</code>.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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:</li></ul>

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

- 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 the 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 the 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 the 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**

- 1 Execute the stored procedure sp\_customer\_list for the database connection conn.

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

- 2 Run a stored procedure with input parameters.

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

### **Example 8 – Return a Result Set Using a Stored Procedure**

The following example calls a database stored procedure that returns a result set.

- 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
```

### **Example 9 – Run a Custom Database Function**

This example shows how to run a user-defined database function on Microsoft SQL Server.

**1** Consider a database function, `get_prodCount`, that gets entry counts in a table, `productTable`.

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.get_prodCount()
RETURNS int
```



```
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @PROD_COUNT int
    SELECT @PROD_COUNT = count(*) from productTable
    RETURN(@PROD_COUNT)
END
GO
```

- 2 Create the database connection, `conn`, and then execute the custom function from MATLAB.

```
curs = exec(conn, 'SELECT dbo.get_prodCount() as num_products');
curs = fetch(curs);
```

## See Also

`close` | `cursor.fetch` | `database` | `database.fetch` | `fastinsert` | `fetch` | `procedures` | `querybuilder` | `querytimeout` | `resultset` | `rsmd` | `set` | `update`

## Tutorials

- “Getting Started with Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2

## How To

- “Data Retrieval Restrictions” on page 1-7

# exportedkeys

---

**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 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.

Column	Description	Value
1	Catalog containing primary key that is exported	null
2	Schema containing primary key that is exported	SCOTT

Column	Description	Value
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 Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData>

## See Also

`crossreference` | `dmd` | `get` | `importedkeys` | `primarykeys`

# fastinsert

---

**Purpose** Add MATLAB data to database table

- Alternatives**
- Export data using Visual Query Builder with **Data operation** set to **Insert**.
  - Use the `datainsert` function. The `datainsert` function is faster than the `fastinsert` function, but you must enter dates and times in a specific format.

**Syntax** `fastinsert(conn, 'tablename', colnames, exdata)`

**Description** `fastinsert(conn, 'tablename', colnames, exdata)` exports records from the MATLAB variable `exdata` into new rows in an existing database table `tablename` via the connection `conn`. The variable `exdata` can be a cell array, numeric matrix, dataset, 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 `tablename` as strings in the MATLAB cell array `colnames`. If `exdata` is a structure, field names in the structure must exactly match `colnames`.

The status of the `AutoCommit` flag determines whether `fastinsert` automatically commits the data to the database. Use `get` to view the `AutoCommit` flag status for the connection and use `set` to change it. Use `commit` or issue an SQL commit statement using `exec` to commit the data to the database. Use `rollback` or issue an SQL rollback statement using `exec` to roll back the data.

Use `update` to replace existing data in a database.

- Tips**
- The `fastinsert` function replaces the `insert` function. The two functions have the same syntax, but `fastinsert` provides better performance and supports more object types than `insert`. If `fastinsert` does not work as expected, try running `insert`.
  - To reduce conversion time, convert dates to serial date numbers using `datenum` before calling `fastinsert`.
  - 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 `fastinsert`, 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

### Tutorials

- “Getting Started with Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2



**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 6-66, which are created using `database`
- “Cursor Objects” on page 6-67, which are created using `exec` or `fetch(cursor.fetch)`
- “Driver Objects” on page 6-68, which are created using `driver`
- “Database Metadata Objects” on page 6-68, which are created using `dmd`
- “Drivermanager Objects” on page 6-69, which are created using `drivermanager`
- “Resultset Objects” on page 6-69, which are created using `resultset`
- “Resultset Metadata Objects” on page 6-70, which are created using `rsmd`

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

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData>

## 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 <code>attr</code> 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 <code>fetch</code> , as specified by <code>set</code>
'SQLQuery'	SQL statement for a cursor, as specified by <code>exec</code>
'Message'	Error message returned from <code>exec</code> or <code>fetch</code>
'Type'	Object type, specifically Database Cursor Object
'ResultSet'	Resultset object identifier
'Cursor'	Cursor object identifier
'Statement'	Statement object identifier  <hr/> <b>Note</b> If you specify a value (in seconds) for the <code>timeout</code> argument, queries time out after the time exceeds the given value. <hr/>
'Fetch'	0 for cursor created using <code>exec</code> ; <code>fetchTheData</code> for cursor created using <code>fetch</code>

