

Contents

Functions	1
Set-returning functions	3
Installing PL/Java	6
Logging in PL/Java	6
Mapping an SQL type to a Java class	7
Packaging tips	10
Parallel query and PL/Java	10
PL/Java in parallel query or background worker	11
Tuning PL/Java performance	12
Prebuilt PL/Java distributions	20
Welcome to PL/Java	22
Returning complex types	24
Running PL/Java sample tests	24
Savepoints	25
SQLJ deployment descriptors	27
Functions in the sqlj schema	28
Thoughts on logging	35
Exception handling	260

Functions

A Java function is declared with the name of a class and a public static method on that class. The class will be resolved using the classpath that has been defined for the schema where the function is declared. If no classpath has been defined for that schema, the public schema is used. Please note that the *system classloader* will take precedence always. There is no way to override classes loaded with that loader.

The following function can be declared to access the static method `getProperty` on the `java.lang.System` class:

```
CREATE FUNCTION getsysprop(VARCHAR)  
  RETURNS VARCHAR  
  AS 'java.lang.System.getProperty'  
  LANGUAGE java;
```

```
SELECT getsysprop('java.version');
```

Both the parameters and the return value can be explicitly stated so the above example could also have been written:

```
CREATE FUNCTION getsysprop(VARCHAR)  
  RETURNS VARCHAR  
  AS 'java.lang.String=java.lang.System.getProperty(java.lang.String)'  
  LANGUAGE java;
```

This way of declaring the function is useful when the default mapping is inadequate. PL/Java will use a standard PostgreSQL explicit cast when the SQL type of the parameter or return value does not correspond to the Java type defined in the mapping.

Note: the “explicit cast” here referred to is not accomplished by creating an actual SQL CAST expression, but by (mostly) equivalent means. At the time of this writing, two special cases are not yet implemented.

SQL generation

The simplest way to write the SQL function declaration that corresponds to your Java code is to have the Java compiler do it for you:

```
public class Hello {  
  @Function  
  public static String hello(String toWhom) {  
    return "Hello, " + toWhom + "!";  
  }  
}
```

When this function is compiled, a “deployment descriptor” containing the right SQL function declaration is also produced. When it is included in a jar file with the compiled code, PL/Java’s `sqlj.install_jar` function will create the SQL function declaration at the same time it loads the jar. See the full hello world example for more.

Set-returning functions

Returning sets is tricky. You don't want to first build a set and then return it, since large sets would eat excessive resources. It's better to produce one row at a time. Incidentally, that's exactly what the PostgreSQL backend expects a function that RETURNS SETOF <type> to do. The <type> can be a *scalar type* such as an *int*, *float* or *varchar*, it can be a *complex type*, or a *RECORD*.

Returning a SETOF <scalar type>

In order to return a set of a scalar type, you need create a Java method that returns an implementation the `java.util.Iterator` interface.

```
CREATE FUNCTION javatest.getNames()  
  RETURNS SETOF varchar  
AS 'foo.fee.Bar.getNames'  
IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE java;
```

The corresponding Java class:

```
package foo.fee;  
import java.util.Iterator;  
  
import org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.Function;  
import static org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.Function.Effects.IMMUTABLE;  
  
public class Bar  
{  
    @Function(schema="javatest", effects=IMMUTABLE)  
    public static Iterator<String> getNames()  
    {  
        ArrayList<String> names = new ArrayList<>();  
        names.add("Lisa");  
        names.add("Bob");  
        names.add("Bill");  
        names.add("Sally");  
        return names.iterator();  
    }  
}
```

Returning a SETOF <complex type>

A method returning a SETOF <complex type> must use either the interface `org.postgresql.pljava.ResultSetProvider` or `org.postgresql.pljava.ResultSetHandle`. The reason for having two interfaces is that they cater for optimal handling of two distinct use cases. The former is great when you want to dynamically create each row that is to be returned from the SETOF function. The latter makes sense when you want to return the result of an executed query.

Using the ResultSetProvider interface

This interface has two methods. The boolean `assignRowValues(java.sql.ResultSet tupleBuilder, int rowNumbe` and the void `close()` method. The PostgreSQL query evaluator will call the `assignRowValues()` repeatedly until it returns false or until the evaluator decides that it does not need any more rows. It will then call `close()`.

You can use this interface the following way:

```
CREATE FUNCTION javatest.listComplexTests(int , int)  
  RETURNS SETOF complexTest  
  AS 'foo.fee.Fun.listComplexTest '  
  IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE java;
```

The function maps to a static java method that returns an instance that implements the ResultSetProvider interface.

```
public class Fun implements ResultSetProvider  
{  
    private final int m_base;  
    private final int m_increment;  
    public Fun(int base , int increment)  
    {  
        m_base = base;  
        m_increment = increment;  
    }  
    public boolean assignRowValues(ResultSet receiver , int currentRow)  
    throws SQLException  
    {  
        // Stop when we reach 12 rows.  
        //  
        if(currentRow >= 12)  
            return false;  
        receiver.updateInt(1, m_base);  
        receiver.updateInt(2, m_base + m_increment * currentRow);  
        receiver.updateTimestamp(3, new Timestamp(System.currentTimeMillis()));  
        return true;  
    }  
    public void close()  
    {  
        // Nothing needed in this example  
    }  
    @Function(effects=IMMUTABLE, schema="javatest", type="complexTest")  
    public static ResultSetProvider listComplexTests(int base , int increment)  
    throws SQLException  
    {  
        return new Fun(base , increment);  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

The `listComplexTests(int base, int increment)` method is called once. It may return null if no results are available, or an instance of the `ResultSetProvider`. Here the `Fum` class implements this interface so it returns an instance of itself. The method `assignRowValues(ResultSet receiver, int currentRow)` will then be called repeatedly until it returns false. At that time, `close()` will be called.

The `currentRow` parameter can be a convenience in some cases, and unnecessary in others. It will be passed as zero on the first call, and incremented by one on each subsequent call. If the `ResultSetProvider` is returning results from some source (like an `Iterator`) that remembers its own position, it can simply ignore `currentRow`.

Using the `ResultSetHandle` interface

This interface is similar to the `ResultSetProvider` interface in that it has a `close()` method that will be called at the end. But instead of having the evaluator call a method that builds one row at a time, this method has a method that returns a `ResultSet`. The query evaluator will iterate over this set and deliver its contents, one tuple at a time, to the caller until a call to `next()` returns false or the evaluator decides that no more rows are needed.

Here is an example that executes a query using a statement that it obtained using the default connection. The SQL looks like this:

```
CREATE FUNCTION javatest.listSupers()  
  RETURNS SETOF pg_user  
  AS 'org.postgresql.pljava.example.Users.listSupers'  
  LANGUAGE java;  
  
CREATE FUNCTION javatest.listNonSupers()  
  RETURNS SETOF pg_user  
  AS 'org.postgresql.pljava.example.Users.listNonSupers'  
  LANGUAGE java;
```

And here is the Java code:

```
public class Users implements ResultSetHandle  
{  
    private final String m_filter;  
    private Statement m_statement;  
  
    public Users(String filter)  
    {  
        m_filter = filter;  
    }  
}
```

```

public ResultSet getResultSet()
throws SQLException
{
    m_statement = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:default:connection")
        .createStatement();
    return m_statement.executeQuery("SELECT_*_FROM_pg_user_WHERE_" + m_filter);
}

public void close()
throws SQLException
{
    m_statement.close();
}

@Function(schema="javatest", type="pg_user")
public static ResultSetHandle listSupers()
{
    return new Users("usesuper_=_true");
}

@Function(schema="javatest", type="pg_user")
public static ResultSetHandle listNonSupers()
{
    return new Users("usesuper_=_false");
}
}

```

Installing PL/Java

For the most current information on installing PL/Java, see the installation guide on the project information site.

Logging in PL/Java

PL/Java uses the standard `java.util.logging.Logger`. Hence, you can write things like:

```

Logger.getAnonymousLogger().info(
    "Time_is_" + new Date(System.currentTimeMillis()));

```

At present, the logger is hardwired to a handler that maps the state of the PostgreSQL configuration setting `log_min_messages` to a valid Logger level and that outputs all messages using the backend function `ereport()`.

Importantly, Java's Logger methods can quickly discard any message logged at

a finer level than the one that was mapped from PostgreSQL's setting *at the time PL/Java was first used in the current session*. Such messages never even get as far as `ereport()`, even if the PostgreSQL setting is changed later.

So, if expected messages from Java code are not showing up, be sure that the setting in PostgreSQL, at the time of PL/Java's first use in the session, is fine enough that Java will not throw the messages away. Once PL/Java has started, the settings can be changed as desired and will control, in the usual way, what `ereport` does with the messages PL/Java delivers to it.

Through PL/Java 1.5.0, only the `log_min_messages` setting is used to set that Java cutoff level. Starting with 1.5.1, the cutoff level in Java is set (still only once at PL/Java startup) based on the finer of `log_min_messages` and `client_min_messages`.

The following mapping applies between the Logger levels and the PostgreSQL backend levels:

`java.util.logging.Level`

PostgreSQL level

SEVERE

ERROR

WARNING

WARNING

INFO

INFO

FINE

DEBUG1

FINER

DEBUG2

FINEST

DEBUG3

See [Thoughts on logging] for likely future directions in this area.

Mapping an SQL type to a Java class

Using PL/Java, you can install a mapping between an arbitrary type and a Java class. There are two prerequisites for doing this:

- You must know the storage layout of the SQL type that you are mapping.

- The Java class that you map to must implement the interface `java.sql.SQLData`.

Mapping an existing SQL data type to a java class

Here is an example of how to map the PostgreSQL geometric point type to a Java class. We know that the point is stored as two float8's, the x and the y coordinate.

You can consult the postgresql source code when the exact layout of a basic type is unknown. I peeked at the `point_recv` function in file `src/backend/utils/adt/geo_ops.c` to determine the exact layout of the point type.

Once the layout is known, you can create the `java.sql.SQLData` implementation that uses the class `java.sql.SQLInput` to read and the class `java.sql.SQLOutput` to write data:

```
package org.postgresql.pljava.example;

import java.sql.SQLData;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.SQLInput;
import java.sql.SQLOutput;

public class Point implements SQLData {
    private double m_x;
    private double m_y;
    private String m_typeName;

    public String getSQLTypeName() {
        return m_typeName;
    }

    public void readSQL(SQLInput stream, String typeName) throws SQLException {
        m_x = stream.readDouble();
        m_y = stream.readDouble();
        m_typeName = typeName;
    }

    public void writeSQL(SQLOutput stream) throws SQLException {
        stream.writeDouble(m_x);
        stream.writeDouble(m_y);
    }

    /* Meaningful code that actually does something with this type was
     * intentionally left out. */
}
```



```

    */
}

```

Finally, you install the type mapping using the `add_type_mapping` command:

```
SELECT sqlj.add_type_mapping( 'point' , 'org.postgresql.pljava.example.Point' );
```

You should now be able to use your new class. PL/Java will henceforth map any point parameter to the `org.postgresql.pljava.example.Point` class.

Creating a composite UDT and mapping it to a java class

Here is an example of a complex type created as a composite UDT.

