SQL was never meant to be abstracted. To be confined in the narrow boundaries of heavy mappers, hiding the beauty and simplicity of relational data. SQL was never meant to be object-oriented. SQL was never meant to be anything other than... SQL!
Overview

This manual is divided into six main sections:

- **Getting started with jOOQ**
  This section will get you started with jOOQ quickly. It contains simple explanations about what jOOQ is, what jOOQ isn't and how to set it up for the first time

- **SQL building**
  This section explains all about the jOOQ syntax used for building queries through the query DSL and the query model API. It explains the central factories, the supported SQL statements and various other syntax elements

- **Code generation**
  This section explains how to configure and use the built-in source code generator

- **SQL execution**
  This section will get you through the specifics of what can be done with jOOQ at runtime, in order to execute queries, perform CRUD operations, import and export data, and hook into the jOOQ execution lifecycle for debugging

- **Tools**
  This section is dedicated to tools that ship with jOOQ.

- **Reference**
  This section is a reference for elements in this manual
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1. Preface

jOOQ's reason for being - compared to JPA

Java and SQL have come a long way. SQL is an "old", yet established and well-understood technology. Java is a legacy too, although its platform JVM allows for many new and contemporary languages built on top of it. Yet, after all these years, libraries dealing with the interface between SQL and Java have come and gone, leaving JPA to be a standard that is accepted only with doubts, short of any surviving options.

So far, there had been only few database abstraction frameworks or libraries, that truly respected SQL as a first class citizen among languages. Most frameworks, including the industry standards JPA, EJB, Hibernate, JDO, Criteria Query, and many others try to hide SQL itself, minimising its scope to things called JPQL, HQL, JDOQL and various other inferior query languages.

jOOQ has come to fill this gap.

jOOQ's reason for being - compared to LINQ

Other platforms incorporate ideas such as LINQ (with LINQ-to-SQL), or Scala's SLICK, or also Java's QueryDSL to better integrate querying as a concept into their respective language. By querying, they understand querying of arbitrary targets, such as SQL, XML, Collections and other heterogeneous data stores. jOOQ claims that this is going the wrong way too.

In more advanced querying use-cases (more than simple CRUD and the occasional JOIN), people will want to profit from the expressivity of SQL. Due to the relational nature of SQL, this is quite different from what object-oriented and partially functional languages such as C#, Scala, or Java can offer.

It is very hard to formally express and validate joins and the ad-hoc table expression types they create. It gets even harder when you want support for more advanced table expressions, such as pivot tables, unnested cursors, or just arbitrary projections from derived tables. With a very strong object-oriented typing model, these features will probably stay out of scope.

In essence, the decision of creating an API that looks like SQL or one that looks like C#, Scala, Java is a definite decision in favour of one or the other platform. While it will be easier to evolve SLICK in similar ways as LINQ (or QueryDSL in the Java world), SQL feature scope that clearly communicates its underlying intent will be very hard to add, later on (e.g. how would you model Oracle's partitioned outer join syntax? How would you model ANSI/ISO SQL:1999 grouping sets? How can you support scalar subquery caching? etc...).

jOOQ has come to fill this gap.

jOOQ's reason for being - compared to SQL / JDBC

So why not just use SQL?

SQL can be written as plain text and passed through the JDBC API. Over the years, people have become wary of this approach for many reasons:
- No typesafety
- No syntax safety
- No bind value index safety
- Verbose SQL String concatenation
- Boring bind value indexing techniques
- Verbose resource and exception handling in JDBC
- A very "stateful", not very object-oriented JDBC API, which is hard to use

For these many reasons, other frameworks have tried to abstract JDBC away in the past in one way or another. Unfortunately, many have completely abstracted SQL away as well.

jOOQ has come to fill this gap.

jOOQ is different

SQL was never meant to be abstracted. To be confined in the narrow boundaries of heavy mappers, hiding the beauty and simplicity of relational data. SQL was never meant to be object-oriented. SQL was never meant to be anything other than... SQL!
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Contributions

The following are authors and contributors of jOOQ or parts of jOOQ in alphabetical order:
See the following website for details about contributing to jOOQ:
https://www.jooq.org/legal/contributions
3. Getting started with jOOQ

These chapters contain a quick overview of how to get started with this manual and with jOOQ. While the subsequent chapters contain a lot of reference information, this chapter here just wraps up the essentials.

3.1. How to read this manual

This section helps you correctly interpret this manual in the context of jOOQ.

Code blocks

The following are code blocks:

```
-- A SQL code block
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

// A Java code block
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++);

<!-- An XML code block -->
<hello what="world"/></hello>

# A config file code block
org.jooq.property=value
```

These are useful to provide examples in code. Often, with jOOQ, it is even more useful to compare SQL code with its corresponding Java/jOOQ code. When this is done, the blocks are aligned side-by-side, with SQL usually being on the left, and an equivalent jOOQ DSL query in Java usually being on the right:

```
-- In SQL:
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

// Using jOOQ:
create.selectOne().fetch()
```

Code block contents

The contents of code blocks follow conventions, too. If nothing else is mentioned next to any given code block, then the following can be assumed:

```
-- SQL assumptions
------------------
-- If nothing else is specified, assume that the Oracle syntax is used
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
```
// Java assumptions
// ----------------
// Whenever you see "standalone functions", assume they were static imported from org.jooq.impl.DSL
// "DSL" is the entry point of the static query DSL
exists(); max(); min(); val(); inline(); // correspond to DSL.exists(); DSL.max(); DSL.min(); etc...

// Whenever you see BOOK/Book, AUTHOR/Author and similar entities, assume they were (static) imported from the generated schema
BOOK.TITLE, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME // com.example.generated.Tables.BOOK.TITLE, com.example.generated.Tables.AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
FK_BOOK_AUTHOR               // com.example.generated.Keys.FK_BOOK_AUTHOR

// Whenever you see "create" being used in Java code, assume that this is an instance of org.jooq.DSLContext.
// The reason why it is called "create" is the fact, that a jOOQ QueryPart is being created from the DSL object.
// "create" is thus the entry point of the non-static query DSL
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE);

Your naming may differ, of course. For instance, you could name the "create" instance "db", instead.

Execution

When you're coding PL/SQL, T-SQL or some other procedural SQL language, SQL statements are always executed immediately at the semi-colon. This is not the case in jOOQ, because as an internal DSL, jOOQ can never be sure that your statement is complete until you call fetch() or execute(). The manual tries to apply fetch() and execute() as thoroughly as possible. If not, it is implied:

```
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
update t set v = 1
create.selectOne().fetch();
create.update(T).set(T.V, 1).execute();
```

Degree (arity)

jOOQ records (and many other API elements) have a degree N between 1 and 22. The variable degree of an API element is denoted as [N], e.g. Row[N] or Record[N]. The term "degree" is preferred over arity, as "degree" is the term used in the SQL standard, whereas "arity" is used more often in mathematics and relational theory.

Settings

jOOQ allows to override runtime behaviour using org.jooq.conf.Settings. If nothing is specified, the default runtime settings are assumed.

Sample database

jOOQ query examples run against the sample database. See the manual’s section about the sample database used in this manual to learn more about the sample database.

3.2. The sample database used in this manual

For the examples in this manual, the same database will always be referred to. It essentially consists of these entities created using the Oracle dialect.
CREATE TABLE language ( 
    id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, 
    cd              CHAR(2)       NOT NULL, 
    description     VARCHAR2(50) 
); 

CREATE TABLE author ( 
    id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, 
    first_name      VARCHAR2(50), 
    last_name       VARCHAR2(50)  NOT NULL, 
    date_of_birth   DATE, 
    year_of_birth   NUMBER(7), 
    distinguished   NUMBER(1) 
); 

CREATE TABLE book ( 
    id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, 
    author_id       NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL, 
    title           VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL, 
    published_in    NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL, 
    language_id     NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL, 
    CONSTRAINT fk_book_author     FOREIGN KEY (author_id)   REFERENCES author(id), 
    CONSTRAINT fk_book_language   FOREIGN KEY (language_id) REFERENCES language(id) 
); 

CREATE TABLE book_store ( 
    name            VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL UNIQUE 
); 

CREATE TABLE book_to_book_store ( 
    name            VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL, 
    book_id         INTEGER       NOT NULL, 
    stock           INTEGER, 
    PRIMARY KEY(name, book_id), 
    CONSTRAINT fk_b2bs_book_store FOREIGN KEY (name)        REFERENCES book_store (name) ON DELETE CASCADE, 
    CONSTRAINT fk_b2bs_book       FOREIGN KEY (book_id)     REFERENCES book (id)         ON DELETE CASCADE 
); 

More entities, types (e.g. UDT's, ARRAY types, ENUM types, etc), stored procedures and packages are introduced for specific examples

In addition to the above, you may assume the following sample data:

INSERT INTO language (id, cd, description) VALUES (1, 'en', 'English'); 
INSERT INTO language (id, cd, description) VALUES (2, 'de', 'Deutsch'); 
INSERT INTO language (id, cd, description) VALUES (3, 'fr', 'Français'); 
INSERT INTO language (id, cd, description) VALUES (4, 'pt', 'Português'); 

INSERT INTO author (id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, year_of_birth) 
VALUES (1, 'George', 'Orwell', DATE '1903-06-26', 1903); 
INSERT INTO author (id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, year_of_birth) 
VALUES (2, 'Paulo', 'Coelho', DATE '1947-08-24', 1947); 

INSERT INTO book (id, author_id, title, published_in, language_id) 
VALUES (1, 1, '1984', 1948, 1); 
INSERT INTO book (id, author_id, title, published_in, language_id) 
VALUES (2, 1, 'Animal Farm', 1945, 1); 
INSERT INTO book (id, author_id, title, published_in, language_id) 
VALUES (3, 2, 'O Alquimista', 1988, 4); 
INSERT INTO book (id, author_id, title, published_in, language_id) 
VALUES (4, 2, 'Brida', 1990, 2); 

INSERT INTO book_store VALUES ('Orell Füssli'); 
INSERT INTO book_store VALUES ('Ex Libris'); 
INSERT INTO book_store VALUES ('Buchhandlung im Volkshaus'); 

3.3. Different use cases for jOOQ

jOOQ has originally been created as a library for complete abstraction of JDBC and all database interaction. Various best practices that are frequently encountered in pre-existing software products are applied to this library. This includes:
- Typesafe database object referencing through generated schema, table, column, record, procedure, type, dao, pojo artefacts (see the chapter about code generation)
- Typesafe SQL construction / SQL building through a complete querying DSL API modelling SQL as a domain specific language in Java (see the chapter about the query DSL API)
- Convenient query execution through an improved API for result fetching (see the chapters about the various types of data fetching)
- SQL dialect abstraction and SQL clause emulation to improve cross-database compatibility and to enable missing features in simpler databases (see the chapter about SQL dialects)
- SQL logging and debugging using jOOQ as an integral part of your development process (see the chapters about logging)

Effectively, jOOQ was originally designed to replace any other database abstraction framework short of the ones handling connection pooling (and more sophisticated transaction management)

Use jOOQ the way you prefer

... but open source is community-driven. And the community has shown various ways of using jOOQ that diverge from its original intent. Some use cases encountered are:

- Using Hibernate for 70% of the queries (i.e. CRUD) and jOOQ for the remaining 30% where SQL is really needed
- Using jOOQ for SQL building and JDBC for SQL execution
- Using jOOQ for SQL building and Spring Data for SQL execution
- Using jOOQ without the source code generator to build the basis of a framework for dynamic SQL execution.

The following sections explain about various use cases for using jOOQ in your application.

3.3.1. jOOQ as a SQL builder without code generation

We strongly recommend to use jOOQ with its code generator to get the most out of jOOQ!

However, if you have a dynamic schema, you don't have to use the code generator. This is the most simple of all use cases, allowing for construction of valid SQL for any database. In this use case, you will not use jOOQ's code generator and maybe not even jOOQ's query execution facilities. Instead, you'll use jOOQ's query DSL API to wrap strings, literals and other user-defined objects into an object-oriented, type-safe AST modelling your SQL statements. An example is given here:

```java
// Fetch a SQL string from a jOOQ Query in order to manually execute it with another tool.
// For simplicity reasons, we're using the API to construct case-insensitive object references, here.
Query query = create.select(field("BOOK.TITLE"), field("AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME"), field("AUTHOR.LAST_NAME"))
    .from(table("BOOK"))
    .join(table("AUTHOR"))
    .on(field("BOOK.AUTHOR_ID").eq(field("AUTHOR.ID")))
    .where(field("BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN").eq(1948));
String sql = query.getSQL();
List<Object> bindValues = query.getBindValues();
```

The SQL string built with the jOOQ query DSL can then be executed using JDBC directly, using Spring's JdbcTemplate, using Apache DbUtils and many other tools (note that since jOOQ uses...
java.sql.PreparedStatement by default, this will generate a bind variable for "1948". Read more about bind variables here).

You can also avoid getting the SQL string and bind values separately:

```java
String sql = query.getSQL(ParamType.INLINED);
```

If you wish to use jOOQ only as a SQL builder with code generation, the following sections of the manual will be of interest to you:

- **SQL building**: This section contains a lot of information about creating SQL statements using the jOOQ API
- **Plain SQL**: This section contains information useful in particular to those that want to supply table expressions, column expressions, etc. as plain SQL to jOOQ, rather than through generated artefacts
- **Bind values**: This section explains how bind values are managed and/or inlined in jOOQ.

### 3.3.2. jOOQ as a SQL builder with code generation

In addition to using jOOQ as a standalone SQL builder, you can also use jOOQ's code generation features in order to compile your SQL statements using a Java compiler against an actual database schema. This adds a lot of power and expressiveness to just simply constructing SQL using the query DSL and custom strings and literals, as you can be sure that all database artefacts actually exist in the database, and that their type is correct. We strongly recommend using this approach. An example is given here:

```java
// Fetch a SQL string from a jOOQ Query in order to manually execute it with another tool.
Query query = create.select(BOOK.TITLE, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .from(BOOK)
    .join(AUTHOR)
    .on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .where(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.eq(1948));

String sql = query.getSQL();
List<Object> bindValues = query.getBindValues();
```

The SQL string built with the jOOQ query DSL can then be executed using JDBC directly, using Spring's JdbcTemplate, using Apache DbUtils and many other tools (note that since jOOQ uses java.sql.PreparedStatement by default, this will generate a bind variable for "1948". Read more about bind variables here).

You can also avoid getting the SQL string and bind values separately:

```java
String sql = query.getSQL(ParamType.INLINED);
```

If you wish to use jOOQ only as a SQL builder with code generation, the following sections of the manual will be of interest to you:

- **SQL building**: This section contains a lot of information about creating SQL statements using the jOOQ API
- **Code generation**: This section contains the necessary information to run jOOQ's code generator against your developer database
- **Bind values**: This section explains how bind values are managed and/or inlined in jOOQ.
3.3.3. jOOQ as a SQL executor

Instead of any tool mentioned in the previous chapters, you can also use jOOQ directly to execute your jOOQ-generated SQL statements. This will add a lot of convenience on top of the previously discussed API for typesafe SQL construction, when you can re-use the information from generated classes to fetch records and custom data types. An example is given here:

```java
// Typesafely execute the SQL statement directly with jOOQ
Result<Record3<String, String, String>> result =
create.select(BOOK.TITLE, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
.from(BOOK)
.join(AUTHOR)
.on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
.where(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.eq(1948))
.fetch();
```

By having jOOQ execute your SQL, the jOOQ query DSL becomes truly embedded SQL.

jOOQ doesn't stop here, though! You can execute any SQL with jOOQ. In other words, you can use any other SQL building tool and run the SQL statements with jOOQ. An example is given here:

```java
// Use your favourite tool to construct SQL strings:
String sql = "SELECT title, first_name, last_name FROM book JOIN author ON book.author_id = author.id " +
"WHERE book.published_in = 1984";
// Fetch results using jOOQ
Result<Record> result = create.fetch(sql);
// Or execute that SQL with JDBC, fetching the ResultSet with jOOQ:
ResultSet rs = connection.createStatement().executeQuery(sql);
Result<Record> result = create.fetch(rs);
```

If you wish to use jOOQ as a SQL executor with (or without) code generation, the following sections of the manual will be of interest to you:

- **SQL building**: This section contains a lot of information about creating SQL statements using the jOOQ API
- **Code generation**: This section contains the necessary information to run jOOQ's code generator against your developer database
- **SQL execution**: This section contains a lot of information about executing SQL statements using the jOOQ API
- **Fetching**: This section contains some useful information about the various ways of fetching data with jOOQ

3.3.4. jOOQ for CRUD

Apart from jOOQ's fluent API for query construction, jOOQ can also help you execute everyday CRUD operations. An example is given here:
If you wish to use all of jOOQ's features, the following sections of the manual will be of interest to you (including all sub-sections):

- **SQL building**: This section contains a lot of information about creating SQL statements using the jOOQ API
- **Code generation**: This section contains the necessary information to run jOOQ's code generator against your developer database
- **SQL execution**: This section contains a lot of information about executing SQL statements using the jOOQ API

### 3.3.5. jOOQ for PROs

jOOQ isn't just a library that helps you build and execute SQL against your generated, compilable schema. jOOQ ships with a lot of tools. Here are some of the most important tools shipped with jOOQ:

- **jOOQ's Execute Listeners**: jOOQ allows you to hook your custom execute listeners into jOOQ's SQL statement execution lifecycle in order to centrally coordinate any arbitrary operation performed on SQL being executed. Use this for logging, identity generation, SQL tracing, performance measurements, etc.
- **Logging**: jOOQ has a standard DEBUG logger built-in, for logging and tracing all your executed SQL statements and fetched result sets
- **Stored Procedures**: jOOQ supports stored procedures and functions of your favourite database. All routines and user-defined types are generated and can be included in jOOQ's SQL building API as function references.
- **Batch execution**: Batch execution is important when executing a big load of SQL statements. jOOQ simplifies these operations compared to JDBC
- **Exporting** and **Importing**: jOOQ ships with an API to easily export/import data in various formats

If you're a power user of your favourite, feature-rich database, jOOQ will help you access all of your database's vendor-specific features, such as OLAP features, stored procedures, user-defined types, vendor-specific SQL, functions, etc. Examples are given throughout this manual.

### 3.4. Downloading jOOQ

jOOQ is distributed over 3 main channels:
- The website as downloadable ZIP files: https://www.jooq.org/download/versions
- The repository for jOOQ's commercial editions only: https://repo.jooq.org
- Maven Central for jOOQ's open source edition only: https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/org/jooq

The ZIP file

If you choose to download jOOQ over the website, you will be able to download a ZIP file with the following layout:

- maven-deploy.bat: A Windows batch script to deploy artifacts to a maven repository
- maven-deploy.sh: A bash script to deploy artifacts to a maven repository
- maven-install.bat: A Windows batch script to install artifacts to the local maven repository
- maven-install.sh: A bash script to install artifacts to the local maven repository

The website hosts the latest versions of the jOOQ Open Source Edition as well as all the historic versions of the commercial jOOQ editions including snapshot builds of all distributions that are available to paying customers only.

The commercial artifact repository

The commercial artifact repository hosts all the historic versions of the commercial jOOQ editions including snapshot builds of all distributions that are available to paying customers only.

Below is information regarding how to include these dependencies in Maven / Gradle:

Maven

settings.xml

```
<server>
  <id>jooq-pro</id>
  <username>[your licensee email]</username>
  <password>[your license key]</password>
</server>
```
pom.xml

```xml
<repositories>
  <repository>
    <id>central</id>
    <url>https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/</url>
  </repository>
  <!-- Other repositories -->
  <repository>
    <id>jooq-pro</id>
    <url>https://repo.jooq.org/repo</url>
  </repository>
</repositories>

<pluginRepositories>
  <pluginRepository>
    <id>central</id>
    <url>https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/</url>
  </pluginRepository>
  <!-- Other repositories -->
  <pluginRepository>
    <id>jooq-pro</id>
    <url>https://repo.jooq.org/repo</url>
  </pluginRepository>
</pluginRepositories>

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)

Dependencies

Depending on the edition you're using, please declare the following dependencies in Maven or Gradle:

Maven

```xml
<dependency>
  <!-- Use org.jooq for the Open Source Edition
       org.jooq.pro for commercial editions with Java 17 support,
       org.jooq.pro-java-11 for commercial editions with Java 11 support,
       org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
       org.jooq.trial for the free trial edition with Java 17 support,
       org.jooq.trial-java-11 for the free trial edition with Java 11 support,
       org.jooq.trial-java-8 for the free trial edition with Java 8 support
  -->
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
```

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
dependencies { 
  // Use org.jooq for the Open Source Edition
  // org.jooq.pro for commercial editions with Java 17 support,
  // org.jooq.pro-java-11 for commercial editions with Java 11 support,
  // org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
  // org.jooq.trial for the free trial edition with Java 17 support,
  // org.jooq.trial-java-11 for the free trial edition with Java 11 support,
  // org.jooq.trial-java-8 for the free trial edition with Java 8 support
  // Note: Only the Open Source Edition is hosted on Maven Central.
  // Install the others locally using the provided scripts, or access them from here: https://repo.jooq.org
  implementation('org.jooq:jooq:3.12.4')
}
```

Gradle (Groovy)

```groovy
dependencies { 
  // Use org.jooq for the Open Source Edition
  // org.jooq.pro for commercial editions with Java 17 support,
  // org.jooq.pro-java-11 for commercial editions with Java 11 support,
  // org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
  // org.jooq.trial for the free trial edition with Java 17 support,
  // org.jooq.trial-java-11 for the free trial edition with Java 11 support,
  // org.jooq.trial-java-8 for the free trial edition with Java 8 support
  // Note: Only the Open Source Edition is hosted on Maven Central.
  // Install the others locally using the provided scripts, or access them from here: https://repo.jooq.org
}
```
3.5. Tutorials

Don't have time to read the full manual? Here are a couple of tutorials that will get you into the most essential parts of jOOQ as quick as possible.

3.5.1. jOOQ in 7 easy steps

This manual section is intended for new users, to help them get a running application with jOOQ, quickly.

3.5.1.1. Step 1: Preparation

If you haven't already downloaded it, download jOOQ:
https://www.jooq.org/download

Alternatively, you can create a Maven dependency to download jOOQ artefacts:

Open Source Edition

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-meta</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-codegen</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
```

Commercial Editions (Java 9+)

```xml
<!-- Note: These aren't hosted on Maven Central. Import them manually from your distribution -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq.pro</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq.pro</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-meta</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jooq.pro</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-codegen</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
```
Commercial Editions (Java 8+)

<!-- Note: These aren't hosted on Maven Central. Import them manually from your distribution -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-8</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<!-- These may not be required, unless you use the GenerationTool manually for code generation -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-8</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-meta</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-8</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-codegen</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

Commercial Editions (Java 6+)

<!-- Note: These aren't hosted on Maven Central. Import them manually from your distribution -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-6</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<!-- These may not be required, unless you use the GenerationTool manually for code generation -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-6</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-meta</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.pro-java-6</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-codegen</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

Commercial Editions (Free Trial)

<!-- Note: These aren't hosted on Maven Central. Import them manually from your distribution -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.trial</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

<!-- These may not be required, unless you use the GenerationTool manually for code generation -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.trial</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-meta</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.jooq.trial</groupId>
    <artifactId>jooq-codegen</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>

Note that only the jOOQ Open Source Edition is available from Maven Central. If you're using the jOOQ Professional Edition or the jOOQ Enterprise Edition, you will have to manually install jOOQ in your local Nexus, or in your local Maven cache. For more information, please refer to the licensing pages.

Please refer to the manual's section about Code generation configuration to learn how to use jOOQ's code generator with Maven.
For this example, we'll be using MySQL. If you haven't already downloaded MySQL Connector/J, download it here: https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/

If you don't have a MySQL instance up and running yet, get it from https://www.mysql.com or https://hub.docker.com/_/mysql now!

### 3.5.1.2. Step 2: Your database

We're going to create a database called "library" and a corresponding "author" table. Connect to MySQL via your command line client and type the following:

```sql
CREATE DATABASE `library`;
USE `library`;
CREATE TABLE `author` (
  `id` int NOT NULL,
  `first_name` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  `last_name` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
);
```

### 3.5.1.3. Step 3: Code generation

In this step, we're going to use jOOQ's command line tools to generate classes that map to the Author table we just created. More detailed information about how to set up the jOOQ code generator can be found here:

[jOOQ manual pages about setting up the code generator](#)

The easiest way to generate a schema is to copy the jOOQ jar files (there should be 3) and the MySQL Connector jar file to a temporary directory. Then, create a library.xml that looks like this:
<configuration>
<!-- Configure the database connection here -->
<jdbc>
  <driver>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver>
  <url>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/library</url>
  <user>root</user>
  <password></password>
</jdbc>
<generator>
  <!-- The default code generator. You can override this one, to generate your own code style. -->
  <name>org.jooq.codegen.JavaGenerator</name>
  <database>
    <!-- The database type. The format here is: -->
    <name>org.jooq.meta.mysql.MySQLDatabase</name>
    <!-- The database schema (or in the absence of schema support, in your RDBMS this can be the owner, user, database name) to be generated -->
    <inputSchema>library</inputSchema>
    <!-- All elements that are generated from your schema -->
    <!-- (A Java regular expression. Use the pipe to separate several expressions) -->
    <!-- Watch out for case-sensitivity. Depending on your database, this might be important! -->
    <includes>.*</includes>
    <!-- All elements that are excluded from your schema -->
    <!-- (A Java regular expression. Use the pipe to separate several expressions). -->
    <!-- Excludes match before includes, i.e. excludes have a higher priority -->
    <excludes></excludes>
  </database>
  <target>
    <!-- The destination package of your generated classes (within the destination directory) -->
    <packageName>test.generated</packageName>
    <!-- The destination directory of your generated classes. Using Maven directory layout here -->
    <directory>C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/main/java</directory>
  </target>
</generator>
</configuration>

Replace the username (<username/> or <user/>) with whatever user has the appropriate privileges to query the database meta data. You’ll also want to look at the other values and replace as necessary. Here are the two interesting properties:

<packageName/> - set this to the parent package you want to create for the generated classes. Setting the value to test.generated will cause the test.generated.tables.Author and test.generated.tables.records.AuthorRecord classes to be created
<directory/> - the directory to output the generated classes to.

Once you have the JAR files and library.xml in your temp directory, type this on a Windows machine:

```
java -classpath jooq-3.12.4.jar; 
 jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar; 
 jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar; 
 jaxb-api-2.3.1.jar; 
 mysql-connector-java.jar; 
 org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool library.xml
```

... or type this on a UNIX / Linux / Mac system (colons instead of semi-colons):

```
java -classpath jooq-3.12.4.jar: 
 jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar: 
 jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar: 
 jaxb-api-2.3.1.jar: 
 mysql-connector-java.jar: 
 org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool library.xml
```
- **jOOQ** will try loading the `library.xml` from your classpath. This is also why there is a trailing period (.) on the classpath. If the file cannot be found on the classpath, **jOOQ** will look on the file system from the current working directory.
- Replace the filenames with your actual filenames. In this example, **jOOQ** 3.12.4 is being used.
- If you're using a Linux style shell on Windows, but a Windows JDK/JRE, you still need to use semicolons in your classpath! (;) In git-bash, you might have to quote your classpath ("jooq-3.12.4.jar;jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar;...")

If everything has worked, you should see this in your console output:

```java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:06 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Initialising properties : /library.xml
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Database parameters
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: jooq-3.12.4.jar
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target package : test.generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target dir : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: dialect : MYSQL
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: schema : library
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target dir : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target package : test.generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target dir : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: target package : test.generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Emptying : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
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Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating classes in : C:/workspace/MySQLTest/src/test/generated
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Generating schema : Library.java
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Schema generated : Total: 122.18ms
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Sequences fetched : 0 (0 included, 0 excluded)
Nov 1, 2011 7:25:07 PM org.jooq.impl.JooqLogger info
INFO: Tables fetched : 5 (5 included, 0 excluded)
```

3.5.1.4. Step 4: Connect to your database

Let's just write a vanilla main class in the project containing the generated classes:
This is pretty standard code for establishing a MySQL connection.

3.5.1.5. Step 5: Querying

Let's add a simple query constructed with jOOQ's query DSL:

```java
dslContext = DSL.using(conn, SQLDialect.MYSQL);
result = dslContext.select().from(AUTHOR).fetch();
```

First get an instance of DSLContext so we can write a simple SELECT query. We pass an instance of the MySQL connection to DSL. Note that the DSLContext doesn't close the connection. We'll have to do that ourselves.

We then use jOOQ's query DSL to return an instance of Result. We'll be using this result in the next step.

3.5.1.6. Step 6: Iterating

After the line where we retrieve the results, let's iterate over the results and print out the data:

```java
for (Record r : result) {
    Integer id = r.getValue(AUTHOR.ID);
    String firstName = r.getValue(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME);
    String lastName = r.getValue(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME);
    System.out.println("ID: " + id + " first name: " + firstName + " last name: " + lastName);
}
```

The full program should now look like this:
package test;

// For convenience, always static import your generated tables and
// jOOQ functions to decrease verbosity:
import static test.generated.Tables.*;
import static org.jooq.impl.DSL.*;
import java.sql.*;
import org.jooq.*;
import org.jooq.impl.*;

public class Main {
  /**
   * @param args
   */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String userName = "root";
    String password = "";
    String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/library";
    try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, userName, password)) {
      DSLContext create = DSL.using(conn, SQLDialect.MYSQL);
      Result<Record> result = create.select().from(AUTHOR).fetch();
      for (Record r : result) {
        Integer id = r.getValue(AUTHOR.ID);
        String firstName = r.getValue(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME);
        String lastName = r.getValue(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME);
        System.out.println("ID: " + id + " first name: " + firstName + " last name: " + lastName);
      }
    }
    // For the sake of this tutorial, let's keep exception handling simple
    catch (Exception e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
}

3.5.1.7. Step 7: Explore!

jOOQ has grown to be a comprehensive SQL library. For more information, please consider the documentation: https://www.jooq.org/learn

... explore the Javadoc: https://www.jooq.org/javadoc/latest/

... or join the news group: https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/jooq-user

This tutorial is the courtesy of Ikai Lan. See the original source here: https://ikaisays.com/2011/11/01/getting-started-with-jooq-a-tutorial/

3.5.2. Using jOOQ with Flyway

When performing database migrations, we at Data Geekery recommend using jOOQ with Flyway - Database Migrations Made Easy. In this chapter, we're going to look into a simple way to get started with the two frameworks.
Philosophy

There are a variety of ways how jOOQ and Flyway could interact with each other in various development setups. In this tutorial we're going to show just one variant of such framework team play - a variant that we find particularly compelling for most use cases.

The general philosophy behind the following approach can be summarised as this:

- 1. Database increment
- 2. Database migration
- 3. Code re-generation
- 4. Development

The four steps above can be repeated time and again, every time you need to modify something in your database. More concretely, let's consider:

- 1. Database increment - You need a new column in your database, so you write the necessary DDL in a Flyway script
- 2. Database migration - This Flyway script is now part of your deliverable, which you can share with all developers who can migrate their databases with it, the next time they check out your change
- 3. Code re-generation - Once the database is migrated, you regenerate all jOOQ artefacts (see code generation), locally
- 4. Development - You continue developing your business logic, writing code against the updated, generated database schema

Maven Project Configuration - Properties

The following properties are defined in our pom.xml, to be able to reuse them between plugin configurations:

```xml
<properties>
  <db.url>jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test</db.url>
  <db.username>sa</db.username>
</properties>
```

0. Maven Project Configuration - Dependencies

While jOOQ and Flyway could be used in standalone migration scripts, in this tutorial, we'll be using Maven for the standard project setup. You will also find the source code of this tutorial on GitHub at https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/tree/main/jOOQ-examples/jOOQ-flyway-example, and the full pom.xml file here.

These are the dependencies that we're using in our Maven configuration:
0. Maven Project Configuration - Plugins

After the dependencies, let's simply add the Flyway and jOOQ Maven plugins like so. The Flyway plugin:

```xml
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.flywaydb</groupId>
  <artifactId>flyway-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.0.0</version>

  <!-- Note that we're executing the Flyway plugin in the "generate-sources" phase -->
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <phase>generate-sources</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>migrate</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>

  <!-- Note that we need to prefix the db/migration path with filesystem: to prevent Flyway
   from looking for our migration scripts only on the classpath -->
  <configuration>
    <url>${db.url}</url>
    <user>${db.username}</user>
    <locations>
      <location>filesystem:src/main/resources/db/migration</location>
    </locations>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

The above Flyway Maven plugin configuration will read and execute all database migration scripts from src/main/resources/db/migration prior to compiling Java source code. While the official Flyway documentation may suggest that migrations be done in the compile phase, the jOOQ code generator relies on such migrations having been done prior to code generation.