## 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}
    NullPlusNonNullIsNotNull: 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

## 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 folder 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 folder 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

# importedkeys

---

**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 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.

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

Column	Description	Value
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 Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData>

# importedkeys

---

## **See Also**

[crossreference](#) | [dmd](#) | [exportedkeys](#) | [get](#) | [primarykeys](#)



**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
3	Table	DEPT
4	Nonunique: 0 if index values can be nonunique, 1 otherwise	0
5	Index catalog	null
6	Index name	null
7	Index type	0

# indexinfo

---

Column	Description	Value
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 Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.4.2/docs/api/java/sql/DatabaseMetaData.html>

## See Also

dmd | get | tables

**Purpose** Add MATLAB data to database tables

**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`

# isconnection

---

**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`

**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`

# isjdbc

---

**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`

**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.

# isnullcolumn

---

```
    curs.Data  
    ans =  
        [NaN]
```

## See Also

get | resultset



**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`

# isurl

---

**Purpose** Detect whether database URL is valid

**Syntax** `a = isurl('s', d)`

**Description** `a = isurl('s', d)` returns 1 if the database URL `s` for the driver object `d` is valid. It returns 0 otherwise.

The URL `s` is of the form `jdbc:odbc:name` or `name`.

**Examples** Check whether the database URL `jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:` is valid for driver object `d`.

```
a = isurl('jdbc:odbc:thin:@144.212.123.24:1822:', d)
a =
    1
```

This indicates that the database URL is valid for `d`.

**See Also** `driver` | `get` | `isdriver` | `isjdbc`

**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 session to connect to a database via a given JDBC driver. Use `logintimeout` before running the database function. If the MATLAB 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 session to try to connect to a database via an ODBC connection. Use `logintimeout` before running the database function. If the MATLAB 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 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 session cannot establish a database connection, your MATLAB 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
```

**3** Verify the timeout value.

```
logintimeout('oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver')
ans =
     5
```

## See Also

database | get | set

# namecolumn

---

**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 only for the `LOC` column.

```
x = namecolumn(rset, 'LOC')
```

**See Also** `columnnames` | `resultset`

**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.

```
ping(conn)  
Cannot Ping the Database Connection
```

### **See Also**

`database | dmd | get | isconnection | set | supports`



**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:

```
k = primarykeys(dbmeta, 'orcl', 'SCOTT', 'DEPT')
k =
    'orcl'      'SCOTT'      'DEPT'      'DEPTNO'      '1'      'PK_DEPT'
```

# primarykeys

---

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`

**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 Oracle Java Web site:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/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

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'
```

Execute the stored procedure `sp_customer_list` for the database connection `conn`, and fetch all data:

```
curs = exec(conn, 'sp_customer_list');  
curs = fetch(conn)  
curs =  
    Attributes: []  
    Data: {10x2 cell}  
    DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
```

# procedures

---

```
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]
```

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), which is the Database Toolbox GUI.

---

**Tip** 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 “Getting Started with Visual Query Builder” on page 3-2.

# 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** `rollback` does not roll back data in MySQL databases if the database engine is not `InnoDB`.

---

## 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`

# runsqlscript

---

**Purpose** Run SQL script on a database

**Syntax**  
`results = runsqlscript(connect,sqlfilename)`  
`results = runsqlscript(connect,sqlfilename,Name,Value)`

**Description** `results = runsqlscript(connect,sqlfilename)` runs the SQL commands in the file `sqlfilename` on the connected database, and returns a cursor array.

`results = runsqlscript(connect,sqlfilename,Name,Value)` uses additional options specified by one or more `Name,Value` pairs.

## Input Arguments

### **connect - Database connection**

connection object

Database connection, specified as a connection object.

