

Implementing SQLRDD

Why should you migrate to SQL ?

- Security
- Physical integrity
- Logical application integrity (transactional control)
- Speed should not be the main reason!

First, let's say it correctly...

- file, database **TABLE**
- Field **COLUMN**
- Record **LINE**
- Directory **DATABASE**
- **DML** – Data manipulation language (seek, replace, skip, etc..)
- **DDL** – Data definition language (dbCreate(), INDEX, etc.)

RDD (Replaceable Database Driver)

- DBFCDX compatible
- DDL and DML support
- Translate xBase (ISAM) to SQL
 - Cache Workareas
 - Paging Workareas
- Connect to databases through “Connection Classes”

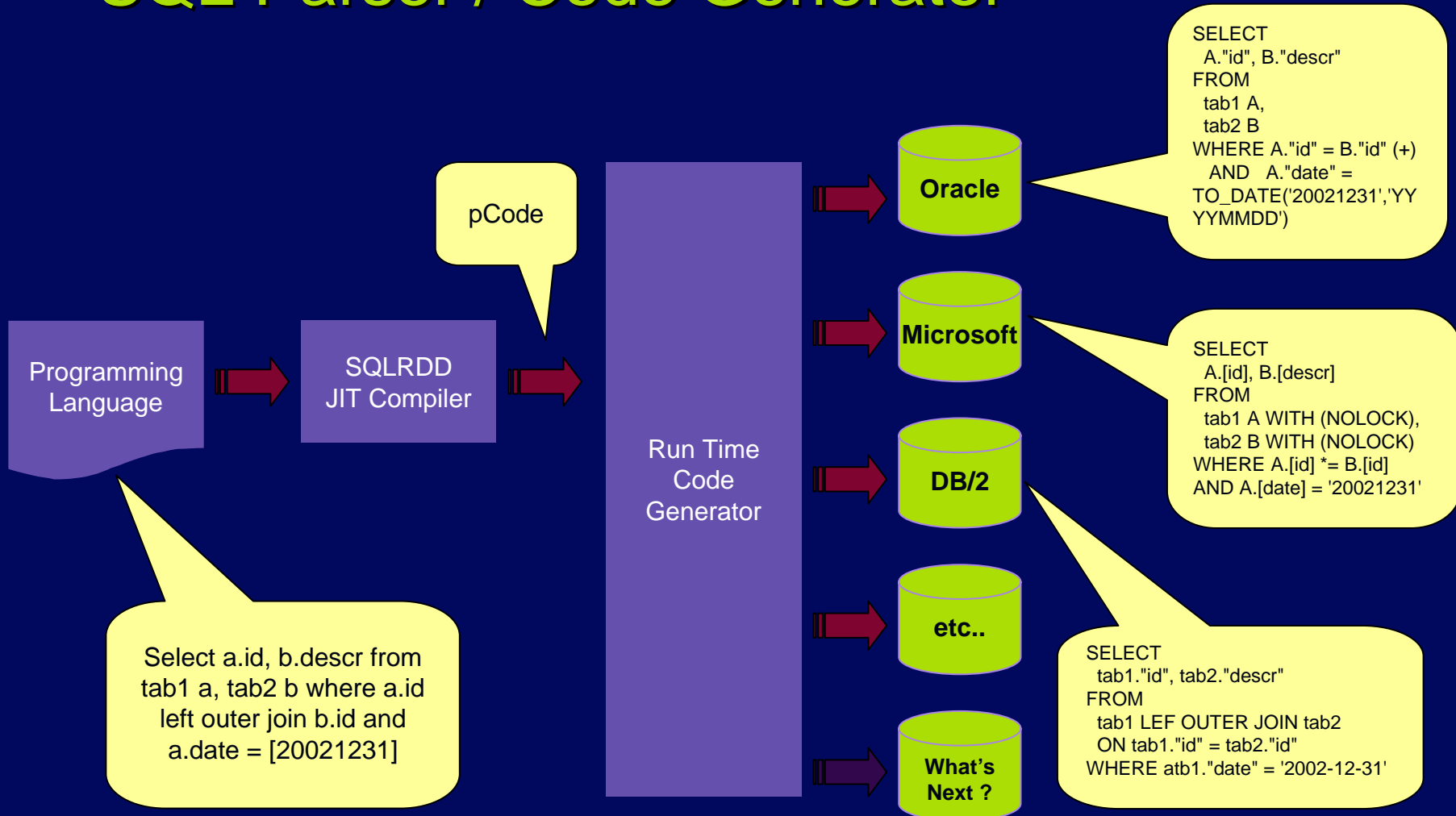
Connection Classes

- Ensemble of classes that provides database access
- Direct record set manipulation
- Provides direct database access to applications, but with database's suitable SQL dialect (not portable)

SQL Parser

- Provides a “natural”, database independent SQL language
- Compiles the natural SQL and generates an SQL pCode
- Generates database specific SQL code based in SQL pCode
- Processes only DML at this time (SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE)

SQL Parser / Code Generator



Differentials

- Only tool in the market that allows real portability to many different databases (it has no similar in any other language)
- Does not need any middleware or server side software
- Creates royalty free applications
- Very few changes in source code
- The wider range of supported databases
- Uses database native data types and indexes
- Can share database with other languages and applications

Migration methodology

1. Instant migration
2. Gaining Performance
3. Fine tuning (optional)

Step 01: Instant migration

- Migrate from Clipper to xHarbour, but still using DBF
- Run dbf2sql to migrate DBF structure and data to target database
- Add database connection to your main procedure
- Change table open to “VIA SQLRDD” or change default RDD - `RDDSetDefault(“SQLRDD”)`
- Replace `file()` with `sr_file()` where needed
- Add transactional control in strategic application points
- Basic database server setup

Results from step 01

- Screens and browses have a good performance
- Programs also have a good performance, with some localized slow points
- Usually, reports become slow
- Great application security and integrity improvement
- Applications are ready to be delivered to clients with “urgent integrity problems”
- Estimate time is 1 to 5 work days

Step 02: Gaining performance

- Change main reports to use SQL queries (you may use SQL Parser/Code Generator to have it portable)
- Change table open to SET AUTOPEN ON
- Adjust processing code where you find:
 - Seek/DoWhile< condition>/skip/EndDo, replace with UPDATE ... SET .. = .. WHERE <condition>
 - Summarizing loops, replace with SELECT ... WHERE <condition>

Results from step 02

- All application with good performance, and in some points, faster than DBF
- Application is ready to be delivered to clients in general
- Estimate time is 1 week to 3 months

Step 03: Fine tuning (optional)

- Rework old bad code
- Adopt server side filters
- Use exclusive SQLRDD techniques (not supported by other RDDs)
 - SR_SetGoTopOnFirstInteract(.F.)
 - SR_SetGoTopOnScope(.F.)
 - Synthetic Indexes
- Add referential and relational integrity to database
- Tuning in database server made by a certified DBA (data base administrator)

Results from step 03

- Performance far better than DBF
- Application is ready to all terrain
- Incontestable application platform to most of the DBAs