After the Flyway plugin, we'll add the jOOQ Maven Plugin. For more details, please refer to the manual's section about the code generation configuration.
This configuration will now read the FLYWAY_TEST schema and reverse-engineer it into the target/generated-sources/jooq-h2 directory, and within that, into the org.jooq.example.flyway.db.h2 package.

1. Database increments

Now, when we start developing our database. For that, we'll create database increment scripts, which we put into the src/main/resources/db/migration directory, as previously configured for the Flyway plugin. We'll add these files:

- V1__initialise_database.sql
- V2__create_author_table.sql
- V3__create_book_table_and_records.sql

These three scripts model our schema versions 1-3 (note the capital V!). Here are the scripts' contents

```
-- V1__initialise_database.sql
DROP SCHEMA flyway_test IF EXISTS;
CREATE SCHEMA flyway_test;

-- V2__create_author_table.sql
CREATE SEQUENCE flyway_test.s_author_id START WITH 1;
CREATE TABLE flyway_test.author (id INT NOT NULL, first_name VARCHAR(50), last_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, date_of_birth DATE, year_of_birth INT, address VARCHAR(50), CONSTRAINT pk_author PRIMARY KEY (ID));
```
2. Database migration and 3. Code regeneration

The above three scripts are picked up by Flyway and executed in the order of the versions. This can be seen very simply by executing:

```
mvn clean install
```

And then observing the log output from Flyway...

```
[INFO] --- flyway-maven-plugin:3.0:migrate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] Database: jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test (H2 1.4)
[INFO] Validated 3 migrations (execution time 00:00.004s)
[INFO] Creating Metadata table: "PUBLIC"."schema_version"
[INFO] Current version of schema "PUBLIC": << Empty Schema >>
[INFO] Migrating schema "PUBLIC" to version 1
[INFO] Migrating schema "PUBLIC" to version 2
[INFO] Migrating schema "PUBLIC" to version 3
[INFO] Successfully applied 3 migrations to schema "PUBLIC" (execution time 00:00.073s).
```

... and from jOOQ on the console:

```
[INFO] --- jooq-codegen-maven:3.12.4:generate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] --- jooq-codegen-maven:3.12.4:generate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] Using this configuration:

[INFO] Generating schemata      : Total: 1
[INFO] Generating schema        : FlywayTest.java
[INFO] -----------------------------------------------
[INFO] GENERATION FINISHED!     : Total: 337.576ms, +4.299ms
```

4. Development

Note that all of the previous steps are executed automatically, every time someone adds new migration scripts to the Maven module. For instance, a team member might have committed a new migration script, you check it out, rebuild and get the latest jOOQ-generated sources for your own development or integration-test database.

Now, that these steps are done, you can proceed writing your database queries. Imagine the following test case...
import org.jooq.Result;
import org.jooq.impl.DSL;
import org.junit.Test;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import static java.util.Arrays.asList;
import static org.jooq.example.flyway.db.h2.Tables.*;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

public class AfterMigrationTest {

@Test
public void testQueryingAfterMigration() throws Exception {
try (Connection c = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test", "sa", ") { 

Result<?> result =
DSL.using(c)
.selectAll(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, 
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, 
    BOOK.ID, 
    BOOK.TITLE 
).
.from(AUTHOR)
.join(BOOK)
.on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
.orderBy(BOOK.ID.asc())
.fetch();

assertEquals(4, result.size());
assertEquals(asList(1, 2, 3, 4), result.getValues(BOOK.ID));
}
}

Reiterate

The power of this approach becomes clear once you start performing database modifications this way. Let's assume that the French guy on our team prefers to have things his way:

```
-- V4__le_french.sql
ALTER TABLE flyway_test.book ALTER COLUMN title RENAME TO le_titre;
```

They check it in, you check out the new database migration script, run

```
mvn clean install
```

And then observing the log output:

```
[INFO] --- flyway-maven-plugin:3.0:migrate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] --- flyway-maven-plugin:3.0:migrate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] Database: jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test (H2 1.4)
[INFO] Validated 4 migrations (execution time 00:00.005s)
[INFO] Current version of schema "PUBLIC": 3
[INFO] Migrating schema "PUBLIC" to version 4
[INFO] Successfully applied 1 migration to schema "PUBLIC" (execution time 00:00.016s).
```

So far so good, but later on:

```
[INFO] --- flyway-maven-plugin:3.0:migrate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] --- flyway-maven-plugin:3.0:migrate (default) @ jooq-flyway-example ---
[INFO] Database: jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test (H2 1.4)
[INFO] Validated 4 migrations (execution time 00:00.005s)
[INFO] Current version of schema "PUBLIC": 3
[INFO] Migrating schema "PUBLIC" to version 4
[INFO] Successfully applied 1 migration to schema "PUBLIC" (execution time 00:00.016s).
[ERROR] COMPILATION ERROR :
[INFO] ---------------------------------------------
[ERROR] C:\...\jOOQ-flyway-example\src\test\java\AfterMigrationTest.java:[24,19] error: cannot find symbol
[INFO] 1 error
```

When we go back to our Java integration test, we can immediately see that the TITLE column is still being referenced, but it no longer exists:
public class AfterMigrationTest {

    @Test
    public void testQueryingAfterMigration() throws Exception {
        try (Connection c = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:h2:~/flyway-test", "sa", "")) {
            Result<?> result =
                DSL.using(c)
                    .select("FIRST_NAME",
                           "LAST_NAME",
                           "ID",
                           "TITLE"
                    //   ^^^^^ This column no longer exists. We'll have to rename it to LE_TITRE
                    .from("AUTHOR")
                    .join("BOOK")
                    .on("AUTHOR.ID" eq "BOOK.AUTHOR_ID")
                    .orderBy("ID" asc())
                    .fetch();
            assertEquals(4, result.size());
            assertEquals(asList(1, 2, 3, 4), result.getValues("ID");
        }
    }
}

Automation

The above steps can be automated in your build using another third party called testcontainers. Please look at this article here for examples on how to do that: https://blog.jooq.org/using-testcontainers-to-generate-jooq-code/

Conclusion

This tutorial shows very easily how you can build a rock-solid development process using Flyway and jOOQ to prevent SQL-related errors very early in your development lifecycle - immediately at compile time, rather than in production!

Please, visit the Flyway website for more information about Flyway.

3.5.3. Using jOOQ with jbang

jbang allows for quickly working with all sorts of Java libraries without the hassle of setting up environments, dependencies, etc. This catalog allows for using jOOQ's code generator right away on an existing database.

For more information on jbang, see:

- Installation
- Usage

An example

In a shell, type

git clone https://github.com/jOOQ/jbang-example
cd jbang-example
jbang Example.java
3.6. jOOQ and Java 8

Java 8 has introduced a great set of enhancements, among which lambda expressions and the new `java.util.stream.Stream`. These new constructs align very well with jOOQ's fluent API as can be seen in the following examples:

### jOOQ and lambda expressions

jOOQ's `RecordMapper` API is fully Java-8-ready, which basically means that it is a SAM (Single Abstract Method) type, which can be instanciated using a lambda expression. Consider this example:

```java
try (Connection c = getConnection()) {
    String sql = "select schema_name, is_default " + "from information_schema.schemata " + "order by schema_name";
    DSL.using(c)
    .fetch(sql)
    // We can use lambda expressions to map jOOQ Records
    .map(rs -> new Schema(
        rs.getValue("SCHEMA_NAME", String.class),
        rs.getValue("IS_DEFAULT", boolean.class)
    ))
    // ... and then profit from the new Collection methods
    .forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

The above example shows how jOOQ's `Result.map()` method can receive a lambda expression that implements `RecordMapper` to map from jOOQ `Records` to your custom types.

### jOOQ and the Streams API

jOOQ's `Result` type extends `java.util.List`, which opens up access to a variety of new Java features in Java 8. The following example shows how easy it is to transform a jOOQ Result containing `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` meta data to produce DDL statements:
3.7. jOOQ and JavaFX

One of the major improvements of Java 8 is the introduction of JavaFX into the JavaSE. With jOOQ and Java 8 Streams and lambdas, it is now very easy and idiomatic to transform SQL results into JavaFX XYChart.Series or other, related objects:

Creating a bar chart from a jOOQ Result

As we've seen in the previous section about jOOQ and Java 8, jOOQ integrates seamlessly with Java 8's Streams API. The fluent style can be maintained throughout the data transformation chain.

In this example, we're going to use Open Data from the world bank to show a comparison of countries GDP and debts:
DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS world;
CREATE SCHEMA world;
CREATE TABLE world.countries (  
  code CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
  year INT NOT NULL,
  gdp_per_capita DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
  govt_debt DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO world.countries  
VALUES ('CA', 2009, 40764, 51.3),  
       ('CA', 2010, 47465, 51.4),  
       ('CA', 2011, 51791, 52.5),  
       ('CA', 2012, 52409, 53.5),  
       ('DE', 2009, 40270, 47.6),  
       ('DE', 2010, 40408, 55.5),  
       ('DE', 2011, 44355, 55.1),  
       ('DE', 2012, 42598, 56.9),  
       ('FR', 2009, 40488, 85.0),  
       ('FR', 2010, 39446, 89.2),  
       ('FR', 2011, 42578, 93.2),  
       ('FR', 2012, 39759, 103.8),  
       ('GB', 2009, 35455, 121.3),  
       ('GB', 2010, 36573, 85.2),  
       ('GB', 2011, 38927, 99.6),  
       ('GB', 2012, 38649, 103.2),  
       ('IT', 2009, 35724, 121.3),  
       ('IT', 2010, 34673, 119.9),  
       ('IT', 2011, 36988, 113.0),  
       ('IT', 2012, 33814, 131.1),  
       ('JP', 2009, 39473, 166.8),  
       ('JP', 2010, 43118, 174.8),  
       ('JP', 2011, 46204, 189.5),  
       ('JP', 2012, 46548, 196.5),  
       ('RU', 2009, 8616, 8.7),  
       ('RU', 2010, 10710, 9.1),  
       ('RU', 2011, 13324, 9.3),  
       ('RU', 2012, 14091, 9.4),  
       ('US', 2009, 46999, 76.3),  
       ('US', 2010, 48358, 85.6),  
       ('US', 2011, 49685, 90.1),  
       ('US', 2012, 51755, 93.8);

Once this data is set up (e.g. in an H2 or PostgreSQL database), we'll run jOOQ's code generator and implement the following code to display our chart:
CategoryAxis xAxis = new CategoryAxis();
NumberAxis yAxis = new NumberAxis();
xAxis.setLabel("Country");
yAxis.setLabel("% of GDP");

BarChart<String, Number> bc = new BarChart<String, Number>(xAxis, yAxis);
bc.setTitle("Government Debt");
bc.getData().addAll(
    // SQL data transformation, executed in the database
    // --------------------------------------------------
    DSL.using(connection)
    .select(
        COUNTRIES.YEAR,
        COUNTRIES.CODE,
        COUNTRIES.GOVT_DEBT)
    .from(COUNTRIES)
    .join(
        table(
            select(COUNTRIES.CODE, avg(COUNTRIES.GOVT_DEBT).as("avg"))
            .from(COUNTRIES)
            .groupBy(COUNTRIES.CODE)
        ).as("c1")
    )
    .on(COUNTRIES.CODE.eq(field(name("c1", COUNTRIES.CODE.getName()), String.class)))
    // order countries by their average projected value
    .orderBy(
        field(name("avg")),
        COUNTRIES.CODE,
        COUNTRIES.YEAR)
    // The result produced by the above statement looks like this:
    // +----+----+---------+
    // |year|code|govt_debt|
    // +----+----+---------+
    // |2009|RU  | 8.70    |
    // |2010|RU  | 9.10    |
    // |2011|RU  | 9.30    |
    // |2012|RU  | 9.40    |
    // |2009|CA  | 51.30   |
    // +----+----+---------+
    // Java data transformation, executed in application memory
    // --------------------------------------------------------
    // Group results by year, keeping sort order in place
    .fetchGroups(COUNTRIES.YEAR)
    // Stream<Entry<Integer, Result<Record3<BigDecimal, String, Integer>>>>
    .stream()
    // Map each entry into a [ Year -> Projected value ] series
    .map(entry -> new XYChart.Series<>(
        entry.getKey().toString(),
        observableArrayList(
            // Map each country record into a chart Data object
            entry.getValue().map(country -> new XYChart.Data<String, Number>(
                country.getValue(COUNTRIES.CODE),
                country.getValue(COUNTRIES.GOVT_DEBT)
            ))
        )
    )
    .collect(toList()));

The above example uses basic SQL-92 syntax where the countries are ordered using aggregate information from a derived table, which is supported in all databases. If you're using a database that supports window functions, e.g. PostgreSQL or any commercial database, you could have also written a simpler query like this:

DSL.using(connection)
    .select(
        COUNTRIES.YEAR,
        COUNTRIES.CODE,
        COUNTRIES.GOVT_DEBT)
    .from(COUNTRIES)
    // order countries by their average projected value
    .orderBy(
        DSL.avg(COUNTRIES.GOVT_DEBT).over(partitionBy(COUNTRIES.CODE)),
        COUNTRIES.CODE,
        COUNTRIES.YEAR)
    .fetch();
When executed, we'll get nice-looking bar charts like these:

The complete example can be downloaded and run from GitHub: [https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/tree/main/jOOQ-examples/jOOQ-javafx-example](https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/tree/main/jOOQ-examples/jOOQ-javafx-example)

### 3.8. jOOQ and Nashorn

With Java 8 and the new built-in JavaScript engine Nashorn, a whole new ecosystem of software can finally make easy use of jOOQ in server-side JavaScript. A very simple example can be seen here:

```java
// Let's assume these objects were generated
// by the jOOQ source code generator
var Tables = Java.type("org.jooq.db.h2.information_schema.Tables");
var t = Tables.TABLES;
var c = Tables.COLUMNS;

// This is the equivalent of Java's static imports
var count = DSL.count;
var row = DSL.row;

// We can now execute the following query:
print(
    DSL.using(conn)
        .select(t.TABLE_SCHEMA, t.TABLE_NAME, c.COLUMN_NAME)
        .from(t)
        .join(c)
        .on(row(t.TABLE_SCHEMA, t.TABLE_NAME)
            .eq(c.TABLE_SCHEMA, c.TABLE_NAME))
        .orderBy(t.TABLE_SCHEMA.asc(), t.TABLE_NAME.asc(), c.ORDINAL_POSITION.asc())
        .fetch()
);
```

More details about how to use jOOQ, JDBC, and SQL with Nashorn can be seen here.

### 3.9. jOOQ and Scala

As any other library, jOOQ can be easily used in Scala, taking advantage of the many Scala language features such as for example:

- Optional "." to dereference methods from expressions
- Optional "(" and ")" to delimit method argument lists
- Optional "," at the end of a Scala statement
- Type inference using "var" and "val" keywords
- Lambda expressions and for-comprehension syntax for record iteration and data type conversion

But jOOQ also leverages other useful Scala features, such as

- implicit defs for operator overloading
- Scala Macros (soon to come)

All of the above heavily improve jOOQ's querying DSL API experience for Scala developers.
A short example jOOQ application in Scala might look like this:

```scala
import collection.JavaConversions._ // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import java.sql.DriverManager           // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import org.jooq._                     // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import org.jooq.impl._                // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import org.jooq.impl.DSL._             // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import org.jooq.examples.scala.h2.Tables._ // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
import org.jooq.scalaextensions.Conversions._ // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result

object Test {                            // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = { // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.Result
    val c = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:h2:~/test", "sa", ""); // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
    val e = DSL.using(c, SQLDialect.H2);                              // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
    val x = AUTHOR as "x"                                            // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
    for (r <- e                                                      // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      select (                                                     // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        BOOK.ID * BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,                                  // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        BOOK.ID + BOOK.AUTHOR_ID * 3 + 4,                          // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        BOOK.TITLE || " abc" || " xy"                              // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      )                                                            // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      from BOOK                                                    // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      leftOuterJoin (                                              // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        select (x.ID, x.YEAR_OF_BIRTH)                             // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        from x                                                     // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        limit 1                                                    // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
        asTable x.getName()                                        // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      )                                                            // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      on BOOK.AUTHOR_ID === x.ID                                   // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      where (BOOK.ID <> 2)                                         // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      or (BOOK.TITLE in ("O Alquimista", "Brida"))                 // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      fetch                                                        // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
    ) {                                                             // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
      println(r)                                                   // Import implicit defs for iteration over org.jooq.ResultSet
    }
  }
}
```

For more details about jOOQ's Scala integration, please refer to the manual's section about SQL building with Scala.

### 3.10. jOOQ and Groovy

As any other library, jOOQ can be easily used in Groovy, taking advantage of the many Groovy language features such as for example:

- Optional ";" at the end of a Groovy statement
- Type inference for local variables

A short example jOOQ application in Groovy might look like this:

Note that while Groovy supports some means of operator overloading, we think that these means should be avoided in a jOOQ integration. For instance, a + b in Groovy maps to a formal a.plus(b) method invocation, and jOOQ provides the required synonyms in its API to help you write such expressions. Nonetheless, Groovy only offers little typesafety, and as such, operator overloading can lead to many runtime issues.

Another caveat of Groovy operator overloading is the fact that operators such as == or >= map to a.equals(b), a.compareTo(b) == 0, a.compareTo(b) >= 0 respectively. This behaviour does not make sense in a fluent API such as jOOQ.
3.11. jOOQ and Kotlin

As any other library, jOOQ can be easily used in Kotlin, taking advantage of the many Kotlin language features such as for example:

- Optional ´;´ at the end of a Kotlin statement
- Type inference for local variables

A short example jOOQ application in Kotlin might look like this:

Note that Kotlin supports some means of operator overloading. For instance, a + b in Kotlin maps to a formal a.plus(b) method invocation, and jOOQ provides the required synonyms in its API to help you write such expressions.

One particularly nice language feature is the fact that [square brackets] allow for accessing any object’s contents via get() and set() methods. Instead of using the above value1(), value2(), and value3() methods, we could also iterate as such:

A caveat of Kotlin operator overloading is the fact that operators such as == or >= map to a.equals(b), a.compareTo(b) == 0, a.compareTo(b) >= 0 respectively. This behaviour does not make sense in a fluent API such as jOOQ.

3.12. jOOQ and NoSQL

jOOQ users often get excited about jOOQ's intuitive API and would then wish for NoSQL support.

There are a variety of NoSQL databases that implement some sort of proprietary query language. Some of these query languages even look like SQL. Examples are JCR-SQL2, CQL (Cassandra Query Language), Cypher (Neo4j’s Query Language), and many more.

Mapping the jOOQ API onto these alternative query languages would be a very poor fit and a leaky abstraction. We believe in the power and expressivity of the SQL standard and its various dialects. Databases that extend this standard too much, or implement it not thoroughly enough are often not suitable targets for jOOQ. It would be better to build a new, dedicated API for just that one particular query language.

jOOQ is about SQL, and about SQL alone. Read more about our visions in the manual’s preface.

3.13. jOOQ and JPA

Just because you’re using jOOQ doesn’t mean you have to use it for everything!

When introducing jOOQ into an existing application that uses JPA, the common question is always: “Should we replace JPA by jOOQ?” and “How do we proceed doing that?”

Beware that jOOQ is not a replacement for JPA. Think of jOOQ as a complement. JPA (and ORMs in general) try to solve the object graph persistence problem. In short, this problem is about
- Loading an entity graph into client memory from a database
- Manipulating that graph in the client
- Storing the modification back to the database

As the above graph gets more complex, a lot of tricky questions arise like:

- What's the optimal order of SQL DML operations for loading and storing entities?
- How can we batch the commands more efficiently?
- How can we keep the transaction footprint as low as possible without compromising on ACID?
- How can we implement optimistic locking?

jOOQ only has some of the answers.

While jOOQ does offer updatable records that help running simple CRUD, a batch API, optimistic locking capabilities, jOOQ mainly focuses on executing actual SQL statements.

SQL is the preferred language of database interaction, when any of the following are given:

- You run reports and analytics on large data sets directly in the database
- You import / export data using ETL
- You run complex business logic as SQL queries

Whenever SQL is a good fit, jOOQ is a good fit. Whenever you're operating and persisting the object graph, JPA is a good fit.

And sometimes, it's best to combine both

### 3.14. Build your own

In order to build jOOQ (Open Source Edition) yourself, please download the sources from [https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ](https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ) and use Maven to build jOOQ, preferably in Eclipse. The jOOQ Open Source Edition requires Java 8+ to compile and run. The commercial jOOQ Editions require Java 8+ or Java 6+ to compile and run, depending on the distribution.

Some useful hints to build jOOQ yourself:
- Get the latest version of Git or EGit
- Get the latest version of Maven or M2E
- Check out the jOOQ sources from https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ
- Optionally, import Maven artefacts into an Eclipse workspace using the following command (see the maven-eclipse-plugin documentation for details):

  * mvn eclipse:eclipse

- Build the jooq-parent artefact by using any of these commands:

  * mvn clean package
    create .jar files in `${project.build.directory}`
  * mvn clean install
    install the .jar files in your local repository (e.g. ~/.m2)
  * mvn clean {goal} -Dmaven.test.skip=true
    don't run unit tests when building artefacts

### 3.15. jOOQ and backwards-compatibility

#### Semantic versioning

jOOQ's understanding of backwards compatibility is inspired by the rules of semantic versioning according to https://semver.org. Those rules impose a versioning scheme `[X].[Y].[Z]` that can be summarised as follows:

- If a patch release includes bugfixes, performance improvements and API-irrelevant new features, `[Z]` is incremented by one.
- If a minor release includes backwards-compatible, API-relevant new features, `[Y]` is incremented by one and `[Z]` is reset to zero.
- If a major release includes backwards-incompatible, API-relevant new features, `[X]` is incremented by one and `[Y]`, `[Z]` are reset to zero.

#### jOOQ's understanding of backwards-compatibility

Backwards-compatibility is important to jOOQ. You've chosen jOOQ as a strategic SQL engine and you don't want your SQL to break.

However, there are some elements of API evolution that would be considered backwards-incompatible in other APIs, but not in jOOQ. As discussed later on in the section about jOOQ's query DSL API, much of jOOQ's API is indeed an internal domain-specific language implemented mostly using Java interfaces. Adding language elements to these interfaces means any of these actions:
- Adding methods to the interface
- Overloading methods for convenience
- Changing the type hierarchy of interfaces (including raw type or binary compatibility implications)

It becomes obvious that it would be impossible to add new language elements (e.g. new SQL functions, new SELECT clauses) to the API without breaking any client code that actually implements those interfaces. Hence, the following rules should be observed:

- jOOQ's DSL interfaces should not be implemented by client code! Extend only those extension points that are explicitly documented as "extendable" (e.g. custom QueryParts).
- Generated code implements such interfaces and extends internal classes, and as such is recommended to be re-generated with a matching code generator version every time the runtime library is upgraded.
- Binary compatibility can be expected from patch releases, but not from minor releases as it is not practical to maintain binary compatibility in an internal DSL.
- Source compatibility can be expected from patch and minor releases, the exception being raw type compatibility (see #11879), and rare exceptions where API design is clearly lacking.
- Behavioural compatibility can be expected from patch and minor releases.
- Any jOOQ SPI XYZ that is meant to be implemented ships with a DefaultXYZ or AbstractXYZ, which can be used safely as a default implementation.

jOOQ-codegen and jOOQ-meta

While a reasonable amount of care is spent to maintain these two modules under the rules of semantic versioning, it may well be that minor releases introduce backwards-incompatible changes. This will be announced in the respective release notes and should be the exception.
4. SQL building

SQL is a declarative language that is hard to integrate into procedural, object-oriented, functional or any other type of programming languages. jOOQ's philosophy is to give SQL the credit it deserves and integrate SQL itself as an "internal domain specific language" directly into Java.

With this philosophy in mind, SQL building is the main feature of jOOQ. All other features (such as SQL execution and code generation) are mere convenience built on top of jOOQ's SQL building capabilities.

This section explains all about the various syntax elements involved with jOOQ's SQL building capabilities. For a complete overview of all syntax elements, please refer to the manual's sections about SQL to DSL mapping rules.

4.1. The query DSL type

jOOQ exposes a lot of interfaces and hides most implementation facts from client code. The reasons for this are:

- Interface-driven design. This allows for modelling queries in a fluent API most efficiently
- Reduction of complexity for client code.
- API guarantee. You only depend on the exposed interfaces, not concrete (potentially dialect-specific) implementations.

The org.jooq.impl.DSL class is the main class from where you will create all jOOQ objects. It serves as a static factory for table expressions, column expressions (or "fields"), conditional expressions and many other QueryParts.

The static query DSL API

With jOOQ 2.0, static factory methods have been introduced in order to make client code look more like SQL. Ideally, when working with jOOQ, you will simply static import all methods from the DSL class:

```java
import static org.jooq.impl.DSL.*;
```

Note, that when working with Eclipse, you could also add the DSL to your favourites. This will allow to access functions even more fluently:

```java
concat(trim(FIRST_NAME), trim(LAST_NAME));
// ... which is in fact the same as:
DSL.concat(DSL.trim(FIRST_NAME), DSL.trim(LAST_NAME));
```
4.1.1. DSL subclasses

There are a couple of subclasses for the general query DSL. Each SQL dialect has its own dialect-specific DSL. For instance, if you’re only using the MySQL dialect, you can choose to reference the MySQLDSL instead of the standard DSL:

The advantage of referencing a dialect-specific DSL lies in the fact that you have access to more proprietary RDMBS functionality. This may include:

- MySQL’s encryption functions
- PL/SQL constructs, pgplsql, or any other dialect’s ROUTINE-language (maybe in the future)

4.2. The DSLContext API

DSLContext references a `org.jooq.Configuration`, an object that configures jOOQ’s behaviour when executing queries (see SQL execution for more details). Unlike the static DSL, the DSLContext allow for creating SQL statements that are already “configured” and ready for execution.

Fluent creation of a DSLContext object

The DSLContext object can be created fluently from the DSL type:

```java
// Create it from a pre-existing configuration
DSLContext create = DSL.using(configuration);

// Create it from ad-hoc arguments
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
```

If you do not have a reference to a pre-existing Configuration object (e.g. created from `org.jooq.impl.DefaultConfiguration`), the various overloaded DSL.using() methods will create one for you.

Contents of a Configuration object

A Configuration can be supplied with these objects:
- org.jooq.SQLDialect: The dialect of your database. This may be any of the currently supported database types (see SQL Dialect for more details)
- org.jooq.conf.Settings: An optional runtime configuration (see Custom Settings for more details)
- org.jooq.ExecuteListenerProvider: An optional reference to a provider class that can provide execute listeners to jOOQ (see ExecuteListeners for more details)
- org.jooq.RecordListenerProvider: An optional reference to a provider class that can provide record listeners to jOOQ (see CRUD SPI: RecordListener for more details)
- org.jooq.RecordMapperProvider: An optional reference to a provider class that can provide record mappers to jOOQ (see for more details)
- Any of these:
  * java.sql.Connection: An optional JDBC Connection that will be re-used for the whole lifecycle of your Configuration (see Connection vs. DataSource for more details). For simplicity, this is the use-case referenced from this manual, most of the time.
  * java.sql.DataSource: An optional JDBC DataSource that will be re-used for the whole lifecycle of your Configuration. If you prefer using DataSources over Connections, jOOQ will internally fetch new Connections from your DataSource, conveniently closing them again after query execution. This is particularly useful in Java EE or Spring contexts (see Connection vs. DataSource for more details)
  * org.jooq.ConnectionProvider: A custom abstraction that is used by jOOQ to "acquire" and "release" connections. jOOQ will internally "acquire" new Connections from your ConnectionProvider, conveniently "releasing" them again after query execution. (see Connection vs. DataSource for more details)

Usage of DSLContext

Wrapping a Configuration object, a DSLContext can construct statements, for later execution. An example is given here:

```java
// The DSLContext is "configured" with a Connection and a SQLDialect
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);

// This select statement contains an internal reference to the DSLContext's Configuration:
Select<?> select = create.selectOne();

// Using the internally referenced Configuration, the select statement can now be executed:
Result<?> result = select.fetch();
```

Note that you do not need to keep a reference to a DSLContext. You may as well inline your local variable, and fluently execute a SQL statement as such:

```java
// Execute a statement from a single execution chain:
Result<?> result =
    DSL.using(connection, dialect)
    .select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.TITLE.like("Animal%"))
    .fetch();
```
4.2.1. SQL Dialect

While jOOQ tries to represent the SQL standard as much as possible, many features are vendor-specific to a given database and to its "SQL dialect". jOOQ models this using the `org.jooq.SQLDialect` enum type.

The SQL dialect is one of the main attributes of a `Configuration`. Queries created from `DSLContexts` will assume dialect-specific behaviour when rendering SQL and binding bind values.

Some parts of the jOOQ API are officially supported only by a given subset of the supported SQL dialects. For instance, the Oracle `CONNECT BY` clause, which is supported by the Oracle and CUBRID databases, is annotated with a `org.jooq.Support` annotation, as such:

```java
/**
 * Add an Oracle-specific <code>CONNECT BY</code> clause to the query
 */
@Support({ SQLDialect.CUBRID, SQLDialect.ORACLE })
SelectConnectByConditionStep<R> connectBy(Condition condition);
```

jOOQ API methods which are not annotated with the `org.jooq.Support` annotation, or which are annotated with the Support annotation, but without any SQL dialects can be safely used in all SQL dialects. An example for this is the `SELECT statement` factory method:

```java
/**
 * Create a new DSL select statement.
 */
@Support
SelectSelectStep<R> select(Field<?>... fields);
```

jOOQ's SQL clause emulation capabilities

The aforementioned Support annotation does not only designate, which databases natively support a feature. It also indicates that a feature is emulated by jOOQ for some databases lacking this feature. An example of this is the `DISTINCT predicate`, a predicate syntax defined by SQL:1999 and implemented only by H2, HSQLDB, and Postgres:

```
A IS DISTINCT FROM B
```

Nevertheless, the IS DISTINCT FROM predicate is supported by jOOQ in all dialects, as its semantics can be expressed with an equivalent `CASE expression`. For more details, see the manual's section about the `DISTINCT predicate`.

jOOQ and the Oracle SQL dialect

Oracle SQL is much more expressive than many other SQL dialects. It features many unique keywords, clauses and functions that are out of scope for the SQL standard. Some examples for this are

- The `CONNECT BY` clause, for hierarchical queries
- The `PIVOT` keyword for creating PIVOT tables
- `Packages`, `object-oriented user-defined types`, `member procedures` as described in the section about `stored procedures and functions`
- Advanced analytical functions as described in the section about `window functions`
jOOQ has a historic affinity to Oracle's SQL extensions. If something is supported in Oracle SQL, it has a high probability of making it into the jOOQ API.

4.2.2. SQL Dialect Family

In jOOQ 3.1, the notion of a SQLDialect.family() was introduced, in order to group several similar SQL dialects into a common family. An example for this is SQL Server, which is supported by jOOQ in various versions:

- **SQL Server**: The "version-less" SQL Server version. This always maps to the latest supported version of SQL Server
- **SQL Server 2012**: The SQL Server version 2012
- **SQL Server 2008**: The SQL Server version 2008

In the above list, SQLSERVER is both a dialect and a family of three dialects. This distinction is used internally by jOOQ to distinguish whether to use the OFFSET .. FETCH clause (SQL Server 2012), or whether to emulate it using ROW_NUMBER() OVER() (SQL Server 2008).

4.2.3. Connection vs. DataSource

Interact with JDBC Connections

While you can use jOOQ for SQL building only, you can also run queries against a JDBC java.sql.Connection. Internally, jOOQ creates java.sql.Statement or java.sql.PreparedStatement objects from such a Connection, in order to execute statements. The normal operation mode is to provide a Configuration with a JDBC Connection, whose lifecycle you will control yourself. This means that jOOQ will not actively close connections, rollback or commit transactions.

Note, in this case, jOOQ will internally use a org.jooq.impl.DefaultConnectionProvider, which you can reference directly if you prefer that. The DefaultConnectionProvider exposes various transaction-control methods, such as commit(), rollback(), etc.

Interact with JDBC DataSources

If you're in a Java EE or Spring context, however, you may wish to use a javax.sql.DataSource instead. Connections obtained from such a DataSource will be closed after query execution by jOOQ. The semantics of such a close operation should be the returning of the connection into a connection pool, not the actual closing of the underlying connection. Typically, this makes sense in an environment using distributed JTA transactions.

Note, in this case, jOOQ will internally use a org.jooq.impl.DataSourceConnectionProvider, which you can reference directly if you prefer that.

Inject custom behaviour

If your specific environment works differently from any of the above approaches, you can inject your own custom implementation of a ConnectionProvider into jOOQ. This is the API contract you have to fulfil:
4.2.4. Custom data

In advanced use cases of integrating your application with jOOQ, you may want to put custom data into your Configuration, which you can then access from your...

- Custom ExecuteListeners
- Custom QueryParts

Here is an example of how to use the custom data API. Let’s assume that you have written an ExecuteListener, that prevents INSERT statements, when a given flag is set to true:

```java
public class NoInsertListener extends DefaultExecuteListener {
    @Override
    public void start(ExecuteContext ctx) {
        // This listener is active only, when your custom flag is set to true
        if (Boolean.TRUE.equals(ctx.configuration().data("com.example.my-namespace.no-inserts"))) {
            // If active, fail this execution, if an INSERT statement is being executed
            if (ctx.query() instanceof Insert) {
                throw new DataAccessException("No INSERT statements allowed");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

See the manual’s section about ExecuteListeners to learn more about how to implement an ExecuteListener.