### **sqlfilename - File name of SQL commands**

string

File name of SQL commands to run, specified as a string. The file must be a text file, and can contain comments along with SQL queries. Single line comments must start with `--`. Multiline comments should be wrapped in `/*...*/`.

**Example:** `'C:\work\sql_file.sql'`

### **Name-Value Pair Arguments**

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name,Value` arguments, where `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside single quotes (`' '`). You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1,Value1,...,NameN,ValueN`.

**Example:** `'RowInc',3,'QTimeOut',60` specifies that results be returned in increments of 3 rows and the query time out in 60 seconds

### **RowInc - Row increment**

0 (default) | positive scalar

Row increment indicating the number of rows to retrieve at a time, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'RowInc' and a positive scalar value. Use RowInc when importing large amounts of data. Retrieving data in increments helps reduce overall retrieval time.

**Example:** 'RowInc',5

### Data Types

double

### QTimeOut - Query time out

0 (default) | positive scalar

Query time out (in seconds), specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'QTimeOut' and a positive scalar value.

**Example:** 'QTimeOut',180

### Data Types

double

## Output Arguments

### results - Query results

cursor array

Query results from executing the SQL commands, returned as a cursor array. The number of elements in `results` is equal to the number of batches in the file `sqlfilename`.

`results(M)` contains the results from executing the `M`th SQL batch in the SQL script. If the batch returns a `resultset`, it is stored in `results(M).Data`.

## Limitations

- Use `runsqlscript` to import data into MATLAB, especially if the data is the result of long and complex SQL queries that are difficult to convert into MATLAB strings. `runsqlscript` is not designed to handle SQL scripts containing continuous PL/SQL blocks with `BEGIN` and `END`, such as stored procedure definitions, trigger definitions, and so on. However, table definitions do work.

- An SQL script containing any of the following can produce unexpected results:
  - Unescaped apostrophes (including those in comments). For example, the string 'Here's the code' should be written as 'Here''s the code'.
  - Nested comments.

## Examples

### Run SQL Script

Run SQL commands from a file on a connected data source.

To run this example, set up the data source, `dbtoolboxdemo`, by following the steps in “Setting Up the `dbtoolboxdemo` Data Source”. To get the file of SQL commands, navigate to `\toolbox\database\dbdemos\compare_sales.sql` in your MATLAB root folder, or copy and paste the path into your current working directory.

Create the connection object to the data source, `dbtoolboxdemo`.

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

User names and passwords are not required for this connection.

Run the SQL script, `compare_sales.sql`.

```
results = runsqlscript(conn,'compare_sales.sql')
```

```
results =
```

```
1x2 array of cursor objects
```

The SQL script has two queries, and returns two results when executed.

Display the results for the second query.

```
results(2)
```

```
ans =
```



```

Attributes: []
      Data: {4x6 cell}
DatabaseObject: [1x1 database]
      RowLimit: 0
      SQLQuery: [1x309 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]

```

Display the `resultset` returned for the second query.

```
results(2).Data
```

```
ans =
```

'Painting Set'	'Terrific Toys'	'London'	[3000]	[2400]	[1800]
'Victorian Doll'	'Wacky Widgets'	'Adelaide'	[1400]	[1100]	[ 981]
'Sail Boat'	'Incredible Machines'	'Dublin'	[3000]	[2400]	[1500]
'Slinky'	'Doll's Galore'	'London'	[3000]	[1500]	[1000]

Get the column names for the data returned by the second query.

```
names = columnnames(results(2))
```

```
names =
```

```
'productDescription','supplierName','city','Jan_Sales','Feb_Sales','Mar_Sales'
```

Close the cursor array and connection.

```
close(results);
close(conn);
```

## Run SQL Script in Row Increments

Run SQL commands from a file on a connected data source in two-row increments.

To run this example, set up the data source, dbtoolboxdemo, by following the steps in “Setting Up the dbtoolboxdemo Data Source”. To get the file of SQL commands, navigate to `\toolbox\database\dbdemos\compare_sales.sql` in your MATLAB root folder, or copy and paste the path into your current working directory.