```
CREATE TYPE javatest.complextuple AS (x float8 , y float8 );
```

```
SELECT sqlj.add_type_mapping( 'javatest.complextuple' ,
    'org.postgresql.pljava.example.ComplexTuple' );
```

```
package org.postgresql.pljava.example;
```

```
import java.sql.SQLData;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.SQLInput;
import java.sql.SQLOutput;
```

```
public class ComplexTuple implements SQLData {
    private double m_x;
    private double m_y;
    private String m_typeName;

    public String getSQLTypeName()
    {
        return m_typeName;
    }

    public void readSQL(SQLInput stream , String typeName) throws SQLException
    {
        m_typeName = typeName;
        m_x = stream.readDouble();
        m_y = stream.readDouble();
    }

    public void writeSQL(SQLOutput stream) throws SQLException
    {
        stream.writeDouble(m_x);
        stream.writeDouble(m_y);
    }
}
```

```

    }

    /* Meaningful code that actually does something with this type was
       * intentionally left out.
       */
}

```

Generating SQL automatically

The SQL shown above for this example will be written for you by the Java compiler, if the `ComplexTuple` class is simply annotated as a “mapped user-defined type” with the desired SQL name and structure:

```

@MappedUDT(schema="javatest", name="complextuple",
            structure={"x_float8", "y_float8"})
public class ComplexTuple implements SQLData {
    ...
}

```

Generating the SQL reduces the burden of keeping the definitions in sync in two places. See the hello world example for more.

Packaging tips

This wiki page can be used to gather issues and tips that pertain to building PL/Java packages for downstream distributions or repositories, in between updates to the packaging section in the versioned documentation.

Anyone producing a prebuilt PL/Java package is encouraged to announce its availability on the [\[\[Prebuilt packages\]\]](#) wiki page.

Parallel query and PL/Java

PL/Java 1.5.1 adds support for PostgreSQL 9.6, and with that comes the possibility of using PL/Java functions in parallel queries. Simple testing shows that this actually works; PL/Java functions can even be declared `PARALLEL SAFE` if they meet the requirements, and executed in the parallelized parts of queries.

However, this is a substantial change to conditions in which PL/Java was developed, so this wiki page is here to collect the notes that are likely to come with experience using this new capability. Such experience might include empirically-determined, good values for `parallel_setup_cost`, nonobvious cases where a function should not be declared `RESTRICTED` or `SAFE`, and so on.

Notes go here

Preview of new documentation

Until PL/Java 1.5.1 is released, here is a preview of the new section of the user's guide.

PL/Java in parallel query or background worker

With some restrictions, PL/Java can be used in parallel queries, from PostgreSQL 9.6, and in some background worker processes (as introduced in PostgreSQL 9.3, though 9.5 or later is needed for support in PL/Java).

Background worker processes

Because PL/Java requires access to a database containing the `sqlj` schema, PL/Java is only usable in a worker process that initializes a database connection, which must happen before the first use of any function that depends on PL/Java.

Parallel queries

Like any user-defined function, a PL/Java function can be annotated with a level of “parallel safety”, `UNSAFE` by default.

When a function labeled `UNSAFE` is used in a query, the query cannot be parallelized at all. If a query contains a function labeled `RESTRICTED`, parts of the query may execute in parallel, but the part that calls the `RESTRICTED` function will be executed only in the lead process. A function labeled `SAFE` may be executed in every process participating in the query.

Parallel setup cost

PostgreSQL parallel query processing uses multiple operating-system processes, and these processes are new for each parallel query. If a PL/Java function is labeled `PARALLEL SAFE` and is pushed by the query planner to run in the parallel worker processes, each new process will start a Java virtual machine. The cost of doing so will reduce the expected advantage of parallel execution.

To inform the query planner of this trade-off, the value of the PostgreSQL configuration variable `parallel_setup_cost` should be increased. The startup cost can be minimized with attention to the PL/Java VM option recommendations, including class data sharing.

Limits on RESTRICTED/SAFE function behavior

There are stringent limits on what a function labeled RESTRICTED may do, and even more stringent limits on what may be done in a function labeled SAFE. The PostgreSQL manual describes the limits in the section Parallel Labeling for Functions and Aggregates.

While PostgreSQL does check for some inappropriate operations from a PARALLEL SAFE or RESTRICTED function, for the most part it relies on functions being labeled correctly. When in doubt, the conservative approach is to label a function UNSAFE, which can't go wrong. A function mistakenly labeled RESTRICTED or SAFE could produce unpredictable results.

Internal workings of PL/Java While a given PL/Java function itself may clearly qualify as RESTRICTED or SAFE by inspection, there may still be cases where a forbidden operation results from the internal workings of PL/Java itself. This has not been seen in testing (simple parallel queries with RESTRICTED or SAFE PL/Java functions work fine), but to rule out the possibility would require a careful audit of PL/Java's code. Until then, it would be prudent for any application involving parallel query with RESTRICTED or SAFE PL/Java functions to be first tested in a non-production environment.

Further reading

README.parallel in the PostgreSQL source, for more detail on why parallel query works the way it does.

Tuning PL/Java performance

As of 2018, there is a strong selection of Java runtimes that can be used to back PL/Java, including at least:

- Oracle's Java (and Hotspot JVM)
- OpenJDK (with Hotspot JVM)
- OpenJDK (with Eclipse OpenJ9 JVM)

These JVMs offer a wide variety of configurable options affecting both memory footprint and time performance of applications using PL/Java. The options include initial and limit sizes for different memory regions, aggressiveness of just-in-time and ahead-of-time compilation, choice of garbage-collection algorithm, and various forms of shared-memory caching of precompiled classes.

The formal PL/Java documentation contains a fairly extensive treatment of useful Hotspot settings, including a section on plausible minimum settings for memory footprint achievable with different class-sharing and garbage-collector settings. The documentation there of the comparable options and limits for OpenJ9 is more sparse at present.

This wiki page is intended as a clearinghouse for tuning tips and performance measurements for various PL/Java workloads and the available Java runtimes, that can be updated more actively between releases of the formal documentation.

Tip for quickly comparing runtime configurations

Once the PL/Java extension is installed in a database, in any newly-created session, the Java virtual machine is started on the first use of a PL/Java function. The JVM that is started, and how, are determined by the settings of `pljava.*` configuration variables in effect at that moment, most importantly:

- `pljava.libjvm_location` selects which Java runtime will be used
- `pljava.vmoptions` supplies the options to be passed to it

Therefore, all without exiting `psql`, a new Java runtime or combination of options can be tested by switching to a new connection with `\c`, setting those options differently, and again calling the PL/Java function of interest.

It can be convenient to include the settings on the `psql \c` line. For example, to time `functionOfInterest()` on two different Java runtimes:

```
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/path/to/oracle/.../libjvm'"
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT functionOfInterest();
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/path/to/openj9/.../libjvm'"
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT functionOfInterest();
```

For obvious reasons, the `pljava.libjvm_location` and `pljava.vmoptions` variables require privilege to set, so the connection needs to be made with superuser credentials.

Sample workload: Java XML manipulation

We will create a table containing a single XML document:

```
CREATE TABLE catalog_as_xml AS
SELECT schema_to_xml('pg_catalog', true, false, '') AS x;
```

In PostgreSQL 11beta3, the resulting document has the following size (after PL/Java and the example code have been loaded):

```
SELECT octet_length(xml_send(x)) AS uncompressed, pg_column_size(x) AS toasted
FROM catalog_as_xml;
```

uncompressed	toasted
14049808	1130828

A test query will return the string value of every element whose string value is exactly six characters (a query that may be artificial and contrived, but can be expressed nearly identically in XML Query (the standard-mandated language for SQL XMLTABLE) and in the PostgreSQL native XMLTABLE syntax, which is limited to XPath 1.0).

The baseline will be the query expressed in XPath 1.0 using the PostgreSQL XMLTABLE function:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT
    xmltable.*
FROM
    catalog_as_xml,
    XMLTABLE( '//*[string-length(.)=6]'
        PASSING x
        COLUMNS s text PATH 'string(.)'
    );
```

It will be compared to the equivalent query expressed in XQuery 1.0 and the "xmltable" function defined in the not-built-by-default org.postgresql.pljava.example.saxon.S9 example, relying on the Saxon-HE library:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT
    xmltable.*
FROM
    catalog_as_xml,
    LATERAL (SELECT x AS ".") AS p,
    "xmltable"( '//*[string-length(.)eq6]' ,
        PASSING => p,
        COLUMNS => array[ 'string(.)' ]
    ) AS ( s text );
```

The Java query will be run in both Oracle Java 8 (on the Hotspot JVM) and OpenJDK 8 (with the OpenJ9 JVM), with different choices of class-sharing options:

tag	description
pg	Baseline, PostgreSQL XMLTABLE
hs	Hotspot, no sharing
hs-cds	Hotspot, class data sharing (Java runtime classes only)
hs-appcds	Hotspot, AppCDS (commercial feature), Java runtime, PL/Java, Saxon
j9	OpenJ9, no -Xquickstart, no sharing
j9q	OpenJ9, -Xquickstart, no sharing
j9s	OpenJ9, no -Xquickstart, sharing (Java runtime, PL/Java, Saxon)
j9qs	OpenJ9, -Xquickstart, sharing (as above)

EXPLAIN ANALYZE reported timings in milliseconds:

iteration	pg	hs	hs-cds	hs-appcds	j9	j9q	j9s	j9qs
1st	908.231	1888.859	1837.186	1539.781	3250.965	3095.733	2443.649	2644.991
2nd	879.483	772.545	838.082	826.558	1229.200	1855.513	1073.335	1932.083
4th	881.302	664.422	688.487	673.037	1011.018	1708.208	987.191	1912.010
8th	880.766	640.940	643.535	632.260	962.517	1660.867	952.857	1870.506
16th	880.622	654.674	682.772	627.037	967.805	1656.651	943.923	1941.888

Discussion

- The baseline native XMLTABLE implementation in PostgreSQL delivers consistent times over successive runs. Java timings improve over successive early runs, as the VM identifies and reoptimizes hot areas.
- For all of the Java results, the first-iteration result includes the time to launch the Java virtual machine. For Hotspot, this gives a time to first result from 67% (best) to 108% (worst) longer than the native baseline.
- All tested Hotspot configurations are outperforming the native implementation as soon as the next iteration, and eventually by 22% to 28%.
- For this workload, Hotspot seems to have a striking performance advantage relative to OpenJ9. Possible explanations:
 - Saxon is a mature and carefully-optimized library; are its optimizations extremely specific to Hotspot?
 - PL/Java makes heavy use of JNI; could this pattern be less well handled in OpenJ9?
- OpenJ9’s `-Xquickstart` is a poor fit for this workload, as it suppresses JIT optimization so drastically that performance improves very little on successive runs.
- The combination of `-Xquickstart` and `-Xshareclasses` for this workload is especially disappointing, probably because the two features, when combined, force the ahead-of-time compilation of all methods. That sounds promising, but not if the AOT code significantly underperforms what the optimizing JIT would generate.
- Memory footprint was not compared. PL/Java’s documentation already has a section on plausible memory settings for Hotspot, but not for OpenJ9, which has a good reputation for memory frugality. Exploration would be worthwhile.
- There could be other workloads in which the Hotspot and OpenJ9 relative timings could be closer, or even reversed.
- The procedure to set up class sharing for OpenJ9 is considerably simpler than to set up AppCDS for Hotspot, enough to make OpenJ9 an attractive choice for workloads where the performance is more comparable.

Variation by processor count

The results above were obtained with 6 available processor cores (12 hyper-threads). Here, the best Hotspot (h-) and OpenJ9 (j-) configurations from above (hs-appcds and j9s, respectively) are repeated for different numbers of cores and threads available to the backend process.

iteration	h-4c8t	h-4c4t	h-2c4t	h-2c2t	h-1c2t	h-1c1t
1st	1798.020	2140.068	1871.740	2760.872	2564.169	4306.058
2nd	780.182	827.379	825.943	1054.749	1064.300	1704.112
4th	661.740	672.415	662.259	786.407	734.421	756.054
8th	619.978	653.686	641.784	659.112	678.855	722.792
16th	619.824	647.092	664.287	671.862	639.365	651.502

iteration	j-4c8t	j-4c4t	j-2c4t	j-2c2t	j-1c2t	j-1c1t
1st	2413.365	2419.176	2411.006	2470.092	2457.868	3673.986
2nd	1108.991	1093.504	1050.731	1142.424	1072.635	2599.973
4th	969.465	1003.736	988.883	983.431	941.495	1032.896
8th	967.447	900.644	963.011	926.342	920.390	1032.316
16th	1113.963	932.503	1496.240	925.137	939.179	990.072

Discussion Hotspot’s initial startup uses parallelism to good advantage, so the startup time suffers when cores are limited, and especially when limited to one hardware thread. Interestingly, comparing sets with the same number of threads, in one case independent on an equal number of cores, and in the other case hyperthreads on half as many cores, the data above seem to favor the hyperthreaded case. More runs might reveal whether that apparent pattern persists.

Even with only one hardware thread available, Hotspot can still produce code that outperforms the native libxml2 no later than the fourth iteration.

OpenJ9, while not achieving the ultimate speeds of Hotspot on this workload, shows a first-run time that suffers less when limited to few CPUs. However, that advantage diminishes when taking the times of the first two runs into account.

Not shown in these tables, but as expected, the baseline PostgreSQL native XMLTABLE posted timings of 893 ms first run, 877 ms second run, consistently with the earlier values, even when limited to one core, one thread.

Notes on methodology

Platform Intel Xeon X5650 2.67 GHz, 6 cores (12 hyperthreads), 24 GB RAM, Linux.

PostgreSQL installation, Java runtimes, database, and PL/Java and Saxon libraries and jars installed in an in-memory (tmpfs) filesystem.

Connection strings used for each test configuration *Note: the connection strings below for the Hotspot runs with AppCDS contain the option `-XX:+UnlockCommercialFeatures` because the runs were done on Oracle Java 8 where AppCDS is a commercial feature, and its use in production will need a license from Oracle. The same feature appears in OpenJDK with Hotspot starting in Java 10, where it is not a commercial feature, and does not require that `-XX:+UnlockCommercialFeatures` option; it is otherwise configured in the same way.*