Now, the above listener can be added to your Configuration, but you will also need to pass the flag to the Configuration, in order for the listener to work:

```java
// Create your Configuration
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(dialect);

// Set a new execute listener provider onto the configuration:
configuration.set(new DefaultExecuteListenerProvider(new NoInsertListener()));

// Use any String literal to identify your custom data
configuration.data("com.example.my-namespace.no-inserts", true);

// Try to execute an INSERT statement
try {
    DSL.using(configuration)
        .insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
        .values(1, "Orwell")
        .execute();
    // You shouldn’t get here
    Assert.fail();
} catch (DataAccessException expected) {
    Assert.assertEquals("No INSERT statements allowed", expected.getMessage());
}
```

Using the data() methods, you can store and retrieve custom data in your Configurations.
4.2.5. Custom ExecuteListeners

ExecuteListeners are a useful tool to...

- implement custom logging
- apply triggers written in Java
- collect query execution statistics

ExecuteListeners are hooked into your Configuration by returning them from an org.jooq.ExecuteListenerProvider:

```java
// Create your Configuration
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(dialect);

// Hook your listener providers into the configuration:
configuration.set(
    new DefaultExecuteListenerProvider(new MyFirstListener()),
    new DefaultExecuteListenerProvider(new PerformanceLoggingListener()),
    new DefaultExecuteListenerProvider(new NoInsertListener())
);
```

See the manual's section about ExecuteListeners to see examples of such listener implementations.

4.2.6. Custom Unwrappers

JDBC knows the java.sql.Wrapper API, which is implemented by all JDBC types in order to be able to "unwrap" a native driver implementation for any given type. For example:

```java
// This may be some proxy from a connection pool
Connection c = getConnection();

// Sometimes, we want the native driver connection instance
OracleConnection oc = c.unwrap(OracleConnection.class);
Array array = oc.createARRAY("ARRAY_TYPE", new Object[] { "a", "b" });
```

jOOQ internally makes similar calls occasionally. For this, it needs to unwrap the native java.sql.Connection or java.sql.PreparedStatement instance. Unfortunately, not all third party libraries correctly implement the Wrapper API contract, so this unwrapping might not work. The org.jooq.Unwrapper SPI is designed to allow for custom implementations to be injected into jOOQ configurations:

```java
// Your jOOQ configuration
Configuration c1 = getConfiguration();
Configuration c2 = c1.derive(new Unwrapper() {
    @Override
    public <T> T unwrap(Wrapper wrapper, Class<T> iface) {
        try {
            if (wrapper instanceof Connection)
                // ...
            else if (wrapper instanceof Statement)
                // ...
            else
                wrapper.unwrap(iface);
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            // ...
        }
    }
});

// Work with the derived configuration, where needed
DSL.using(c2).fetch("...");
```
4.2.7. Custom Settings

The jOOQ Configuration allows for some optional configuration elements to be used by advanced users. The \texttt{org.jooq.conf.Settings} class is a JAXB-annotated type, that can be provided to a Configuration in several ways:

- In the DSLContext constructor (\texttt{DSL.using()}). This will override default settings below
- in the \texttt{org.jooq.impl.DefaultConfiguration} constructor. This will override default settings below
- From a location specified by a JVM parameter: \texttt{-Dorg.jooq.settings}
- From the classpath at /jooq-settings.xml
- From the settings defaults, as specified in \url{https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-runtime-3.12.4.xsd}

The most specific settings for a given context will apply.

If you wish to configure your settings through XML, but explicitly load them for a given Configuration, you can do so as well, using JAXB:

```java
Settings settings = JAXB.unmarshal(new File("/path/to/settings.xml"), Settings.class);
```

Example

For example, if you want to indicate to jOOQ, that it should inline all bind variables, and execute static \texttt{java.sql.Statement} instead of binding its variables to \texttt{java.sql.PreparedStatement}, you can do so by creating the following DSLContext:

```java
Settings settings = new Settings();
settings.setStatementType(StatementType.STATIC_STATEMENT);
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect, settings);
```

More details

Please refer to the jOOQ runtime configuration XSD for more details: \url{https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-runtime-3.12.4.xsd}

4.2.7.1. Auto-attach Records

By default, all records fetched through jOOQ are "attached" to the \texttt{configuration} that created them. This allows for features like \texttt{updatable records} as can be seen here:

```java
AuthorRecord author =
DSL.using(configuration) // This configuration will be attached to any record produced by the below query.
.selectFrom(AUTHOR)
.where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(1))
.fetchOne();
author.setLastName("Smith");
author.store(); // This store call operates on the "attached" configuration.
```
In some cases (e.g. when serialising records), it may be desirable not to attach the Configuration that created a record to the record. This can be achieved with the attachRecords setting:

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()  
  .withAttachRecords(false); // Defaults to true
```

### 4.2.7.2. Backslash Escaping

Some databases (mainly MySQL and MariaDB) unfortunately chose to go an alternative, non-SQL-standard route when escaping string literals. Here's an example of how to escape a string containing apostrophes in different dialects:

```sql
SELECT 'I''m sure this is OK' AS val             -- Standard SQL escaping of apostrophe by doubling it.
SELECT 'I\\'m certain this causes trouble' AS val -- Vendor-specific escaping of apostrophe by using a backslash.
```

As most databases don't support backslash escaping (and MySQL also allows for turning it off!), jOOQ by default also doesn't support it when inlining bind variables. However, this can lead to SQL injection vulnerabilities and syntax errors when not dealing with it carefully!

This feature is turned on by default and for historic reasons for MySQL and MariaDB.

- **DEFAULT** (the - surprise! - default): Turns the feature ON for MySQL and MariaDB and OFF for all other dialects
- **ON**: Turn the feature on.
- **OFF**: Turn the feature off.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()  
  .withBackslashEscaping(BackslashEscaping.OFF); // Default to DEFAULT
```

### 4.2.7.3. Execute Logging

The `executeLogging` setting turns off the default logging implemented through `org.jooq.tools.LoggerListener`.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()  
  .withExecuteLogging(false); // Defaults to true
```
4.2.7.4. Fetch Warnings

Apart from JDBC exceptions, there is also the possibility to handle `java.sql.SQLWarning`, which are made available to jOOQ users through the `java.sql.ExecuteListener` SPI and the `log`. Users who do not wish to get these notifications (e.g. for performance reasons), may turn off fetching of warnings through the `fetchWarnings` setting:

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withFetchWarnings(false); // Defaults to true
```

4.2.7.5. Identifier style

By default, jOOQ will always generate quoted names for all identifiers (even if this manual omits this for readability).

For instance:

```sql
SELECT "TABLE"."COLUMN" FROM "TABLE" -- SQL standard style
SELECT `TABLE`.`COLUMN` FROM `TABLE` -- MySQL style
SELECT [TABLE].[COLUMN] FROM [TABLE] -- SQL Server style
```

Quoting has the following effect on identifiers in most (but not all) databases:

- It allows for using reserved names as object names, e.g. a table called "FROM" is usually possible only when quoted.
- It allows for using special characters in object names, e.g. a column called "FIRST NAME" can be achieved only with quoting.
- It turns what are mostly case-insensitive identifiers into case-sensitive ones, e.g. "name" and "NAME" are different identifiers, whereas name and NAME are not. Please consider your database manual to learn what the proper default case and default case sensitivity is.

The `renderQuotedNames` and `renderNameCase` settings allow for overriding the name of all identifiers in jOOQ to a consistent style. Possible options are:

`RenderQuotedNames`

- ALWAYS: This will quote all identifiers.
- EXPLICIT_DEFAULT_QUOTED: This will quote all identifiers, which are not explicitly unquoted using `DSL.unquotedName()`.
- EXPLICIT_DEFAULT_UNQUOTED: This will not quote any identifiers, unless they are explicitly quoted using `DSL.quotedName()`.
- NEVER: This will not quote any identifiers.
RenderNameCase

- AS_IS: This will generate all names in their proper case.
- LOWER: This will transform all names to lower case.
- LOWER_IF_UNQUOTED: This will transform all names to lower case if the name is unquoted.
- UPPER: This will transform all names to upper case.
- UPPER_IF_UNQUOTED: This will transform all names to upper case if the name is unquoted.

The two flags are independent of one another. If your database supports quoted, case sensitive identifiers, then using LOWER or UPPER on quoted identifiers may not work.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderQuotedNames(RenderQuotedNames.EXPLICIT_DEFAULT_UNQUOTED) // Defaults to EXPLICIT_DEFAULT_QUOTED
    .withRenderNameCase(RenderNameCase.LOWER_IF_UNQUOTED); // Defaults to AS_IS
```

The behaviour of this setting is influenced by the `renderLocale` setting.

### 4.2.7.6. Inline Threshold

Previous sections showed how the SQL generation of bind values can be controlled, e.g. by forcing them to be inlined, or by running a static JDBC statement.

Sometimes, inlining needs to be enforced dynamically, depending on the query content. This is the case when there are a great number of bind variables. Known vendor-specific limits are:

- Access : 768
- Ingres : 1024
- Oracle : 32767
- PostgreSQL : 32767
- SQLite : 999
- SQL Server : 2100
- Sybase ASE : 2000

By default, jOOQ will automatically inline all bind variables in any SQL statement, once these thresholds have been reached. However, it is possible to override this default and provide a setting to re-define a global threshold for all dialects.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withInlineThreshold(100); // Defaults to 0, which means the default thresholds are applied
```

### 4.2.7.7. IN-list Padding

Databases that feature a cursor cache / statement cache (e.g. Oracle, SQL Server, DB2, etc.) are highly optimised for prepared statement re-use. When a client sends a prepared statement to the server, the
server will go to the cache and look up whether there already exists a previously calculated execution plan for the statement (i.e. the SQL string). This is called a "soft-parse" (in Oracle). If not, the execution plan is calculated on the fly. This is called a "hard-parse" (in Oracle).

Preventing hard-parses is extremely important in high throughput OLTP systems where queries are usually not very complex but are run millions of times in a short amount of time. Using bind variables, this is usually not a problem, with the exception of the \texttt{IN} predicate, which generates different SQL strings even when using bind variables:

\begin{verbatim}
-- All of these are different SQL statements:
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
\end{verbatim}

This problem may not be obvious to Java / jOOQ developers, as they are always produced from the same jOOQ statement:

\begin{verbatim}
// All of these are the same jOOQ statement
DSL.using(configuration)
.select()
.from(AUTHOR)
.where(AUTHOR.ID.in(collection))
.fetch();
\end{verbatim}

Depending on the possible sizes of the collection, it may be worth exploring using arrays or temporary tables as a workaround, or to reuse the original query that produced the set of IDs in the first place (through a semi-join). But sometimes, this is not possible. In this case, users can opt in to a third workaround: enabling the \texttt{inListPadding} setting. If enabled, jOOQ will "pad" the \texttt{IN} list to a length that is a power of two (configurable with \texttt{Settings.inListPadBase}). So, the original queries would look like this instead:

\begin{verbatim}
-- Original
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
-- Padded
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
\end{verbatim}

This technique will drastically reduce the number of possible SQL strings without impairing too much the usual cases where the \texttt{IN} list is small. When padding, the last bind variable will simply be repeated many times.

Usually, there is a better way - use this as a last resort!

Example configuration

\begin{verbatim}
Settings settings = new Settings()
 .withInListPadding(true) // Default to false
 .withInListPadBase(4);   // Default to 2
\end{verbatim}

4.2.7.8. JDBC Flags

JDBC statements feature a couple of flags that influence the execution of such a statement. Each of these flags can be configured through jOOQ's \texttt{org.jooq.Query} and \texttt{org.jooq.ResultQuery} on a statement-per-statement basis, but there's also the possibility to centrally specify a value for these flags. These are the three flags:
- `queryTimeout`: The JDBC statement timeout in seconds. Corresponds to `Query.queryTimeout()` or `Statement.setQueryTimeout()`
- `maxRows`: The maximum number of rows returned by the JDBC statement. Corresponds to `ResultQuery.maxRows()` or `Statement.setMaxRows()`
- `fetchSize`: The number of rows to be buffered by the JDBC ResultSet. Corresponds to `ResultQuery.fetchSize()` or `Statement.setFetchSize()`

All of these flags are JDBC-only features with no direct effect on jOOQ. jOOQ only passes them through to the underlying statement.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withQueryTimeout(5)
    .withQueryPoolable(DEFAULT)
    .withMaxRows(1000)
    .withFetchSize(20);
```

### 4.2.7.9. Keyword style

In all SQL dialects, keywords are case insensitive, and this is also the default in jOOQ, which mostly generates lower-case keywords. Users may wish to adapt this and they have these options for the `renderKeywordCase` setting:

- **AS_IS** (the default): Generate keywords as they are defined in the codebase (mostly lower case).
- **LOWER**: Generate keywords in lower case.
- **UPPER**: Generate keywords in upper case.
- **PASCAL**: Generate keywords in pascal case.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderKeywordCase(RenderKeywordCase.UPPER); // Defaults to AS_IS
```

### 4.2.7.10. Listener Invocation Order

jOOQ offers a variety of SPIs in the [Configuration](#) object. Some of those SPIs are event listeners, that can listen to "start" and "end" events, such as for example the `ExecuteListener` that listens to the query execution lifecycle.

When registering multiple listeners of a type, the invocation order may be relevant as custom listeners might communicate with each other. In such a case, the following settings allow for overriding the invocation order of "start" and "end" events for each type of listener:

Example configuration
4.2.7.11. Locales

When doing locale sensitive operations, such as upper casing or lower casing a name (see Name styles), then it may be important in some areas to be able to specify the java.util.Locale for the operation.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withTransactionListenerStartInvocationOrder(DEFAULT) // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withTransactionListenerEndInvocationOrder(REVERSE)   // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withVisitListenerStartInvocationOrder(DEFAULT)       // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withVisitListenerEndInvocationOrder(REVERSE)         // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withRecordListenerStartInvocationOrder(DEFAULT)      // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withRecordListenerEndInvocationOrder(REVERSE)        // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withExecuteListenerStartInvocationOrder(DEFAULT)     // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withExecuteListenerEndInvocationOrder(REVERSE);      // Defaults to DEFAULT
```

4.2.7.12. Map JPA Annotations

The org.jooq.impl.DefaultRecordMapper supports basic JPA mapping (mostly @Table and @Column annotations). Looking up these annotations costs a slight extra overhead (mostly taken care of through reflection caching). It can be turned off using the mapJPAAnnotations setting:

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withMapJPAAnnotations(false); // Defaults to true
```

4.2.7.13. Object qualification

By default, jOOQ fully qualifies all objects with their catalog and schema names, if such qualification is made available by the code generator.

For instance, the following SQL statement containing full qualification may be produced by jOOQ code with seemingly no qualification:

```sql
-- Full qualification on columns and tables
SELECT catalog.schema.table.column
FROM catalog.schema.table
DSL.using(configuration)
    .select(TABLE.COLUMN) // Column only qualified with table
    .from(TABLE)          // No qualification on table
```

While the jOOQ code is also implicitly fully qualified (see implied imports), it may not be desireable to use fully qualified object names in SQL. The renderCatalog and renderSchema settings are used for this.

Example configuration
More sophisticated multitenancy approaches are available through the render mapping feature.

### 4.2.7.14. Optimistic Locking

There are two settings governing the behaviour of the jOOQ optimistic locking feature:

- `updateRecordVersion`: Whether `UpdatableRecord` instances should modify the record version prior to storing the record. This feature is independent of, but related to optimistic locking.
- `updateRecordTimestamp`: Whether `UpdatableRecord` instances should modify the record timestamp prior to storing the record. This feature is independent of, but related to optimistic locking.
- `executeWithOptimisticLocking`: This allows for turning off the feature entirely.
- `executeWithOptimisticLockingExcludeUnversioned`: This allows for turning off the feature for updatable records who are not explicitly versioned.

**Example configuration**

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withUpdateRecordVersion(true)  // Defaults to true
    .withUpdateRecordTimestamp(true)  // Defaults to true
    .withExecuteWithOptimisticLocking(true)  // Defaults to false
    .withExecuteWithOptimisticLockingExcludeUnversioned(false);  // Defaults to false
```

For more details, please refer to the manual's section about the optimistic locking feature.

### 4.2.7.15. Parameter name prefix

When choosing a `ParameterType.NAMED` to produce named parameters, the default is to use a colon as a prefix to the parameter name.

For example:

```sql
-- NAMED
SELECT FIRST_NAME || :1 FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID = :x
```

Depending on how the named parameters are interpreted, this default is not optimal. A better character might be the $ sign, e.g. in PostgreSQL or R2DBC. For this, the `renderNamedParamPrefix` setting can be used:

**Example configuration**

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderNamedParamPrefix("$");  // Defaults to ":"
```
4.2.7.16. Parameter types

Bind values or bind parameters come in different flavours in different SQL databases. JDBC standardises on their syntax by allowing only ? (question mark) characters as placeholders for bind variables. Thus, jOOQ, by default, generates ? placeholders for JDBC consumptions. Users who wish to use jOOQ with a different backend than JDBC can specify that all jOOQ bind values, including indexed parameters and named parameters, generate alternative strings, other than ?.

These are the current options:

- INDEXED (the default): Generates indexed parameter placeholders using ?.
- NAMED: Generates named parameter placeholders, such as :param for parameters that are named explicitly or :1 for unnamed, indexed parameters.
- NAMED_OR_INLINED: Generates named parameter placeholders for parameters that are named explicitly and inlines all unnamed parameters.
- INLINED: Inlines all parameters.

An example:

```
-- INDEXED
SELECT FIRST_NAME || ? FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID = ?

-- NAMED
SELECT FIRST_NAME || :1 FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID = :x

-- NAMED_OR_INLINED
SELECT FIRST_NAME || 'x' FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID = :x

-- INLINED
SELECT FIRST_NAME || 'x' FROM AUTHOR WHERE ID = 42
```

Param<String> x = val("x");
Param<Integer> i = param("x", 42);
DSL.using(configuration)
    .select(FIRST_NAME.concat(x))
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .where(ID.eq(i))
    .fetch();

Example configuration

```
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withParamType(ParamType.NAMED); // Defaults to INDEXED
```

The following setting `statementType` may override this setting.

4.2.7.17. Parser Configuration

The [SQL Parser API](#) ships with a variety of settings that govern its behaviour. These settings include:
- **parseDialect**: The parser input dialect. This dialect is used to decide what vendor specific grammar should be applied in case of ambiguities that cannot be resolved from the context.
- **parseIgnoreComments**: Using this flag, the parser can ignore certain sections that would otherwise be executed by RDBMS. Everything between an parseIgnoreCommentStart and the parseIgnoreCommentStop token will be ignored.
- **parseIgnoreCommentStart**: The token that delimits the beginning of a section to be ignored by jOOQ. Ideally, this token is placed inside of a SQL comment.
- **parseIgnoreCommentStop**: The token that delimits the end of a section to be ignored by jOOQ. Ideally, this token is placed inside of a SQL comment.
- **parseSearchPath**: The search path to look up unqualified identifiers to be used when using parseWithMetaLookups. Most dialects support a single schema on their search path (the CURRENT_SCHEMA). PostgreSQL supports a 'search_path', which allows for listing multiple schemata to use to look up unqualified tables, procedures, etc. in.
- **parseUnsupportedSyntax**: The parser can parse some syntax that jOOQ does not support. By default, such syntax is ignored. Use this flag if you want to fail in such cases.
- **parseUnknownFunctions**: The parser only parses "known" (to jOOQ) built in functions, and fails otherwise. This flag allows for parsing any built in function using a standard func_name(arg1, arg2, ...) syntax.
- **parseWithMetaLookups**: Whether org.jooq.Meta should be used to look up meta information such as schemas, tables, columns, column types, etc.

An example of using the parseIgnoreComments feature:

```java
/* jooq ignore start */
CREATE SCHEMA s1;
SET SCHEMA s1;
/* jooq ignore stop */
/* jooq ignore start */ -- /* jooq ignore stop */ CREATE SCHEMA s2;
/* jooq ignore start */ -- /* jooq ignore stop */ SET SCHEMA s2;
CREATE TABLE t (i INTEGER);
/* jooq ignore stop */
/* jooq ignore start */
CREATE SCHEMA s2;
SET SCHEMA s2;
CREATE TABLE t (i INTEGER);
```

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withParseDialect(SQLSERVER)                         // Defaults to DEFAULT
    .withParseWithMetaLookups(THROW_ON_FAILURE)          // Defaults to OFF
    .withParseSearchPath(new ParseSearchSchemata().withSchema("PUBLIC"),
                         new ParseSearchSchemata().withSchema("TEST"))
    .withParseUnsupportedSyntax(FAIL)                    // Defaults to IGNORE
    .withParseUnknownFunctions(IGNORE)                   // Defaults to FAIL
    .withParseIgnoreCommentStart("<ignore>")             // Defaults to ";
    .withParseIgnoreCommentStop("</ignore>")            // Defaults to ";
```

### 4.2.7.18. Reflection caching

All operations of the DefaultRecordMapper are cached in the Configuration by default for improved mapping and reflection speed. Users who prefer to override this cache, or work with their own custom record mapper provider may wish to turn off the out-of-the-box caching feature.

Example configuration
4.2.7.19. Return all columns on store

When using the updatable records feature, jOOQ always fetches the generated identity value, if such a value is available and if the return identity on store feature is enabled (it is, by default).

The identity value is not the only value that is generated by default. Specifically, there may be triggers that are used for auditing or other reasons, which generate LAST_UPDATE or LAST_UPDATE_BY values in a record. Users who wish to also automatically fetch these values after all store(), insert(), or update() calls may do so by specifying the returnAllOnUpdatableRecord setting. This setting depends on the availability of INSERT .. RETURNING, UPDATE .. RETURNING, and DELETE .. RETURNING statements, which are not available from all databases, in case of which a refresh() call may be issued, creating a separate round trip to the server.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withReturnAllOnUpdatableRecord(true); // Defaults to false
```

4.2.7.20. Return Identity Value On Store

When using the updatable records feature, jOOQ by default fetches the generated identity value. In some situations, it is desirable for this feature to be turned off using the following flag:

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withReturnIdentityOnUpdatableRecord(false); // Defaults to true
```

4.2.7.21. Runtime schema and table mapping

Most SQL object types are qualified with a org.jooq.Catalog and org.jooq.Schema. In multi-tenant application, users may want to map these identifier namespaces to something other than the default.

Mapping your DEV schema to a productive environment

You may wish to design your database in a way that you have several instances of your schema. This is useful when you want to cleanly separate data belonging to several customers / organisation units / branches / users and put each of those entities' data in a separate database or schema.

In our AUTHOR example this would mean that you provide a book reference database to several companies, such as My Book World and Books R Us. In that case, you'll probably have a schema setup like this:
- **DEV**: Your development schema. This will be the schema that you base code generation upon, with jOOQ
- **MY_BOOK_WORLD**: The schema instance for My Book World
- **BOOKS_R_US**: The schema instance for Books R Us

### Mapping DEV to MY_BOOK_WORLD with jOOQ

When a user from My Book World logs in, you want them to access the MY_BOOK_WORLD schema using classes generated from DEV. This can be achieved with the `org.jooq.conf.RenderMapping` class, that you can equip your Configuration's `settings` with. Take the following example:

**Example configuration**

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderMapping(new RenderMapping()
        .withSchemata(
            new MappedSchema().withInput("DEV")
                .withOutput("MY_BOOK_WORLD"),
            new MappedSchema().withInput("LOG")
                .withOutput("MY_BOOK_WORLD_LOG"));
```

**XML configuration**

```xml
<settings xmlns="http://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-runtime-3.12.4.xsd">
  <renderMapping>
    <schemata>
      <schema>
        <input>DEV</input>
        <output>MY_BOOK_WORLD</output>
      </schema>
      <schema>
        <input>LOG</input>
        <output>MY_BOOK_WORLD_LOG</output>
      </schema>
    </schemata>
  </renderMapping>
</settings>
```

The query executed with a Configuration equipped with the above mapping will in fact produce this SQL statement:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM MY_BOOK_WORLD.AUTHOR
DSL.using(connection, dialect, settings)
    .selectFrom(DEV.AUTHOR)
```

This works because AUTHOR was generated from the DEV schema, which is mapped to the MY_BOOK_WORLD schema by the above settings.

### Mapping of tables

Not only schemata can be mapped, but also tables. If you are not the owner of the database your application connects to, you might need to install your schema with some sort of prefix to every table. In our examples, this might mean that you will have to map DEV.AUTHOR to something `MY_BOOK_WORLD.MY_APP__AUTHOR`, where `MY_APP__` is a prefix applied to all of your tables. This can be achieved by creating the following mapping:

**Example configuration**

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderMapping(new RenderMapping()
        .withSchemata(
            new MappedSchema().withInput("DEV")
                .withOutput("MY_BOOK_WORLD"),
            new MappedSchema().withInput("LOG")
                .withOutput("MY_BOOK_WORLD_LOG"));
```
Table mapping and schema mapping can be applied independently, by specifying several MappedSchema entries in the above configuration. jOOQ will process them in order of appearance and map at first match. Note that you can always omit a MappedSchema's output value, in case of which, only the table mapping is applied.

Using regular expressions

All of the above examples were using 1:1 constant name mappings where the input and output schema or table names are fixed by the configuration. With jOOQ 3.8, regular expression can be used as well for mapping, for example:

Example configuration

```
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withRenderMapping(new RenderMapping()
        .withSchemata(
            new MappedSchema().withInputExpression(Pattern.compile("DEV_(.*)"))
                .withOutput("PROD_$1")
                .withTables(
                    new MappedTable().withInputExpression(Pattern.compile("DEV_(.*)"))
                        .withOutput("PROD_$1")))
);```
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4.2.7.22. Scalar subqueries for stored functions

The only difference to the constant version is that the input field is replaced by the inputExpression field of type `java.util.regex.Pattern`, in case of which the meaning of the output field is a pattern replacement, not a constant replacement.

Hard-wiring mappings at code-generation time

Note that the manual's section about code generation schema mapping explains how you can hardwire your catalog, schema and table mappings at code generation time.

Limitations

Mapped objects need to be known to the JOOQ `org.jooq.RenderContext`, which means that for example plain SQL templates and their contents cannot be mapped. See also features requiring code generation for more details.

4.2.7.22. Scalar subqueries for stored functions

This setting is useful mostly for the Oracle database, which implements a feature called scalar subquery caching, which is a good tool to avoid the expensive PL/SQL-to-SQL context switch when predicates make use of stored function calls.

With this setting in place, all stored function calls embedded in SQL statements will be wrapped in a scalar subquery:

```java
SELECT (SELECT my_package.format(LANGUAGE_ID) FROM dual)
FROM BOOK

DSL.using(configuration)
.select(MyPackage.format(BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID))
.from(BOOK)
```

If our table contains thousands of books, but only a dozen of LANGUAGE_ID values, then with scalar subquery caching, we can avoid most of the function calls and cache the result per LANGUAGE_ID.

Example configuration

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
   .withRenderScalarSubqueriesForStoredFunctions(true);
```
4.2.7.23. Statement Type

JDBC knows two types of statements:

- java.sql.PreparedStatement: This allows for sending bind variables to the server. jOOQ uses prepared statements by default.
- java.sql.Statement: Also "static statement". These do not support bind variables and may be useful for one-shot commands like DDL statements.

The statementType setting allows for overriding the default of using prepared statements internally. There are two possible options for this setting:

- PREPARED_STATEMENT (the default): Use prepared statements.
- STATIC_STATEMENT: Use static statements. This enforces the paramType == INLINED. See parameter types

Example configuration

```
Settings settings = new Settings()
  .withStatementType(StatementType.STATIC_STATEMENT); // Defaults to PREPARED_STATEMENT
```

4.2.7.24. Updatable Primary Keys

In most database design guidelines, primary key values are expected to never change - an assumption that is essential to a normalised database.

As always, there are exceptions to these rules, and users may wish to allow for updatable primary key values in the updatable records feature (note: any value can always be updated through ordinary update statements). An example:

```
AuthorRecord author =
  DSL.using(configuration) // This configuration will be attached to any record produced by the below query.
  .selectFrom(AUTHOR)
  .where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(1))
  .fetchOne();
author.setId(2);
author.store(); // The behaviour of this store call is governed by the updatablePrimaryKeys flag
```

The above store call depends on the value of the updatablePrimaryKeys flag:

- false (the default): Since immutability of primary keys is assumed, the store call will create a new record (a copy) with the new primary key value.
- true: Since mutability of primary keys is allowed, the store call will change the primary key value from 1 to 2.

Example configuration
4.2.8. Thread safety

`org.jooq.Configuration`, and by consequence `org.jooq.DSLContext`, make no thread safety guarantees, but by carefully observing a few rules, they can be shared in a thread safe way. We encourage sharing Configuration instances, because they contain caches for work not worth repeating, such as reflection field and method lookups for `org.jooq.impl.DefaultRecordMapper`. If you're using Spring or CDI for dependency injection, you will want to be able to inject a DSLContext instance everywhere you use it.

The following needs to be considered when attempting to share Configuration and DSLContext among threads:

- Configuration is mutable for historic reasons. Calls to various Configuration.set() methods must be avoided after initialisation, should a Configuration (and by consequence DSLContext) instance be shared among threads. If you wish to modify some elements of a Configuration for single use, use the Configuration.derive() methods instead, which create a copy.
- Configuration components, such as `org.jooq.conf.Settings` are mutable as well. The same rules for modification apply here.
- Configuration allows for supplying user-defined SPI implementations (see above for examples). All of these must be thread safe as well, for their wrapping Configuration to be thread safe. If you are using a `org.jooq.impl.DataSourceConnectionProvider`, for instance, you must make sure that your `javax.sql.DataSource` is thread safe as well. This is usually the case when you use a third party connection pool.

As can be seen above, Configuration was designed to work in a thread safe way, despite it not making any such guarantee.

4.3. SQL Statements (DML)

jOOQ currently supports 5 types of SQL statements. All of these statements are constructed from a DSLContext instance with an optional JDBC Connection or DataSource. If supplied with a Connection or DataSource, they can be executed. Depending on the query type, executed queries can return results.

4.3.1. jOOQ's DSL and model API

jOOQ ships with its own DSL (or Domain Specific Language) that emulates SQL in Java. This means, that you can write SQL statements almost as if Java natively supported it, just like .NET's C# does with LINQ to SQL.