Create the connection object to the data source, dbtoolboxdemo.

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

User names and passwords are not required for this connection.

Run the SQL script, `compare_sales.sql`, specifying two-row increments.

```
results = runsqlscript(conn,'compare_sales.sql','RowInc',2)
```

```
results =
```

```
1x2 array of cursor objects
```

The SQL script has two queries, and returns two results when executed.

Display the resultset returned for the second query.

```
results(2).Data
```

```
ans =
```

```
    'Painting Set'    'Terrific Toys'    'London'    [3000]    [2400]    [1800]
    'Victorian Doll' 'Wacky Widgets'   'Adelaide' [1400]    [1100]    [ 981]
```

Only the first two rows of the results are returned.

Fetch the next increment of two rows.

```
res2 = fetch(results(2),2);
res2.Data
```

```
ans =
```

```
      'Sail Boat'      'Incredible Machines'  'Dublin'  [3000]  [2400]  [1500]
      'Slinky'        'Doll's Galore'        'London'  [3000]  [1500]  [1000]
```

Close the cursor arrays and connection.

```
close(results);
close(res2);
close(conn);
```

## Tips

- Any values assigned to `RowInc` or `QTimeOut` apply to all queries in the SQL script. For example, if `RowInc` is set to 5, then all queries in the script return at most five rows in their respective resultsets.
- You can set preferences for the resultsets using `setdbprefs`. Preference settings apply to all queries in the SQL script. For example, if the `DataReturnFormat` is set to numeric, all the resultsets return as numeric matrices.

## Definitions

### Batch

One or more SQL statements terminated by either a semicolon or the keyword `GO`.

## See Also

resultset | setdbprefs

# 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, for the database connection handle `conn`. `sp_name` is the stored procedure to run, `parms_in` is a cell array containing the input parameters for the stored procedure, and `types_out` is the list of data types for 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** Run a stored procedure that has no input or output parameters:

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myprocnoparams')
```

**2** Run a stored procedure given input parameters 2500 and 'Jones' with no output parameters.

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myprocinonly', {2500, 'Jones'})
```

**3** Run the stored procedure `myproc` given input parameters 2500 and 'Jones'. Return 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`.

```
x = runstoredprocedure(c, 'myproc', {2500, 'Jones'}, {java.sql.Types.NUMERIC})
```

## 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 6-115, created using `database`
- “Cursor Objects” on page 6-116, created using `exec` or `fetch` (`cursor.fetch`)
- “Drivermanager Objects” on page 6-116, 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 committing 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.

```
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 `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.

```
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](#)

<b>Purpose</b>	Set preferences for retrieval format, errors, NULLs, and more
<b>Alternatives</b>	Select <b>Query &gt; Preferences</b> to set database preferences from Visual Query Builder.
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>setdbprefs s = setdbprefs setdbprefs('property') setdbprefs('property', 'value') setdbprefs({'property1'; ...}, {'value1'; ...}) setdbprefs(s)</pre>
<b>Description</b>	<p>setdbprefs returns current values for database preferences.</p> <p>s = setdbprefs returns current values for database preferences to the structure s.</p> <p>setdbprefs('property') returns the current value for the specified property.</p> <p>setdbprefs('property', 'value') sets the specified property to value.</p> <p>setdbprefs({'property1'; ...}, {'value1'; ...}) sets properties starting with property1 to values starting with value1.</p> <p>setdbprefs(s) sets preferences specified in the structure s to values that you specify.</p> <p>Allowable properties appear in the following tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for setdbprefs on page 6-122</li><li>• Null Data Handling Properties and Values for setdbprefs on page 6-123</li><li>• Other Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Not Accessible via Query &gt; Preferences) on page 6-124</li></ul>

## DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for setdbprefs

Property	Allowable Values	Description
'DataReturnFormat'	'cellarray' (default), 'dataset', '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.
	'dataset'	Imports data into MATLAB dataset objects. This option requires Statistics Toolbox.
	'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.
'ErrorHandling'	'store' (default), 'report', or 'empty'	Specifies how to handle errors when importing data. Set this parameter before you run exec.
	'store' (default)	Errors from running database are stored in the Message field of the returned connection object. Errors from running exec are stored in the Message field of the returned cursor object.
	'report'	Errors from running database or exec display immediately in the MATLAB Command Window.