```
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/nohome/jre/lib/a
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/nohome/jre/lib/a
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/nohome/jre/lib/a
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/jdk8u162-b12_ope
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/jdk8u162-b12_ope
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/jdk8u162-b12_ope
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/jdk8u162-b12_ope
```

Jars loaded into PL/Java The PL/Java `sqlj.install_jar` function was used to install the PL/Java examples jar (giving it the name `ex`), with `deploy => true` to create the function declarations, and also the Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar, naming it `saxon`.

The PL/Java application classpath (set with `sqlj.set_classpath` on the public schema), was `ex` during the Hotspot runs, and `ex:saxon` during the OpenJ9 runs. (For the Hotspot runs, the Saxon jar was placed on the system classpath by adding it to `pljava.classpath` instead, as explained below.)

Setup for Hotspot

- The existing Hotspot installation on disk was copied to the tmpfs.
- That invalidates the paths in the supplied `classes.jsa` shared archive that was generated when Java was installed to its location on disk, so the `lib/amd64/server/classes.jsa` file was removed from the copy and regenerated with `java -Xshare:dump` to contain the correct paths. That shared archive contains only classes of the Java runtime itself.
- The shared archive for AppCDS, to include PL/Java implementation classes and the Saxon library as well as the Java runtime's classes, was generated in two steps:
 1. A connection string with `-XX:DumpLoadedClassList=filename` was issued and the test query was executed, to populate the class list with the needed classes.
 2. A new connection string with `-Xshare:dump` and `-XX:SharedClassListFile` naming the classlist file generated in the first step was issued, and

then `SELECT sqlj.get_classpath('public');` to trigger PL/Java loading. Java reads the class list and generates the shared archive, and the backend exits.

- Because Hotspot AppCDS will share only classes from the system classpath, the `pljava.classpath` setting was altered to include `Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar` as well as the PL/Java jar.
- Because PL/Java’s security manager disallows jar loading from arbitrary filesystem locations, the `Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar` was placed in Java’s `jre/lib` directory and the `pljava.classpath` referred to it there.
- AppCDS will not share classes contained in a signed jar, and the distributed `Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar` is signed, so the copy placed in `jre/lib` was “de-signed” by deleting its `TE-050AC.SF` entry and all `Name:/Digest:` sections from its `MANIFEST.MF` entry.

Setup for OpenJ9

- The OpenJDK with OpenJ9 download was unzipped in the `/var/tmp/tmpfs`.
- Because PL/Java under OpenJ9 is able to share classes from the PL/Java application classpath (the one managed by `sqlj.set_classpath`) and not just the system classpath, there was no need to add the Saxon jar to `pljava.classpath` as there was for Hotspot. It was simply loaded with `sqlj.install_jar` under the name `saxon`, and put on the application classpath with `SELECT sqlj.set_classpath('public', 'ex:saxon');`.
- Each set of runs with sharing (`j9s`, `j9qs`) was prepared by starting a fresh session with the same connection string to be used for that set, and the `shareDir` named in that connection string empty. Sixteen runs were made without timing, to populate the shared cache.
- Then the same connection string was used again to start a fresh session, and the full set of 16 runs repeated and timed.

Connection strings generating AppCDS shared archive *See the earlier note concerning the `-XX:+UnlockCommercialFeatures` option, which is needed (with legal implications) to use the AppCDS feature in Oracle Java. The same feature appears in OpenJDK as of Java 10, without the need for that option or a commercial license.*

```
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/nohome/jre/lib/a
\c "dbname=postgres options='-c pljava.libjvm_location=/var/tmp/nohome/jre/lib/a
```

“De-signing” the Saxon jar Hotspot’s AppCDS will not share classes from a signed jar, so the signatures were removed from the Saxon jar with this procedure:

```
zip -d Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar META-INF/TE-050AC.SF
unzip Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar META-INF/MANIFEST.MF
```

```

ed META-INF/MANIFEST.MF <<END-COMMANDS
/^[[[:space:]]/+1,$d
wq
END-COMMANDS
zip -u Saxon-HE-9.8.0-14.jar META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

```

Stripping the signatures does not impair the operation of the open-source Saxon-HE. It is conceivable that the commercial Saxon-PE or Saxon-EE would object to such treatment.

Setup for processor-count variation Several Linux control groups were created as follows:

```

mkdir /sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/{1c1t,1c2t,2c2t,2c4t,4c4t,4c8t}
for i in /sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/?c?t
do
    echo 0 >$i/cpuset.mems
done
echo 0 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/1c1t/cpuset.cpus
echo 0,1 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/1c2t/cpuset.cpus
echo 0,2 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/2c2t/cpuset.cpus
echo 0-3 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/2c4t/cpuset.cpus
echo 0,2,4,6 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/4c4t/cpuset.cpus
echo 0-7 >/sys/fs/cgroup/cpuset/4c8t/cpuset.cpus

```

After each new backend was established with the appropriate \c line, its process ID was obtained with `SELECT pg_backend_pid();` and echoed into `cgroup.procs` in the appropriate `cpuset` subdirectory.

The OpenJ9 class share was initially populated with one set of 16 runs before any timing was done. Timings were then done in the order shown, from 4c8t to 1c1t, and the `-Xshareclasses` option did not have `readonly` added for the timed sets. Because OpenJ9 can continue adding JIT hints to a class share during operation, it is possible that the later sets benefit from JIT hints added during the earlier ones.

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Prebuilt PL/Java distributions

At present, the PL/Java project is reliant on downstream packagers to produce prebuilt, installable PL/Java packages for various platforms. The official PL/Java releases are offered in source form and take only a few minutes to build with Apache Maven as described in the build instructions.

This wiki page will be updated to list known prebuilt PL/Java packages and the platforms they are built for. As with any prebuilt distribution, you should be acquainted with the policies and reputation of any supplier of a prebuilt package. The PL/Java project has not directly built or verified any package listed here.

Known prebuilt packages available

Debian/Ubuntu packages on apt.postgresql.org

```
{1.5.2, "11.1 (Debian 11.1-1.pgdg+1)", 11.0.1, Linux, amd64} ‘
```

PL/Java 1.5.2 packages available for PostgreSQL 11 back to 9.3 for Debian unstable/buster/stretch and Ubuntu cosmic/bionic/xenial, for amd64/i386/ppc64el. Dbgsym packages available. Includes pljava-examples jar with the optional Saxon examples already built (download Saxon-HE 9.8.0.14 jar separately to use them).

Added 14 November 2018

Docker images

Martin Bednar has prepared images of 64-bit PostgreSQL (9.5 and 9.4) with PL/Java 1.5.0 and Oracle Java 8 for use with Docker.

```
{ 1.5.0 , 9.5.1 , 1.8.0_74 , Linux , amd64 }  
{ 1.5.0 , 9.4.6 , 1.8.0_74 , Linux , amd64 }
```

added 12 April 2016

Complete PostgreSQL distributions from BigSQL

BigSQL provides native installers for Centos 6 and 7, Ubuntu 12.04 and 14.04, OS X 10.9+, Windows 7+, and Windows Server 2008 and 2012. These distributions of PostgreSQL 9.5, 9.4, 9.3, and 9.2 include PL/Java 1.5.0.

added 12 April 2016

To list a prebuilt package here

Please announce the availability of your package on the pljava-dev mailing list, along with the output of the third query below:

Note: as of mid-May 2016, the pljava—dev mailing list is working again, and should be used to announce packages. In case the mailing list does not seem to work, then please open an issue.

```
SELECT sqlj.install__jar( fileurl-to-built-pljava-examples-*.jar , 'ex' , true);  
SELECT sqlj.set__classpath('javatest' , 'ex');  
  
SELECT array_agg( java__getsystemproperty(p) ) FROM ( values  
( 'org.postgresql.pljava.version' ) ,  
( 'org.postgresql.version' ) ,  
( 'java.version' ) ,  
( 'os.name' ) ,  
( 'os.arch' )  
) AS props(p);
```

2017/06 Breaking news: workaround crash with Stack Guard-hardened kernels

As of late June 2017, Linux kernel vendors are shipping updates that harden the kernel against certain so-called stack-smash attacks. The hardened kernels change the mapping of memory just below the stack, and cause Java to crash with a SIGBUS error (as reported elsewhere, not only in PL/Java). If you experience this, add `-Xss2M` (or larger than 2M, if a larger stack size is needed by your application) to `pljava.vmoptions`.

For more information, see PL/Java issue #129 and (for Red Hat subscribers) this Red Hat solutions document.



Figure 1: PL/Java

Welcome to PL/Java

If you have comments or ideas regarding this wiki, please convey them on the Mailing List. A great deal of information can also be found at the project information site.

Overview

PL/Java is a free add-on module that brings Java™ Stored Procedures, Triggers, and Functions to the PostgreSQL™ backend. The development started late 2003 and the first release of PL/Java arrived in January 2005. The project is released under the [[PLJava License]] license.

Features

- Ability to write functions, triggers, user-defined types, ... using recent Java versions. (To see the currently-targeted versions, please see the versions page.)
- Standardized utilities (modeled after the SQL 2003 proposal) to install and maintain Java code in the database.
- Standardized mappings of parameters and result. Supports scalar and composite user-defined types (UDTs), pseudo types, arrays, and sets.
- An embedded, high performance JDBC driver utilizing the internal PostgreSQL SPI routines.
- Metadata support for the JDBC driver. Both DatabaseMetaData and ResultSetMetaData are included.
- Integration with PostgreSQL savepoints and exception handling.
- Ability to use IN, INOUT, and OUT parameters
- Two language handlers, javau (functions not restricted in behavior, only superusers can create them) and java (functions run under a security man-

ager blocking filesystem access, users who can create them configurable with GRANT/REVOKE)

- Transaction and Savepoint listeners enabling code execution when a transaction or savepoint is committed or rolled back.

PL/Java earlier supported GCJ, but targets conventional Java virtual machines for current development.

Documentation

The first stop for *up-to-date* documentation should be the project information site.

You may also find useful information via the wiki links below. Information here will be migrating to the project information site as it is brought up to date.

[\[\[Installation Guide\]\]](#)

[\[\[User Guide\]\]](#)

[\[\[Contribution Guide\]\]](#)

Resources

*Note: To be sure of running a current PL/Java, please check the releases page to see what is current. You may check for any [\[\[prebuilt packages\]\]](#) available for your platform. If prebuilt packages are not available for your platform, or if they are behind the current version, please consider *Building PL/Java using the source here on GitHub*.*

The “no longer supported” downloads linked below are quite old and of chiefly historical interest.

Source downloads

[\[\[Prebuilt packages\]\]](#)

No longer supported downloads

Mailing List

Questions tagged pljava on Stack Overflow (Atom feed)

Feed for changes to this wiki itself

Bug Tracking

Older bug tracker at PgFoundry

Even older bug tracker at GBorg

Technology

[\[\[Technology in Brief\]\]](#)

[\[\[The choice of JNI\]\]](#)

Returning complex types

The SQL-2003 draft suggest that a complex return value is handled as an IN-/OUT parameter and PL/Java implements it that way. If you declare a function that returns a complex type, you will need to use a Java method with boolean return type with a last parameter of type `java.sql.ResultSet` added after all of the method's visible parameters. The output parameter will be initialized to an updatable `ResultSet` that contains exactly one row.

```
CREATE FUNCTION createComplexTest(int , int)  
  RETURNS complexTest  
  AS 'foo.fee.Fun.createComplexTest'  
  IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE java;
```

The PL/Java method resolver will now find the following method in class `foo.fee.Fun`:

```
public static boolean complexReturn(int base, int increment, ResultSet receiver)  
throws SQLException  
{  
    receiver.updateInt(1, base);  
    receiver.updateInt(2, base + increment);  
    receiver.updateTimestamp(3, new Timestamp(System.currentTimeMillis()));  
    return true;  
}
```

The return value denotes if the receiver should be considered as a valid tuple (true) or NULL (false).

Running PL/Java sample tests

The PL/Java Source distribution contains a couple of rudimentary tests. The tests are divided into two jar files. One is the client part found in the `test.jar`. It contains some methods that executes SQL statements and prints the output (all contained there can of course also be executed from `psql` or any other client). The other is the `examples.jar` which contains the sample code that runs in the backend. The latter must be installed in the database in order to function. An easy way to do this is to use `psql` and issue the command:

```
SELECT sqlj.install_jar('file:///some/directory/examples.jar', 'samples',  
true);
```

Please note that the deployment descriptor stored in `examples.jar` will attempt to create the schema `javatest` so the user that executes the `sqlj.install_jar` command must have permission to do that. A number of tests now run from the deployment descriptor itself, so by the time `install_jar` finishes, PL/Java will have completed those tests.

Once loaded, you must also set the classpath used by the PL/Java runtime. This classpath is set per schema (namespace). A schema that lacks a classpath will default to the classpath that has been set for the public schema. The tests will use the schema `javatest`. To define the classpath for this schema, simply use `psql` and issue the command:

```
SELECT sqlj.set_classpath('javatest', 'samples');
```

The first argument is the name of the schema, the second is a colon separated list of jar names. The names must reflect jars that are installed in the system.

NOTE: If you don't use schemas, you must still issue the `set_classpath` command to assign a correct classpath to the 'public' schema. This can only be done by a super user.

Now, you should be able to run the client test application:

```
java -cp <path including the jdbc driver and test.jar> org.postgresql.pljava.test
```

Savepoints

PostgreSQL savepoints are exposed using the standard `setSavepoint()` and `releaseSavepoint()` methods on the `java.sql.Connection` interface. Two restrictions apply:

- A savepoint must be rolled back or released in the function where it was set.
- A savepoint must not outlive the function where it was set.

“Function” here refers to the PL/Java function that is called from SQL. The restrictions do not prevent the Java code from being organized into several methods, but the savepoint cannot survive the eventual return from Java to the SQL caller.

Installation

Only a PostgreSQL super user can install PL/Java. The PL/Java utility functions are installed as “security definer” so that they execute with the access permissions that were granted to the creator of the functions.

Trusted vs. untrusted language

PL/Java can declare two language entries in SQL: `java` and `javau`. Following the conventions of other PostgreSQL PLs, the ‘untrusted’ language (`javau`) places no restrictions on what the Java code can do, while the ‘trusted’ language (`java`) installs a security manager that restricts access to the filesystem.

GRANT/REVOKE USAGE ON LANGUAGE java can be used to regulate which users are able to create functions in the java language. For the java language, regardless of permissions, only superusers can create functions.

Execution of the deployment descriptor

The install_jar, replace-jar, and remove_jar utility functions optionally execute commands found in a [[SQL deployment descriptor]]. Such commands are executed with the permissions of the caller. In other words, although the utility function is declared with “security definer”, it switches back to the identity of the invoker during execution of the deployment descriptor commands.

Classpath manipulation

The utility function set_classpath requires that the caller of the function has been granted *CREATE* permission on the affected schema, unless it is the public schema, in which case the caller must be a superuser.

##Linux threads cause sporadic hanging##

It seems Java doesn't play nice with LinuxThreads. I rebuilt glibc to use the Native POSIX Thread Library (NPTL) and restarted PostgreSQL. Everything seems to be working so far. Here's how you can check what you have:

```
$ getconf GNU_LIBPTHREAD_VERSION
linuxthreads-0.10
```

If you see linuxthreads, you need to upgrade. This is what you want to see:

```
$ getconf GNU_LIBPTHREAD_VERSION
NPTL 2.3.6
```

(version might be higher) You can also get this information (and more) by running `/lib/ld.so.6`:

```
$ /lib/ld.so.6
...
linuxthreads-0.10 by Xavier Leroy
...
```

or:

```
$ /lib/ld.so.6
...
Native POSIX Threads Library by Ulrich Drepper et al
...
```

If you can't switch to NPTL for some reason, it might be possible to use `LD_ASSUME_KERNEL` to get things working on LinuxThreads.

###References### http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13924_01/coh.340/cohfaq/faq16702.htm
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NPTL> http://gentoo-wiki.com/NPTL#Switching_to_NPTL
<http://people.redhat.com/drepper/assumekernel.html> http://developer.novell.com/wiki/index.php/LD_ASSU

SQLJ deployment descriptors

The `install_jar`, `replace_jar`, and `remove_jar` functions can act on a *deployment descriptor* allowing SQL commands to be executed after the jar has been installed or prior to removal.

The descriptor is added as a normal text file to your jar file. In the Manifest of the jar there must be an entry that appoints the file as the SQLJ deployment descriptor.

Name: `deployment/examples.ddd`
 SQLJDeploymentDescriptor: TRUE

Such a file can be written by hand according to the format below, but the usual method is to add specific Java annotations in the source code, as described under function mapping - SQL generation. The Java compiler then generates the deployment descriptor file at the same time it compiles the Java sources, and the compiled classes and `.ddd` file can all be placed in the jar together.

The format of the deployment descriptor is stipulated by ISO/IEC 9075-13:2003.

```
<descriptor file> ::=
  SQLActions <left bracket> <rightbracket> <equal sign>
  { [ <double quote> <action group> <double quote>
    [ <comma> <double quote> <action group> <double quote> ] ] }

<action group> ::=
  <install actions>
  | <remove actions>

<install actions> ::=
  BEGIN INSTALL [ <command> <semicolon> ]... END INSTALL

<remove actions> ::=
  BEGIN REMOVE [ <command> <semicolon> ]... END REMOVE

<command> ::=
  <SQL statement>
  | <implementor block>

<SQL statement> ::= <SQL token>...

<implementor block> ::=
```

BEGIN <implementor name> <SQL token>... END <implementor name>

<implementor name> ::= <identifier>

<SQL token> ::= ! an SQL lexical unit specified by the term "<token>"
in Sub clause 5.2, "<token> and <separator>", in ISO/IEC 9075-

If implementor blocks are used, PL/Java will consider only those with implementor name PostgreSQL (case insensitive) by default. Here is a sample deployment descriptor:

```
SQLActions [] = {
    "BEGIN_INSTALL
    CREATE_FUNCTION javaTest.java_getTimestamp()
    RETURNS_timestamp
    AS 'org.postgresql.pljava.example.Parameters.getTimestamp'
    LANGUAGE_java;
    END_INSTALL",
    "BEGIN_REMOVE
    DROP_FUNCTION javaTest.java_getTimestamp();
    END_REMOVE"
}
```

Configurable implementor-block recognition

Although, by default, only the implementor name PostgreSQL is recognized, the implementor name(s) to be recognized can be set as a list in the variable `pljava.implementors`. It is consulted after every command while executing a deployment descriptor, which gives code in the descriptor a rudimentary form of conditional execution control, by changing which implementor blocks will be executed based on discovered conditions.

Functions in the sqlj schema

install_jar

The `install_jar` command loads a jarfile from a location appointed by an URL into the SQLJ jar repository. It is an error if a jar with the given name already exists in the repository. ##### Usage

```
SELECT sqlj.install_jar(<jar_url>, <jar_name>, <deploy>);
```

Parameter

Description

jar_url

The URL that denotes the location of the jar that should be loaded

jar_name

This is the name by which this jar can be referenced once it has been loaded

deploy

True if the jar should be deployed according to a deployment descriptor, false otherwise

replace_jar

The replace_jar command will replace a loaded jar with another jar. Use it to update already loaded files. It's an error if the jar is not found.

Usage SELECT sqlj.replace_jar(<jar_url>, <jar_name>, <redeploy>);

Parameter

Description

jar_url

The URL that denotes the location of the jar that should be loaded.

jar_name

The name of the jar to be replaced.

redeploy

True if the jar should be undeployed according to the deployment descriptor of the old jar and deployed according to the deployment descriptor of the new jar, false otherwise.

remove_jar

The remove_jar command will drop the jar from the jar repository. Any class-path that references this jar will be updated accordingly. It's an error if the jar is not found.

Usage SELECT sqlj.remove_jar(<jar_name>, <undeploy>);

Parameter

Description

jar_name

The name of the jar to be removed.

undeploy

True if the jar should be undeployed according to a deployment descriptor, false otherwise.

get_classpath

The `get_classpath` command will return the classpath that has been defined for the given schema. NULL is returned if the schema has no classpath. It's an error if the given schema does not exist.

Usage `SELECT sqlj.get_classpath(<schema>);`

Parameter

Description

schema

The name of the schema

set_classpath

The `set_classpath` command will define a classpath for the given schema. A classpath consists of a colon separated list of jar names. It's an error if the given schema does not exist or if one or more jar names references nonexistent jars.

Usage `SELECT sqlj.set_classpath(<schema>, <classpath>);`

Parameter

Description

schema

The name of the schema.

classpath

The colon separated list of jar names.

add_type_mapping

The `add_type_mapping` command installs a mapping between a SQL type and a Java class. Once the mapping is in place, parameters and return values will be mapped accordingly. Please read [Mapping an SQL type to a Java class] for detailed information.

Usage `SELECT sqlj.add_type_mapping(<sql type>, <java class>);`

Parameter

Description

sql type

The name of the SQL type. The name can be qualified with a schema (namespace). If the schema is omitted, it will be resolved according to the current setting of the `search_path`.

java class

The name of the class. The class must be found in the classpath in effect for the current schema

drop_type_mapping

The drop_type_mapping command removes a mapping between a SQL type and a Java class.

Usage SELECT sqlj.drop_type_mapping(<sql type>);

Parameter

Description

sql type

The name of the SQL type. The name can be qualified with a schema (namespace). If the schema is omitted, it will be resolved according to the current setting of the search_path.

Note on jar URLs

The install_jar and replace_jar commands accept a URL (that must be reachable from the server) to a jar file. It is even possible, using the rules for jar URLs, to construct one that refers to a jar file within another jar file. For example:

```
jar:file:outer.jar!/inner.jar
```

However, Java's caching of the "outer" jar may frustrate attempts to replace or reload a newer version within the same session.

A function or trigger in SQL resolves to a static method in a Java class. In order for the function to execute, the appointed class must be installed in the database. PL/Java adds a set of functions that helps installing and maintaining the java classes. Classes are loaded into the database from normal Java archives (AKA jars). A Jar may optionally contain a deployment descriptor that in turn contains SQL commands to be executed when the jar is deployed/undeployed. The functions are modeled after the standards proposed for SQL 2003.

PL/Java implements a standardized way of passing parameters and return values. Complex types and sets are passed using the standard JDBC ResultSet class. Great care has been taken not to introduce any proprietary interfaces unless absolutely necessary so that Java code written using PL/Java becomes as database agnostic as possible.

A JDBC driver is included in PL/Java. This driver is written directly on top of the PostgreSQL internal SPI routines. This driver is essential since it's very common for functions and triggers to reuse the database. When they do, they must use the same transactional boundaries that where used by the caller.

PL/Java is optimized for performance. The Java virtual machine executes within the same process as the backend itself. This vouches for a very low call overhead. PL/Java is designed with the objective to enable the power of Java to the database itself so that database intensive business logic can execute as close to the actual data as possible.

The standard Java Native Interface (JNI) is used when bridging calls from the backend into the Java VM and vice versa. Please read the rationale behind [[The choice of JNI]] and a more in-depth discussion about some implementation details.

The versions of PostgreSQL and Java targeted by current PL/Java development can be reviewed on the versions page.

Rationale behind using JNI as opposed to threads in a remote JVM process.

Reasons to use a high level language like Java™ in the backend

A large part of the reason why JNI was chosen in favor of an RPC based, single JVM solution was due to the expected use-cases. Enterprise systems today are almost always 3-tier or n-tier. Database functions, triggers, and stored procedures are mechanisms that extend the functionality of the backend tier. They typically rely on a tight integration with the database due to a very high rate of interactions and execute inside of the database largely to limit the number of interactions between the middle tier and the backend tier. Some typical use-cases:

- Referential integrity enforcement. Using Java, referential integrity can be implemented that goes beyond what can be done using the standard SQL semantics. It may involve checking XML documents, enforcing some meta-driven rule system, or other complex tasks that put high demands on the implementation language.
- Advanced pattern recognition. Soundex, image comparison, etc.
- XML support functions. Java comes with a lot of XML support. Parsers etc. are readily available.
- Support functions for O/R mappers. A variety of support can be implemented depending on design. One example is an O/R mapper that allows methods on persistent objects. A lot can be gained if such methods are pushed down and executed within the database. Consider the following (OQL):

```
SELECT AVG(x.salary - x.computeTax()) FROM Employee x WHERE x.salary > 120000;
```

Pushing the computeTax logic down to the database instead of computing it in the middle tier (where much or the O/R logic resides) is a huge gain from a performance standpoint. The statement could be transformed into SQL as:

```
SELECT AVG(x.salary - computeTax(x.salary)) FROM Employee x WHERE x.salary > 120
```


As a result, very few interactions (typically only one) need to be made between the middle and the backend tier.

- Views and indexes making use of computed values. In the above example and index could be created on `computeTax(x.salary)` and a view could express that as `net_income`.
- Message queue management. Delivering or fetching things using message queues or other delivery mechanisms. As with most interactions with other processes, this requires transaction coordination of some kind.

One might argue that since a JVM often is present running an app-server in the middle tier, would it not be more efficient if that JVM also executed the database functions and triggers? In my opinion, this would be very bad. One major reason for moving execution down to the database is performance (by minimizing the number of roundtrips between the app-server and the database) another is separation of concern. Referential data integrity and other ways to extend the functionality of the database should not be the app-servers concern, it belongs in the backend tier. Other aspects like database versus app-server administration, replication of code and permission changes for functions, and running different tiers on different servers, makes it even worse.

Resource consumption

Having one JVM per connection instead of one thread per connection running in the same JVM will undoubtedly consume more resources. There are however a couple of facts that must be remembered:

- The overhead of multiple processes is already present due to the fact that each connection is a process in a PostgreSQL system.
- In order to keep connections separated in case they run in the same JVM, some kind of “compartments” must be created. Either you create them using parallel class loader chains (similar to how EAR files are managed in an EJB server) or you use a less protective model similar to a servlet engine. In order to get a separation that is comparable to what you get using separate JVM’s, you must chose the former. That consumes some resources.
- The JVM has undergone a series of improvements in order to reduce footprint and startup time. Some significant improvements where made in Java 1.4 and Java 1.5 introduces Java Heap Self Tuning, Class Data Sharing, and Garbage Collector Ergonomics (read more here), technologies that will minimize the startup time and make the JVM adopt its resource consumption in a much improved way.
- PL/Java can make use of the GCJ. Using this technology, all core classes will be compiled into binaries and optionally pre-loaded by the postmaster. It also means that all modules that are loaded using the `install_jar/replace_jar` can be compiled into real shared objects. Finally, it means that the footprint for each “JVM” will be significantly decreased.

Note: GCJ is no longer targeted by current PL/Java development.

Connection pooling

In the Java community you are very likely to use a connection pool. The pool will ensure that the number of connections stays as low as possible and that connections are reused (instead of closed and reestablished). New JVMs are started rarely.

Connection isolation

Separate JVMs gives you a much higher degree of isolation. This brings a number of advantages:

- There's no problem attaching a debugger to one connection (one JVM) while the others run unaffected.
- There's no chance that one connection manages to accidentally (or maliciously) exchange dirty data with another connection.
- A process that performs tasks that consume a lot of CPU under a long period of time can be scheduled with a lower priority using a simple OS command.
- The JVMs can be brought down and restarted individually.
- Security policies are much easier to enforce.

Transaction visibility

In order to maintain the correct visibility, the transaction must somehow be propagated to the Java layer. I can see two solutions for this using RPC. Either an XA aware JDBC-driver is used (requires XA support from PostgreSQL) or a JDBC driver is written so that it calls back to the SPI functions in the invoking process. Both choices results in an increased number of RPC calls and a negative performance impact.

The PL/Java approach is to use the underlying SPI interfaces directly through JNI by providing a “pseudo connection” that implements the JDBC interfaces. The mapping is thus very direct. Data need never be serialized nor duplicated.

RPC performance

Remote procedure calls are extremely expensive compared to in-process calls. Relying on an RPC mechanism for Java calls will cripple the usefulness of such an implementation a great deal. Here are two examples:

- In order for an update trigger to function using RPC, you can choose one of two approaches. Either you limit the number of RPC calls and send two full Tuples (old and new) and a Tuple Descriptor to the remote JVM, and then pass a third Tuple (the modified new) back to the original, or you pass those structures by reference (as CORBA remote objects) and

perform one RPC call each time you access them. You have a tradeoff between on one hand, limited functionality and poor performance, and on the other, good functionality and really bad performance.

- When one or several Java functions are used in the projection or filter of a SELECT statement on a query processing several thousand rows, each row will cause at least one call to Java. In case of RPC, this implies that the OS needs to do at least two context switches (back and forth) for each row in the query.

Using JNI to directly access structures like TriggerData, Relation, TupleDesc, and HeapTuple minimizes the amount of data that needs to be copied. Parameters and return values that are primitives need not even become Java objects. A 32-bit int4 Datum can be directly passed as a Java int (jint in JNI).

Simplicity

I've have some experience of work involving CORBA and other RPCs. They add a fair amount of complexity to the process. JNI however, is invisible to the user.

Thoughts on logging

Update:

This
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PL/Python
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to
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Note:
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Java
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works,
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in
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Update:

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Update:

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Dave
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Update:

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Update:

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Update:

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[stygd]:
<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/error-style-guide.html>

Update:

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Update:

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Update:

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Update:

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Update:

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Update:

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###

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Update:

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end.

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ERROR
(so,
DEBUG5,
DEBUG4,
DEBUG3,
DEBUG2,
DEBUG1,
LOG,
COMMERROR,
INFO,
NOTICE,
or
WARNING)

or
above
ERROR
(so,
FATAL,
PANIC)

Update:

This
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PL/Python
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patch][plpu]
(start-
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month)
to
the
same
end.

0. If
the
sever-
ity
is
*ex-
actly*
ERROR,
it
gets
thrown
PostgreSQL-
style,
and
can
be
caught
in
PG_TRY/PG_CATCH
con-
structs.

The
[elog][elogc]
code
does
not
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it to
a

Update:

This
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PL/Python
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patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[elogc]:

<http://git.postgresql.org/gitweb/?p=postgresql.git;a=blob;f=src/backend>

###

Han-
dling
logged
events
in
front-
end
code

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
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realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Events
from
the
server
that
ar-
rive
at
the
front
end
show
up
in a
form
the
front-
end
code
can
inspect
and
choose
how
to
han-
dle,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

This
code
in
turn
might
want
to
log
an
event
(whether
one
re-
ceived
from
the
back-
end
as
just
d56
scribed,
or
one
orig-
inat-
ing
in
a

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

For
code
that
is re-
ally
run-
ning
in a
front
end,
that's
the
end
of
the
story,
but
for
code
run-
ning
in a
back-
end
PL,
the
story
has

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
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vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Han-
dling
logged
events
in a
back-
end
PL

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
first
re-
quire-
ments
for
server-
side
code
are
the
same
as
for
the
front
end:
it
should
be
able

to
in-
ter-
cept,
ex-
am-
ine,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

In
PL/pgSQL,
all
of
that
ap-
plies
to
events
with
the
ex-
act
sever-
ity
ERROR:
warn-
ings/no-
tices/etc.
are
in60
visi-
ble
to
PL/pgSQL
code,
as
the
[devel]

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[plpgscatch]:
<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/plpgsql-control-structures.html#PLPGSQL-ERROR-TRAPPING>
[plpgs-
diag]:
<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/plpgsql-control-structures.html#PLPGSQL-EXCEPTION-DIAGNOSTICS>
####

As
for
PL/-
Java

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
is at
par-
ity
with
PL/pgSQL
as
far
as
the
abil-
ity
to
catch
er-
ror
events
from
the
back-
end
(as
Java
SQLExceptions),
or
to
prop-
a-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Internally,
it
has
good
pro-
vi-
sions
for
ex-
am-
in-
ing
indi-
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prop-
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ties
of
the
event
(cur-
rently
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ing
the

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
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timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Pythonu
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[fnames]:

<http://git.postgresql.org/gitweb/?p=postgresql.git;a=blobdiff;f=src/include>

[servx]:

<http://tada.github.io/pljava/pljava/apidocs/index.html?org/postgresql/>

[edata]:

<http://tada.github.io/pljava/pljava/apidocs/index.html?org/postgresql/>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

(In
pass-
ing,
the
cur-
rent
de-
sign
where
the
magic
only
hap-
pens
for a
sin-
gle
ServerException
sub-
class
of
SQLException
stands
in
the
way
of
im-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[catex]:

<http://www.javaspecialists.eu/archive/Issue138.html>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

This
is
one
area
where
a
good
API
should
be
worked
out
and
pub-
lished.
PL/-
Java
pro-
vides
a

~~DB~~ JDBC

in-
ter-
face
to
the
back-
end,
,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

(Again
in
pass-
ing,
the
fact
that
PL/-
Java
presents
a
JDBC
in-
ter-
face
could
raise
hopes
that
PL/-
Java
func-
tions
are
also
able
to
ex-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[unwrap]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/sql/Wrapper>

[jd-

bcw]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/sql/ResultSet>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

####

How
do
the
other
Post-
greSQL
JD-
BCs
give
ac-
cess
to
er-
ror
de-
tails?

Update:

This
turns
out
to
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timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
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op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

pgjdbc

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

If
you
have
an
SQLException
and
it
can
be
cast
to
[org.postgresql.util.PSQLException][psql],
then
you
can
call
getServerErrorMessage()
on
it,
and
get a
[ServerErrorMessage][sem].
Same
deal
if
you
have
an
SQLException.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
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[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Just
as in
PL/
Java,
the
de-
sign
here
with
a
sin-
gle
PSQLException
class
is an
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cle
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ing
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Update:

This
turns
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I
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PL/Python
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ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[psql]:

<https://jdbc.postgresql.org/development/privateapi/index.html?org/postgresql/>

[psqlw]:

<https://jdbc.postgresql.org/development/privateapi/index.html?org/postgresql/>

[sem]:

<https://jdbc.postgresql.org/documentation/publicapi/index.html?org/postgresql/>

[pgjdbc-
bc-

docs]:

<https://jdbc.postgresql.org/documentation/head/index.html>

#####

pgjdbc-

ng

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

In
pgjdbc-ng,
cate-
go-
rized
ex-
cep-
tions
are
par-
tially
im-
ple-
mented:
at
least
there
is
one
[PGSQLIntegrityConstraintViolationException][pgsicve],
and
one
[PGSQLSimpleException][pgsse]
for
ev-
ery-
thing
else.
The

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Pythonu is also [de-vel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

Interestingly, the in-ter-face gives access *only* to the col-umn, con-straint, datatype, schema, and ta-ble names avail-able from Post-greSQL 9.3 on-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

All
of
the
ele-
ments
the
pro-
to-
col
can
for-
ward
are
avail-
able
on a
dif-
fer-
ent
ob-
ject,

[com.impossibl.postgres.protocol.Notice][notice],

but
I am
not
sure
user
code

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Unlike
both
PL/-
Java's
[ErrorData][edata]
and
pgjdbc's
[ServerErrorMessage][sem],
in
pgjdbc-ng
both
the
[PGSQLExceptionInfo][pgsei]
and
the
[Notice][notice]
are
mu-
ta-
ble,
p78
vid-
ing
set-
ter
meth-
ods
as

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Pythonu
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[pgsieve]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/jdbc/PGSQLIntegri>

[pgsse]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/jdbc/PGSQLSimple>

[pg-

sei]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/api/jdbc/PGSQLEX>

[no-

tice]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/protocol/Notice.htm>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Orig-
inat-
ing
log-
gable
events

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Whether
run-
ning
client-
side
or in
a
server-
side
PL,
it's
of-
ten
help-
ful
to
look
at
the
de-
tails
of
events
from
be-
low,
as
the

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Here
again,
PL/pgSQL
makes
a
good
ex-
am-
ple.
Us-
ing
[RAISE][],
code
can
gen-
er-
ate
an
event
with
d&2
rect
con-
trol
of
eleven
of
its

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[RAISE]:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/plpgsql-errors-and-messages.html>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/pgSQL
has
hit a
kind
of
sweet
spot
with
syn-
tax
that
is so
easy
and
clear
it in-
vites
writ-
ing
good
~~not~~
mes-
sages
that
an
ulti-
mate
user
could

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

RAISE

in-
valid_text_representation

US-

ING

MES-

SAGE

=

‘Un-

rec-

og-

nized

pre-

fix

in

tele-

phone

num-

ber’

||

85,

DE-

TAIL

=

‘The

dig-

its

at

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

is
about
as
clear
as
can
be
in
the
code,
as
well
as
giv-
ing
any-
one
who
re-
ceives
it⁸⁶
fight-
ing
chance
at
un-
der-
stand-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

####

As
for
PL/-
Java

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
is
not
yet
at
par-
ity
with
PL/pgSQL
on
this
di-
men-
sion.
If
PL/-
Java
code
catches
any
es-
cep-
tion
that
be-
gan
as a
Post-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

For
any
other
kind
of
ex-
cep-
tion,
only
message
is
set
(from
the
ex-
cep-
tion
class
name
and
message),
and
SQLState
of
XX000
for
“in-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
other
way
for
PL/-
Java
code
to
orig-
i-
nate
a
log
event
is to
use
the
log-
ging
API.
~~PL/-~~
Java
presents
mostly
Java
stan-
dard
APIs

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

When
passed
on
to
Post-
greSQL,
the
de-
tails
in-
clude
the
times-
tamp,
class
name
or
log-
ger
name,
the
mes-
sage,
and
the
stack
trace
of

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[jlog]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/summary.html>

[jlv]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

[scn]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

[smn]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

#####

Map-

ping

of

sever-

ity

lev-

els

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Because
there
are
only
seven
pre-
de-
fined
[java.util.logging.Level][lvl]s
and
some
of
their
names
are
dif-
fer-
ent
from
Post-
greSQL's,
PL/-
Java
maps
them
as
fol-
lows:

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Python is also [devel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (starting last month) to the same end.