Here is an example to illustrate what that means:

```java
Settings settings = new Settings()
    .withUpdatablePrimaryKeys(true); // Defaults to false
```
4.3.1. jOOQ's DSL and model API

We'll see how the aliasing works later in the section about aliased tables.

jOOQ as an internal domain specific language in Java (a.k.a. the DSL API)

Many other frameworks have similar APIs with similar feature sets. Yet, what makes jOOQ special is its informal BNF notation modelling a unified SQL dialect suitable for many vendor-specific dialects, and implementing that BNF notation as a hierarchy of interfaces in Java. This concept is extremely powerful, when using jOOQ with IDE syntax auto completion. Not only can you code much faster, your SQL code will be compile-checked to a certain extent. An example of a DSL query equivalent to the previous one is given here:

```java
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
Result<Record> result = create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR.as("a"))
    .join(BOOK).on(a.ID.eq(b.AUTHOR_ID))
    .where(a.YEAR_OF_BIRTH.gt(1920))
    .and(a.FIRST_NAME.eq("Paulo"))
    .orderBy(b.TITLE)
    .fetch();
```

Unlike other, simpler frameworks that use "fluent APIs" or "method chaining", jOOQ's BNF-based interface hierarchy will not allow bad query syntax. The following will not compile, for instance:

```java
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
Result<?> result = create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .join(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .fetch();
```

Result<?> result = create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .join(BOOK)
    .fetch();

Result<?> result = create.select(rowNumber())
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .fetch();

Result<?> result = create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .where(AUTHOR.ID.in(select(BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK)))
    .fetch();

Result<?> result = create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .where(AUTHOR.ID.in(select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.ID).from(BOOK)))
    .fetch();
```

History of SQL building and incremental query building (a.k.a. the model API)

Historically, jOOQ started out as an object-oriented SQL builder library like any other. This meant that all queries and their syntactic components were modeled as so-called QueryParts, which delegate SQL rendering and variable binding to child components. This part of the API will be referred to as the model API (or non-DSL API), which is still maintained and used internally by jOOQ for incremental query building. An example of incremental query building is given here:
This query is equivalent to the one shown before using the DSL syntax. In fact, internally, the DSL API constructs precisely this SelectQuery object. Note, that you can always access the SelectQuery object to switch between DSL and model APIs:

```java
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
SelectQuery<Record> query = create.selectQuery();
query.addFrom(AUTHOR);
// Join books only under certain circumstances
if (join) {
    query.addJoin(BOOK, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID));
}
Result<?> result = query.fetch();
```

**Mutability**

Note, that for historic reasons, the DSL API mixes mutable and immutable behaviour with respect to the internal representation of the QueryPart being constructed. While creating conditional expressions, column expressions (such as functions) assumes immutable behaviour, creating SQL statements does not. In other words, the following can be said:

```java
// Conditional expressions (immutable)
// -----------------------------------
Condition a = BOOK.TITLE.eq("1984");
Condition b = BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm");
// The following can be said
a       != a.or(b); // or() does not modify a
a.or(b) != a.or(b); // or() always creates new objects

// Statements (mutable)
// --------------------
SelectFromStep<?> s1 = select();
SelectJoinStep<?> s2 = s1.from(BOOK);
SelectJoinStep<?> s3 = s1.from(AUTHOR);
// The following can be said
s1 == s2; // The internal object is always the same
s2 == s3; // The internal object is always the same
```

On the other hand, beware that you can always extract and modify bind values from any QueryPart.

### 4.3.2. The WITH clause

The SQL:1999 standard specifies the WITH clause to be an optional clause for the SELECT statement, in order to specify common table expressions (also: CTE). Many other databases (such as PostgreSQL, SQL Server) also allow for using common table expressions also in other DML clauses, such as the INSERT statement, UPDATE statement, DELETE statement, or MERGE statement.

When using common table expressions with jOOQ, there are essentially two approaches:

- Declaring and assigning common table expressions explicitly to names
- Inlining common table expressions into a SELECT statement
Explicit common table expressions

The following example makes use of names to construct common table expressions, which can then be supplied to a WITH clause or a FROM clause of a SELECT statement:

```sql
-- Pseudo-SQL for a common table expression specification
"t1" ("f1", "f2") AS (SELECT 1, 'a')
// Code for creating a CommonTableExpression instance
name("t1").fields("f1", "f2").as(select(val(1), val("a")));
```

The above expression can be assigned to a variable in Java and then be used to create a full SELECT statement:

```java
WITH "t1" ("f1", "f2") AS (SELECT 1, 'a'),
"t2" ("f3", "f4") AS (SELECT 2, 'b')
SELECT
  "t1"."f1" + "t2"."f3" AS "add",
  "t1"."f2" || "t2"."f4" AS "concat"
FROM "t1", "t2";
```

Note that the org.jooq.CommonTableExpression type extends the commonly used org.jooq.Table type, and can thus be used wherever a table can be used.

Inlined common table expressions

If you're just operating on plain SQL, you may not need to keep intermediate references to such common table expressions. An example of such usage would be this:

```java
WITH "a" AS (SELECT
  1 AS "x",
  'a' AS "y"
) SELECT FROM "a";
```

```java
create.with("a").as(select(
  val(1).as("x"),
  val("a").as("y")
)).select().from(table(name("a"))).fetch();
```

4.3.3. The WITH RECURSIVE clause

The various SQL dialects do not agree on the use of RECURSIVE when writing recursive common table expressions. When using jOOQ, always use the DSLContext.withRecursive() or DSL.withRecursive() methods, and jOOQ will render the RECURSIVE keyword, if needed.

Assuming a table like this:
CREATE TABLE directory |
  id           INT NOT NULL,
  parent_id    INT,
  -- In PostgreSQL, use TEXT instead, to work around https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/issues/12067
  label        VARCHAR(50),

  CONSTRAINT pk_directory PRIMARY KEY (id),
  CONSTRAINT fk_directory FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) REFERENCES directory (id)
);

INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 1, null, 'C:');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 2,    1, 'eclipse');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 3,    2, 'configuration');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 4,    2, 'dropins');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 5,    2, 'features');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 7,    2, 'plugins');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 8,    2, 'readme');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES ( 9,    8, 'readme_eclipse.html');
INSERT INTO directory VALUES (11,    2, 'src');

Using WITH RECURSIVE, you can now query the structure of this directory as follows:

WITH RECURSIVE t (id, name, path) AS ( |
  SELECT |
    DIRECTORY.ID, |
    DIRECTORY.LABEL, |
    DIRECTORY.LABEL |
  FROM |
  DIRECTORY |
  WHERE |
  DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID IS NULL |
  UNION ALL |
  SELECT |
    DIRECTORY.ID, |
    DIRECTORY.LABEL, |
    t.path |
    t.path \ |
    DIRECTORY.LABEL |
  FROM |
  t JOIN |
  DIRECTORY |
  ON t.id = DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID |
) |
SELECT * |
FROM |
  id | name | path |
  1 | C: | C: |
  2 | eclipse | C:\eclipse |
  3 | configuration | C:\eclipse\configuration |
  4 | dropins | C:\eclipse\dropins |
  5 | features | C:\eclipse\features |
  7 | plugins | C:\eclipse\plugins |
  8 | readme | C:\eclipse\readme |
  9 | readme_eclipse.html | C:\eclipse\readme\readme_eclipse.html |
  10 | src | C:\eclipse\src |

Caveats

The SQL language expresses the recursion syntactically, meaning the table t in the above example is being referenced from within the declaration of t. This isn’t possible in a language like Java. Hence, we must use the identifier API to construct identifier references for tables and columns. This technique usually appears a bit more verbose than ordinary jOOQ API usage that is based on generated code for your schema.
4.3.4. The SELECT statement

When you don't just perform CRUD (i.e. SELECT * FROM your_table WHERE ID = ?), you're usually generating new record types using custom projections. With jOOQ, this is as intuitive, as if using SQL directly. A more or less complete example of the "standard" SQL syntax, plus some extensions, is provided by a query like this:

SELECT from a complex table expression

```
-- get all authors' first and last names, and the number
-- of books they've written in German in the last three years
-- (from 2011), and sort those authors by last names
-- limiting results to the second and third row, locking
-- the rows for a subsequent update... whew!

SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, COUNT(*)
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON AUTHOR.ID = BOOK.AUTHOR_ID
WHERE BOOK.LANGUAGE = 'DE'
AND BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN > 2008
GROUP BY AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
ORDER BY AUTHOR.LAST_NAME ASC NULLS FIRST
LIMIT 2
OFFSET 1
FOR UPDATE

// And with jOOQ...

DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
create.select(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, count()).
    from(AUTHOR)
    .join(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .where(BOOK.LANGUAGE.eq("DE"))
    .and(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.gt(2008))
    .groupBy(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .having(count().gt(5))
    .orderBy(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.asc().nullsFirst())
    .limit(2)
    .offset(1)
    .forUpdate().fetch();
```

Details about the various clauses of this query will be provided in subsequent sections.

SELECT from single tables

A very similar, but limited API is available, if you want to select from single tables in order to retrieve TableRecords or even UpdatableRecords. The decision, which type of select to create is already made at the very first step, when you create the SELECT statement with the DSL or DSLContext types:

```
public <R extends Record> SelectWhereStep<R> selectFrom(Table<R> table);
```

As you can see, there is no way to further restrict/project the selected fields. This just selects all known TableFields in the supplied Table, and it also binds <R extends Record> to your Table's associated Record. An example of such a Query would then be:

```
BookRecord book = create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.LANGUAGE.eq("DE"))
    .orderBy(BOOK.TITLE)
    .fetchAny();
```

The "reduced" SELECT API is limited in the way that it skips DSL access to any of these clauses:

- SELECT clause
- JOIN operator

In most parts of this manual, it is assumed that you do not use the "reduced" SELECT API. For more information about the simple SELECT API, see the manual's section about fetching strongly or weakly typed records.
4.3.4.1. SELECT clause

The SELECT clause lets you project your own record types, referencing table fields, functions, arithmetic expressions, etc. The DSL type provides several methods for expressing a SELECT clause:

```
-- The SELECT clause
SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE

// Provide a varargs Fields list to the SELECT clause:
Select<?> s1 = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);
Select<?> s2 = create.select(BOOK.ID, trim(BOOK.TITLE));
```

The following sections illustrate various features and subclauses of the SELECT clause.

4.3.4.1.1. Projection type safety

Since jOOQ 3.0, records and row value expressions up to degree 22 are now generically typesafe. This is reflected by an overloaded SELECT (and SELECT DISTINCT) API in both DSL and DSLContext. An extract from the DSL type:

```
// Non-typesafe select methods:
public static SelectSelectStep<Record> select(Collection<? extends SelectField<?>> fields);
public static SelectSelectStep<Record> select(SelectField<?>... fields);

// Typesafe select methods:
public static <T1>          SelectSelectStep<Record1<T1>>          select(SelectField<T1> field1);
public static <T1, T2>     SelectSelectStep<Record2<T1, T2>>     select(SelectField<T1> field1, SelectField<T2> field2);
// [...]
```

The type that is being projected is the `org.jooq.SelectField`, see also the next section about SelectField. Since the generic R type is bound to some `Record[N]`, the associated T type information can be used in various other contexts, e.g. the IN predicate. Such a SELECT statement can be assigned typesafely:

```
Select<Record2<Integer, String>> s1 = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);
Select<Record2<Integer, String>> s2 = create.select(BOOK.ID, trim(BOOK.TITLE));

// Alternatively, just use var to infer the type:
var s3 = create.select(BOOK.ID, trim(BOOK.TITLE));
```

For more information about typesafe record types with degree up to 22, see the manual's section about Record1 to Record22.

4.3.4.1.2. SelectField

The `org.jooq.SelectField` type is used by any projection of the SELECT clause and the INSERT ..., RETURNING clause. It has numerous subtypes, which are allowed as projections in jOOQ:

- More subtypes are available from future jOOQ versions.
4.3.4.1.3. SELECT *

jOOQ supports the asterisk operator in projections both as a qualified asterisk (through `Table.asterisk()` and as an unqualified asterisk (through `DSL.asterisk()`). It is also possible to omit the projection entirely, in case of which an asterisk may appear in generated SQL, if not all column names are known to jOOQ.

Whenever jOOQ generates an asterisk (explicitly, or because jOOQ doesn't know the exact projection), the column order, and the column set are defined by the database server, not jOOQ. If you're using generated code, this may lead to problems as there might be a different column order than expected, as well as too many or too few columns might be projected.

```java
// Explicitly selects all columns available from BOOK - No asterisk
create.select().from(BOOK).fetch();

// Explicitly selects all columns available from BOOK and AUTHOR - No asterisk
create.select().from(BOOK).crossJoin(AUTHOR).fetch();

// Renders a SELECT * statement, as columns are unknown to jOOQ - Implicit unqualified asterisk
create.select().from(table(name("BOOK"))).fetch();

// Renders a SELECT * statement - Explicit unqualified asterisk
create.select(asterisk()).from(BOOK).fetch();

// Renders a SELECT BOOK.* statement - Explicit qualified asterisk
create.select(BOOK.asterisk()).from(BOOK).fetch();

create.select(BOOK.asterisk(), AUTHOR.asterisk()).from(BOOK, AUTHOR).fetch();
```

With all of the above syntaxes, the row type (as discussed below) is unknown to jOOQ and to the Java compiler.

It is worth mentioning that in many cases, using an asterisk is a sign of an inefficient query because if not all columns are needed, too much data is transferred between client and server, plus some joins that could be eliminated otherwise, cannot.

4.3.4.1.4. SELECT * EXCEPT (...)

A useful extension to the previously mentioned standard SQL `SELECT *` syntax is the BigQuery inspired `* EXCEPT (columns)` syntax, which takes all of a projection's columns, except some columns. Just like the asterisk itself, this is mainly useful for ad-hoc querying, but it can also be useful for an occasional jOOQ query.

```java
// Renders a SELECT * statement - Explicit unqualified asterisk
create.select(asterisk().except(BOOK.ID)).from(BOOK).fetch();

// Renders a SELECT BOOK.* statement - Explicit qualified asterisk
create.select(BOOK.asterisk().except(BOOK.ID))
    .from(BOOK)
    .fetch();

create.select(BOOK.asterisk().except(BOOK.ID), AUTHOR.asterisk().except(AUTHOR.ID))
    .from(BOOK, AUTHOR)
    .fetch();
```

If a dialect doesn't support this syntax natively, jOOQ will just expand the syntax for you, explicitly, given the knowledge about meta data in generated code.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
The DISTINCT keyword can be included in the method name, when constructing a SELECT clause, to remove duplicate tuples from the projection.

The DISTINCT keyword can be included in the method name, when constructing a SELECT clause, to remove duplicate tuples from the projection.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
A useful, though perhaps a bit esoteric PostgreSQL specific extension to SELECT DISTINCT is the ON clause. Using this clause, PostgreSQL users can specify a distinctness criteria, but then produce other columns per distinct group from one of the group's tuples. This is normally not possible in SQL, but with ON, the first tuple in the group according to the ORDER BY clause can be accessed nonetheless. An example:

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT ON (BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID)
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, BOOK.TITLE
```

For syntactic reasons, the order of keywords had to be inversed as the PostgreSQL syntax cannot be easily reproduced in jOOQ's internal DSL. Quite likely, you might find jOOQ's syntax a bit more intuitive, though, as it more clearly separates the SELECT parts and the DISTINCT ON parts. Arguably, the DISTINCT ON clause should be positioned after ORDER BY, where it logically belongs.

**Standard SQL equivalence**

The PostgreSQL extension isn't really necessary as there is a standard SQL equivalence using ROW_NUMBER filtering. In the below example, we're using an extension to the standard, the QUALIFY clause, to illustrate:

```sql
SELECT BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
QUALIFY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID ORDER BY BOOK.TITLE) = 1
ORDER BY BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, BOOK.TITLE
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:
The jOOQ User Manual

4.3.4.1.7. Convenience methods

Some commonly used projections can be easily created using convenience methods:

```
-- Simple SELECTs
SELECT COUNT(*)
```

Which are short forms for creating Column expressions from the org.jooq.impl.DSL API
4.3.4.2. FROM clause

The SQL FROM clause allows for specifying any number of table expressions to select data from. The following are examples of how to form normal FROM clauses:

```sql
SELECT 1 FROM BOOK
SELECT 1 FROM BOOK, AUTHOR
SELECT 1 FROM BOOK "b", AUTHOR "a"
```

create.selectOne().from(BOOK).fetch();
create.selectOne().from(BOOK, AUTHOR).fetch();
create.selectOne().from(BOOK.as("b"), AUTHOR.as("a")).fetch();

Read more about aliasing in the manual's section about aliased tables.

More advanced table expressions

Apart from simple tables, you can pass any arbitrary table expression to the jOOQ FROM clause. This may include unnested cursors in Oracle:

```sql
SELECT * FROM TABLE(
    DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(null, null, 'ALLSTATS'))
```

create.select().from(table(DbmsXplan.displayCursor(null, null, "ALLSTATS"))).fetch();

Note, in order to access the DbmsXplan package, you can use the code generator to generate Oracle's SYS schema.

Selecting FROM DUAL with jOOQ

In many SQL dialects, FROM is a mandatory clause, in some it isn't. jOOQ allows you to omit the FROM clause, returning just one record. An example:

```sql
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
SELECT 1
```

DSL.using(SQLDialect.ORACLE).selectOne().fetch();
DSL.using(SQLDialect.POSTGRES).selectOne().fetch();

Read more about dual or dummy tables in the manual's section about the DUAL table. The following are examples of how to form normal FROM clauses:

4.3.4.3. JOIN operator

jOOQ supports many different types of standard and non-standard SQL JOIN operations. All of these JOIN methods can be called on org.jooq.Table types the (more info in joined tables section), or directly after the FROM clause for convenience. The following example joins AUTHOR and BOOK
The two syntaxes will produce the same SQL statement. However, calling "join" on `org.jooq.Table` objects allows for more powerful, nested JOIN expressions (if you can handle the parentheses):

```
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT OUTER JOIN (  
    BOOK JOIN BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
    ON BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
) ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

```
// Nest joins and provide JOIN conditions only at the end
create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .leftOuterJoin(BOOK)
    .join(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE).
    on(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID.eq(BOOK.ID))
    .on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .fetch();
```

- See the section about [conditional expressions](#) to learn more about the many ways to create `org.jooq.Condition` objects in jOOQ.
- See the section about [table expressions](#) to learn about the various ways of referencing `org.jooq.Table` objects in jOOQ.

For more information about the different types of join, please refer to the [joined tables section](#).

### 4.3.4.4. Implicit path JOIN

In SQL, a lot of explicit JOIN clauses are written simply to retrieve a parent table's column from a given child table. For example, we'll write:

```
-- Get all books, their authors, and their respective language
SELECT
    a.first_name,
    a.last_name,
    b.title,
    l.cd AS language
FROM book b
JOIN author a ON b.author_id = a.id
JOIN language l ON b.language_id = l.id;

-- Count the number of books by author and language
SELECT
    a.first_name,
    a.last_name,
    l.cd AS language,
    COUNT(*)
FROM book
JOIN author a ON b.author_id = a.id
JOIN language l ON b.language_id = l.id
GROUP BY a.id, a.first_name, a.last_name, l.cd
ORDER BY a.first_name, a.last_name, l.cd
```

There is quite a bit of syntactic ceremony (or we could even call it "noise") to get a relatively simple job done. A much simpler notation would be using implicit joins:
Notice how this alternative notation (depending on your taste) may look more tidy and straightforward, as the semantics of accessing a table's parent table (or an entity's parent entity) is straightforward.

From jOOQ 3.11 onwards, this syntax is supported for to-one relationship navigation, and from jOOQ 3.19 also for to-many relationship navigation. The code generator produces relevant navigation methods on generated tables, which can be used in a type safe way. The navigation method names are:

- The parent table name, if there is only one foreign key between child table and parent table
- The foreign key name, if there are more than one foreign keys between child table and parent table

This default behaviour can be overridden by using a Code Generator Strategy.

The jOOQ version of the previous queries looks like this:

```java
// Get all books, their authors, and their respective language
create.select(
    BOOK.author().FIRST_NAME,
    BOOK.author().LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.language().CD.as("language")
).from(BOOK)
.fetch();

// Count the number of books by author and language
create.select(
    BOOK.author().FIRST_NAME,
    BOOK.author().LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.language().CD.as("language"),
    count())
.from(BOOK)
.groupBy(
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.author().FIRST_NAME,
    BOOK.author().LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.language().CD)
.orderBy(
    BOOK.author().FIRST_NAME,
    BOOK.author().LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.language().CD)
.fetch();
```

The generated SQL is almost identical to the original one - there is no performance penalty to this syntax.

**Default JOIN type**

The default type of join that is generated is:
- INNER JOIN for to-one path segments with non-nullable parent
- LEFT JOIN for to-one path segments with nullable parent

How it works

During the SQL generation phase, implicit join paths are replaced by generated aliases for the path's last table. The paths are translated to a join graph, which is always LEFT JOINed to the path's “root table”. If two paths share a common prefix, that prefix is also shared in the join graph.

Known limitations

- Until jOOQ 3.17, implicit JOINs were only supported in SELECT statements (including any type of subquery), but not in the WHERE clause of UPDATE statements or DELETE statements, for instance.
- Implicit JOINs can currently only be used to access columns, not to produce joins. I.e. it is not possible to write things like FROM book IMPLICIT JOIN book.author
- Implicit JOINs are added to the SQL string after the entire SQL statement is available, for performance reasons. This means, that VisitListener SPI implementations cannot observe implicitly joined tables

4.3.4.5. WHERE clause

The WHERE clause can be used for JOIN or filter predicates, in order to restrict the data returned by the table expressions supplied to the previously specified from clause and join clause. Here is an example:

```
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(1))
    .and(BOOK.TITLE.eq("1984"))
    .fetch();
```

The above syntax is convenience provided by jOOQ, allowing you to connect the org.jooq.Condition supplied in the WHERE clause with another condition using an AND operator. You can of course also create a more complex condition and supply that to the WHERE clause directly (observe the different placing of parentheses). The results will be the same:

```
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(1).and(
        BOOK.TITLE.eq("1984"))
    .fetch();
```

You will find more information about creating conditional expressions later in the manual.
4.3.4.6. CONNECT BY clause

The Oracle database knows a very succinct syntax for creating hierarchical queries: the CONNECT BY clause, which is fully supported by jOOQ, including all related functions and pseudo-columns. A more or less formal definition of this clause is given here:

```
--   SELECT..
--   FROM..
--   WHERE..
CONNECT BY [ NOCYCLE ] condition [ AND condition, ... ] [ START WITH condition ]
-- GROUP BY...
-- ORDER [ SIBLINGS ] BY..
```

An example for an iterative query, iterating through values between 1 and 5 is this:

```
SELECT LEVEL
FROM DUAL
CONNECT BY LEVEL <= 5
```

Here's a more complex example where you can recursively fetch directories in your database, and concatenate them to a path:

```
SELECT
  SUBSTR(SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH(DIRECTORY.NAME, '/'), 2)
FROM DIRECTORY
CONNECT BY
  PRIOR DIRECTORY.ID = DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID
START WITH DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID IS NULL
ORDER BY 1
```

The output might then look like this

```
+------------------------------------------------+
|substring                                       |
+------------------------------------------------+
|C:                                              |
|C:/eclipse                                      |
|C:/eclipse/configuration                        |
|C:/eclipse/dropins                              |
|C:/eclipse/eclipse.exe                          |
+------------------------------------------------+
|...21 record(s) truncated...                    |
```

Some of the supported functions and pseudo-columns are these (available from the DSL):

- LEVEL
- CONNECT_BY_IS_CYCLE
- CONNECT_BY_IS_LEAF
- CONNECT_BY_ROOT
- SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH
- PRIOR
ORDER SIBLINGS

The Oracle database allows for specifying a SIBLINGS keyword in the ORDER BY clause. Instead of ordering the overall result, this will only order siblings among each other, keeping the hierarchy intact. An example is given here:

```
SELECT DIRECTORY.NAME
FROM DIRECTORY
CONNECT BY
  PRIOR DIRECTORY.ID = DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID
START WITH DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID IS NULL
ORDER SIBLINGS BY 1
```

The above example counts all books per author.

(!) Note: a different and more powerful way of grouping data is to use the WINDOW clause and window functions.

4.3.4.7. GROUP BY clause

GROUP BY can be used to create unique groups of data, to form aggregations, to remove duplicates and for other reasons. It will transform your previously defined set of table expressions, and return only one record per unique group as specified in this clause.

4.3.4.7.1. GROUP BY columns

The GROUP BY columns list specifies the columns whose values are used to form groups. The group columns can then be projected, whereas all the non-group columns can be aggregated. An example of such a grouped aggregation is this query:

```
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, count()).from(BOOK).groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
### 4.3.4.7.2. GROUP BY ROLLUP

In reports, it may be useful to run multiple aggregations across multiple dimensions of the data in one go. ROLLUP is one way to do this.

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, PUBLISHED_IN, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY ROLLUP (AUTHOR_ID, PUBLISHED_IN)
```

The above is a more concise (and possibly more performant) form of writing the following `UNION ALL` query:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, PUBLISHED_IN, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID, PUBLISHED_IN
UNION ALL
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, NULL, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
UNION ALL
SELECT NULL, NULL, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY ()
```

The ROLLUP function is just syntax sugar for a more complex `GROUPING SETS` specification. In general:

```sql
-- This
ROLLUP [A, B, C]

-- Is just short for this
GROUPING SETS ([A, B, C], [A, B], [A], [()])
```

An example result set might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR_ID</th>
<th>PUBLISHED_IN</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, count()).from(BOOK).groupBy(rollup(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
SELECT
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,
    count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
WITH ROLLUP
```

**Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, DB2, DuckDB, Hana, MemSQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```sql
SELECT
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,
    count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY ROLLUP (BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID)
```

**ASE, Access, BigQuery, CockroachDB, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, Redshift, SQLite, YugabyteDB**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.3.4.7.3. GROUP BY CUBE

In reports, it may be useful to run multiple aggregations across multiple dimensions of the data in one go. CUBE is one way to do this.

```java
create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN, count()).from(BOOK)
    .groupBy(cube(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN))
    .fetch();
```

The above is a more concise (and possibly more performant) form of writing the following `UNION ALL` query:
The CUBE function is just syntax sugar for a more complex GROUPING SETS specification. In general:

```sql
-- This
CUBE (A, B, C)
-- Is just short for this
GROUPING SETS ((A, B, C), (A, B), (A, C), (B, C), (A), (B), (C), ())
```

An example result set might look like this:

```
+-----------+--------------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR_ID</th>
<th>PUBLISHED_IN</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, count()).from(BOOK).groupBy(cube(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, DB2, DuckDB, Hana, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```
SELECT
BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,  
BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,  
count(*)
FROM BOOK  
GROUP BY CUBE (BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID)
```
In reports, it may be useful to run multiple aggregations across multiple dimensions of the data in one go. GROUPING SETS is one way to do this.

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, PUBLISHED_IN, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((AUTHOR_ID), (PUBLISHED_IN))
```

The above is a more concise (and possibly more performant) form of writing the following UNION ALL query:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, NULL AS PUBLISHED_IN, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
UNION ALL
SELECT NULL, PUBLISHED_IN, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY LANGUAGE_ID
```

An example result set might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR_ID</th>
<th>PUBLISHED_IN</th>
<th>COUNT(*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the most common GROUPING SETS specifications have a dedicated, special syntax:

- ROLLUP
- CUBE

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
4.3.4.7.5. GROUP BY empty grouping set

A special kind of GROUPING SET is the empty grouping set, which can be achieved in standard SQL and many SQL dialects using GROUP BY (). It is implicit, whenever an aggregate function is present in a query, but not an explicit GROUP BY clause.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.selectCount()
    .from(BOOK)
    .groupBy()
    .fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK, (select count(*) dual from MSysResources) as empty_grouping_dummy_table
GROUP BY empty_grouping_dummy_table.dual
```

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK, (select 1 as dual) as empty_grouping_dummy_table
GROUP BY empty_grouping_dummy_table.dual
```

Aurora MySQL, MemSQL

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY (SELECT 1
FROM DUAL)
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata, Trino

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY ()
```

ClickHouse, CockroachDB, MariaDB, MySQL, Redshift, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY (SELECT 1)
```

Derby, HSQLDB

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY 0
```

Firebird

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY (SELECT 1
FROM RDB$DATABASE)
```
The HAVING clause is commonly used to further restrict data resulting from a previously issued GROUP BY clause. An example, selecting only those authors that have written at least two books:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2
```

According to the SQL standard, you may omit the GROUP BY clause and still issue a HAVING clause. This will implicitly GROUP BY (). jOOQ also supports this syntax. The following example selects one record, only if there are at least 4 books in the books table:

```sql
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM BOOK
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 4
```

**4.3.4.9. WINDOW clause**

The SQL:2003 standard supports a WINDOW clause that allows for specifying WINDOW frames for reuse in SELECT clauses and ORDER BY clauses.
4.3.4.10. QUALIFY clause

A select few dialects support a very useful QUALIFY clause, which can be used to filter using window functions without having to nest the window function calculation in a derived table.

For example, if you do not have access to the WITH TIES clause, you could easily emulate it like this. The following query finds the top 5 authors WITH TIES, counting their books:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, count(*)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
QUALIFY rank() OVER (ORDER BY count(*) DESC) <= 5
ORDER BY count(*) DESC
```

```java
create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, count())
.from(BOOK)
groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
.qualify(rank().over(orderBy(count().asc()).le(5))
.orderBy(count().desc())
.fetch();
```
another, do not adhere to this part of the SQL standard. Hence, jOOQ allows for ordering all SELECT statements, regardless whether they are constructed as a part of a UNION or not. Corner-cases are handled internally by jOOQ, by introducing synthetic subselects to adhere to the correct syntax, where this is needed.

### 4.3.4.11.1. Ordering by field index

The SQL standard allows for specifying integer literals (literals, not bind values!) to reference column indexes from the projection (SELECT clause). This may be useful if you do not want to repeat a lengthy expression, by which you want to order - although most databases also allow for referencing aliased column references in the ORDER BY clause.

An example of this is given here:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, TITLE
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY 1 ASC, 2 DESC
```

```java
create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
 .from(BOOK)
 .orderBy(inline(1).asc(), inline(2).desc())
 .fetch();
```

(!) This practice is generally discouraged as field indexes may shift in the SELECT clause, and developers might forget to update the indexes in ORDER BY. It is mainly useful for quick-and-dirty ad-hoc SQL.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).orderBy(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**All dialects**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY 1
```

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### 4.3.4.11.2. Ordering and NULLS

A few databases support the SQL standard "null ordering" clause in sort specification lists, to define whether NULL values should come first or last in an ordered result.
If your database doesn't support this syntax, jOOQ emulates it using a **CASE expression**

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .orderBy(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.asc(),
             AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.asc().nullsLast())
    .fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access, SQLServer**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY iif(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NOT NULL, 0, 1), AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME ASC
```

**ASE, Aurora MySQL, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY CASE
    WHEN AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NOT NULL THEN 0
    ELSE 1
END, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME ASC
```

**Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, YugabyteDB**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY nvl2(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, 0, 1), AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME ASC
```

**DB2, MariaDB, Redshift, Vertica**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME ASC NULLS LAST
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. **Translate your own SQL on our website**
4.3.4.11.3. Ordering using CASE expressions

Using CASE expressions in SQL ORDER BY clauses is a common pattern, if you want to introduce some sort indirection / sort mapping into your queries. As with SQL, you can add any type of column expression into your ORDER BY clause.

For instance, if you have two favourite books that you always want to appear on top, you could write:

```sql
SELECT * FROM BOOK
ORDER BY CASE TITLE
    WHEN '1984' THEN 0
    WHEN 'Animal Farm' THEN 1
    ELSE 2 END ASC
```

But writing these things can become quite verbose. jOOQ supports a convenient syntax for specifying sort mappings. The same query can be written in jOOQ as such:

```java
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .orderBy(case_(BOOK.TITLE)
        .when("1984", 0)
        .when("Animal Farm", 1)
        .else_(2).asc())
    .fetch();
```

More complex sort indirections can be provided using a Map:

```java
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.TITLE.sort(Map.of(
        "1984", 1,
        "Animal Farm", 13,
        "The jOOQ book", 10
    )))
    .fetch();
```

Of course, you can combine this feature with the previously discussed NULLS FIRST / NULLS LAST feature. So, if in fact these two books are the ones you like least, you can put all NULLS FIRST (all the other books):

```java
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.TITLE.sortAsc("1984", "Animal Farm").nullsFirst())
    .fetch();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).orderBy(BOOK.TITLE.sortAsc("1984", "Animal Farm"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
### 4.3.4.11.4. Oracle's ORDER SIBLINGS BY clause

jOOQ also supports Oracle's SIBLINGS keyword to be used with ORDER BY clauses for [hierarchical queries using CONNECT BY](#). 