**DataReturnFormat and ErrorHandling Properties and Values for setdbprefs (Continued)**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Allowable Values</b>	<b>Description</b>
	'empty'	Errors from running <code>database</code> 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**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Allowable Values</b>	<b>Description</b>
'NullNumberRead'	User-specified, for example, '0'	Specifies how NULL numbers appear after being imported from a database into the MATLAB workspace. NaN 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> .
'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, 'NULL', appear as NULL after being exported from the MATLAB workspace to a database.

# setdbprefs

## 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'	Folder where VQB writes ODBC registry settings when you run <code>getdatasources</code> . Use when you add data sources and do not have write access to the MATLAB current folder. The default is the Windows temporary folder, which is returned by the command <code>getenv('temp')</code> .  If you specify a folder to which you do not have write access or which does not exist, the following error appears:  Cannot export <folder-name>\ODBC.INI: Error opening the file. There may be a disk or file system error.



## Tips

- Preferences are retained across MATLAB sessions.
- Regardless of the value of 'NullNumberWrite', a NULL value is always written to the database when you input [] or NaN for a numeric data type.
- For string inputs, a NULL value is written to the database only when the input value matches the value of 'NullStringWrite'.

## 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 folder for registry settings has been specified.

## Example 2 – Change a Preference

- 1 Run `setdbprefs ('NullNumberRead')`.

```
setdbprefs ('NullNumberRead')
NullNumberRead: 'NaN'
```

Each NULL number in the database is read into the MATLAB workspace as NaN.

- 2 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 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')
```

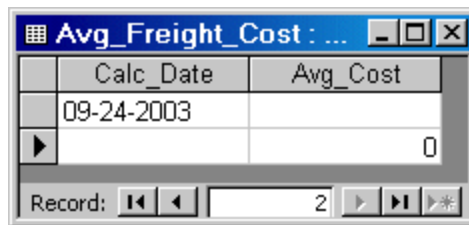
Numbers represented as NaN in the MATLAB workspace are exported to databases as NULL.

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** 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=
```

```
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 appear immediately in the Command Window.

- 4 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);  
??? 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 =

    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 6-132 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 `setdbprefs` to check your preferences settings:

```
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

- 1 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: ''

```

- 2 Use the MATLAB tab completion feature when obtaining the value for a preference. For example, enter:

```
s.U
```

- 3 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 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 folder:

```
SeasonalSmoothing = setdbprefs;
save SeasonalSmoothingPrefs.mat SeasonalSmoothing
```

Later, load the data and restore the preferences:

```
load SeasonalSmoothingPrefs.mat
setdbprefs(SeasonalSmoothing);
```

### See Also

```
clear | cursor.fetch | getdatasources
```

# setdbprefs

---

## How To

- “Working with Preferences” on page 3-6

**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`.

# supports

---

**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`

**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`, in 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`

# 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`

<b>Purpose</b>	Unload database driver
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>unregister(d)</code>
<b>Description</b>	<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 session.
<b>Examples</b>	<code>unregister(d)</code> unloads the database driver object <code>d</code> .
<b>See Also</b>	<code>register</code>

# update

---

## 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 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`.

## Tips

- 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 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`

## 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**

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“Retrieving All Occurrences vs. Unique Occurrences of Data” on page 3-23

“Retrieving Data That Meets Specified Criteria” on page 3-25

“Creating Subqueries for Values from Multiple Tables” on page 3-38

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## **Visual Query Builder GUI: Displaying Results**

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## **Visual Query Builder GUI: Advanced Query Options**

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## **Visual Query Builder GUI: Exporting Data**

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## **Using Database Toolbox Functions**

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