```
| |
|FINEST|FINER|FINE|
|
|INFO|
|WARN-
|ING|SEVERE|
```

||

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

1-

19

BUG5|DEBUG4|DEBUG3|DEBUG2|DEBUG1|LOG|COMMERROR|IN

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Pythonu is also [de-vel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

The Java level CONFIG isn't explicitly mapped, and anything that isn't explicit will map to the Post-greSQL level LOG. For complete-ness,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

####

How
can
JDBC
front-
end
code
orig-
i-
nate
events?

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

While
the
front-
end
situ-
a-
tion
may
be
sim-
pler
(there
is no
need
to
make
log-
ging
in-
ter-
op-er-
ate
with
server
code
in
both
di-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

These
days,
there
could
even
be
an-
other
so-
phis-
ti-
cated
layer
or
three
sit-
ting
on
top
of
JDBC

and
be-
neath
the
ap-
pli-
ca-
ti-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

A
day
that
I
would
like
to
see—
and
I
think
it
can
be
reached—
is
the
day
when
a
Post-
greSQL
er-
ror
can
be
raised
by

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

This
be-
comes
even
more
ap-
peal-
ing,
and
maybe
even
more
achiev-
able,
if
PL/-
Java
and
a
front-
end
JDBC
work
to-
ward
shar-
ing
more

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

when
throw-
ing

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Being
JDBC
in-
ter-
faces,
both
pgjdbc
and
pgjdbc-ng
throw
the
stan-
dard
JDBC
SQLException
(or,
more
pre-
cisely,
sub-
classes
of
it),
and
cre-
ate
in-
stances

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

JDBC
cate-
go-
rized
ex-
cep-
tions
are
not
yet
sup-
ported
by
pgjdbc,
and
are
partly
sup-
ported
by
pgjdbc-ng.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
pgjdbc-ng
ex-
cep-
tions
that
im-
ple-
ment
[PGSQLExceptionInfo][pgsei]
can
be
in-
stan-
ti-
ated
from
scratch,
and
can
be
like
the
col-
umn,
con-
straint,
datatype,
schema,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
pgjdbc
[PSQLErrorException][psql]
and
[PSQLWarning][psqlw]
throw-
ables
can
be
in-
stan-
ti-
ated
from
scratch,
and
can
be
con-
structed
from

from
a
[ServerErrorMessage][sem]
that
can
also
be
built

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

when
log-
ging

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Logging

in

pgjdbc,

which

is

older

than

`java.util.logging,`

is

done

with

the

project-

specific

`org.postgresql.core.Logger.`

This

sim-

ple

class

iden-

tifies

mes-

sages

with

a

con-

nec-

tion

ID

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

When
log-
ging
a
PSQLException
in-
stance
that
car-
ries
a
ServerErrorMessage,
the
re-
sult
looks
much
like
a
mes-
sage
logged
by
the
back-
end,
be-
cause

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Pythonu
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[gt]:

<https://jdbc.postgresql.org/development/privateapi/index.html?org/postgresql/>

[rb]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/ResourceBundle>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Logging

in

pgjdbc-ng

is
done
us-
ing
java.util.logging,
as in
PL/-
Java,
and
in
keep-
ing
with
the
ap-
pear-
ance
of
java.util.logging-
related
API
in
JDBC
it-
self
[http://

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[gpl]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/sql/Driver.html>

[nex]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/system/NoticeException.html>

[erut]:

<http://impossibl.github.io/pgjdbc-ng/apidocs/0.6/index.html?com/impossibl/postgres/jdbc/ErrorUtils.html>

##

What
would
a
nice
API
look
like?

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

By
this
point
it
should
be
clear
why
I've
been
writ-
ing
about
“log
events”
as
one
con-
cept,
when
I112
might
be
ex-
pected
to
talk
of
,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

This
shapeshift-
ing
is
not
only
pos-
sible
but
down-
right
com-
mon
in
Post-
greSQL
and
JDBC,
and
espe-
cially
in
PL/-
Java,
where
the
same
event

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

An
ab-
stract
LogRecord
class
(not
de-
rived
from
Exception)

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

We've
seen
that
all
three
of
(pgjdbc,
pgjdbc-ng,
PL/Java)
in-
clude
a
class
of
some
sort
([ServerErrorMessage][sem],
[Notice][notice],
and
[ErrorData][edata],
r15
spec-
tively)
that
is
meant
to
carry
i

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

So,
my
pro-
posal
starts
here:
there
should
be
such
a
class,
and
it
should
be
doc-
u-
mented
and
avail-
able
as
Post-
greSQL
ex-
tended
JDBC
API

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

An
in-
ter-
face
for
ex-
cep-
tions
that
carry
LogRecords

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

To
al-
low
mov-
ing
for-
ward
with
the
[cat-
ego-
rized
ex-
cep-
tions][catex]
in
JDBC
4.0,
there
needs
to be
an
in-
ter-
face
rather
than

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Dif-
fer-
ent
con-
crete
sub-
classes
of
LogRecord

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
would
sup-
ply
its
spe-
cial
con-
crete
im-
ple-
men-
ta-
tion
that
wraps
a na-
tive
error-
data
block;
a
front-
end
JDBC
would
sup-
ply

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

An
ereport-
like
API
for
cre-
at-
ing a
LogRecord
from
scratch

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

...
start-
ing
with
a
static
method
on
LogRecord
and
with
method
chain-
ing:

```
import static org.postgresql.something.LogRecord.ereport; ... logrec =
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Meth-
ods
for
the
con-
ver-
sions
in-
to/out
of
log
sys-
tem
or
ex-
cep-
tion

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Examples
`log()`
and
`throwAs()`
were
seen
above,
with
`throwAs`
a
con-
ve-
nience
built
on
`asException(...)`.
If
the
`LogRecord`
has
been
freshly
con-
structed,
`asException`
cre-
ates
the

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
static
fromException()
method
does
the
re-
verse:
if
the
ex-
cep-
tion
was
cre-
ated
from
a
LogRecord
orig-
inally
(so,
it
im-
ple-
ments
the

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Those
meth-
ods
are
what
make
pos-
sible
the
re-
peated
bat-
ting
around
that
an
event
might
live
through
at
its
way
from
a
deep
call
stack

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

In
con-
cert
with
ex-
ist-
ing
stan-
dard
API

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

I
pro-
pose
to
con-
verge
on
[java.util.logging][jlog],
and
for
this
ex-
tended
LogRecord
class
to
be
de-
rived
from
the
stan-
dard
[LogRecord][logrec].

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

(Soon
be-
low
I
will
touch
on
how
to
“con-
verge
on
java.util.logging”
with-
out
seri-
ous
dis-
rup-
tion
of
pgjdbc,
which
cur-
rently
uses
the
home-

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Pythonu is also [de-vel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

The spe-cial-ized class will have sev-eral ex-tra meth-ods, and some over-rid-den ones just to give it a rea-son-able de-fault

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

None
of
those
dif-
fer-
ences
stop
it
from
be-
ing
a
valid
in-
stance
of
`java.util.logging.LogRecord`,
and
it
can
be
passed
into
the
log-
ging
sys-
tem
,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Call
sites
that
aren't
try-
ing
to
make
good
user-
visible
mes-
sages
(all
the
usual
logger.finest("sent an M, got two dollar signs and a comma")
kind
of
thing)
~~do~~^{don't}
have
any
need
to
change.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[gmsg]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>
[lo-

grec]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

[lgr]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

[logr]:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/index.html?java/util/logging/>

###

Us-

ing

fa-

mil-

iar

level

names

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
cur-
rent
im-
ple-
men-
ta-
tion
in
PL/-
Java
maps
Post-
greSQL
sever-
ity
lev-
els
onto
the
the
(smaller
set
of)
stan-
dard
[Level][lvl]s.
This
adds

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
SET log_min_messages TO DEBUG2; SELECT javatest.logmessage('F
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

are
talk-
ing
about
the
same
sever-
ity
level,
and
it's
an
er-
ror
to
for-
get
and
use
the
the
other
name
ei-
ther
place,
and
the
map-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

A
fea-
ture
of
the
de-
sign
of
[Level][lvl]
is it
can
be
sub-
classed,
and
addi-
tional
lev-
els
can
be
de-
fined;
the
nu-
meric
val-
ues

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[PostgreSQL|Java|
|—
|—
|—

:|—
—| |
|ALL|
|
|FINEST?|
|DE-
BUG5
|| |
|FINEST?|
|DE-
BUG4
||
|DE-
BUG3
|| |
|FINER|
|DE-
BUG2
|| |
|FINE|
|DE-
BUG1
|| |
|CON-
FIG|
|CON-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

As
you
can
see,
I'm
still
con-
sid-
er-
ing
ar-
gu-
ments
about
where
FINEST
and
SEVERE
should
go.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
ef-
fect,
again,
is
that
code
from
else-
where
that
only
ex-
pects
the
usual
names
from
the
stan-
dard
li-
brary
will
work
fine,
code
with

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Could
pgjdbc
move
to
java.util.logging
with-
out
dis-
rup-
tion?

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

I
think
so.
The
class
`org.postgresql.core.Logger`
could
be
kept,
and
sim-
ply
dele-
gate
to
other
classes;
the
changes
at
points
where
log
events
are
read
off
the

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

I
think
the
cate-
go-
rized
ex-
cep-
tions
in
JDBC
4 are
worth
mov-
ing
to,
and
offer
a
much
nif-
t-
way
for
client
code
to
dis-
tin-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

A
place
to
pause

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

I
have
not
man-
aged
to
squeeze
in
ev-
ery
rele-
vant
thought
here,
but
this
is al-
ready
long
and
enough
to
elicit
some
dis-
cus-
sion
and

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Tips
for
re-
solv-
ing
build
prob-
lems

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Some
typi-
cal
is-
sues
en-
coun-
tered
when
build-
ing
PL/-
Java
can
be
listed
here,
along
with
tips
for
re-
solv-
ing
them.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

The
tips
that
al-
ways
ap-
ply

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Please
do
care-
fully
read
the
build
in-
struc-
tions,
espe-
cially
the
“soft-
ware
pre-
req-
ui-
sites”
sec-
tion,
and
the
“spe-
cial
top-
ics”
sec-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

bld:

<https://tada.github.io/pljava/build/build.html>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Also
be
sure
to
re-
view
the
“trou-
bleshoot-
ing
the
build”
sec-
tion
at
the
end
of
the
build
in 51
struc-
tions
page.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

If
you
re-
view
[the
mail-
ing
list
archive][pljdva]
and
the
[is-
sues
list][issues],
you
may
find
a re-
port
of a
situation
like
your
own.
(On
the
.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[pljdva]:
<http://lists.pgfoundry.org/pipermail/pljava-dev/>
[is-
sues]:
<https://github.com/tada/pljava/issues>

Fail-
ure
shown
for
pljava—so

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Miss-
ing
—devel
pre-
req-
ui-
site
pack-
ages

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
most
com-
mon
cause
of re-
ported
fail-
ures
build-
ing
pljava—so
is a
miss-
ing
re-
quired
file.
Some-
times
y55r
dis-
tri-
bu-
tion's
pack-
ag-
ing

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
solu-
tion
is
sim-
ple:
look
over
the
er-
ror
mes-
sages
from
the
pljava—so
sec-
tion
of
the
build
out-
put
to
find
any
that
refer

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Find
out
the
name
of
the
pack-
age,
ac-
cord-
ing
to
the
OS
or
pack-
age
dis-
tri-
bu-
tion

167
you
are
us-
ing,
that
con-
tains

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Python is also [devel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

Further**tip:**

Find-ing the error mes-sage that re-ally mat-tered is eas-ier if you fol-low the “trou-bleshoot-ing the build” tip about

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Still
stuck?
Please
de-
scribe
the
issue
you
are
fac-
ing
on
the
mail-
ing
list.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

pljdv:
<http://lists.pgfoundry.org/mailman/listinfo/pljava-dev>

Trig-
gers

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
method
sig-
na-
ture
of a
trig-
ger
is
pre-
de-
fined.