```
create.select(sysConnectByPath(DIRECTORY.LABEL, "*/\*.as\"dir\")
    .from(DIRECTORY)
    .startWith(DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID.isNull())
    .connectBy(prior(DIRECTORY.ID).eq(DIRECTORY.PARENT_ID))
    .orderSiblingsBy(DIRECTORY.LABEL)
    .fetch();
```

### 4.3.4.12. LIMIT .. OFFSET clause

While being extremely useful for every application that does pagination, or just to limit result sets to reasonable sizes, this clause has not been standardised up until SQL:2008. Hence, there exist a variety of possible implementations in various SQL dialects, concerning this limit clause. jOOQ chose to
implement the LIMIT .. OFFSET clause as understood and supported by MySQL, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, and SQLite. Here is an example of how to apply limits with jOOQ:

```java
create.select().from(BOOK).orderBy(BOOK.ID).limit(1).offset(2).fetch();
```

This will limit the result to 1 books skipping the first 2 books (offset 2). limit() is supported in all dialects, offset() in all but Sybase ASE, which has no reasonable means to emulate it. This is how jOOQ trivially emulates the above query in various SQL dialects with native OFFSET pagination support:

```
-- MySQL, H2, HSQLDB, and SQLite
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2

-- Derby, SQL Server 2012, Oracle 12c, PostgreSQL, the SQL:2008 standard
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID OFFSET 2 ROWS FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY

-- Informix has SKIP .. FIRST support
SELECT SKIP 2 FIRST 1 * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID

-- Ingres (almost the SQL:2008 standard)
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID OFFSET 2 FETCH FIRST 1 ROWS ONLY

-- Firebird
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID ROWS 2 TO 3

-- Sybase SQL Anywhere
SELECT TOP 1 START AT 3 * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID

-- DB2 (almost the SQL:2008 standard, without OFFSET)
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID FETCH FIRST 1 ROWS ONLY

-- Sybase ASE, SQL Server 2008 (without OFFSET)
SELECT TOP 1 * FROM BOOK ORDER BY ID
```

Things get a little more tricky in those databases that have no native idiom for OFFSET pagination (actual queries may vary):

```
-- DB2 (with OFFSET), SQL Server 2008 (with OFFSET)
SELECT * FROM (SELECT BOOK.*,
  ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY ID ASC) AS RN
FROM BOOK)
  AS X
WHERE RN > 2
AND RN <= 3

-- DB2 (with OFFSET), SQL Server 2008 (with OFFSET)
SELECT * FROM (SELECT DISTINCT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE,
  DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY ID ASC, TITLE ASC) AS RN
FROM BOOK)
  AS X
WHERE RN > 2
AND RN <= 3

-- Oracle 11g and less
SELECT *
FROM (SELECT b.*, ROWNUM RN
FROM (SELECT *
    FROM BOOK
ORDER BY ID ASC)
  b
WHERE ROWNUM <= 3
)
WHERE RN > 2
```

As you can see, jOOQ will take care of the incredibly painful ROW_NUMBER() OVER() (or ROWNUM for Oracle) filtering in subselects for you, you'll just have to write limit(1).offset(2) in any dialect.

**SQL Server’s ORDER BY, TOP and subqueries**

As can be seen in the above example, writing correct SQL can be quite tricky, depending on the SQL dialect. For instance, with SQL Server, you cannot have an ORDER BY clause in a subquery, unless you also have a TOP clause. This is illustrated by the fact that jOOQ renders a TOP 100 PERCENT clause for you. The same applies to the fact that ROW_NUMBER() OVER() needs an ORDER BY windowing clause,
even if you don’t provide one to the jOOQ query. By default, jOOQ adds ordering by the first column of your projection.

Keyset pagination

Note, the LIMIT clause can also be used with the SEEK clause for keyset pagination.

4.3.4.13. WITH TIES clause

The previous chapter talked about the LIMIT clause, which limits the result set to a certain number of rows. The SQL standard specifies the following syntax:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OFFSET} \ m \ \{ \ \text{ROW} \ | \ \text{ROWS} \ \}\n\text{FETCH} \ \{ \ \text{FIRST} \ | \ \text{NEXT} \ \}\ n \ \{ \ \text{ROW} \ | \ \text{ROWS} \ \}\ \{ \ \text{ONLY} \ | \ \text{WITH TIES} \ \}\n\end{align*}
\]

By default, most users will use the semantics of the ONLY keyword, meaning a LIMIT 5 expression (or FETCH NEXT 5 ROWS ONLY expression) will result in at most 5 rows. The alternative clause WITH TIES will return at most 5 rows, except if the 5th row and the 6th row (and so on) are “tied” according to the ORDER BY clause, meaning that the ORDER BY clause does not deterministically produce a 5th or 6th row. For example, let’s look at our book table:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SELECT} \ * \\
\text{FROM} \ book \\
\text{ORDER BY} \ author\_id \\
\text{FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS WITH TIES}
\end{align*}
\]

Resulting in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>actor_id</th>
<th>title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We’re now getting two rows because both rows "tied" when ordering them by ACTOR_ID. The database cannot really pick the next 1 row, so they’re both returned. If we omit the WITH TIES clause, then only a random one of the rows would be returned.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DSL.using(configuration)} \\
\text{.selectFrom(BOOK)} \\
\text{.orderBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)} \\
\text{.limit(1).withTies()} \\
\text{.fetch();}
\end{align*}
\]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
### WITH TIES clause

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, Hana, MySQL, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
SELECT * ID FROM BOOK
SELECT BOOK.ID v0,
    rank() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID) rn
FROM BOOK
WHERE rn BETWEEN (0 + 1) AND (0 + 1)
ORDER BY rn
```

**BigQuery, DuckDB, Exasol, Snowflake**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
QUALIFY rank() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID) BETWEEN (0 + 1) AND (0 + 1)
```

**ClickHouse, H2, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Trino**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID
FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS WITH TIES
```

**Informix**

```sql
SELECT *0 ID FROM (SELECT * 
    FROM ( 
    SELECT * 
    FROM ( 
    SELECT BOOK.ID v0,
        rank() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID) rn
    FROM BOOK
    ) x
    WHERE rn BETWEEN (0 + 1) AND (0 + 1)
    ORDER BY rn
    ) x
    WHERE rn BETWEEN (0 + 1) AND (0 + 1)
    ORDER BY rn
    ) x
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Teradata**

```sql
SELECT TOP 1 WITH TIES BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID
```
One of the previous chapters talked about OFFSET pagination using LIMIT .. OFFSET, or OFFSET .. FETCH or some other vendor-specific variant of the same. This can lead to significant performance issues when reaching a high page number, as all unneeded records need to be skipped by the database.

A much faster and more stable way to perform pagination is the so-called keyset pagination method also called seek method. jOOQ supports a synthetic seek() clause, that can be used to perform keyset pagination (learn about other synthetic sql syntaxes). Imagine we have these data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>PAGE_BOUNDARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>947</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, if we want to display page 6 to the user, instead of going to page 6 by using a record OFFSET, we could just fetch the record strictly after the last record on page 5, which yields the values (533, 2). This is how you would do it with SQL or with jOOQ:

```sql
SELECT id, value
FROM t
WHERE (value, id) > (2, 533)
ORDER BY value, id
LIMIT 5
```

```java
DSL using(configuration) .select(T.ID, T.VALUE) .from(T) .orderBy(T.VALUE, T.ID) .seek(lastValue, lastId) // from last page: value = 2, id = 533 .limit(5) .fetch();
```
As you can see, the jOOQ SEEK clause is a synthetic clause that does not really exist in SQL. However, the jOOQ syntax is far more intuitive for a variety of reasons:

- It replaces OFFSET where you would expect
- It doesn't force you to mix regular predicates with "seek" predicates
- It is typesafe
- It emulates row value expression predicates for you, in those databases that do not support them

This query now yields:

```
+-----+-------+
|  ID | VALUE |
+-----+-------+
| 640 |     2 |
| 776 |     2 |
| 815 |     2 |
| 947 |     2 |
|  37 |     3 |
+-----+-------+
```

Note that you cannot combine the SEEK clause with the OFFSET clause.

More information about this great feature can be found in the jOOQ blog:

- [https://blog.jooq.org/faster-sql-pagination-with-keysets-continued/](https://blog.jooq.org/faster-sql-pagination-with-keysets-continued/)

Further information about offset pagination vs. keyset pagination performance can be found on our partner page:

4.3.4.15. FOR UPDATE clause

For inter-process synchronisation and other reasons, you may choose to use the SELECT .. FOR UPDATE clause to indicate to the database, that a set of cells or records should be locked by a given transaction for subsequent updates. With jOOQ, this can be achieved as such:

```
SELECT *
FROM BOOK
WHERE ID = 3
FOR UPDATE
```

The above example will produce a record-lock, locking the whole record for updates. Some databases also support cell-locks using FOR UPDATE OF ..

```
SELECT *
FROM BOOK
WHERE ID = 3
FOR UPDATE OF TITLE
```

Oracle goes a bit further and also allows to specify the actual locking behaviour. It features these additional clauses, which are all supported by jOOQ:
- FOR UPDATE NOWAIT: This is the default behaviour. If the lock cannot be acquired, the query fails immediately
- FOR UPDATE WAIT n: Try to wait for [n] seconds for the lock acquisition. The query will fail only afterwards
- FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED: This peculiar syntax will skip all locked records. This is particularly useful when implementing queue tables with multiple consumers

With jOOQ, you can use those Oracle extensions as such:

```java
create.select().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(3)).forUpdate().nowait().fetch();
create.select().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(3)).forUpdate().wait(5).fetch();
create.select().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(3)).forUpdate().skipLocked().fetch();
```

### FOR UPDATE in SQL Server

The SQL standard specifies a FOR UPDATE clause to be applicable for cursors. Most databases interpret this as being applicable for all SELECT statements. An exception to this rule are the SQL Server database, that do not allow for any FOR UPDATE clause in a regular SQL SELECT statement. jOOQ emulates the FOR UPDATE behaviour, by locking record by record with JDBC. JDBC allows for specifying the flags TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE, CONCUR_UPDATABLE for any statement, and then using ResultSet.updateXXX() methods to produce a cell-lock / row-lock. Here’s a simplified example in JDBC:

```java
try {
    PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM author WHERE id IN [3, 4, 5]", ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE,
        ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery();
    while (rs.next()) {
        // UPDATE the primary key for row-locks, or any other columns for cell-locks
        rs.updateObject(1, rs.getObject(1));
        rs.updateRow();
        // Do more stuff with this record
    }
}
```

The main drawback of this approach is the fact that the database has to maintain a scrollable cursor, whose records are locked one by one. This can cause a major risk of deadlocks or race conditions if the JDBC driver can recover from the unsuccessful locking, if two Java threads execute the following statements:

```sql
-- thread 1
SELECT * FROM author ORDER BY id ASC;

-- thread 2
SELECT * FROM author ORDER BY id DESC;
```

So use this technique with care, possibly only ever locking single rows!

### Pessimistic (shared) locking with the FOR SHARE clause

Some databases (MySQL, Postgres) also allow to issue a non-exclusive lock explicitly using a FOR SHARE clause. This is also supported by jOOQ
Optimistic locking in jOOQ

Note, that jOOQ also supports optimistic locking, if you're doing simple CRUD. This is documented in the section's manual about optimistic locking.

4.3.4.16. Set operations

SQL allows to perform set operations as understood in standard set theory on result sets. These operations include unions, intersections, subtractions. For two subselects to be combinable by such a set operator, each subselect must return a table expression of the same degree and type.

All of these set operations come with 2 flavours:

- DISTINCT (the default): Removing duplicates after applying the set operation
- ALL: Retaining duplicates after applying the set operation

4.3.4.16.1. Type safety

Two subselects of degree less than 22 that are combined by a set operator are required to be of the same degree and, in most databases, also of the same type. jOOQ 3.0's introduction of Typesafe Record[N] types helps compile-checking these constraints:

```java
// Some sample SELECT statements
Select<Record2<Integer, String>> s1 = select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK);
Select<Record1<Integer>> s2 = selectOne();
Select<Record2<Integer, Integer>> s3 = select(one(), zero());
Select<Record2<Integer, String>> s4 = select(one(), inline("abc"));

// Let's try to combine them:
s1.union(s2); // Doesn't compile because of a degree mismatch. Expected: Record2<...>, got: Record1<...>
s1.union(s3); // Doesn't compile because of a type mismatch. Expected: <Integer, String>, got: <Integer, Integer>
s1.union(s4); // OK. The two Record[N] types match
```

4.3.4.16.2. Projection rowtype

Much like most dialects use only the first set operation subquery's column names and types for the resulting row type, so does jOOQ.

Since jOOQ does not know which row is produced by which union subquery, it cannot disambiguate these rows in case the projection row type isn't exactly identical. As such, the ad-hoc converter in the following example is ignored:

```java
Result<Record1<Integer>> result =
create.select(BOOK.ID)
.from(BOOK)
.union{

// This has no effect
select(AUTHOR.ID.convertFrom(i -> -i))
.from(AUTHOR))
.fetch();
```
While this can lead to subtle bugs, it makes perfect sense, knowing that a Converter is always applied at the client side of the execution.

4.3.4.16.3. Differences to standard SQL

As previously mentioned in the manual’s section about the ORDER BY clause, jOOQ has slightly changed the semantics of these set operators. While in SQL, a set operation subselect may not immediately contain any ORDER BY clause or LIMIT clause (unless you wrap the subselect into a derived table), jOOQ allows you to do so. In order to select both the youngest and the oldest author from the database, you can issue the following statement with jOOQ (rendered to the MySQL dialect):

```java
create.selectFrom(AUTHOR)
    .orderBy(AUTHOR.DATE_OF_BIRTH.asc()).limit(1)
    .union(
        selectFrom(AUTHOR)
            .orderBy(AUTHOR.DATE_OF_BIRTH.desc()).limit(1)
    )
    .orderBy(1)
    .fetch();
```

In case your database doesn't support ordered UNION subselects, the subselects are nested in derived tables.

```
SELECT * FROM (  SELECT * FROM AUTHOR  ORDER BY DATE_OF_BIRTH ASC LIMIT 1 )
UNION
SELECT * FROM (  SELECT * FROM AUTHOR  ORDER BY DATE_OF_BIRTH DESC LIMIT 1 )
ORDER BY 1
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).orderBy(BOOK.ID).limit(1).union(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR).orderBy(AUTHOR.ID).limit(1)).orderBy(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase

```java
{  SELECT TOP 1 BOOK.ID  FROM BOOK  ORDER BY BOOK.ID }
UNION
{  SELECT TOP 1 AUTHOR.ID  FROM AUTHOR  ORDER BY AUTHOR.ID }
ORDER BY 1
```
Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Hana, MySQL, Redshift, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
BigQuery

```sql
ClickHouse

```sql
DB2

```
Derby, H2, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Trino

```sql
{ 
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID
    FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
}
UNION 
{ 
    SELECT AUTHOR.ID
    FROM AUTHOR
    ORDER BY AUTHOR.ID
    FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
}
ORDER BY 1
```

Firebird

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.ID
FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
UNION
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY AUTHOR.ID
FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
ORDER BY 1
```

Informix

```sql
{ 
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID
}
UNION 
{ 
    SELECT *
    FROM 
    { 
        SELECT FIRST 1 AUTHOR.ID
        FROM AUTHOR
        ORDER BY AUTHOR.ID
    } x
}
ORDER BY 1
```

MemSQL

```sql
SELECT 
 t.*
FROM 
{ 
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID
    LIMIT 1
}
UNION 
{ 
    SELECT AUTHOR.ID
    FROM AUTHOR
    ORDER BY AUTHOR.ID
    LIMIT 1
}
ORDER BY 1
```
4.3.4.16.4. UNION

A UNION operation combines two subquery results of compatible row type into a single result. While UNION removes all duplicate records resulting from this combination, UNION ALL leaves subselect results as they are. Typically, you should prefer UNION ALL over UNION, if you don’t really need to remove duplicates, see also this section of the manual. The following example shows how to use such a UNION operation in jOOQ.
### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(3))
.unionAll(
    create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(5))
).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
UNION
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
UNION DISTINCT
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
SELECT
    * AS *
FROM (  
    SELECT BOOK.ID  
    FROM BOOK  
    UNION DISTINCT  
    SELECT AUTHOR.ID  
    FROM AUTHOR  
    ) t  
ORDER BY ID
```
4.3.4.16.5. INTERSECT

INTERSECT is the operation that produces only those values that are returned by both subselects. By default, this removes duplicate rows. Use INTERSECT ALL in order to retain them, and require duplicates to appear in both subqueries.

```java
create.select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).intersectAll(create.select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR)).fetch();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).intersect(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR)).orderBy(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
ASE, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
INTERSECT
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
INTERSECT DISTINCT
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
SELECT
  t.*
FROM (
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  INTERSECT DISTINCT
  SELECT AUTHOR.ID
  FROM AUTHOR
) t
ORDER BY ID
```

**MemSQL**

```sql
SELECT
  t.*
FROM (
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  INTERSECT
  SELECT AUTHOR.ID
  FROM AUTHOR
) t
ORDER BY ID
```

**Access, Aurora MySQL, Firebird, Redshift**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website](https://www.jooq.org/)
4.3.4.16.6. EXCEPT

EXCEPT (or MINUS in Oracle) is the operation that returns only those values that are returned exclusively in the first subselect. By default, this removes duplicate rows. Use EXCEPT ALL in order to retain them, and require duplicates to appear in both subqueries.

```java
create.select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK)
    .exceptAll(
        create.select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR))
    .fetch();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).except(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR)).orderBy(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
EXCEPT
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID
FROM BOOK
EXCEPT DISTINCT
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY ID
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
SELECT t.*
FROM (
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    EXCEPT DISTINCT
    SELECT AUTHOR.ID
    FROM AUTHOR
) t
ORDER BY ID
```
4.3.4.17. Lexical and logical SELECT clause order

SQL has a lexical and a logical order of SELECT clauses. The lexical order of SELECT clauses is inspired by the English language. As SQL statements are commands for the database, it is natural to express a statement in an imperative tense, such as "SELECT this and that!".

Logical SELECT clause order

The logical order of SELECT clauses, however, does not correspond to the syntax. In fact, the logical order is this:
- **The FROM clause**: First, all data sources are defined and joined
- **The JOIN clause**: Then, data is filtered as early as possible
- **The GROUP BY clause**: Then, data is reduced to groups, possibly producing new tuples if grouping functions like ROLLUP(), CUBE(), GROUPING SETS() are used
- **The HAVING clause**: Then, data is filtered again, based on aggregate functions
- **The WINDOW clause**: Then, window specifications and window functions are evaluated
- **The QUALIFY clause**: Then, data is filtered again, based on window functions
- **The SELECT clause**: Only now, the projection is evaluated.
- **The DISTINCT clause**: Duplicate projected rows are removed
- **UNION, INTERSECT and EXCEPT clauses**: Optionally, the above is repeated for several UNION-connected subqueries. Unless this is a UNION ALL clause, data is further reduced to remove duplicates
- **The ORDER BY clause**: Now, all remaining tuples are ordered
- **The LIMIT clause**: Then, a paginating view is created for the ordered tuples
- **The FOR UPDATE clause**: Finally, pessimistic locking is applied

The [SQL Server documentation](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/plan-logic?view=sql-server-ver15) also explains this, with slightly different clauses:

- FROM
- ON
- JOIN
- WHERE
- GROUP BY
- WITH CUBE or WITH ROLLUP
- HAVING
- SELECT
- DISTINCT
- ORDER BY
- TOP

As can be seen, databases have to logically reorder a SQL statement in order to determine the best execution plan.

**Alternative syntaxes: LINQ, SLICK**

Some "higher-level" abstractions, such as C#'s LINQ or Scala's Slick try to inverse the lexical order of SELECT clauses to what appears to be closer to the logical order. The obvious advantage of moving the SELECT clause to the end is the fact that the projection type, which is the record type returned by the SELECT statement can be re-used more easily in the target environment of the internal domain specific language.

A LINQ example:

```csharp
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;

// LINQ-to-SQL looks somewhat similar to SQL
// AS clause    // FROM clause
From p          In db.Products
// WHERE clause
Where p.UnitsInStock <= p.ReorderLevel AndAlso Not p.Discontinued
// SELECT clause
Select p
```

A Slick example:
4.3.5. The INSERT statement

The INSERT statement is used to insert new records into a database table. The following sections describe the various operation modes of the jOOQ INSERT statement.

4.3.5.1. INSERT .. VALUES

INSERT .. VALUES with a single row

Records can either be supplied using a VALUES() constructor, or a SELECT statement. jOOQ supports both types of INSERT statements. An example of an INSERT statement using a VALUES() constructor is given here:

```java
INSERT INTO AUTHOR
(ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (100, 'Hermann', 'Hesse');

create.insertInto(AUTHOR,
    AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values(100, "Hermann", "Hesse")
    .execute();
```

Note that for explicit degrees up to 22, the VALUES() constructor provides additional typesafety. The following example illustrates this:

```java
InsertValuesStep3<AuthorRecord, Integer, String, String> step =
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME);
step.values("A", "B", "C");
// ^^^ Doesn't compile, the expected type is Integer
```

INSERT .. VALUES with multiple rows

The SQL standard specifies that multiple rows can be supplied to the VALUES() constructor in an INSERT statement. Here's an example of a multi-record INSERT

```java
// "for" is the "entry-point" to the DSL
val q = for {
    // FROM clause   WHERE clause
    c <- Coffees if c.supID === 101
    // SELECT clause and projection to a tuple
    } yield (c.name, c.price)

While this looks like a good and idiomatic idea at first, jOOQ's take here is that this only complicates translation to more advanced SQL statements while impairing readability for those users that are used to writing SQL. This is specifically true for Slick, which not only changed the SELECT clause order, but also heavily "integrated" SQL clauses with the Scala language.

jOOQ is designed to look just like SQL. For these reasons, the jOOQ DSL API is modelled in SQL's lexical order.
jOOQ tries to stay close to actual SQL. In detail, however, Java's expressiveness is limited. That's why the `values()` clause is repeated for every record in multi-record inserts.

Some RDBMS do not support inserting several records in a single statement. In those cases, jOOQ emulates multi-record INSERTs using the following SQL:

```sql
create.insertInto(AUTHOR,
    AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values(100, "Hermann", "Hesse")
    .values(101, "Alfred", "Döblin")
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
insertInto(AUTHOR).columns(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values(100, "Hesse")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**All dialects**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  100,
  'Hesse'
)
```

(!!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

### 4.3.5.2. INSERT .. DEFAULT VALUES

A lesser-known syntactic feature of SQL is the `INSERT .. DEFAULT VALUES` statement, where a single record is inserted, containing only DEFAULT values for every row. It is written as such:

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR
DEFAULT VALUES;
```

This can make a lot of sense in situations where you want to "reserve" a row in the database for an subsequent UPDATE statement within the same transaction. Or if you just want to send an event containing trigger-generated default values, such as IDs or timestamps.

The `DEFAULT VALUES` clause is not supported in all databases, but jOOQ can emulate it using the equivalent statement:
The DEFAULT keyword (or `DSL#defaultValue()` method) can also be used for individual columns only, although that will have the same effect as leaving the column away entirely.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.insertInto(
    AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, ...)
    .values(
      defaultValue(AUTHOR.ID),
      defaultValue(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME),
      defaultValue(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME), ...)
    .execute();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR
VALUES (DEFAULT, DEFAULT, DEFAULT, DEFAULT, DEFAULT, DEFAULT);
```

- **Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata, YugabyteDB**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR
VALUES (NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);
```

- **Hana, Informix, Redshift, SQLite, Vertica**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (FIRST_NAME, DATE_OF_BIRTH, YEAR_OF_BIRTH, DISTINGUISHED)
VALUES (NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);
```

- **Snowflake**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (FIRST_NAME, DATE_OF_BIRTH, YEAR_OF_BIRTH, DISTINGUISHED)
SELECT NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL;
```
4.3.5.3. INSERT .. SET

MySQL (and some other RDBMS) allow for using a non-SQL-standard, UPDATE-like syntax for INSERT statements. This is also supported in jOOQ (and emulated for all databases), should you prefer that syntax. The above INSERT statement can also be expressed as follows:

```java
create.insertInto(AUTHOR)
    .set(AUTHOR.ID, 100)
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "Hermann")
    .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Hesse")
    .execute();
```

Multi row variant:

```java
create.insertInto(AUTHOR)
    .set(AUTHOR.ID, 100)
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "Hermann")
    .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Hesse")
    .newRecord()
    .set(AUTHOR.ID, 101)
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "Alfred")
    .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Döblin")
    .execute();
```

As you can see, this syntax is a bit more verbose, but also more readable, as every field can be matched with its value. Internally, the two syntaxes are strictly equivalent.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
insertInto(AUTHOR).set(AUTHOR.ID, 100).set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Hesse")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (100, 'Hesse')
```
4.3.5.4. INSERT .. SELECT

In some occasions, you may prefer the INSERT SELECT syntax, for instance, when you copy records from one table to another:

```java
create.insertInto(AUTHOR_ARCHIVE)
    .select(selectFrom(AUTHOR).where(AUTHOR.DECEASED.isTrue()))
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
insertInto(AUTHOR).columns(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).select(select(val(100), val("Hesse")))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

Aurora MySQL, MemSQL

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM (SELECT count(*) dual FROM MSysResources)
```

DB2

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
```
Derby

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
```

Firebird

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM RDB$DATABASE
```

Hana, Sybase

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM SYSDUMMY
```

HSQLDB

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM (VALUES (1)) AS dual (dual)
```

Informix

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM (
    SELECT 1 AS dual
    FROM systables
    WHERE (tabid = 1)
) AS dual
```

Teradata

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT 100, 'Hesse'
FROM ( 
    SELECT 1 AS "dual"
) AS "dual"
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
4.3.5.5. INSERT .. ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE

The MySQL database supports a very convenient way to INSERT or UPDATE a record. This is a non-standard extension to the SQL syntax, which is supported by jOOQ and emulated in other RDBMS, where this is possible (e.g. if they support the SQL standard \texttt{MERGE} statement). Here is an example how to use the ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE clause:

```java
// Add a new author called "Koontz" with ID 3.
// If that ID is already present, update the author's name
create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values(3, "Koontz")
    .onDuplicateKeyUpdate()
    .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Koontz")
    .execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values(3, "X").onDuplicateKeyUpdate().set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "X")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
ON CONFLICT (ID) DO UPDATE
    SET LAST_NAME = 'X'
```
DB2

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3, 'X'
    FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Derby

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
ON AUTHOR.ID = 3
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
```

Exasol

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
    SELECT 3, 'X'
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Firebird

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
    SELECT 3, 'X'
    FROM RDB$DATABASE
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```
H2

MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING ( 
  SELECT
    3 ID,
    'X' LAST_NAME
  ) t
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES ( 
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)

Hana

MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING ( 
  | 
  SELECT
    3 ID,
    'X' LAST_NAME
  FROM SYS.DUMMY
  | ) t
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES ( 
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)

HSQldb

MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING ( 
  SELECT 3, 'X'
  FROM (VALUES (1)) AS dual (dual)
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES ( 
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
Oracle

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
   SELECT  
      3 ID,
      'X' LAST_NAME
   ) t  
ON (AUTHOR.ID = t.ID)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
   AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
   t.ID,  
   t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Snowflake

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
   SELECT 3, 'X'
   ) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
   LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
   t.ID,  
   t.LAST_NAME
)
```

SQLite

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
   3,  
   'X'
)
ON CONFLICT
   DO UPDATE
   SET
   LAST_NAME = 'X'
```

SQL Server

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
   SELECT 3, 'X'
   ) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
   AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
   t.ID,  
   t.LAST_NAME
)
```
The MySQL database also supports an INSERT IGNORE INTO clause. This is supported by jOOQ using the more convenient SQL syntax variant of ON DUPLICATE KEY IGNORE:

```java
// Add a new author called "Koontz" with ID 3.
// If that ID is already present, ignore the INSERT statement
create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
  .values(3, "Koontz")
  .onDuplicateKeyIgnore()
  .execute();
```

If the underlying database doesn't have any way to "ignore" failing INSERT statements, (e.g. MySQL via INSERT IGNORE), jOOQ can emulate the statement using a MERGE statement, or using INSERT .. SELECT WHERE NOT EXISTS.
The MySQL INSERT IGNORE statement ignores more constraint violations than just duplicate keys, so the emulation isn’t exactly equivalent, see #5211

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values(3, "X").onDuplicateKeyIgnore()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT t.v0, t.v1
FROM (  
  SELECT  
    3 v0,  
    'X' v1
  FROM (   
    SELECT count(*) dual
    FROM MSysResources 
  ) AS dual
  WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
    SELECT 1 one
    FROM AUTHOR 
    WHERE AUTHOR.ID = 3  
  )
) t
```

**ASE, ClickHouse, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, Trino, Vertica**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT t.v0, t.v1
FROM (  
  SELECT  
    3 v0,  
    'X' v1
  WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
    SELECT 1 one
    FROM AUTHOR 
    WHERE AUTHOR.ID = 3  
  )
) t
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
INSERT IGNORE INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
```
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, SQLite, YugabyteDB

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
ON CONFLICT DO NOTHING
```

**BigQuery**

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT t.v0, t.v1
FROM (SELECT 3 v0, 'X' v1
      FROM UNNEST([STRUCT(1 AS dual)]) AS dual
      WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 one
                         FROM AUTHOR
                         WHERE AUTHOR.ID = 3)) t
```

**DB2**

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 3, 'X'
        FROM SYSIBM.DUAL)
  t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
```

**Derby**

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
ON AUTHOR.ID = 3
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (3, 'X')
```
Exasol, MemSQL

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT t.v0, t.v1
FROM (  
    SELECT 3 v0, 'X' v1
    FROM DUAL
    WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
        SELECT 1 one
        FROM AUTHOR
        WHERE AUTHOR.ID = 3
    )
) t
```

Firebird

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
    SELECT 3, 'X'
    FROM RDB$DATABASE
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
    t.ID,  
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

H2

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
    SELECT 3 ID, 'X' LAST_NAME
) t  
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
    t.ID,  
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Hana

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (  
    (  
        SELECT 3 ID, 'X' LAST_NAME
        FROM SYS.DUMMY
    )  
) t  
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (  
    t.ID,  
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```
HSQldb

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3, 'X'
    FROM (VALUES (1)) AS dual (dual)
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Informix

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
SELECT t.v0, t.v1
FROM (
    SELECT
        3 v0,
        'X' v1
    FROM (
        SELECT 1 AS dual
        FROM systables
        WHERE (tabid = 1)
    ) AS dual
    WHERE NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT 1 one
        FROM AUTHOR
        WHERE AUTHOR.ID = 3
    )
) t
```

Oracle

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING ( 
    SELECT 3 ID, 
    'X' LAST_NAME
) t
ON (AUTHOR.ID = t.ID)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES ( 
    t.ID, 
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Snowflake

```
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING ( 
    SELECT 3, 'X'
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES ( 
    t.ID, 
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```
4.3.5.7. INSERT .. ON CONFLICT

The PostgreSQL database offers an alternative syntax to MySQL's vendor specific `INSERT .. ON DUPLICATE KEY` syntax, which allows for specifying an explicit (reference by constraint name) or implicit (reference by column list) unique constraint for conflict resolution.

```java
// Add a new author called "Koontz" with ID 3. // If that ID is already present, update the author's name
create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
  .values(3, "Koontz")
  .onConflict(AUTHOR.ID)
  .doUpdate()
  .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Koontz")
  .execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values(3, "X")
.onConflict(AUTHOR.ID).doUpdate().set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "X")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, SQLite, YugabyteDB**

```sql
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  3,
  'X'
)
ON CONFLICT (ID)
DO UPDATE
SET
  LAST_NAME = 'X'
```

**DB2**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
  SELECT 3, 'X'
  FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
```

**Derby**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
ON AUTHOR.ID = 3
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  3,
  'X'
)
```
Exasol

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3, 'X'
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Firebird

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3, 'X'
    FROM RDB$DATABASE
) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

H2

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3 ID,
        'X' LAST_NAME
) t
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```

Hana

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (
    SELECT 3 ID,
        'X' LAST_NAME
    FROM SYS.DUMMY
) t
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
    t.ID,
    t.LAST_NAME
)
```
**HSQldb**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 3, 'X'
FROM VALUES (1) AS dual (dual)) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
```

**Oracle**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 3, 'X'
FROM VALUES (1) AS dual (dual)) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
```

**SQLServer**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 3, 'X'
FROM VALUES (1) AS dual (dual)) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
```

**Sybase**

```sql
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 3, 'X'
FROM SYS.DUMMY) t (ID, LAST_NAME)
ON AUTHOR.ID = t.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'X'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (ID, LAST_NAME)
VALUES (
  t.ID,
  t.LAST_NAME
)
```
The jOOQ User Manual

The Postgres database has native support for an INSERT .. RETURNING clause. This is a very powerful concept that is emulated for all other dialects using JDBC's `getGeneratedKeys()` method. Take this example:

```java
// Add another author, with a generated ID
Record record =
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values("Charlotte", "Roche")
    .returningResult(AUTHOR.ID)
    .fetchOne();
System.out.println(record.getValue(AUTHOR.ID));
```

Some databases have poor support for returning generated keys after INSERTs. In those cases, jOOQ might need to issue another `SELECT statement` in order to fetch an `@@identity` value. Be aware, that this can lead to race-conditions in those databases that cannot properly return generated ID values. For more information, please consider the jOOQ Javadoc for the `returningResult()` clause.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
4.3.6. The UPDATE statement

The UPDATE statement is used to modify one or several pre-existing records in a database table. UPDATE statements are only possible on single tables. Support for multi-table updates might be implemented in the future. An example update query is given here:

```sql
insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values("Doe").returningResult(AUTHOR.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, Exasol, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (LAST_NAME)
VALUES ('Doe')
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Firebird, Postgres, SQLite, YugabyteDB**

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (LAST_NAME)
VALUES ('Doe')
RETURNING AUTHOR.ID
```

**DB2, H2**

```
SELECT ID
FROM FINAL TABLE (
    INSERT INTO AUTHOR (LAST_NAME)
    VALUES ('Doe')
) AUTHOR
```

**MariaDB**

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (LAST_NAME)
VALUES ('Doe')
RETURNING ID
```

**SQLData Warehouse, SQL Server**

```
INSERT INTO AUTHOR (LAST_NAME)
OUTPUT inserted.ID
VALUES ('Doe')
```

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4.3.6. The UPDATE statement
The following subsections discuss the various subclauses of the DELETE statement.

4.3.6.1. UPDATE .. SET

The SET clause allows for setting new values on updated records in a table.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.update(AUTHOR)
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "Hermann")
    .set(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, "Hesse")
    .where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(3))
    .execute();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Trino**

```sql
UPDATE AUTHOR
SET
    FIRST_NAME = 'Hermann',
    LAST_NAME = 'Hesse'
WHERE ID = 3;
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE TRUE
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE TRUE
```
4.3.6.2. UPDATE .. SET ROW

The SET clause allows for setting ROW value expressions on updated records in a table.

This can be particularly useful when using correlated subqueries in the SET clause, in case of which multiple columns can be updated with a single subquery, instead of only 1. See also UPDATE .. FROM for an alternative syntax for this scenario.

The above row value expressions usages are completely typesafe.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
update(BOOK).set(row(BOOK.TITLE, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID), row("New Title", 1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title',
  BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID = 1
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, H2, HSQLDB, Trino

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  (TITLE, LANGUAGE_ID) = ('New Title', 1)
```

BigQuery

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title',
  BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID = 1
WHERE TRUE
```

ClickHouse

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title',
  LANGUAGE_ID = 1
WHERE TRUE
```

DuckDB, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Vertica

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title',
  LANGUAGE_ID = 1
```

Hana

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
FROM BOOK
SET
  (TITLE, LANGUAGE_ID) = ('New Title', 1)
```
Some databases, including for example PostgreSQL and SQL Server, support joining additional tables to an UPDATE statement using a vendor-specific FROM clause. This is supported as well by jOOQ:

```java
UPDATE BOOK_ARCHIVE
SET
    BOOK_ARCHIVE.TITLE = BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK_ARCHIVE.ID = BOOK.ID
create.update(BOOK_ARCHIVE)
    .set(BOOK_ARCHIVE.TITLE, BOOK.TITLE)
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK_ARCHIVE.ID.eq(BOOK.ID))
    .execute();
```

In many cases, such a joined update statement can be emulated using a correlated subquery, or using updatable views. For example, most databases allow for using scalar subselects in UPDATE statements in one way or another. jOOQ models this through a `set(Field<T>, Select<? extends Record1<T>>)` method in the UPDATE DSL API, for convenience (see the section about scalar subqueries for more details):

```java
UPDATE AUTHOR
SET FIRST_NAME = {
    SELECT FIRST_NAME
    FROM PERSON
    WHERE PERSON.ID = AUTHOR.ID
},
WHERE ID = 3;
create.update(AUTHOR)
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
        select(PERSON.FIRST_NAME)
            .from(PERSON)
            .where(PERSON.ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    )
    .where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(3))
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
update(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE).set(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK, 0).from(BOOK).where(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID.eq(BOOK.ID)).and(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Oracle

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    (TITLE, LANGUAGE_ID) = (SELECT 'New Title', 1)
```

Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    (TITLE, LANGUAGE_ID) = ROW ('New Title', 1)
```

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ASE, BigQuery, Oracle, SQLServer, Sybase

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = 0
FROM BOOK
WHERE (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Trino

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
CROSS JOIN BOOK
SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = 0
WHERE (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, SQLite, Snowflake

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
SET
    STOCK = 0
FROM BOOK
WHERE (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
```

ClickHouse

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
SET
    STOCK = 0
WHERE (NAME, BOOK_ID) IN (
    SELECT BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.NAME, BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID
    FROM BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE, BOOK
    WHERE (
        BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
        AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
    )
)
```

DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB

```sql
MERGE INTO BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
USING BOOK
ON (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = 0
```
Hana

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
FROM BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE, BOOK
SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = 0
WHERE (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
```

Redshift, YugabyteDB

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
SET
    STOCK = 0
WHERE (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.NAME, BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID) IN (SELECT BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.NAME, BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID FROM BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE, BOOK WHERE (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1))
```

SQLDataWarehouse

```sql
UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = 0
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT alias_1.v0, alias_1.v1 FROM (SELECT
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.NAME v0,
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID v1
FROM BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE, BOOK
WHERE (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1)
) alias_1
WHERE (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.NAME = alias_1.v0
    AND BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = alias_1.v1)
)
```

Teradata, Vertica

```sql
MERGE INTO BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
USING BOOK
ON (
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID = BOOK.ID
    AND BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = 1
)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
    STOCK = 0
```

Access, Informix

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```
4.3.6.4. UPDATE .. WHERE

The WHERE clause allows for adding a conditional expressions to the UPDATE statement, which restricts the rows to be updated.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
update(BOOK).set(BOOK.TITLE, "New Title").where(BOOK.ID.eq(1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Trino

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE ID = 1
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE ID = 1
```

ClickHouse

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE ID = 1
```
4.3.6.5. UPDATE .. ORDER BY .. LIMIT

The ORDER BY and LIMIT clauses allow for updating only a subset of the data in a table, based on their ordering. This can be useful to implement queue semantics, e.g. to update only the top row, and possibly return it in one go.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
update(BOOK).set(BOOK.TITLE, "New Title").orderBy(BOOK.ID.asc()).limit(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, DB2, MariaDB, MySQL, Trino**

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
LIMIT 1
```

**Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN (
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
  LIMIT 1
)
BigQuery, Exasol, HSQLDB

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
  LIMIT 1
}
```

ClickHouse

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE ID IN {
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
  LIMIT 1
}
```

CockroachDB

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
LIMIT 1
```

Derby, H2, Oracle

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
  SELECT BOOK.ID
  FROM BOOK
  ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
  FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
}
```

Firebird

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
ROWS 1
```
Hana

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
FROM BOOK
SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    LIMIT 1
}
```

Informix

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT * FROM {
        SELECT FIRST 1 BOOK.ID
        FROM BOOK
        ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    } x
}
```

MemSQL

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT * FROM {
        SELECT BOOK.ID
        FROM BOOK
        ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    } LIMIT 1
}
```

Postgres

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    TITLE = 'New Title'
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
}
```
Various dialect support a RETURNING clause or something similar on their UPDATE statements, similar as the RETURNING clause in INSERT statements. This is useful to fetch trigger-generated values in one go. An example is given here:

```java
-- Fetch a trigger-generated value
UPDATE BOOK
SET
    TITLE = 'Animal Farm'
WHERE ID = 5
RETURNING TITLE

String title = create.update(BOOK)
    .set(BOOK.TITLE, "Animal Farm")
    .where(BOOK.ID.eq(5))
    .returningResult(BOOK.TITLE)
    .fetchOne().getValue(BOOK.TITLE);
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
update(BOOK).set(BOOK.TITLE, "New Title").returningResult(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, SQLite, YugabyteDB

Aurora Postgres

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  TITLE = 'New Title'
RETURNING BOOK.ID
```

CockroachDB

```sql
SELECT ID
FROM FINAL TABLE (
  UPDATE BOOK
  SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
) BOOK
```

Postgres

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
RETURNING BOOK.ID
```

SQLite

```sql
INSERT INTO BOOK (
  ID,
  AUTHOR_ID,
  TITLE,
  PUBLISHED_IN,
  LANGUAGE_ID
)
SELECT
  BOOK.ID,
  BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
  BOOK.TITLE,
  BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
  BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
RETURNING ID
```

YugabyteDB

```sql
DECLARE
  o0 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c0 sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  UPDATE BOOK
  SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
  RETURNING BOOK.ID
  BULK COLLECT INTO o0;
? := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
OPEN c0 FOR SELECT * FROM TABLE(o0);
? := c0;
END;
```

DB2, H2

```sql
SELECT ID
FROM FINAL TABLE (
  UPDATE BOOK
  SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
) BOOK
```

Firebird

```sql
UPDATE BOOK
SET
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
RETURNING BOOK.ID
```

MariaDB

```sql
INSERT INTO BOOK (
  ID,
  AUTHOR_ID,
  TITLE,
  PUBLISHED_IN,
  LANGUAGE_ID
)
SELECT
  BOOK.ID,
  BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
  BOOK.TITLE,
  BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
  BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE
  BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
RETURNING ID
```

Oracle

```sql
DECLARE
  o0 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c0 sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  UPDATE BOOK
  SET
    BOOK.TITLE = 'New Title'
  RETURNING BOOK.ID
  BULK COLLECT INTO o0;
? := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
OPEN c0 FOR SELECT * FROM TABLE(o0);
? := c0;
END;
```
4.3.7. The DELETE statement

The DELETE statement removes records from a database table. DELETE statements are only possible on single tables. Support for multi-table deletes might be implemented in the future. An example delete query is given here:

```sql
DELETE AUTHOR
WHERE ID = 100;
```

create.delete(AUTHOR)
    .where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(100))
    .execute();

The following subsections discuss the various subclauses of the DELETE statement.

4.3.7.1. DELETE .. WHERE

The WHERE clause allows for adding a conditional expressions to the DELETE statement, which restricts the rows to be deleted.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
deleteFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.in(1, 2, 3))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL,
4.3.7.2. DELETE .. ORDER BY .. LIMIT

The ORDER BY and LIMIT clauses allow for deleting only a subset of the data in a table, based on their ordering. This can be useful to implement queue semantics, e.g. to delete only the top row, and possibly return it in one go.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
deleteFrom(BOOK).orderBy(BOOK.ID.asc()).limit(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora MySQL, CockroachDB, DB2, MariaDB, MySQL, Trino

```sql
DELETE FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
LIMIT 1
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Hana, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.ID IN (
   SELECT BOOK.ID
   FROM BOOK
   ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
   LIMIT 1
)
```
ClickHouse

```
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE ID IN {
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    LIMIT 1
}
```

Derby, H2, Oracle, Postgres

```
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    FETCH NEXT 1 ROWS ONLY
}
```

Firebird

```
DELETE FROM BOOK
ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
ROWS 1
```

Informix

```
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT * FROM {
        SELECT FIRST 1 BOOK.ID
        FROM BOOK
        ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
    } x
}
```

MemSQL

```
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.ID IN {
    SELECT *
    FROM {
        SELECT BOOK.ID
        FROM BOOK
        ORDER BY BOOK.ID ASC
        LIMIT 1
    } t
}
```
4.3.7.3. UPDATE .. RETURNING

The RETURNING clause allows for returning expressions based on the deleted rows.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
deleteFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(1)).returningResult(BOOK.TITLE)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Firebird, Postgres, SQLite, YugabyteDB
DB2, H2

```sql
SELECT TITLE
FROM OLD TABLE (
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = 1
) BOOK
```

MariaDB

```sql
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.ID = 1
RETURNING TITLE
```

Oracle

```sql
DECLARE
    o0 DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
    c0 sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = 1
    RETURNING BOOK.TITLE
    BULK COLLECT INTO o0;
    ? := SQL%ROWCOUNT;
    OPEN c0 FOR SELECT * FROM TABLE(o0);
    ? := c0;
END;
```

SQLServer

```sql
DELETE FROM BOOK
OUTPUT deleted.TITLE
WHERE BOOK.ID = 1
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.3.8. The MERGE statement

The MERGE statement is one of the most advanced standardised SQL constructs, which is supported by DB2, HSQLDB, Oracle, SQL Server and Sybase (MySQL has the similar INSERT .. ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE construct).

The point of the standard MERGE statement is to take a TARGET table, and merge (INSERT, UPDATE) data from a SOURCE table into it. DB2, Oracle, SQL Server and Sybase also allow for DELETING some data and for adding many additional clauses. With jOOQ 3.12.4, only Oracle's MERGE extensions are supported. Here is an example:

```
-- Check if there is already an author called 'Hitchcock'
-- If there is, rename him to John. If there isn't add him.
MERGE INTO AUTHOR
USING (SELECT 1 FROM DUAL)
on (LAST_NAME = 'Hitchcock')
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET FIRST_NAME = 'John'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (LAST_NAME) VALUES ('Hitchcock');
```

```java
create.mergeInto(AUTHOR)
    .using(create.selectOne())
    .on(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.eq("Hitchcock"))
    .whenMatchedThenUpdate()
    .set(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "John")
    .whenNotMatchedThenInsert(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values("Hitchcock")
    .execute();
```

**MERGE Statement (H2-specific syntax)**

The H2 database ships with a somewhat less powerful but a little more intuitive syntax for its own version of the MERGE statement. An example more or less equivalent to the previous one can be seen here:

```
-- Check if there is already an author called 'Hitchcock'
-- If there is, rename him to John. If there isn't add him.
MERGE INTO AUTHOR (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME)
KEY (LAST_NAME)
VALUES ('John', 'Hitchcock')
```

```java
create.mergeInto(AUTHOR,
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .key(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values("John", "Hitchcock")
    .execute();
```

This syntax can be fully emulated by jOOQ for all other databases that support the SQL standard MERGE statement. For more information about the H2 MERGE syntax, see the documentation here: https://www.h2database.com/html/grammar.html#merge

**Typesafety of VALUES() for degrees up to 22**

Much like the INSERT statement, the MERGE statement's VALUES() clause provides typesafety for degrees up to 22, in both the standard syntax variant as well as the H2 variant.

4.4. SQL Statements (DDL)

The Data Definition Language (DDL) is used to CREATE, ALTER, and DROP various object types in the database catalog. jOOQ supports an increasing number of these operations natively, and also adds synthetic operation support for convenience.

While many DDL statements are supported natively, and have a 1:1 correspondence to the jOOQ API's representation, dialects differ in many subtle ways when it comes to DDL statement support. These differences may include:
- Different keywords to mean the same thing. For example, the keywords ALTER, CHANGE, or MODIFY may be used when altering columns or other attributes in a table.
- Different statements instead of subclauses. For example, some dialects may choose to support RENAME [object type] .. TO .. statements instead of making the rename operation a subclause of ALTER [object type] .. RENAME TO ..
- Some syntax may not be supported, or not be supported consistently, such as the various IF EXISTS and IF NOT EXISTS clauses. Emulations are possible using the dialect's procedural language

Because of these many differences, the jOOQ manual will not list each individual native SQL representation of each jOOQ API call. Also, some optional clauses may exist, such as the IF EXISTS or OR REPLACE clauses, which can easily be discovered from the API. The manual will omit documenting these clauses in every example.

Commercial support for emulations

A lot of DDL queries come with syntax that requires emulation using anonymous blocks. While basic anonymous blocks are supported in the jOOQ Open Source Edition as well, more sophisticated blocks and other procedural logic is a commercial only feature.

4.4.1. The ALTER statement

ALTER statements are used to alter properties of existing objects in the database catalog.

4.4.1.1. ALTER INDEX

The only property of an index that can be changed, currently, is its name.

4.4.1.1.1. ALTER INDEX .. RENAME

Like most object types, indexes can be renamed:

```java
// Renaming the index
create.alterIndex("old_index").renameTo("new_index").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterIndex("i").renameTo("j")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.1.1.2. ALTER INDEX IF EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

```java
// Renaming the index
create.alterIndexIfExists("old_index").renameTo("new_index").execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterIndexIfExists("i").renameTo("j")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, H2, Postgres**

```sql
ALTER INDEX IF EXISTS i RENAME TO j
```

**DB2**

```sql
BEGIN
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME INDEX i TO j'';
END
```

**Hana**

```sql
DO BEGIN
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 259 BEGIN END;
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME INDEX i TO j'';
END;
```

**MariaDB**

```sql
BEGIN NOT ATOMIC
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42000' BEGIN END;
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42S02' BEGIN END;
    ALTER TABLE  RENAME INDEX i TO j;
END
```

**MySQL**

```sql
CREATE PROCEDURE block_1719586206679_4939240()
MODIFIES SQL DATA
BEGIN
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42000' BEGIN END;
    ALTER TABLE  RENAME INDEX i TO j;
END;
CALL block_1719586206679_4939240();
DROP PROCEDURE block_1719586206679_4939240;
```
Oracle

```sql
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER INDEX i RENAME TO j';
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    IF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-01418%' THEN NULL;
    ELSE RAISE;
  END IF;
END;
```

SQLDataWarehouse

```sql
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_rename 'i', j, 'INDEX'
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 2714 BEGIN
    DECLARE @ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(4000) = ERROR_MESSAGE();
    DECLARE @ErrorSeverity INT = ERROR_SEVERITY();
    DECLARE @ErrorState INT = ERROR_STATE();
    RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, @ErrorSeverity, @ErrorState);
  END;
END CATCH
```

SQLServer

```sql
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_rename 'i', j, 'INDEX'
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 2714 THROW;
END CATCH
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Informix, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.4.1.2. ALTER SCHEMA

The only property of a schema that can be changed, currently, is its name.
4.4.1.2.1. ALTER SCHEMA .. RENAME

Like most object types, schemas can be renamed:

```java
// Renaming the schema
create.alterSchema("old_schema").renameTo("new_schema").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterSchema("s").renameTo("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Vertica**

```
ALTER SCHEMA s RENAME TO t
```

**ClickHouse**

```
RENAME DATABASE s TO t
```

**Hana**

```
RENAME SCHEMA s TO t
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.2.2. ALTER SCHEMA IF EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

```java
// Renaming the schema
create.alterSchemaIfExists("old_schema").renameTo("new_schema").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterSchemaIfExists("s").renameTo("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**H2, Snowflake**

```sql
ALTER SCHEMA IF EXISTS s RENAME TO t
```

**Hana**

```sql
DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 362 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME SCHEMA s TO t';
END;
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQldb, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.1.3. ALTER SEQUENCE

Most sequence properties can be altered after a sequence has been created.
4.4.1.3.1. ALTER SEQUENCE .. RENAME

Like most object types, sequences can be renamed:

```java
// Renaming the sequence
create.alterSequence("old_sequence").renameTo("new_sequence").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterSequence("s").renameTo("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, HSQLDB, Postgres, Snowflake, Vertica**

```
ALTER SEQUENCE s RENAME TO t
```

**MariaDB**

```
ALTER TABLE s RENAME TO t
```

**Oracle**

```
RENAME s TO t
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, YugabyteDB**

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.3.2. ALTER SEQUENCE .. RESTART

A sequence can be manually restarted using the RESTART clause, in case of which it will be restarted at the `START WITH` value.

```java
// Restart the sequence
create.alterSequence("s").restart().execute();
```

Alternatively, an explicit value can be provided to restart the sequence with:

```java
// Restart the sequence
create.alterSequence("s").restartWith(10).execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterSequence("s").restart();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, DB2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, Postgres, SQLServer, YugabyteDB

```sql
ALTER SEQUENCE s RESTART
```

Hana, Informix, Vertica

```sql
ALTER SEQUENCE s RESTART WITH 1
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.3.3. ALTER SEQUENCE IF EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

```java
// Renaming the schema
create.alterSequenceIfExists("old_sequence").renameTo("new_sequence").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterSequenceIfExists("s").renameTo("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Postgres, Snowflake**

```sql
ALTER SEQUENCE IF EXISTS s RENAME TO t
```

**MariaDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE s RENAME TO t
```

**Oracle**

```sql
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME s TO t';
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN IF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-04043%' THEN NULL;
  ELSE RAISE;
END;
END;
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.4. ALTER TABLE

The ALTER TABLE statement is certainly the most powerful among DDL statements, as tables are the most important object type in a database catalog.

4.4.1.4.1. ALTER TABLE .. ADD COLUMN

Most dialects support altering a table to add a single column per statement.

```java
// Adding a single column to a table. These statements are equivalent
create.alterTable("table").add("column", INTEGER).execute();
create.alterTable("table").addColumn("column", INTEGER).execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").addColumn("c", INTEGER)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, DB2, Firebird, Informix, Teradata

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD c integer
```

ASE, Sybase

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD c int NULL
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD c int
```
4.4.1.4.2. ALTER TABLE .. ADD COLUMNS

If multiple columns should be added atomically, and to save server round trips, some RDBMS support adding multiple columns to a table using a single ALTER TABLE statement.

```java
// Adding several columns to a table in one go
create.alterTable("table").add(field(name("column1"), INTEGER), field(name("column2"), INTEGER)).execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").add(field("c1", INTEGER), field("c2", INTEGER))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD
c1 int NULL,
c2 int NULL
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD c1 int,
ADD c2 int
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD COLUMN c1 int64,
ADD COLUMN c2 int64
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD COLUMN c1 Nullable(integer),
ADD COLUMN c2 Nullable(integer)
```

**CockroachDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD c1 int4,
ADD c2 int4
```

**DB2**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD c1 integer
ADD c2 integer
```
Firebird, Teradata

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD c1 integer,
    ADD c2 integer
```

H2

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD {
    c1 int,
    c2 int
}
```

Hana, Informix

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD {
    c1 integer,
    c2 integer
}
```

Oracle, Snowflake

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD {
    c1 number(10),
    c2 number(10)
}
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD 
    c1 int,
    c2 int
```

Access, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Redshift, SQLite, Sybase, Trino, Vertica

`/* UNSUPPORTED */`

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4.4.1.4.3. ALTER TABLE .. ADD COLUMN IF NOT EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF NOT EXISTS clause:

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").addIfNotExists("c", INTEGER)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, MariaDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD IF NOT EXISTS c int
```

**BigQuery**

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD COLUMN IF NOT EXISTS c int64
```

**ClickHouse**

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD COLUMN IF NOT EXISTS c Nullable(integer)
```

**CockroachDB**

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD IF NOT EXISTS c int4
```

**DB2**

```
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42711' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE '
    ALTER TABLE t ADD c integer
  ';
END
```
Hana

DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 308 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER TABLE t ADD (c integer)';
END;

Oracle

BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER TABLE t ADD c number(10)';
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN others THEN
      IF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-01430%' THEN NULL;
      ELSE RAISE;
  END IF;
END;

SQLDataWarehouse

BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_executesql N'ALTER TABLE t ADD c int'
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 2705 BEGIN
    DECLARE @ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(4000) = ERROR_MESSAGE();
    DECLARE @ErrorSeverity INT = ERROR_SEVERITY();
    DECLARE @ErrorState INT = ERROR_STATE();
    RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, @ErrorSeverity, @ErrorState);
  END;
END CATCH

SQLServer

BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_executesql N'ALTER TABLE t ADD c int'
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 2705 THROW;
END CATCH

Teradata

ALTER TABLE t ADD IF NOT EXISTS c integer
4.4.1.4.4. ALTER TABLE .. ADD PRIMARY KEY

All constraint types can be added with the ALTER TABLE statement. This includes PRIMARY KEY constraints:

```java
// Adding an unnamed constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(primaryKey("id")).execute();

// Adding a named constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(constraint("pk").primaryKey("id")).execute();
```

(!) It is recommended to always provide a name with a constraint to simplify schema management. See also this section of the manual

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").add(constraint("pk").primaryKey("id"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (id)
```
4.4.1.4.5. ALTER TABLE .. ADD UNIQUE

All constraint types can be added with the ALTER TABLE statement. This includes UNIQUE constraints:

```java
// Adding an unnamed constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(unique("user_name")).execute();
```

```java
// Adding a named constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(constraint("uk").unique("user_name")).execute();
```

(!) It is recommended to always provide a name with a constraint to simplify schema management. See also this section of the manual

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").add(constraint("uk").unique("user_name"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.1.4.6. ALTER TABLE .. ADD FOREIGN KEY

All constraint types can be added with the ALTER TABLE statement. This includes FOREIGN KEY constraints:

```java
// Adding an unnamed constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(foreignKey("author_id").references("author")).execute();

// Adding a named constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(constraint("fk").foreignKey("author_id").references("author")).execute();

(!) It is recommended to always provide a name with a constraint to simplify schema management.
See also this section of the manual
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
4.4.1.4.7. ALTER TABLE .. ADD CHECK

All constraint types can be added with the ALTER TABLE statement. This includes CHECK constraints:

```java
// Adding an unnamed constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(check(length(field(name("c"), INTEGER)).gt(0))).execute();

// Adding a named constraint to a table
create.alterTable("table").add(constraint("ck").check(length(field(name("c"), INTEGER)).gt(0))).execute();
```

(!) It is recommended to always provide a name with a constraint to simplify schema management. See also this section of the manual

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").add(constraint("ck").check(field("c", INTEGER).gt(0)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQldb, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD CONSTRAINT pk FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES author
```

**Informix**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES author CONSTRAINT pk
```

**BigQuery, DuckDB, SQLite, Trino**

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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Like most object types, tables can be renamed:

```java
// Rename a table
create.alterTable("old_table").renameTo("new_table").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").renameTo("u")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
For convenience, jOOQ supports MySQL's COMMENT syntax also on ALTER TABLE, which corresponds to the more standard `COMMENT ON TABLE` statement.

```
// Specify a new comment on a table
create.alterTable("table").comment("a comment describing the table").execute();
```

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
alterTable("t").comment("comment")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**
  
  ```sql
  ALTER TABLE t COMMENT 'comment'
  ```
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
COMMENT ON TABLE t IS 'comment'

BigQuery

```sql
ALTER TABLE t SET OPTIONS (DESCRIPTION = 'comment')

ClickHouse

```sql
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY COMMENT 'comment'

Snowflake

```sql
ALTER TABLE t SET COMMENT = 'comment'

SQLServer

```sql
BEGIN TRY
    DECLARE @u varchar(max) = schema_name();
    EXEC sp_addextendedproperty 'MS_Description', 'comment', 'schema', @u, 'table', 't', DEFAULT, DEFAULT
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
    EXEC sp_updateextendedproperty 'MS_Description', 'comment', 'schema', @u, 'table', 't', DEFAULT, DEFAULT
END CATCH

ASE, Access, Derby, Informix, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Sybase

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.4.10. ALTER TABLE .. ALTER COLUMN .. SET DEFAULT

A column DEFAULT value can be added to a column using the ALTER TABLE's SET DEFAULT clause on a column:

```java
// Specify a new default value for a column
create.alterTable("table").alter("column").setDefault(1).execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").alter("c").setDefault(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, YugabyteDB

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c SET DEFAULT 1
```

ASE

```sql
ALTER TABLE t REPLACE c DEFAULT 1
```

Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, MariaDB, MySQL, Vertica

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c SET DEFAULT 1
```

ClickHouse

```sql
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY COLUMN c DEFAULT 1
```
4.4.1.4.11. ALTER TABLE .. ALTER COLUMN .. SET NOT NULL

A column can be set to NOT NULL using the ALTER TABLE's NOT NULL clause on a column:

```java
// Specify the not null constraint on a column
create.alterTable("table").alter("column").setNotNull().execute();
```

The existing data in the column must not contain any nulls or an error will be raised.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").alter("c").setNotNull();
```
An existing column's NOT NULL constraint can be dropped using the ALTER TABLE's NOT NULL clause on a column:

```java
// Drop the not null constraint on a column
create.alterTable("table").alter("column").dropNotNull().execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").alter("c").dropNotNull()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Oracle**

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY c NULL
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Snowflake, YugabyteDB**

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c DROP NOT NULL
```

**Exasol**

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY c DROP NOT NULL
```

**Vertica**

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c DROP NOT NULL
```

**Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino**

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.1.4.13. ALTER TABLE .. ALTER COLUMN .. SET TYPE

The type of a column can be changed using the ALTER TABLE's SET TYPE clause on a column:
Whether this operation is supported for any given pair of existing/new types is vendor specific. If the existing data doesn't conform to the new type, an error is raised by the database.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").alter("c").set(VARCHAR(50))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c text(50)
```

**ASE, Exasol, MemSQL**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY c varchar(50)
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t CHANGE COLUMN c c varchar(50)
```

**Aurora Postgres, Firebird, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c TYPE varchar(50)
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY COLUMN c Nullable(String(50))
```

**CockroachDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c TYPE string(50)
```
DB2, Derby, DuckDB

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c SET DATA TYPE varchar(50)
```

H2, HSQLDB, Snowflake, Sybase

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c varchar(50)
```

Hana

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER c varchar(50)
```

Informix

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY c lvarchar(50)
```

Oracle

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY c varchar2(50)
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c varchar(50)
```

Trino

```
ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c SET DATA TYPE varchar(50)
```

BigQuery, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Vertica

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.1.4.14. ALTER TABLE .. RENAME COLUMN

Like most object types, columns can be renamed:

```java
// Rename a column
create.alterTable("table").renameColumn("old_column").to("new_column").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").renameColumn("c").to("d")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

- **ALTER TABLE t RENAME COLUMN c TO d**
- **EXEC sp_rename 't.c', d, 'column'**
- **RENAME COLUMN c TO d**
- **ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c TO d**
- **ALTER TABLE t ALTER COLUMN c RENAME TO d**

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4.4.1.4.15. ALTER TABLE .. RENAME CONSTRAINT

Like most object types, constraints can be renamed:

```java
// Rename a constraint
create.alterTable("table").renameConstraint("old_constraint")
.to("new_constraint").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").renameConstraint("c")
.to("d")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, H2, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB
Like most object types, indexes can be renamed. As some RDBMS treat indexes as objects contained in tables, just like constraints, this syntax is offered also as an alternative to the more popular variant of the `ALTER INDEX .. RENAME` statement:

```java
// Rename a index (as a convenience for the ALTER INDEX statement)
create.alterTable("table").renameIndex("old_index").to("new_index").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").renameIndex("i").to("j")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
A single column can be dropped from a table using the ALTER TABLE's DROP COLUMN clause:

```java
// Drop a single column
create.alterTable("table").drop("column").execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").drop("c")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c
```

ASE

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c WITH NO DATACOPY
```

BigQuery, ClickHouse, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Trino

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c
```

Hana

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP (c)
```

Redshift

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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An optional RESTRICT clause can be added to a DROP COLUMN clause to hint at the operation failing when there are objects depending on the column.

```java
// Add a RESTRICT clause when dropping columns
create.alterTable("table").drop("column").restrict().execute();
```

In most RDBMS, RESTRICT semantics is the default when dropping columns, although implementations do not agree on what dependent objects are included in the RESTRICT check.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").drop("c").restrict()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, HSQLDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP c RESTRICT
```

**Oracle**

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.1.4.19. ALTER TABLE .. DROP COLUMN CASCADE

An optional CASCADE clause can be added to a DROP COLUMN clause to cascade the DROP operation to dependent objects.