A
trig-
ger
method
must
al-
ways
re-
turn
void
and
have
a
org.postgresql.pljava.TriggerData
pa-
ram-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
Re-
sult-
Sets
are
only
avail-
able
for
trig-
gers
that
are
fired
ON
EACH
ROW.
Delete

trig-
gers
162
no
new
row,
and
in-
sert
trig-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

In
addi-
tion
to
the
sets,
sev-
eral
boolean
meth-
ods
ex-
ists
to
gain
more
in-
for-
ma-
tion
about

163
the
trig-
ger.
“‘sql
CRE-
ATE
TA-
BLE

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

CREATE

**FUNC-
TION**

mod-
date-
time()

**RE-
TURNS**

trig-
ger

AS

'org.postgresql.pljava.example.Triggers.moddatetime'

**LAN-
GUAGE**

java;

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
CREATE
TRIG-
GER
mdt_moddatetime
BE-
FORE
UP-
DATE
ON
mdt
FOR
EACH
ROW
EX-
E-
CUTE
PRO-
CE-
DURE
mod-
date-
time
(mod-
date);
““
```

And
here
is

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

“java
/** *

Up-
date
a
mod-
ifica-
tion
time
when
the
row
is
up-
dated.
*/

static
void
mod-
date-
time(
td(TriggerData
td)
throws
SQLException
cep-
tion
{
if(td.isFiredForStatement())
{

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
if(td.isFiredAfter())  
throw  
new  
Trig-  
gerEx-  
cep-  
tion(td,  
“must  
be  
fired  
be-  
fore  
event”);
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
if(!td.isFiredByUpdate())  
throw  
new  
Trig-  
gerEx-  
cep-  
tion(td,  
"can  
only  
pro-  
cess  
UP-  
DATE  
events");
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
ResultSet
__new
=
td.getNew();
String[]
args
=
td.getArguments();
if(args.length
!= 1)
throw
new
Trig-
gerEx-
cep-
tion(td,
“one
ar-
gu-
ment
was
ex-
pected”);
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
__new.updateTimestamp(args[0],
new
Times-
tamp(System.currentTimeMillis()));
} “
#
User
guide
(wiki
ver-
sion)
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
first
ref-
er-
ence
should
be
the
[user
guide
at
the
main
project
site][ug].

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Here
at
this
wiki
ver-
sion,
you
may
still
find
use-
ful
in-
for-
ma-
tion
that
is
not
yet
in 1.7.2
grated
to
the
project
site.
Some
of

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[ug]:
<https://tada.github.io/pljava/use/use.html>

Util-
ities

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

*

The
[PL/-
Java
De-
ployer][dplr]
is a
Java
client
pro-
gram
that
helps
you
de-
ploy
PL/-
Java
in
the
database.
*It is
now
obso-
les-
cent;
for
cur-*

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

igd:

<https://tada.github.io/pljava/install/install.html>

[dplr]:

[https://tada.github.io/pljava/pljava-](https://tada.github.io/pljava/pljava-deploy/apidocs/index.html?org/postgresql/pljava/deploy/Deployer.html)

[deploy/apidocs/index.html?org/postgresql/pljava/deploy/Deployer.html](https://tada.github.io/pljava/pljava-deploy/apidocs/index.html?org/postgresql/pljava/deploy/Deployer.html)

##

Au-

thor-

ing

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

*

[[Writ-
ing
Java
func-
tions,
trig-
gers,
and
types]]
* Us-
ing a
[[SQL
de-
ploy-
ment
de-
scrip-
tor]]

*

[[Sec-
cu-
rity]]

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

De-
bug-
ging
*

[[De-
bug-
ging
your
Java
code]]
*

[[De-
bug-
ging
in
C]]

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

Trou-
bleshoot-
ing
*

[[Spo-
radic
hang-
ing]]

#

Us-
ing
JDBC

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
con-
tains
a
JDBC
driver
that
maps
to
the
Post-
greSQL
SPI
func-
tions.
A
con-
nec-
tion
that
maps
to
the
cur-
rent
trans-
ac-
tion

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

*

The
trans-
ac-
tion
can-
not
be
man-
aged
in
any
way.
Thus,
you
can-
not
use
meth-
ods
at
the
con-
nec-
tion
such
as: *
com-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

*

[[Func-
tion
map-
ping]]
*

[[Trig-
gers]]
*

[[De-
fault
Type
Map-
ping]]
*

[Map-
ping
an
SQL
type
to a
Java
class]
*

[[Cre-
at-
ing a
Scalar
UDF]]

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

In
or-
der
to
com-
pletely
unin-
stall
PL/-
Java
you
need
to
have
su-
per
user
priv-
i-
leges
at 82
the
database.
Here's
how
you
do
it.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

0.
Get
rid
of
the
sqlj
schema
and
all
ob-
jects
de-
pend-
ing
on
it.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Pythonu
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

* If
you
in-
stalled
PL/-
Java
with
CREATE EXTENSION pljava
then
drop
it
with
DROP EXTENSION pljava CASCADE
* If
you
in-
stalled
PL/-
Java
with
al84
LOAD
com-
mand,
then
drop
it
with
DROP SCHEMA PL CASCADE

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Caution:

Ei-
ther
com-
mand
will
drop
the
PL/-
Java
schema
and
lan-
guage
dec-
lara-
tions,
all
jars
you
may
have
loaded,
all
func-
tions
and
types

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

You
can
try
ei-
ther
com-
mand
with-
out
CASCADE
first,
to
see
a
list
of
what
would
be
dropped.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

0.
Re-
move
any
set-
tings
of
PL/-
Java
vari-
ables
(con-
figu-
ra-
tion
vari-
ables
with
names
start-
ing
with
pljava.)
that
you
may
have
changed

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

* If

you
had
set a
vari-
able
var
for a
par-
ticu-
lar
database

us-
ing
ALTER DATABASE dbname SET var ...
then
reset
it
us-
ing
ALTER DATABASE dbname RESET var.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

* If
you
had
set
it
for
the
whole
clus-
ter
us-
ing
ALTER SYSTEM SET var ...
then
reset
it
us-
ing
ALTER SYSTEM RESET var
and,
~~when~~
when
you
have
reset
all,
use
SELECT pg_reload_conf().

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

* If
you
had
set
PL/-
Java
vari-
ables
by
edit-
ing
the
con-
figu-
ra-
tion
file
(par-
ticu-
larly
at 90
Post-
greSQL
be-
fore
9.2,
where
this

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

*

The
vari-
able
dynamic_library_path
is
not
spe-
cific
to
PL/-
Java,
but
if
you
added
a di-
rec-
tory
to it
~~for~~
the
sake
of
PL/-
Java,
undo
that.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

0.
Re-
move
the
PL/-
Java
files
from
the
file
sys-
tem.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

* If
you
in-
stalled
PL/-
Java
with
a
pack-
age
man-
ager,
unin-
stall
it
the
same
way.
*

Oth-
er93
wise,
re-
move
the
in-
stalled
files
e

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
is an
open
source
project
and
con-
tri-
bu-
tions
are
vital
for
its
suc-
cess.

In
fact,
all
de-
vel-
op-
ment
of
the
project
is
done

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

Get-
ting
started
*

Make
sure
you
have
a
GitHub
ac-
count.
*

Cre-
ate
a
fork
of
the
the
~~HD~~
Java
repos-
i-
tory.
*

Take
a
look

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

Let
peo-
ple
know
what
you're
plan-
ning
You
should
let
the
com-
mu-
nity
know
what
you're
plan-
ning
to
do
by
dis-
cussing
it on
the
PL/

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

Mak-
ing
Changes
*

Cre-
ate
a
local
clone
of
your
fork.
*

Cre-
ate a
topic
branch
for
your
work.
You
should
branch
off
the
*mas-
ter*

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Sub-
mit-
ting
Changes
*

Push
your
changes
to a
topic
branch
in
your
fork
of
the
repos-
i-
tory.
*198
Sub-
mit
a
pull
re-
quest
to

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

Com-
mit
Mes-
sage
For-
mat
What
should
be
in-
cluded
in a
com-
mit
mes-
sage?
The
three
ba-
sics
things
to
in-
clude
are:

*

Sum-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Here
is a
sam-
ple
com-
mit
mes-
sage
with
all
that
in-
for-
ma-
tion:

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Some
POM's
did
not
have
the
source
en-
cod-
ing
spec-
ified.
This
caused
un-
nec-
es-
sary
warn-
ing
out-
puts
dur-
ing
build.
This
com-
mit

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Closes
#1234

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
issue
num-
ber
is
op-
tional
and
should
only
be
in-
cluded
when
the
com-
mit
re-
ally
closes
2003
is-
sue.
The
close
will
then
oc-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Cre-
at-
ing a
scalar
(or,
base)
user-
defined
type

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Pythonu is also [de-vel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

This text assumes that you have some fa-mil-iar-ity with how scalar types are cre-ated and added to the Post-greSQL type sys-tem.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[xtypes]:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.4/static/xtypes.html>

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Creating
new
scalar
type
us-
ing
Java
func-
tions
is
very
simi-
lar
to
how
they
are
cre-
ated
us-
ing
C
func-
tions
from
an
SQL
per-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Let
us
cre-
ate
a
type
called
javatest.complex
(sim-
ilar
to
the
com-
plex
type
used
in
the
Post-
greSQL
~~2008~~
u-
men-
ta-
tion).
The
name
of
i-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

The
Java
code
for
the
scalar
type

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Pre-
req-
ui-
sites
for
the
Java
im-
ple-
men-
ta-
tion

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
java
class
for a
scalar
UDT
must
im-
ple-
ment
the
java.sql.SQLData
in-
ter-
face.

In
addi-
tion,
it
must

~~add~~

im-
ple-
ment

a

method

static T parse(String stringRepresentation, String typeName)

where

T

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

“java
pack-
age
org.postgresql.pljava.example;

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
import
java.io.IOException;
im-
port
java.io.StreamTokenizer;
im-
port
java.io.StringReader;
im-
port
java.sql.SQLData;
im-
port
java.sql.SQLException;
im-
port
java.sql.SQLInput;
im-
port
java.sql.SQLOutput;
i213
port
java.util.logging.Logger;
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Pythonu
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
import
org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.Function;
im-
port
org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.SQLType;
im-
port
org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.BaseUDT;
import
static
org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.Function.Effects.IMMUTABLE;
im-
port
static
org.postgresql.pljava.annotation.Function.OnNullInput.RETURNS_NUL
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@BaseUDT(schema="javatest",
name="complex",
in-
ter-
nal-
Length=16,
align-
ment=BaseUDT.Alignment.DOUBLE)
pub-
lic
class
ComplexS-
calar
im-
ple-
ments
SQL-
Data
{ pri-
vate
dou-
ble
m_x;
pri-
vate
dou-
ble
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@Function(effects=IMMUTABLE,  
on-  
NullInput=RETURNS_NULL)  
pub-  
lic  
static  
Com-  
plexS-  
calar  
parse(String  
in-  
put,  
String  
type-  
Name)  
throws  
SQLEx-  
cep-  
tion  
{ try  
{216  
Stream-  
Tok-  
enizer  
tz =  
new  
Stream-  
Tok-
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

public
Com-
plexS-
calar()
{ }

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
public
ComplexS-
calar(double
x,
dou-
ble
y,
String
type-
Name)
{
    m_x
    = x;
    m_y
    = y;
    m_typeName
    =
    type-
    Name;
}
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@Override
public
String
get-
SQL-
Type-
Name()
{ re-
turn
m_typeName;
}
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@Function(effects=IMMUTABLE,
on-
NullInput=RETURNS_NULL)
@Override
ride
pub-
lic
void
read-
SQL(SQLInput
stream,
String
type-
Name)
throws
SQLException
cep-
tion
{
m_x
-220
stream.readDouble();
m_y
=
stream.readDouble();
m_typeName
=
type-
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@Function(effects=IMMUTABLE,  
on-  
NullInput=RETURNS_NULL)  
@Over-  
ride  
public  
void  
writeSQL(SQLOutput  
stream)  
throws  
SQLException  
cep-  
tion  
{  
    stream.writeDouble(m_x);  
    stream.writeDouble(m_y);  
}
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
@Function(effects=IMMUTABLE,
on-
NullInput=RETURNS_NULL)
@Override
ride
pub-
lic
String
toString()
{
s_logger.info(m_typeName
+ "
toString");
String-
Buffer
sb =
new
String-
Buffer();
sb.append('(');
222 sb.append(m_x);
sb.append(',');
sb.append(m_y);
sb.append('');
re-
turn
sb.toString();
}
```

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

/*
Mean-
ing-
ful
code
that
actu-
ally
does
some-
thing
with
this
type
was
* in-
ten-
tion-
ally
left
@B3
*/ }

““

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
class
it-
self
is
an-
no-
tated
with
@BaseUDT,
giv-
ing
its
SQL
schema
and
name,
and
the
length
~~and~~
align-
ment
needed
for
its
in-
ter-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Because
the
com-
piler
knows
the
class
is a
BaseUDT,
it al-
ready
ex-
pects
the
parse,
toString,
readSQL,
and
writeSQL
meth-

~~ods~~

to
be
present,
and
will
gen-
er-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

De-
bug-
ging
PL/-
Java
C
code

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

##

En-
sure
the
na-
tive
code
is
com-
piled
for
de-
bug-
ging

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Debugging
is
much
more
pleas-
ant
when
the
C
code
has
been
com-
piled
with
de-
bug-
ging
in-
for-
mation
included.
Edit
the
pljava-so/pom.xml
file,

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
xml <configuration> ... <c> ... <debug>true</debug> <defines> ... <
```

Save
the
pom.xml
file
and
re-
build
PL/-
Java
(or
just
the
pljava—so
sub-
pro-
ject,
to
save
time).

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Start
PL/-
Java
and
at-
tach
a de-
bug-
ger

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Start
psql
and
set
the
PL/-
Java
de-
bug
flag,
and
issue
a
call
to
some
Java
func-
tion.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
sql set pljava.debug to on; select sqlj.get_classpath();
```

You
will
see
a
mes-
sage
re-
sem-
bling
this:

INFO: Backend pid = 2830. Attach the debugger and set pljavaDebug to

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Use
an-
other
win-
dow
and
at-
tatch
gdb
or
an-
other
de-
bug-
ger.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

sh gdb <full path to the postgres executable> <your Backend pid>

The
de-
bug-
ger
will
break
into
the
PL/-
Java
code
while
it is
in a
dummy
loop.
You
can
break

234

loop
by
set-
ting
the
global
vari-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

gdb (gdb) set pljavaDebug=0 (gdb) <set breakpoints etc. here> (gdb) c
That's
it!