```java
// Add a CASCADE clause when dropping columns
create.alterTable("table").drop("column").cascade().execute();
```

Note: Implementations do not agree on what dependent objects are included in the CASCADE operation.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").drop("c").cascade();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, HSQLDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c CASCADE
```

**Oracle**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c CASCADE CONSTRAINTS
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.1.4.20. ALTER TABLE .. DROP COLUMNS

Multiple columns can be dropped from a table using the ALTER TABLE's DROP COLUMNS clause:

```java
// Drop several columns in one go
create.alterTable("table").drop("column1", "column2").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").drop("c1", "c2")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c1, c2 WITH NO DATACOPY
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Firebird, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Teradata, YugabyteDB

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c1, DROP c2
```

**BigQuery, ClickHouse**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c1, DROP COLUMN c2
```

**DB2**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c1 DROP c2
```

**H2, Snowflake**

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP c1, c2
```
ALTER TABLE t DROP (c1, c2)

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c1, c2

Access, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Redshift, SQLite, Sybase, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.4.21. ALTER TABLE .. ADD COLUMN IF NOT EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

alterTable("t").dropIfExists("c")

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, MariaDB, Postgres, Teradata, YugabyteDB

ALTER TABLE t DROP IF EXISTS c

BigQuery, ClickHouse, Trino

ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN IF EXISTS c
**DB2**

```
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42703' BEGIN END;
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER TABLE t DROP c';
END;
```

**Hana**

```
DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 257 BEGIN END;
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 260 BEGIN END;
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 397 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER TABLE t DROP (c)';
END;
```

**Oracle**

```
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c';
  WHEN others THEN
    IF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-00904%' THEN NULL;
    ELSIF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-02443%' THEN NULL;
    ELSE RAISE;
    END IF;
END;
```

**SQLDataWarehouse**

```
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_executesql N'ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c';
END TRY BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 4924 and error_number() != 3728 and error_number() != 3727 BEGIN
    DECLARE @ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(4000) = ERROR_MESSAGE();
    DECLARE @ErrorSeverity INT = ERROR_SEVERITY();
    DECLARE @ErrorState INT = ERROR_STATE();
    RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, @ErrorSeverity, @ErrorState);
  END;
END CATCH
```

**SQLServer**

```
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_executesql N'ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c';
END TRY BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 4924 and error_number() != 3728 and error_number() != 3727 THROW;
END CATCH
A constraint can be dropped from the table using the ALTER TABLE's DROP CONSTRAINT clause:

```java
// Drop a constraint
create.alterTable("table").dropConstraint("uk").execute();
```

Alternative syntaxes are available to restrict dropping only to specific types of constraints:

- DROP PRIMARY KEY
- DROP UNIQUE
- DROP FOREIGN KEY

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").dropConstraint("c")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, DuckDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLite, Trino
4.4.1.4.23. ALTER TABLE .. DROP PRIMARY KEY

A PRIMARY KEY constraint can be dropped from the table using the ALTER TABLE's DROP PRIMARY KEY clause:

```java
// Drop specific types of constraints
create.alterTable("table").dropPrimaryKey().execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").dropPrimaryKey();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora MySQL, DB2, Derby, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Snowflake

```sql
ALTER TABLE t DROP PRIMARY KEY
```

Postgres

```sql
DO $$
DECLARE
  n varchar;
BEGIN
  n := (SELECT constraint_name
        FROM information_schema.table_constraints
        WHERE (table_name = 't')
            AND (constraint_type = 'PRIMARY KEY'))
    || ' ';
  EXECUTE ('alter table "t" drop constraint ' || n);
END;
$$
```

ASE, Access, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Firebird, Informix, MemSQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.1.4.24. ALTER TABLE .. DROP FOREIGN KEY

A FOREIGN KEY constraint can be dropped from the table using the ALTER TABLE's DROP FOREIGN KEY clause:

```java
// Drop specific types of constraints
create.alterTable("table").dropForeignKey("fk").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTable("t").dropForeignkey("c");
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Access, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

  ```sql
  ALTER TABLE t DROP CONSTRAINT c
  ```

- Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

  ```sql
  ALTER TABLE t DROP FOREIGN KEY c
  ```

- BigQuery, ClickHouse, DuckDB, MemSQL, SQLite, Trino

  ```sql
  /* UNSUPPORTED */
  ```

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4.4.1.4.25. ALTER TABLE IF EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

```java
// Renaming the table
create.alterTableIfExists("old_table").renameTo("new_table").execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterTableIfExists("old").renameTo("new")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
ALTER TABLE IF EXISTS old RENAME TO new
```

DB2

```sql
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME TABLE old TO new';
END
```

Hana

```sql
DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 259 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME TABLE old TO new';
END;
```

MariaDB

```sql
BEGIN NOT ATOMIC
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42S02' BEGIN END;
  ALTER TABLE old RENAME TO new;
END
```

SQLServer

```sql
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_executesql N'
    EXEC sp_rename ''old'', new
  ';
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 4902 and error_number() != 15165 and error_number() != 15225 THROW;
END CATCH
4.4.1.5. ALTER VIEW

The ALTER VIEW statement allows of altering existing views. It supports the following subclauses:

### 4.4.1.5.1. ALTER VIEW .. COMMENT

This statement allows for changing the comment associated with a view. It is an alias for the `COMMENT ON VIEW` statement.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
alterView("v").comment("new comment")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Firebird, Hana, Postgres, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
COMMENT ON VIEW v IS 'new comment'
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
ALTER VIEW v SET OPTIONS (DESCRIPTION = 'new comment')
```

**DB2, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Oracle**

```sql
COMMENT ON TABLE v IS 'new comment'
```
Snowflake

\[
\text{ALTER VIEW } v \text{ SET COMMENT = 'new comment'}
\]

SQLServer

```sql
BEGIN TRY
  DECLARE @u varchar(max) = schema_name();
  EXEC sp_addextendedproperty 'MS_Description', 'new comment', 'schema', @u, 'view', 'v', DEFAULT, DEFAULT
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  EXEC sp_updateextendedproperty 'MS_Description', 'new comment', 'schema', @u, 'view', 'v', DEFAULT, DEFAULT
END CATCH
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, Exasol, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Sybase

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.4.1.5.2. ALTER VIEW .. RENAME

This statement allows for renaming a view.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterView("v").renameTo("new_name")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, SQLServer**

```sql
EXEC sp_rename v, new_name
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, Postgres, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica**

```sql
ALTER VIEW v RENAME TO new_name
```
4.4.1.5.3. ALTER VIEW IF EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF EXISTS clause:

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
alterViewIfExists("v").renameTo("new_name")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, Postgres**

```sql
ALTER VIEW IF EXISTS v RENAME TO new_name
```
### 4.4.2. The COMMENT statement

The COMMENT statement can be used to store a description for an object from the database catalog. It is available for the following types of object:

**Oracle**

```sql
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'RENAME v TO new_name';
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    IF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-00942%' THEN NULL;
    ELSIF sqlerrm LIKE 'ORA-04043%' THEN NULL;
    ELSE RAISE;
  END IF;
END;
```

**Snowflake**

```sql
ALTER VIEW v RENAME TO new_name
```

**SQLServer**

```sql
BEGIN TRY
  EXEC sp_rename v, new_name
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 15225 THROW;
END CATCH
```

**YugabyteDB**

```sql
ALTER TABLE IF EXISTS v RENAME TO new_name
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.2.1. COMMENT ON TABLE

This statement is used to comment on a table.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
commentOnTable("table").is("the comment")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**

```sql
ALTER TABLE table COMMENT = 'the comment'
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
COMMENT ON TABLE table IS 'the comment'
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
ALTER TABLE table SET OPTIONS (DESCRIPTION = 'the comment')
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
ALTER TABLE table MODIFY COMMENT 'the comment'
```

**Snowflake**

```sql
ALTER TABLE table SET COMMENT = 'the comment'
```
4.4.2.2. COMMENT ON VIEW

This statement is used to comment on a view.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
commentOnView("view").is("the comment")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Firebird, Hana, Postgres, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
COMMENT ON VIEW view IS 'the comment'
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
ALTER VIEW view SET OPTIONS (DESCRIPTION = 'the comment')
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
ALTER TABLE view MODIFY COMMENT 'the comment'
```
4.4.2.3. COMMENT ON COLUMN

This statement is used to comment on a column.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
commentOnColumn(name("table", "column")).is("the comment")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.3. The CREATE statement

The CREATE statement is the most important DDL statement. It allows for creating new objects in the database catalog.

4.4.3.1. CREATE INDEX

The CREATE INDEX statement allows for creating indexes on table columns.
CREATE INDEX

In its simplest form, the statement can be used like this:

```java
// Create an index on a single column
create.createIndex("index").on("table", "column").execute();

// Create an index on several columns
create.createIndex("index").on("table", "column1", "column2").execute();
```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX

In many dialects, there is a possibility of creating a unique index, which acts like a constraint (see ALTER TABLE or CREATE TABLE), but is not really a constraint. Most dialects will create an index automatically to enforce a UNIQUE constraint, so using a constraint instead may seem a bit cleaner. A UNIQUE INDEX is created like this:

```java
// Create an index on a single column
create.createUniqueIndex("index").on("table", "column").execute();

// Create an index on several columns
create.createUniqueIndex("index").on("table", "column1", "column2").execute();
```

Sorted indexes

In most dialects, indexes have their columns sorted ascendingly by default. If you wish to create an index with a differing sort order, you can do so by providing the order explicitly:

```java
// Create a sorted index on several columns
create.createIndex("index").on(
    table(name("table")),
    field(name("column1")).asc(),
    field(name("column2")).desc()
).execute();
```

Covering indexes (with INCLUDE clause)

A few dialects support an INCLUDE clause when creating an index. This can be useful to create covering indexes. These are indexes that "cover" the needs of an entire query, such that no secondary lookup needs to be done in a heap table or clustered index, after finding only parts of the projection in the index data structure. The data from the columns of the INCLUDE clause will be located only in the index leaf nodes (useful for projections), not in the index tree structure (useful for searches), which reduces index maintenance overhead, and index size.

If a dialect does not support this clause, jOOQ will simply add the INCLUDE columns into the ordinary index column list.

```java
// Create a covering index with included columns
create.createIndex("index").on("table", "search_column").include("projection_column").execute();
```
Partial indexes (with WHERE clause)

A few dialects support a WHERE clause when creating an index. This is very useful to drastically reduce the size of an index, and thus index maintenance, if only parts of the data of a column need to be included in the index.

```java
// Create a partial index
create.createIndex("index").on("table", "column").where(field("column").gt(0)).execute();
```

4.4.3.2. CREATE SCHEMA

The CREATE SCHEMA statement is used to create a new schema in the database catalog.

```java
// Create a schema
create.createSchema("new_schema").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createSchema("s");
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
CREATE SCHEMA s
```

ClickHouse

```
CREATE DATABASE s
```

Oracle

```
CREATE USER s NO AUTHENTICATION QUOTA UNLIMITED ON USERS
```
4.4.3.3. CREATE SEQUENCE

The CREATE SEQUENCE statement is used to create a new sequence in the database catalog.

```java
// Create a sequence with default flags
create.createSequence("sequence").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createSequence("s")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CREATE SEQUENCE s
```

Derby, SQLServer

```sql
CREATE SEQUENCE s START WITH 1
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Exasol, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Terdata, Trino

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.3.3.1. CREATE SEQUENCE IF NOT EXISTS

A popular subclause of DDL statements that jOOQ can usually emulate, is the IF NOT EXISTS clause:

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createSequenceIfNotExists("s")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
CREATE SEQUENCE IF NOT EXISTS s
```

**DB2**

```sql
BEGIN
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42710' BEGIN END;
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE '
    CREATE SEQUENCE s
    ';
END
```

**Firebird**

```sql
EXECUTE BLOCK
AS BEGIN
    EXECUTE STATEMENT '
    CREATE SEQUENCE s
    ';
    WHEN sqlcode = -607 DO BEGIN END
END
```

**Hana**

```sql
DO BEGIN
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 324 BEGIN END;
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE '
    CREATE SEQUENCE s
    ';
END;
```
4.4.3.4. CREATE TABLE

Arguably the most used DDL statement is the CREATE TABLE statement. The following subsections discuss various usages of CREATE TABLE, as well as the relevant bits of meta data that can be added to a table.

4.4.3.4.1. Columns

All tables contain at least one column (except for some esoteric cases in PostgreSQL), and all SQL dialects support creating such tables:

```java
// Create a new table with a column
create.createTable("table")
    .column("col1", INTEGER)
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTable("table").column("col1", INTEGER)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Informix, Teradata

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 integer 
)
```

ASE, Sybase

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 int NULL 
)
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 int 
)
```

BigQuery

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 int64 
)
```

ClickHouse

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 Nullable(integer) 
) ENGINE Log()
```

CockroachDB

```
CREATE TABLE table ( 
  col1 int4 
)
```
Oracle, Snowflake

CREATE TABLE table (
    col1 number(10)
)

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4.4.3.4.2. Nullability

Nullability is a property of a data type, and as such can be attached to the data type using various methods. The default nullability is RDBMS specific, so if you want to be vendor agnostic about nullability in your DDL, better always state it explicitly, for example:

// Specify nullability on columns
create.createTable("table")
    .column("vendor_specific_default", INTEGER)
    .column("explicit_nullable", INTEGER.nullable(false))
    .column("explicit_not_nullable", INTEGER.nullable(true))
    .execute();

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

createTable("table")
    .column("vendor_specific_default", INTEGER)
    .column("explicit_nullable", INTEGER.null_())
    .column("explicit_not_nullable", INTEGER.notNull())

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, DB2, Hana, Informix, Teradata

CREATE TABLE table (  
    vendor_specific_default integer,  
    explicit_nullable integer NULL,  
    explicit_not_nullable integer NOT NULL  
)

ASE, Sybase

CREATE TABLE table (  
    vendor_specific_default int NULL,  
    explicit_nullable int NULL,  
    explicit_not_nullable int NOT NULL  
)
Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Exasol, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default int,
    explicit_nullable int NULL,
    explicit_not_nullable int NOT NULL
)
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default int64,
    explicit_nullable int64,
    explicit_not_nullable int64 NOT NULL
)
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default Nullable(integer),
    explicit_nullable Nullable(integer),
    explicit_not_nullable integer
) ENGINE Log()
```

**CockroachDB**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default int4,
    explicit_nullable int4 NULL,
    explicit_not_nullable int4 NOT NULL
)
```

**Derby, H2, HSQLDB**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default int,
    explicit_nullable int,
    explicit_not_nullable int NOT NULL
)
```

**Firebird**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default integer,
    explicit_nullable integer,
    explicit_not_nullable integer NOT NULL
)
```
Oracle, Snowflake

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default number(10),
    explicit_nullable number(10) NULL,
    explicit_not_nullable number(10) NOT NULL
)
```

Trino

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    vendor_specific_default int,
    explicit_nullable int,
    explicit_not_nullable int
)
```

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4.4.3.4.3. Defaults

The DEFAULT expression on a column definition defines what value the column should contain if it is omitted in an INSERT statement, or if an explicit DEFAULT expression is used in INSERT or UPDATE. By default, this is NULL in most dialects

```java
// Create a new table with a column with a default expression
create.createTable("table")
    .column("column", INTEGER.default_(1))
    .execute();
```

To trigger this DEFAULT expression, you can run this, for example:

```java
// Insert a row using the default expression
create.insertInto(table(name("table"))).defaultValues().execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTable("table")
    .column("column", INTEGER.default_(1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Informix, Teradata
### ASE

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int DEFAULT 1 NULL
)
```

### Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int DEFAULT 1
)
```

### BigQuery

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int64 DEFAULT 1
)
```

### ClickHouse

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 Nullable(integer) DEFAULT 1
)  
ENGINE Log()
```

### CockroachDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int4 DEFAULT 1
)
```

### Oracle, Snowflake

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 number(10) DEFAULT 1
)
```
4.4.3.4.4. Identities

An IDENTITY is a special type of DEFAULT on a column, which is computed only on INSERT, and should usually not be replaced by user content. It computes a new value for a surrogate key. Most dialects default to using some system sequence based IDENTITY, though a UUID or some other unique value might work as well.

In jOOQ, it is currently only possible to specify whether a column is an IDENTITY at all, not to influence the value generation algorithm.

SQLite

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
  column1 int DEFAULT (1)
)
```

Sybase

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
  column1 int NULL DEFAULT 1
)
```

Trino

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.3.4.4. Identities

An IDENTITY is a special type of DEFAULT on a column, which is computed only on INSERT, and should usually not be replaced by user content. It computes a new value for a surrogate key. Most dialects default to using some system sequence based IDENTITY, though a UUID or some other unique value might work as well.

In jOOQ, it is currently only possible to specify whether a column is an IDENTITY at all, not to influence the value generation algorithm.

```java
// Create a new table with a column with a default expression
create.createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER.identity(true))
  .execute();
```

Whether an IDENTITY also needs to be explicitly NOT NULL or a PRIMARY KEY is vendor specific. Ideally, both of these properties are set as well on identities.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER.identity(true))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL
}

ASE, Exasol

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 int IDENTITY NOT NULL
}

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT
}

Aurora Postgres

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 SERIAL4 NOT NULL
}

CockroachDB

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 integer DEFAULT (unique_rowid()) % 2 ^ 31 NOT NULL
}

DB2, Firebird

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 integer GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY NOT NULL
}

Derby, Postgres, YugabyteDB

CREATE TABLE table {
    column1 int GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY NOT NULL
}
H2

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY
)
```

Hana, Teradata

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 integer NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY
)
```

HSQLDB

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY(START WITH 1) NOT NULL
)
```

Informix

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 SERIAL NOT NULL
)
```

Oracle

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 number(10) GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY(START WITH 1) NOT NULL
)
```

Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL
)
```

Snowflake

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 number(10) IDENTITY NOT NULL
)
```
### 4.4.3.4.5. Primary key

In a **normalised database**, all tables should have a PRIMARY KEY. In jOOQ, numerous features are enabled by tables that have one, including for example [UpdatableRecords](#). To create a table with a primary key, write any of these:

```java
// Create a new table with columns and unnamed constraints
create.createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints(
    primaryKey("column1")
  )
  .execute();

// Create a new table with columns and named constraints (recommended if you want to alter the constraint)
create.createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints:
    (constraint("pk").primaryKey("column1")
  )
  .execute();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .constraints(
        constraint("pk").primaryKey("column1")
    )
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access, Firebird, Hana**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table {
  column1 integer,
  CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
}
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table {
  column1 int NULL,
  CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
}
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, YugabyteDB**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table {
  column1 int,
  CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
}
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table {
  column1 int64
}
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
CREATE TABLE table {
  column1 integer,
  PRIMARY KEY (column1)
} ENGINE MergeTree()
```
CockroachDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int4,
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
)
```

DB2, Teradata

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 integer NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
)
```

Informix

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 integer,
    PRIMARY KEY (column1) CONSTRAINT pk
)
```

MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLServer

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
)
```

Oracle, Snowflake

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 number(10),
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)
)
```

SQLDataWarehouse

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int,
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (column1) NOT ENFORCED
)
```
4.4.3.4.6. Unique constraints

A candidate key that is not ideal for a Primary key should still be declared UNIQUE to enforce uniqueness, as well as for query performance reasons. In jOOQ, this can be done with the following approaches:

```java
// Create a new table with columns and unnamed constraints
create.createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .column("column2", INTEGER)
    .column("column3", INTEGER)
    .constraints(
        unique("column1"),
        unique("column2", "column3")
    )
    .execute();

// Create a new table with columns and named constraints (recommended if you want to alter the constraint)
create.createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .column("column2", INTEGER)
    .column("column3", INTEGER)
    .constraints(
        constraint("uk1").unique("column1"),
        constraint("uk2").unique("column2", "column3")
    )
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .constraints(
        constraint("uk").unique("column1")
    )
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Trino

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
    column1 int  
)
```

Vertica

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
    column1 int,  
    dummy int,  
    CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (column1)  
)
```
Access, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Teradata

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 integer,
    CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1)
)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int NULL,
    CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1)
)
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int,
    CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1)
)
```

BigQuery

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int64
)
```

ClickHouse

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 Nullable(integer)
    ENGINE Log()
)
```

CockroachDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int4,
    CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1)
)
```
4.4.3.4.7. Foreign keys

A foreign key is a tool that helps further normalise your database by guaranteeing that a referenced value exists in a parent table. In our sample database, it enforces the integrity of the BOOK.AUTHOR_ID reference. Besides integrity, it can be a very useful tool for optimising more sophisticated execution plans, e.g. to support JOIN elimination. In jOOQ, create foreign keys like this:

```java
// Create a new table with columns and unnamed constraints
create.createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .constraints(foreignKey("column1").references("other_table", "other_column1"))
    .execute();

// Create a new table with columns and named constraints (recommended if you want to alter the constraint)
create.createTable("table")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .constraints(constraint("fk").foreignKey("column1").references("other_table", "other_column1"))
    .execute();
```

Informix

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
column1 integer,  
UNIQUE (column1) CONSTRAINT uk  
)
```

Oracle, Snowflake

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
column1 number(10),  
CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1)  
)
```

SQLDataWarehouse

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
column1 int,  
CONSTRAINT uk UNIQUE (column1) NOT ENFORCED  
)
```

Trino

```
CREATE TABLE table (  
column1 int  
)
```

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jOOQ’s code generator will pick up foreign keys for a variety of purposes, including navigational methods, the ON KEY joins and most prominently, the very powerful implicit joins.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
cREATE TABLE table
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints(
    constraint("fk").foreignkey("column1").references("other_table", "other_column")
  )
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Teradata

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 integer,  
  CONSTRAINT fk FOREIGN KEY (column1) REFERENCES other_table (other_column)
)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT fk FOREIGN KEY (column1) REFERENCES other_table (other_column)
)
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int,  
  CONSTRAINT fk FOREIGN KEY (column1) REFERENCES other_table (other_column)
)
```

BigQuery

```sql
CREATE TABLE table (  
  column1 int64
)
```
4.4.3.4.8. Check constraints

A CHECK constraint is a simple, yet very effective means of enforcing data integrity on a row basis. Want to ensure a number is only ever positive? Use a CHECK constraint.
// Create a new table with columns and unnamed constraints
create.createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints(
    check(field(name("column1"), INTEGER).gt(0))
  ).execute();

// Create a new table with columns and named constraints (recommended if you want to alter the constraint)
create.createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints(
    constraint("chk").check(field(name("column1"), INTEGER).gt(0))
  ).execute();

Just like the previous constraints, this one can be used by the optimiser to remove some redundant predicates, see e.g. this blog post.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

createTable("table")
  .column("column1", INTEGER)
  .constraints(
    constraint("chk").check(field(name("column1"), INTEGER).gt(0))
  )

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Teradata

```
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 integer,
    CONSTRAINT chk CHECK (column1 > 0)
)
```

ASE, Sybase

```
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int NULL,
    CONSTRAINT chk CHECK (column1 > 0)
)
```

Aurora Postgres, Derby, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
CREATE TABLE table (
    column1 int,
    CONSTRAINT chk CHECK (column1 > 0)
)
```
4.4.3.4.9. From a SELECT

Occasionally, creating a table from a SELECT statement is very useful, copying the source table's data types and data.
// Create a new table from a source SELECT statement
create.createTable("book_archive")
  .as(select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK))
  .execute();

// Create a new table from a source SELECT statement and specify that data should be included, explicitly
create.createTable("book_archive")
  .as(select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK))
  .withData();
  .execute();

// Create a new table from a source SELECT statement and specify that data should be excluded, explicitly
create.createTable("book_archive")
  .as(select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK))
  .withNoData();
  .execute();

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

createTable("book_archive")
  .as(select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK))
  .withNoData();

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE
INTO book_archive
FROM BOOK
WHERE 1 = 0

Aurora MySQL, MemSQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLite, Vertica

CREATE TABLE book_archive
AS
SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
WHERE 1 = 0

Aurora Postgres, Derby, Exasol, Postgres, YugabyteDB

CREATE TABLE book_archive
AS
SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
WITH NO DATA

CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, Snowflake

CREATE TABLE book_archive
AS
SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
WHERE FALSE
4.4.3.4.10. Temporary tables

Many dialects support different notions of "temporary" tables, i.e. tables whose data and/or meta data is stored only temporarily. The details of these temporary are implementation specific. jOOQ supports the following syntaxes, both with explicit column lists or as `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT`:

```java
// Create a new temporary table
create.createTemporaryTable("book_archive")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .execute();

// Create a new temporary table
create.createGlobalTemporaryTable("book_archive")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
    .execute();
```

- **DB2**

  ```sql```
  CREATE TABLE book_archive
  AS ( 
      SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE 
      FROM BOOK 
  ) WITH NO DATA
  ```

- **HSQLDB, Hana**

  ```sql```
  CREATE TABLE book_archive
  AS ( 
      SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE 
      FROM BOOK 
  )
  WITH NO DATA
  ```

- **Teradata**

  ```sql```
  CREATE TABLE book_archive
  AS ( 
      SELECT BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE 
      FROM BOOK 
      WHERE 1 = 0 
  )
  WITH DATA
  ```

- **BigQuery, ClickHouse, Firebird, Informix, Sybase, Trino**

  ```sql```
  /* UNSUPPORTED */
  ```

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createTemporaryTable("book_archive")
    .column("column1", INTEGER)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB**

```sql
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (column1 int)
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (column1 int64)
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (column Nullable(integer)
    ENGINE Log()
```

**CockroachDB**

```sql
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (column1 int4
```

**Firebird, Hana, Teradata**

```sql
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (column1 integer
```
Oracle, Snowflake

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (  
column1 number(10)  
)
```

Vertica

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE book_archive (  
column1 int  
)
```

ASE, Access, DB2, Derby, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Trino

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.3.5. CREATE TYPE

The only type currently supported by jOOQ is the PostgreSQL ENUM type:

```
// Create a new ENUM type  
create.createType("weekday")  
    .asEnum("mon", "tue", "wed", "thu", "fri", "sat", "sun")  
    .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
createType("t").asEnum("a", "b", "c")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
CREATE TYPE t AS ENUM ('a', 'b', 'c')
```
4.4.3.6. CREATE VIEW

This statement allows for creating a VIEW in the database catalog:

```java
// Create a new view
createView("books_and_authors", "author_id", "first_name", "last_name", "book_id", "title")
    .as(select(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE)
        .from(AUTHOR)
        .join(BOOK).on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)))
    .execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createView("a", "id").as(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id)
AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
```

**ClickHouse, MemSQL**

```sql
CREATE VIEW a
AS
SELECT t.id
FROM {
    SELECT AUTHOR.ID id
    FROM AUTHOR
} t
```
4.4.3.6.1. OR REPLACE

Many dialects support a convenient OR REPLACE clause that allows for dropping any pre-existing view by the same name in a single statement.

```java
// Create a new view
createView("early_authors", "author_id", "first_name", "last_name")
 .as(select(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
 .from(AUTHOR)
 .where(AUTHOR.ID.lt(200)))
 .execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createOr_replaceView("a", "id").as(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Vertica, YugabyteDB

ClickHouse

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW a(id)
 AS
 SELECT AUTHOR.ID
 FROM AUTHOR
```
4.4.3.6.2. WITH CHECK OPTION

A CREATE VIEW statement of an updatable view can have a WITH CHECK OPTION clause appended to it, to make sure that any INSERT or UPDATE statement will produce rows that are also visible through this view.

// Create a new view
create.createView("early_authors", "author_id", "first_name", "last_name")
  .as(select(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
   .from(AUTHOR))
  // Any inserted or updated authors must continue to satisfy this condition
  .where(AUTHOR.ID.lt(200))
  // The flag is set on the Select object, not the view
  .withCheckOption())
  .execute();
(!) The flag is set on the SELECT object, not the CREATE VIEW statement, as it is also made available to inline views.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
createView("a", "id").as(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR).withCheckOption())
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id)
AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
WITH CHECK OPTION
```

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.3.6.3. WITH READ ONLY

A CREATE VIEW statement of an updatable view can have a WITH READ ONLY clause appended to it, to make sure that it cannot be updated.

```java
// Create a new view
createcreateView("authors", "author_id", "first_name", "last_name")
 .as(select(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
 .from(AUTHOR)
 .withReadOnly())
 .execute();
```

(!) The flag is set on the SELECT object, not the CREATE VIEW statement, as it is also made available to inline views.
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
cREATE VIEW "a", "id" AS (select AUTHOR.ID from AUTHOR).withReadOnly()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

- **ASE, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica**

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT NULL
FROM (SELECT count(*) dual FROM MSysResources ) AS dual
WHERE 1 = 0
```

- **Aurora MySQL**

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT NULL
FROM DUAL
WHERE 1 = 0
```

- **Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT CAST(NULL AS int)
WHERE FALSE
```
BigQuery

CREATE VIEW a(id) AS SELECT AUTHOR.ID FROM AUTHOR UNION DISTINCT SELECT NULL FROM UNNEST([STRUCT(1 AS dual)]) AS dual WHERE FALSE

CockroachDB, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, Snowflake

CREATE VIEW a(id) AS SELECT AUTHOR.ID FROM AUTHOR UNION SELECT NULL WHERE FALSE

DB2

CREATE VIEW a(id) AS SELECT AUTHOR.ID FROM AUTHOR UNION SELECT NULL FROM SYSIBM.DUAL WHERE 1 = 0

Derby

CREATE VIEW a(id) AS SELECT AUTHOR.ID FROM AUTHOR UNION SELECT CAST(NULL AS int) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1 WHERE FALSE

Exasol

CREATE VIEW a(id) AS SELECT AUTHOR.ID FROM AUTHOR UNION SELECT NULL FROM DUAL WHERE FALSE
Firebird

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT NULL
FROM RDB$DATABASE
WHERE 1 = 0
```

Hana, Oracle

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
WITH READ ONLY
```

HSQLDB

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT CAST(NULL AS int)
FROM (VALUES (1) AS dual (dual)) WHERE FALSE
```

Informix

```sql
CREATE VIEW a(id) AS
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
UNION
SELECT NULL
FROM (SELECT 1 AS dual
      FROM systables
      WHERE (tabid = 1)
    ) AS dual
WHERE 1 = 0
```

MemSQL

```sql
CREATE VIEW a AS
SELECT t.id
FROM (SELECT AUTHOR.ID id
      FROM AUTHOR
      UNION
      SELECT NULL
      FROM DUAL
      WHERE 1 = 0
    ) t
```
4.4.4. The DROP statement

The DROP statement is used to drop objects from the database catalog.

4.4.4.1. DROP INDEX

This statement is used to drop an INDEX from the database catalog.

```java
// Drop an index (for indexes stored in the schema namespace, i.e. most dialects)
create.dropIndex("index").execute();

// Drop an index (for indexes stored in the table namespace, e.g. MySQL, SQL Server)
create.dropIndex("index").on("table").execute();
```

CASCADE

It is possible to supply a CASCADE or RESTRICT clause, explicitly

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropIndex("i")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, YugabyteDB

BigQuery, Exasol, Redshift, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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### 4.4.4.1.1. DROP INDEX IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous, procedural block if possible.

```java
// Drop an index
create.dropIndexIfExists("index").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropIndexIfExists("index")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

`DROP INDEX index`

Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Sybase, YugabyteDB

`DROP INDEX IF EXISTS index`

DB2

```sql
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP INDEX index';
END
```

Firebird

```sql
EXECUTE BLOCK AS BEGIN
  EXECUTE STATEMENT 'DROP INDEX index';
  WHEN sqlcode -607 DO BEGIN END END
```

Hana

```sql
DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 261 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP INDEX index';
END;
```

MySQL

```sql
CREATE PROCEDURE block_1719586206698_9083138()
MODIFIES SQL DATA
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42000' BEGIN END;
  DROP INDEX index;
END;
CALL block_1719586206698_9083138();
DROP PROCEDURE block_1719586206698_9083138;
```
This statement is used to drop a SCHEMA from the database catalog.

// Drop a schema
create.dropSchema("schema").execute();

**CASCADE**

It is possible to supply a CASCADE or RESTRICT clause, explicitly

// Specify the CASCADE / RESTRICT clauses explicitly
create.dropSchema("schema").cascade().execute();
create.dropSchema("schema").restrict().execute();
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropSchema("s")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

ClickHouse

```java
DROP DATABASE s
```

DB2, Derby

```java
DROP SCHEMA s RESTRICT
```

Oracle

```java
DROP USER s
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, Firebird, Informix, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.4.4.2.1. DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous, procedural block if possible.
// Drop a schema
create.dropSchemaIfExists("schema").execute();

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

dropSchemaIfExists("schema")

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS schema

**ClickHouse**

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS schema

**DB2**

BEGIN
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE '
DROP SCHEMA schema RESTRICT
';
END

**Hana**

DO BEGIN
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 362 BEGIN END;
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP SCHEMA schema
';
END;

**Oracle**

DROP USER IF EXISTS schema
4.4.4.3. DROP SEQUENCE

This statement is used to drop a SEQUENCE from the database catalog.

// Drop a sequence
cREATE DROP SEQUENCE "sequence".execute();

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

dropSequence("sequence");

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.4.3.1. DROP SEQUENCE IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous procedural block if possible.

```java
// Drop a sequence
create.dropSequenceIfExists("sequence").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropSequenceIfExists("sequence")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
DROP SEQUENCE IF EXISTS sequence
```
4.4.3.1. DROP SEQUENCE IF EXISTS

**DB2**

```
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP SEQUENCE sequence';
END
```

**Firebird**

```
EXECUTE BLOCK
AS
BEGIN
  EXECUTE STATEMENT '
    DROP SEQUENCE sequence
  '; WHEN sqlcode -607 DO BEGIN END
END
```

**Hana**

```
DO BEGIN
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 313 BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP SEQUENCE sequence'
END;
```

**SQLServer**

```
BEGIN TRY
  DROP SEQUENCE sequence
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
  IF error_number() != 3701 THROW;
END CATCH
```

**Sybase**

```
BEGIN
  DROP SEQUENCE sequence;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
END;BEGIN
  DROP SEQUENCE sequence
  '; WHEN sqlcode -607 DO BEGIN END
END;
```
4.4.4.4. DROP TABLE

This statement is used to drop a TABLE from the database catalog.

```java
// Drop a table
create.dropTable("table").execute();
```

CASCADE

It is possible to supply a CASCADE or RESTRICT clause, explicitly

```java
// Specify the CASCADE / RESTRICT clauses explicitly
create.dropTable("table").cascade().execute();
create.dropTable("table").restrict().execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropTable("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```
DROP TABLE t
```

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4.4.4.4.1. DROP TABLE IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous, procedural block if possible.

```java
// Drop a table
create.dropTableIfExists("table").execute();
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropTableIfExists("table")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
DROP TABLE table
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS table
```

**DB2**

```
BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE '
    DROP TABLE table
  ';
END
```

**Firebird**

```
EXECUTE BLOCK AS BEGIN
  EXECUTE STATEMENT 'DROP TABLE table';
  WHEN sqlcode = 607 DO BEGIN END
END
```
4.4.4.5. DROP TYPE

This statement is used to drop a TYPE from the database catalog.