De-
bug-
ging
with
dbx

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Copied
from
[De-
bug-
ging
PL/-
Java
Ap-
pli-
ca-
tions
with
So-
laris
Stu-
dio
dbx][dpjdbx],
Jo-
hann
'Myrkraverk's
~~blog~~
on
my.opera.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

[dpjdbx]:

<http://my.opera.com/myrkraverk/blog/2010/12/11/debugging-pl-java-with-dbx>

Set-
ting
up
the
Server

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Debugging
PL/-
Java
code
re-
quires
de-
bug-
ging
of
the
server
pro-
cess
it-
self.
This
means
the
de-
bug-
ger
must
be
run
as
the
same

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

As
per
the
dbx
man-
ual,
the
Java
vir-
tual
ma-
chine
must
be
started
with
the
op-
tions
-Xdebug -Xnoagent -XrunDbx_agent.

~~DBX~~

can
be
done
by
hav-
ing
the
a.i.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

This
means
the
jvm
will
load
libdbx__agent.so
whose
loca-
tion
must
be
in
the
server's
run-
time
load
path
(LD_LIBRARY_PATH).

~~The~~

So-
laris
Stu-
dio
12.2
man-
ual

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

properties LD_LIBRARY_PATH_64=/opt/solstudio12.2/lib/dbx/amd
in
the
server's
envi-
ron-
ment2
where
Stu-
dio
is in-
stalled
in
/opt.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

Set-
ting
up
the
de-
bug-
ger
(dbx)

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

PL/Java
loads
classes
from
the
database
which
dbx
does
not
know
about
so it
must
be
told
where
the
jar
files

248
can
be
found.
This
is
done
with
the
CLASS

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

properties CLASSPATHX=/home/johann/src/Java/PLJava/Hello.jar

Update:

This turns out to be more timely than I realized—PL/Python is also [de-vel-op-ing a patch][plpu] (start-ing last month) to the same end.

which must be set in the de-bug-ger's envi-ron-ment.

In addition it must also be told where to find the Java source files. For

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

To
de-
bug
PL/-
Java
it-
self
we
need
its
source
path
in
JAVAS-
RC-
PATH
too.

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

###

At-
tach-
ing
dbx
to
the
Server's
Pro-
cess

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

Before
we
at-
tach
to
the
server
we
need
to
make
sure
that
PL/-
Java
has
been
loaded
and
that

248

vir-
tual
ma-
chine
has
been
cre-

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

properties (dbx) stop in com.mykraverk.Hello.hello dbx: "com" is not o

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

The
best
way
is to
run
some
sim-
ple
Java
func-
tion
be-
fore
we
at-
tach
the
de-
bug-
ger.

~~1250~~

psql
ses-
sion
one
way
is to
run

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
sql CREATE FUNCTION getsysprop(VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR
```

Now
it is
just
a
mat-
ter
of
get-
ting
the
server's
pid

Update:

This
turns
out
to
be
more
timely
than
I
realized—
PL/Python
is
also
[de-
vel-
op-
ing a
patch][plpu]
(start-
ing
last
month)
to
the
same
end.

```
“psql
jo-
hann=#
se-
lect
pg_backend_pid();
pg_backend_pid
```

10767

(1 row)

and attach dbx.

```
“sh
$ dbx - 10767
Reading postgres
Reading ld.so.1
```

```

Reading libxslt.so.1
Output elided.
Reading libjava.so
Reading libzip.so
Attached to process 10767 with 10 LWPs
t@1 (l@1) stopped in __so_recv at 0xfffffd7fff23d14a
0xfffffd7fff23d14a: __so_recv+0x000a:   jae      __so_recv+0x16 [ 0xfffffd7fff23d
Current function is secure_read
    303          n = recv(port->sock, ptr, len, 0);
(dbx)

```

Debugging our Java code

Our “hello world” is very simple.

```

package com.myrkraverk;

class Hello
{
    public static int hello()
    {
        return 17;
    }
}

```

Assuming we have already compiled (with -g) and jar archived our code³ we can tell dbx to stop in our method whether we have run `sqlj.install_jar()` first or not.

```

(dbx) stop in com.myrkraverk.Hello.hello
(2) java stop in com.myrkraverk.Hello.hello()

```

And if not, we just detach dbx, re-compile/re-archive and place it where dbx can find it before we attach again.

And of course we have to let the server continue running.

```

(dbx) cont

```

In our psql session, we can now⁴ load our class into the database,

```

johann=# select sqlj.install_jar('file:///home/johann/src/Java/PLJava/Hello.jar',
install_jar

```

```

(1 row)

```

set the classpath

```
johann=# select sqlj.set_classpath( 'johann', 'Hello' );
      set_classpath
```

```
(1 row)
```

and create the sql function.

```
johann=# create function hello() returns int4
      as 'com.myrkraverk.Hello.hello' language java;
CREATE FUNCTION
```

Now when we run it,

```
johann=# select hello();
```

dbx halts at the breakpoint.

```
stopped in com.myrkraverk.Hello.hello at line 14 in file "Hello.java"
      14          return 17;
```

Final Notes

It is outside the scope of this tutorial to teach debugging Java applications with dbx. See the Solaris Studio manual for the details.

Download

Download the hello world source code from my.opera. Boost Licensed.

Footnotes

- 1 It's been fashionable lately to use the pronoun "her" in these cases. The author firmly believes the pronoun's gender should be chosen as the writer's gender however.
- 2 This means the environment the postgres command is run in.
- 3 And that dbx can find it, as described above.
- 4 Or before, it doesn't matter.

Debugging with jdb

PL/Java is debugged like any other Java application using JPDA. Here is an example of how to set it up using the PostgreSQL psql utility and the bundled command line debugger jdb (you will probably use your favourite IDE instead but the setup will be similar).

Let's assume we want to debug the SQL function `javatest.testSavepointSanity()` and that the function is mapped to the java method `org.postgresql.pljava.example.SPIActions.testSavepointSa` (the example is from the `examples.jar` found in the PL/Java source distribution).

Fire up psql and issue the following commands:

```
SET pljava.vmoptions TO '-agentlib:jdwp=transport=dt_socket,server=y,address=8444';  
SELECT javatest.testSavepointSanity();
```

Now your application hangs. In the server log you should find a message similar to:

```
Listening for transport dt_socket at address: 8444
```

Use another command window and attach your remote debugger:

```
jdb -connect com.sun.jdi.SocketAttach:port=8444 \  
    -sourcepath /home/workspaces/org.postgresql.pljava/src/java/examples  
Set uncaught java.lang.Throwable  
Set deferred uncaught java.lang.Throwable  
Initializing jdb ...  
>  
VM Started: No frames on the current call stack
```

```
main[1]
```

This means that the debugger has attached. Now you can set breakpoints etc.:

```
main[1] stop in org.postgresql.pljava.example.SPIActions.testSavepointSanity  
Deferring breakpoint org.postgresql.pljava.example.SPIActions.testSavepointSanity  
It will be set after the class is loaded.  
main[1] cont  
> Set deferred breakpoint org.postgresql.pljava.example.SPIActions.testSavepointSanity
```

```
Breakpoint hit: "thread=main", org.postgresql.pljava.example.SPIActions.testSavepointSanity  
78      Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:default:connection");
```

```
main[1]
```

Now it's up to you...

Scalar types

Scalar types are mapped in a straight forward way. Here's a table of the current mappings (will be updated as more mappings are implemented).

PostgreSQL

Java

bool

boolean

"char"

byte
int2
short
int4
int
int8
long
float4
float
float8
double
char
java.lang.String
varchar
java.lang.String
text
java.lang.String
name
java.lang.String
bytea
byte[]
date
java.sql.Date
time
java.sql.Time (stored value treated as local time)
timetz
java.sql.Time
timestamp
java.sql.Timestamp (stored value treated as local time)
timestampz
java.sql.Timestamp

Array scalar types

All scalar types can be represented as an array. Although PostgreSQL will allow that you declare multi dimensional arrays with fixed sizes, PL/Java will still treat all arrays as having one dimension (with the exception of the `bytea[]` which maps to `byte[][]`). The reason for this is that the information about dimensions and sizes is not stored anywhere and not enforced in any way. You can read more about this in the PostgreSQL Documentation.

However, the current implementation does not enforce the array size limits — the behavior is the same as for arrays of unspecified length.

Actually, the current implementation does not enforce the declared number of dimensions either. Arrays of a particular element type are all considered to be of the same type, regardless of size or number of dimensions. So, declaring number of dimensions or sizes in `CREATE TABLE` is simply documentation, it does not affect run-time behavior.

PostgreSQL

Java

`bool[]`

`boolean[]`

`“char”[]`

`byte[]`

`int2[]`

`short[]`

`int4[]`

`int[]`

`int8[]`

`long []`

`float4[]`

`float[]`

`float8[]`

`double[]`

`char[]`

`java.lang.String[]`

`varchar[]`

`java.lang.String[]`

text[]
java.lang.String[]
name[]
java.lang.String[]
bytea[]
byte[][]
date[]
java.sql.Date[]
time[]
java.sql.Time[] (stored value treated as local time)
timetz[]
java.sql.Time[]
timestamp[]
java.sql.Timestamp[] (stored value treated as local time)
timestampz[]
java.sql.Timestamp[]

Domain types

A domain type will be mapped in accordance with the type that it extends unless you have installed a specific mapping to override that behavior.

Pseudo types

PostgreSQL
Java
“any”
java.lang.Object
anyelement
java.lang.Object
anyarray
java.lang.Object[]
cstring
java.lang.String

record
java.sql.ResultSet
trigger
org.postgresql.pljava.TriggerData (see [[Triggers]])

NULL handling of primitives

The scalar types that map to Java primitives can not be passed as null values. To enable this, those types can have an alternative mapping. You enable this mapping by explicitly denoting it in the method reference.

```
CREATE FUNCTION trueIfEvenOrNull(integer)  
  RETURNS bool  
  AS 'foo.fee.Fun.trueIfEvenOrNull(java.lang.Integer)'  
  LANGUAGE java;
```

In java, you would have something like:

```
package foo.fee;  
  
public class Fun  
{  
    static boolean trueIfEvenOrNull(Integer value)  
    {  
        return (value == null)  
            ? true  
            : (value.intValue() % 1) == 0;  
    }  
}
```

The following two statements should both yield true:

```
SELECT trueIfEvenOrNull(NULL);  
SELECT trueIfEvenOrNull(4);
```

In order to return null values from a Java method, you simply use the object type that corresponds to the primitive (i.e. you return java.lang.Integer instead of int). The PL/Java resolver mechanism will find the method regardless. Since Java cannot have different return types for methods with the same name, this does not introduce any ambiguities.

Starting with PostgreSQL version 8.2 it will be possible to have NULL values in arrays. PL/Java will handle that the same way as with normal primitives, i.e. you can declare methods that use a java.lang.Integer[] parameter instead of an int[] parameter.

Composite types

A composite type will be passed as a read-only `java.sql.ResultSet` with exactly one row by default. The `ResultSet` will be positioned on its row so no call to `next()` should be made. The values of the composite type are retrieved using the standard getter methods of the `ResultSet`. Example:

```
CREATE TYPE compositeTest
AS(base integer, incbase integer, ctime timestamptz);

CREATE FUNCTION useCompositeTest(compositeTest)
RETURNS VARCHAR
AS 'foo.fee.Fun.useCompositeTest'
IMMUTABLE LANGUAGE java;
```

In class `Fun` we add the static following static method. The `foo.fee.Fun.useCompositeTest` method:

```
public static String useCompositeTest(ResultSet compositeTest)
throws SQLException
{
    int base = compositeTest.getInt(1);
    int incbase = compositeTest.getInt(2);
    Timestamp ctime = compositeTest.getTimestamp(3);
    return "Base_=_\\\"+_base_+
    \"\\\",_incbase_=_\\\"+_incbase_+
    \"\\\",_ctime_=_\\\"+_ctime_+_\"\\\"";
}
```

Default mapping

Types that have no mapping are currently mapped to `java.lang.String`. The standard PostgreSQL `textin/textout` routines registered for respective type will be used when the values are converted.

Exception handling

You can catch and handle an exception in the PostgreSQL back-end just like any other exception. The back-end `ErrorData` structure is exposed as a property in a `ServerException` class derived from `java.sql.SQLException`, and the Java try/catch mechanism is synchronized with the back-end mechanism.

Note: for several reasons (see [Thoughts on logging] for background), referring to `ServerException` and `ErrorData` from your code is not currently recommended, and in the future may become impossible. An improved mechanism is expected in a future release. Until then, using only the standard Java API

of `java.sql.SQLException` and its standard attributes (such as `SQLState`) is recommended wherever possible.

PL/Java will always catch exceptions that you don't. They will cause a PostgreSQL error and the message is logged using the PostgreSQL logging utilities. The stack trace of the exception will also be printed if the PostgreSQL configuration parameter `log_min_messages` is set to `DEBUG1` or lower.

Important Note:

You will not be able to continue executing back-end functions until your function has returned and the error has been propagated when the back-end has generated an exception unless you have used a save-point. When a save-point is rolled back, the exceptional condition is reset and execution can continue.