// Drop a type
create.dropType("type").execute();

CASCADE

It is possible to supply a CASCADE or RESTRICT clause, explicitly
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropType("t")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
DROP TYPE t
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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### 4.4.4.5.1. DROP TYPE IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous, procedural block if possible.

```java
// Drop a type create.dropTypeIfExists("type").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dropTypeIfExists("type")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.4.6. DROP VIEW

This statement is used to drop a VIEW from the database catalog.

```java
// Drop a view
dropView("v").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
dropView("v")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```sql
DROP VIEW v
```

4.4.4.6.1. DROP VIEW IF EXISTS

For idempotent execution of DDL scripts, the useful IF EXISTS clause is supported by jOOQ, and emulated using an anonymous, procedural block if possible.
// Drop a view
create.dropViewIfExists("view").execute();

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

dropViewIfExists("v")

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

DROP VIEW v

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

DROP VIEW IF EXISTS v

DB2

BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '42704' BEGIN END;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP VIEW v';
END

Firebird

EXECUTE BLOCK AS BEGIN
  EXECUTE STATEMENT 'DROP VIEW v';
  WHEN sqlcode = -607 DO BEGIN END
END
Hana

```sql
DO BEGIN
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQL_ERROR_CODE 321 BEGIN END;
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'DROP VIEW v';
END;
```

SQLDataWarehouse

```sql
BEGIN TRY
    DROP VIEW v
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
    IF error_number() != 3701 BEGIN
        DECLARE @ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(4000) = ERROR_MESSAGE();
        DECLARE @ErrorSeverity INT = ERROR_SEVERITY();
        DECLARE @ErrorState INT = ERROR_STATE();
        RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, @ErrorSeverity, @ErrorState);
    END;
END CATCH
```

SQLServer

```sql
BEGIN TRY
    DROP VIEW v
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
    IF error_number() != 3701 THROW;
END CATCH
```

ASE, Derby, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website](https://www.jooq.org/

4.4.5. The GRANT statement

Databases that implement access control for their database catalog allow for using GRANT and REVOKE privileges from `org.jooq.User` and `org.jooq.Role` objects. In jOOQ, this can be done as follows:
4.4.6. The REVOKE statement

Databases that implement access control for their database catalog allow for using `GRANT` and `REVOKE` privileges from `org.jooq.User` and `org.jooq.Role` objects. In jOOQ, this can be done as follows:

```java
// Define privileges
Privilege select = privilege("select");
Privilege insert = privilege("insert");
User user = user("user");

// Grant privileges to a given user or role
create.grant(select, insert).on(BOOK).to(user).execute();

// Grant privileges to a given user or role with the grant option
create.grant(select, insert).on(BOOK).to(user).withGrantOption().execute();

// Grant privileges to everyone
create.grant(select, insert).on(BOOK).toPublic().execute();
```

4.4.7. The SET statement

Most databases support a variety of SET statements to set session specific environment variables.

4.4.7.1. SET CATALOG

Depending on whether your database product supports catalogs and schemas, the below SET statement may be supported to set the current session’s catalog (e.g. the database).

```
SET CATALOG catalogname;
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
setCatalog("c")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.4.7.2. SET SCHEMA

Depending on whether your database product supports catalogs and schemas, the below SET statement may be supported to set the current session's schema.

```java
SET SCHEMA schemaname;
create.setSchema("schemaname").execute();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
setSchema("c")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

USE c

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Vertica, YugabyteDB

SET SEARCH_PATH = c

DB2, Derby, H2, HSQLDB

SET SCHEMA c

Exasol

OPEN SCHEMA c

Oracle

ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = c

Teradata

DATABASE c

ASE, Access, BigQuery, Firebird, Hana, Informix, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Trino

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.4.8. The TRUNCATE statement

Even if the TRUNCATE statement mainly modifies data, it is generally considered to be a DDL statement. It is popular in many databases when you want to bypass constraints for table truncation. Databases may behave differently, when a truncated table is referenced by other tables. For instance, they may fail if records from a truncated table are referenced, even with ON DELETE CASCADE clauses in place. Please, consider your database manual to learn more about its TRUNCATE implementation.

The TRUNCATE syntax is trivial:

```java
create.truncate(AUTHOR).execute();
```

TRUNCATE is not supported by all dialects. jOOQ will execute a DELETE FROM AUTHOR statement instead, which is roughly equivalent.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
truncate(AUTHOR)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Firebird, SQLite, Teradata

```sql
DELETE FROM AUTHOR
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
TRUNCATE TABLE AUTHOR
```

DB2

```sql
TRUNCATE TABLE AUTHOR IMMEDIATE
```

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4.4.9. Generating DDL from objects

When using jOOQ's code generator, a whole set of meta data is generated with the generated artefacts, such as schemas, tables, columns, data types, constraints, default values, etc.

This meta data can be used to generate DDL CREATE statements in any SQL dialect, in order to partially restore the original schema again on a new database instance. This is particularly useful, for instance, when working with an Oracle production database, and an H2 in-memory test database. The following code produces the DDL for a schema:

```java
// SCHEMA is the generated schema that contains a reference to all generated tables
Queries ddl = DSL.using(configuration)
    .ddl(SCHEMA);
for (Query query : ddl.queries()) {
    System.out.println(query);
}
```

When executing the above, you should see something like the following:

```
cREATE TABLE "PUBLIC"."AUTHOR"(
    "ID" INT NOT NULL,
    "FIRST_NAME" VARCHAR(50) NULL,
    "LAST_NAME" VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    ... constraint "PK_AUTHOR"
    primary key ("ID")
);
CREATE TABLE "PUBLIC"."BOOK"(
    "ID" INT NOT NULL,
    "AUTHOR_ID" INT NOT NULL,
    "TITLE" VARCHAR(400) NOT NULL,
    ... constraint "PK_BOOK"
    primary key ("ID")
);
... ALTER TABLE "PUBLIC"."BOOK"
    ADD constraint "FK_BOOK_AUTHOR_ID"
    foreign key ("AUTHOR_ID")
    references "AUTHOR" ("ID")
```

Do note that these features only restore parts of the original schema. For instance, vendor-specific storage clauses that are not available to jOOQ’s generated meta data cannot be reproduced this way.

4.5. Procedural statements

Most RDBMS support some sort of procedural language that allows for running imperative code inside of the database. The syntax of these languages is often similar, and hence it is supported and standardised by jOOQ as well.

In some databases, the procedural language can exist in the form of anonymous blocks, i.e. ad-hoc programs that are interpreted (or compiled) on the fly. In most RDBMS, however, the main approach to using the procedural languages is to store the procedural logic in stored procedures or functions, such that they can be pre-compiled and translated to native code for performance reasons.

The jOOQ API currently supports anonymous blocks only. In some dialects where anonymous blocks are not supported, a procedure is stored, called, and dropped again as an emulation.

An example of an anonymous block that inserts values 1 - 10 into a table:
The entire loop is executed on the server, which may greatly help reduce client server round trips.
Apart from the **block statement**, this feature set is available only in our commercial distributions.

### 4.5.1. Block statement

The most basic building block in procedural languages is the block statement, which allows for creating scope (except for T-SQL, which has no block scope), and for logically grouping related statement together. Just like in Java, where any set of statements can be grouped using curly braces: `{statement1; statement2;}`, in procedural languages, usually, the keywords `BEGIN` and `END` are used to delimit a block. For example:

```java
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (1);
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (2);
END;
```

```java
create.begin(
    insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(1),
    insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(2)
).execute();
```

Notice how jOOQ's `DSLContext.begin(Statement...)` takes an ordinary varargs array (or collection) of `org.jooq.Statement` as an argument. As such, the statements are comma separated, not semi colon separated. Also, it is important that statements passed to the procedural API do not call the `Query.execute()` method, as that would execute a statement in the client, rather than embedding a statement expression in a block.

Just like in SQL, such blocks can be nested with any depth, e.g.

```java
BEGIN
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (1);
        INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (2);
    END;
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (3);
        INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (4);
    END;
END;
```

```java
create.begin(
    begin(
        insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(1),
        insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(2)
    ),
    begin(
        insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(3),
        insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(4)
    )
).execute();
```

### Client side "blocks"

In some cases, it may be desirable to group several statements in a "block" in the client only, without producing the `BEGIN` and `END` keywords on the server, in case it is not needed. This can be done using `DSLContext.statements(Statement...)`.

```java
INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (1);
INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (2);
```

```java
statements(
    insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(1),
    insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(2))
```

This API is useful whenever you want to group several statements into one logical `org.jooq.Statement` and let jOOQ figure out if `BEGIN .. END` block syntax is required or not. If it is required, then they are added - e.g. when the block is executed on the top level, or nested inside an `IF statement`, in case the `IF` statement doesn't already have its own `THEN` keyword to delimit multi-statement content.
Block execution

org.jooq.Block extends org.jooq.Query, which in turn extends org.jooq.Statement. A Query is a statement that can be executed on its own, as a standalone executable.

All other org.jooq.Statement types (as explained in the following sections) cannot be executed on their own. For example, it makes no sense to execute a GOTO statement outside of a statement block.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
begin(deleteFrom(BOOK), deleteFrom(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
DO $$
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK;
    DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;
$$
```

BigQuery

```
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE TRUE;
    DELETE FROM AUTHOR
    WHERE TRUE;
END;
```

DB2

```
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK;
    DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;
```

Exasol, Informix, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Teradata, Vertica

```
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK;
    DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;
```
Firebird

EXECUTE BLOCK AS
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM BOOK;
  DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;

H2

CREATE ALIAS block_1719586200907_3492231 AS $$
void x(Connection c) throws SQLException {
  try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM BOOK")
   ) {
    s.executeUpdate();
  }
  try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM AUTHOR")
   ) {
    s.executeUpdate();
  }
}$$;
CALL block_1719586200907_3492231();
DROP ALIAS block_1719586200907_3492231;

Hana

DO BEGIN
  DELETE FROM BOOK;
  DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;

HSQLDB

BEGIN ATOMIC
  DELETE FROM BOOK;
  DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;

MariaDB

BEGIN NOT ATOMIC
  DELETE FROM BOOK;
  DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;
MySQL

CREATE PROCEDURE block_1719586206702_4541057()
MODIFIES SQL DATA
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK;
    DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END;
CALL block_1719586206702_4541057();
DROP PROCEDURE block_1719586206702_4541057;

/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.5.2. CONTINUE statement

A safer way to jump to labels than via GOTO is to use EXIT (jumping out of a LOOP, or block, or other statement) or CONTINUE (skipping a LOOP iteration).

Just like Java's continue, the CONTINUE statement skips the rest of the current iteration in a loop and continues the next iteration. Some dialects use the ITERATE statement for this.

Without a label

```sql
-- FL/SQL
LOOP
    i := i + 1;
    CONTINUE WHEN i <= 10;
END LOOP;
```

With a label

```sql
-- FL/SQL
<label>
    LOOP
        i := i + 1;
        CONTINUE label WHEN i <= 10;
    END LOOP;
</label>
```

Notice that continue is a reserved keyword in the Java language, so the jOOQ API cannot use it as a method name. We've suffixed such conflicts with an underscore: continue_().

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres**

```
LOOP
  SET i = (i + 1);
  CONTINUE WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP
```

**BigQuery**

```
LOOP
  SET i = (i + 1);
  IF i > 10 THEN
    CONTINUE;
  END IF;
END LOOP
```

**DB2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL**

```
alias_1:
LOOP
  SET i = (i + 1);
  IF i > 10 THEN
    ITERATE alias_1;
  END IF;
END LOOP
```

**H2**

```
for (;;) {
  i = (i + 1);
  if (i > 10) {
    continue;
  }
}
```

**Hana**

```
WHILE 1 = 1 DO
  i = (i + 1);
  IF i > 10 THEN
    CONTINUE;
  END IF;
END WHILE
```
4.5.3. EXECUTE statement

Many dialects support some way of running dynamic SQL from procedural code. For this, the EXECUTE or EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statements can be used. In some dialects (e.g. Oracle PL/SQL), using EXECUTE is the only way to run DDL from procedural code. For example:

```sql
-- PL/SQL
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'CREATE TABLE t (col int)';
END;
```

You could obviously just pass an arbitrary string to the EXECUTE statement, as in PL/SQL, but the above example shows how to use this approach also with dynamically created jOOQ statements, by calling `Query.getSQL()`.
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
execute("create table t (i int)")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**BigQuery, DB2, Hana, MariaDB, Oracle**

```
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'create table t (i int)'
```

**Firebird**

```
EXECUTE STATEMENT 'create table t (i int)'
```

**MySQL**

```
CREATE PROCEDURE block_1719586206704_9813206()
MODIFIES SQL DATA
BEGIN
  PREPARE s FROM 'create table t (i int)';
  EXECUTE s;
  DEALLOCATE PREPARE s;
END;
CALL block_1719586206704_9813206();
DROP PROCEDURE block_1719586206704_9813206;
```

**Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```
EXECUTE 'create table t (i int)'
```

**SQLServer**

```
EXECUTE ('create table t (i int)')
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.5.4. EXIT statement

A safer way to jump to labels than via GOTO is to use EXIT (jumping out of a LOOP, or block, or other statement) or CONTINUE (skipping a LOOP iteration).

For example, in the absence of more sophisticated LOOP syntaxes, you may choose to exit a loop using EXIT (which translates to LEAVE or BREAK in some dialects, and works the same way as Java's break):

Without a label

```
-- PL/SQL
LOOP
  i := i + 1;
  EXIT WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP;
```

With a label

```
-- PL/SQL
<<label>>
LOOP
  i := i + 1;
  EXIT label WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP;
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
loop(i.set(i.plus(1)), exitWhen(i.gt(10)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres

```
LOOP
  SET i = i + 1;
  EXIT WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP;
```

BigQuery

```
LOOP
  SET i = i + 1;
  IF i > 10 THEN
    BREAK;
  END IF;
END LOOP;
```
DB2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL

```
alias_1:
  LOOP
  SET i = |i + 1|;
  IF i > 10 THEN
    LEAVE alias_1;
  END IF;
END LOOP
```

Firebird

```
WHILE (1 = 1) DO BEGIN
  :i = (:i + 1);
  IF (:i > 10) THEN
    LEAVE;
  END
END
```

H2

```
for (;;) {
  i = (i + 1);
  if (i > 10) {
    break;
  }
}
```

Hana

```
WHILE 1 = 1 DO
  i = (i + 1);
  IF i > 10 THEN
    BREAK;
  END IF;
END WHILE
```

Informix

```
LOOP
  LET i = |i + 1|;
  EXIT WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP
```

Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
LOOP
  i := |i + 1|;
  EXIT WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP
```
4.5.5. FOR statement

When iterating over a sequence of numeric values, the FOR loop provides useful syntax sugar over the previous types of loops, including the WHILE loop, despite being functional equivalent. An example:

```sql
-- PL/SQL
FOR i IN 1 .. 10 LOOP
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (i);
END LOOP;
```

```java
// All dialects
Variable<Integer> i = var("i", INTEGER);
for_(i).in(1, 10).loop( insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(i) )
```

In addition to simplifying the most common case, there are also options of traversing the arguments in a reversed way, and using an additional optional step variable, for example:

```sql
-- PL/SQL
WHILE i >= 1 LOOP
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (i);
    i := i - 2;
END LOOP;
```

```java
// All dialects
Variable<Integer> i = var("i", INTEGER);
for_(i).inReverse(10, 1).by(2).loop( insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(i) )
```

Not all dialects support the entirety of this syntax, but luckily it is easy for jOOQ to emulate in all dialects using WHILE:

```sql
-- PL/SQL
WHILE i >= 1 LOOP
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (i);
    i := i - 2;
END LOOP;
```

Notice that for is a reserved keyword in the Java language, so the jOOQ API cannot use it as a method name. We've suffixed such conflicts with an underscore: for_.(}
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
for_(i).in(1, 10).loop(insertInto(BOOK).columns(BOOK.ID).values(i))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Exasol, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```
FOR i IN 1 .. 10 LOOP
   INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
   VALUES (i);
END LOOP
```

**BigQuery**

```
BEGIN
   DECLARE i int64 DEFAULT 1;
   WHILE i <= 10 DO
      INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
      VALUES (i);
      SET i = (i + 1);
   END WHILE;
END;
```

**DB2**

```
BEGIN
   DECLARE i integer;
   SET i = 1;
   WHILE i <= 10 DO
      INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
      VALUES (i);
      SET i = (i + 1);
   END WHILE;
END;
```

**Firebird**

```
DECLARE i integer DEFAULT 1;
WHILE (:i <= 10) DO BEGIN
   INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
   VALUES (:i);
   (:i = (:i + 1));
END
```
H2
for (Integer i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
    try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO BOOK (ID) VALUES (?)")
    ) {
        s.setObject(1, i);
        s.executeUpdate();
    }
}

Hana
BEGIN
    DECLARE i integer;
    FOR i IN 1 .. 10 DO
        INSERT INTO BOOK (ID) VALUES (i);
    END FOR;
END;

HSQLDB
BEGIN ATOMIC
    DECLARE i int;
    SET i = 1;
    WHILE i <= 10 DO
        INSERT INTO BOOK (ID) VALUES (i);
        SET i = (i + 1);
    END WHILE;
END;

Informix
BEGIN
    DEFINE i integer;
    LET i = 1;
    FOR i IN (1 TO 10) LOOP
        INSERT INTO BOOK (ID) VALUES (i);
    END LOOP;
END;

MariaDB
FOR i IN 1 .. 10 DO
    INSERT INTO BOOK (ID) VALUES (i);
END FOR
4.5.6. GOTO statement

Hey, we don't judge anyone. You have your reasons for using this statement.

In the previous section, we introduced labels. Now we make use of them. For instance, to conditionally skip a set of statements. Or to simplify the example, to inconditionally skip them:
Some dialects (e.g. T-SQL) may implement "full GOTO" in the ways that are generally not really helping readability or maintainability of code, namely the idea that GOTO can be used to jump into any arbitrary scope that should not be reachable through ordinary control flow. This is not possible in other languages, like PL/SQL, and currently cannot be emulated by jOOQ.

Notice that goto is a reserved keyword in the Java language, so the jOOQ API cannot use it as a method name. We've suffixed such conflicts with an underscore: goto_().

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
begin(l.label(insertInto(BOOK).columns(BOOK.ID).values(1)), goto_(l))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**DB2**

```sql
BEGIN
 l:
 INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
 VALUES (1);
 GOTO l;
END
```

**Informix, Oracle**

```sql
BEGIN
<<l>>
 INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
 VALUES (1);
 GOTO l;
END;
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```sql
BEGIN
 l:
 INSERT INTO BOOK (ID)
 VALUES (1);
 GOTO l;
END;
```
Conditional branching is an essential feature of all languages. Procedural languages support the IF statement.

There are different styles of IF statements in dialects, including:

- Requiring a THEN clause for the body of a branch, in case of which no `BEGIN .. END` block is required for multi-statement bodies.
- Allowing a dedicated ELSIF clause for alternative, nested branches, to avoid nesting. This is mostly a syntax sugar feature only.

In jOOQ, an IF statement might look as follows:

```sql
-- PL/SQL syntax
IF i = 0 THEN
    INSERT INTO a (col) VALUES (1);
ELSIF i = 1 THEN
    INSERT INTO b (col) VALUES (2);
ELSE
    INSERT INTO c (col) VALUES (3);
END IF;
```

Notice that both if and else are reserved keywords in the Java language, so the jOOQ API cannot use them as method names. We’ve suffixed such conflicts with an underscore: `if_()` and `else_()`.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
if_(i.eq(0)).then(deleteFrom(BOOK)).else_(deleteFrom(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, DB2, Exasol, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

IF i = 0 THEN
DELETE FROM BOOK;
ELSE
DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
END IF

BigQuery

IF i = 0 THEN
DELETE FROM BOOK
WHERE TRUE;
ELSE
DELETE FROM AUTHOR
WHERE TRUE;
END IF

Firebird

IF (:i = 0) THEN
DELETE FROM BOOK;
ELSE
DELETE FROM AUTHOR;

H2

if (i = 0) {
    try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM BOOK")
    ) {
        s.execute();
    }
} else {
    try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM AUTHOR")
    ) {
        s.execute();
    }
}

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

IF @i = 0
DELETE FROM BOOK;
ELSE
DELETE FROM AUTHOR;
4.5.8. Labels

In imperative languages, labels are essential with simpler cases of loops (e.g. the LOOP statement), with nested loops, or if you must, when using the GOTO statement.

Using jOOQ, you can label any org.jooq.Statement by using DSL.label():

```java
-- PL/SQL
<<label>>
BEGIN NULL; END;

// All dialects
Label label = label("label");
label.label(begin());
```

That's a lot of labels.

The main usages of these labels will be discussed in the following sections about, EXIT, and CONTINUE

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
l.label(deleteFrom(BOOK))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
<<l>>
DELETE FROM BOOK
```

**DB2, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```sql
l: DELETE FROM BOOK
```
4.5.9. LOOP statement

Many procedural languages support a condition-less loop, which in its pure form, just loops forever. In order to create an infinite number of records in a table, one might write the following:

```sql
-- PL/SQL syntax
LOOP
  INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (1);
END LOOP;
```

An "infinite" loop is usually exited using an `EXIT` statement.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
loop(update(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE).set(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK, BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK.plus(1)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
LOOP
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
  STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1);
END LOOP
```

BigQuery

```sql
LOOP
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
  BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1)
  WHERE TRUE;
END LOOP
```
4.5.9. LOOP statement

**DB2, Exasol, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle**

```
LOOP
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1);
END LOOP
```

**Firebird**

```
WHILE (1 = 1) DO BEGIN
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1);
END
```

**H2**

```
for (;;) {
  try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement(
    "UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
    SET
      BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1)"
  )) {
    s.executeUpdate();
  }
}
```

**Hana**

```
WHILE 1 = 1 DO
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  FROM BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1);
END WHILE
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```
WHILE 1 = 1 BEGIN
  UPDATE BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE
  SET
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK = (BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.STOCK + 1);
END
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```
4.5.10. REPEAT statement

WHILE's lesser known little sibling is REPEAT, which works the same way as Java's do statement. It is mostly not as useful as WHILE, but can be, occasionally, when a loop must be iterated at least once. An example:

-- MySQL syntax
REPEAT
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (i);
    SET i = i + 1;
UNTIL i > 10 END REPEAT;

// All dialects
Variable<Integer> i = var("i", INTEGER);
repeat(
    insertInto(T).columns(T.COL).values(i),
    i.set(i.plus(1))
).until(i.gt(10))

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

repeat(deleteFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(i)), i.set(i.plus(1))).until(i.gt(10))

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres

<<alias_2>>
LOOP
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    SET i = (i + 1);
    EXIT alias_2 WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP

BigQuery, DB2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL

REPEAT
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    SET i = (i + 1);
UNTIL i > 10 END REPEAT

Exasol

REPEAT
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    i := (i + 1);
UNTIL i > 10 END REPEAT
Firebird

```
alias_2:
WHILE (i = 1) DO BEGIN
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = :i;
    :i = (:i + 1);
    IF (:i > 10) THEN
        LEAVE alias_2;
END
```

H2

```
do {
    try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = ?")
    ) {
        s setObject(1, i);
        s execute();
    }
    i = (i + 1);
} while (!(i > 10))
```

Hana

```
WHILE i = i DO
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    i = (i + 1);
    IF i > 10 THEN
        BREAK;
    END IF;
END WHILE
```

Informix

```
<<alias_2>>
LOOP
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    LET i = i + 1;
    EXIT alias_2 WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP
```

Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
<<alias_2>>
LOOP
    DELETE FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
    i := (i + 1);
    EXIT alias_2 WHEN i > 10;
END LOOP
```
In imperative languages, local variables are an essential way of temporarily storing data for further processing. All procedural languages have a way to declare, assign, and reference such local variables.

### Declaration

In jOOQ, local variable expressions can be created using `DSL.var()` (not to be confused with `DSL.val(T)`, which creates bind values!)

```java
Variable<Integer> i = var("i", INTEGER);
```

This variable doesn't do anything on its own yet. But like many things in jOOQ, it has to be declared first, outside of an actual jOOQ expression, in order to be usable in jOOQ expressions.

We can now reference the variable in a declaration statement as follows:

```sql
-- MySQL syntax
DECLARE i INTEGER;
```

Notice that there are many different ways to declare a local variable in different dialects. There is

The Oracle PL/SQL, PostgreSQL pgplsql style

In these languages, the DECLARE statement is actually not an independent statement that can be used anywhere. It is part of a procedural block, prepended to BEGIN .. END:

```sql
-- PL/SQL syntax
DECLARE
  i INT;
BEGIN
  NULL;
END;
```

When using jOOQ, you can safely ignore this fact, and prepend that there is a DECLARE statement also in these dialects. jOOQ will add additional BEGIN .. END blocks to your surrounding block, to make sure the whole block becomes syntactically and semantically correct.

The T-SQL, MySQL style

In these languages, the DECLARE statement is really an independent statement that can be used anywhere. Just like in the Java language, variables can be declared at any position and used only "further down", lexically. Ignoring T-SQL's JavaScript-esque understanding of scope for a moment.
Notice that you can safely ignore the @ sign that is required in some dialects, such as T-SQL. jOOQ will generate it for you.

Assignment

A local variable needs a way to have a value assigned to it. Assignments are possible both on org.jooq.Variable, or on org.jooq.Declaration, directly. For example

```
-- T-SQL syntax
DECLARE @i INTEGER = 1;
// All dialects
declare(i).set(1)
```

Alternatively, you can split declaration and assignment, or re-assign new values to variables:

```
-- T-SQL syntax
DECLARE @i INTEGER;
SET @i = 1;
SET @i = 2;
// All dialects
declare(i),
i.set(1),
i.set(2)
```

Some dialects also support using subqueries in assignment expressions, and other expressions in their procedural languages. For example:

```
-- T-SQL syntax
SET @i = (SELECT MAX(col) FROM t);
// All dialects
i.set(select(max(T.COL)).from(T))
```

In PL/SQL, the above can be emulated as follows:

```
-- PL/SQL syntax
SELECT MAX(col)
INTO i
FROM t;
```

Referencing

Obviously, once we've assigned a value to a local variable, we want to reference it as well in arbitrary expressions, and queries.

For this purpose, org.jooq.Variable extends org.jooq.Field, and as such, can be used in arbitrary places where any other column expression can be used. Within the procedural language, a simple example would be to increment a local variable:

```
-- PL/SQL syntax
i := i + 1;
// All dialects
i.set(i.plus(1))
```

Or in a more complete example, use it in a SQL statement:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
begin(declare(i), i.set(1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres**

```sql
DO $$
DECLARE
  DECLARE i int;
BEGIN
  SET i = 1;
END;
$$
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
BEGIN
  DECLARE i int64;
  SET i = 1;
END;
```

**DB2**

```sql
BEGIN
  DECLARE i integer;
  SET i = 1;
END
```

**Exasol**

```sql
BEGIN
  i int;
  i := 1;
END;```
Firebird

EXECUTE BLOCK AS
  DECLARE i integer;
BEGIN
    i = 1;
END

H2

CREATE ALIAS block_1719586200922_6866176 AS $$
void x(Connection c) throws SQLException {
  Integer i = null;
  i = 1;
}
$$;
CALL block_1719586200922_6866176();
DROP ALIAS block_1719586200922_6866176;

Hana

DO BEGIN
  DECLARE i integer;
  i = 1;
END;

HSQLDB

BEGIN ATOMIC
  DECLARE i int;
  SET i = 1;
END;

Informix

BEGIN
  DEFINE i integer;
  LET i = 1;
END;

MariaDB

BEGIN NOT ATOMIC
  DECLARE i int;
  SET i = 1;
END;
4.5.12. WHILE statement

One of the most commonly used loop types is the WHILE statement, which in its procedural form works just like a Java while statement with slightly different syntax.
Procedural dialects may or may not use the LOOP keyword to delimit the loop body, just as with the previous LOOP statement. The jOOQ API always uses it for DSL design reasons. For example, combining the WHILE loop with the variable assignment statement:

```
-- PL/SQL syntax
WHILE i <= 10
  LOOP
    INSERT INTO t (col) VALUES (i);
  END LOOP;
```

Notice that while is a reserved keyword in the Java language, so the jOOQ API cannot use it as a method name. We've suffixed such conflicts with an underscore: while_.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
while_(i.le(10)).loop(deleteFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(i)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Exasol, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```
WHILE i <= 10 LOOP
  DELETE FROM BOOK
  WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
END LOOP
```

**BigQuery, DB2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL**

```
WHILE i <= 10 DO
  DELETE FROM BOOK
  WHERE BOOK.ID = i;
END WHILE
```

**Firebird**

```
WHILE (:i <= 10) DO BEGIN
  DELETE FROM BOOK
  WHERE BOOK.ID = :i;
END
```

**H2**

```
while (i <= 10) {
  try (PreparedStatement s = c.prepareStatement("DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE BOOK.ID = ?") {
    s.setObject(1, i);
    s.executeUpdate();
  }
}
```
SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
WHILE @i <= 10 BEGIN
  DELETE FROM BOOK
  WHERE BOOK.ID = @i;
END
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.6. Catalog and schema expressions

Most databases know some sort of namespace to group objects like tables, stored procedures, sequences and others into a common catalog or schema. jOOQ uses the types `org.jooq.Catalog` and `org.jooq.Schema` to model these groupings, following SQL standard naming.

The catalog

A catalog is a collection of schemas. In many databases, the catalog corresponds to the database, or the database instance. Most often, catalogs are completely independent and their tables cannot be joined or combined in any way in a single query. The exception here is SQL Server and Sybase ASE, which allow for fully referencing tables from multiple catalogs:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM [Catalog1].[Schema1].[Table1] AS [t1]
JOIN [Catalog2].[Schema2].[Table2] AS [t2] ON t1.ID = t2.ID
```

Some dialects, including MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, use catalogs (databases) and schemas as the same thing. jOOQ treats databases in those dialects as schemas instead.

By default, the `Settings.renderCatalog` flag is turned on. In case a database supports querying multiple catalogs, jOOQ will generate fully qualified object names, including catalog name. For more information about this setting, see the manual's section about settings.

jOOQ's code generator generates subpackages for each catalog.

The schema

A schema is a collection of objects, such as tables. Most databases support some sort of schema (except for some embedded databases like Access, Firebird, SQLite). In most databases, the schema is an independent structural entity. In Oracle, the schema and the user / owner is mostly treated as the same thing. An example of a query that uses fully qualified tables including schema names is:
By default, the Settings.renderSettings flag is turned on. jOOQ will thus generate fully qualified object names, including the setting name. For more information about this setting, see the manual's section about settings.

4.7. Table expressions

The following sections explain the various types of table expressions supported by jOOQ.

4.7.1. Generated Tables

Most of the times, when thinking about a table expression you're probably thinking about an actual table in your database schema. If you're using jOOQ's code generator, you will have all tables from your database schema available to you as type safe Java objects. You can then use these tables in SQL FROM clauses, JOIN clauses or in other SQL statements, just like any other table expression. An example is given here:

```java
SELECT *
FROM "Schema1"."Table1" AS "t1"
JOIN "Schema2"."Table2" AS "t2" ON "t1"."ID" = "t2"."ID"
```

The above example shows how AUTHOR and BOOK tables are joined in a SELECT statement. It also shows how you can access table columns by dereferencing the relevant Java attributes of their tables. See the manual's section about generated tables for more information about what is really generated by the code generator.

4.7.2. Aliased Tables

The following sections illustrate how to alias tables, their columns, and how to reference columns from aliased tables.

(!) Regardless of how the aliased table is defined, the same aliased table instance is rendered differently depending on where it is placed in the jOOQ expression tree. See the manual's section about rendering declarations vs references for more details.
4.7.2.1. Aliased generated tables

The strength of jOOQ's code generator becomes more obvious when you perform table aliasing and dereference fields from generated aliased tables. This can best be shown by example:

```sql
-- Select all books by authors born after 1920, 
-- named "Paulo" from a catalogue:
SELECT * 
FROM author a 
JOIN book b ON a.id = b.author_id 
WHERE a.year_of_birth > 1920 
AND a.first_name = 'Paulo' 
ORDER BY b.title
```

As you can see in the above example, calling as() on generated tables returns an object of the same type as the table. This means that the resulting object can be used to dereference fields from the aliased table. This is quite powerful in terms of having your Java compiler check the syntax of your SQL statements. If you remove a column from a table, dereferencing that column from that table alias will cause compilation errors.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
select(a.ID).from(a)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```sql
SELECT a.ID 
FROM AUTHOR a
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.7.2.2. Aliased table expressions

Only few types of table expressions can leverage code generation to provide the SQL syntax typesafety shown previously, where generated tables are used. All tables, however, allow for dereferencing their fields through Table::field methods:
The same is true for derived tables, including unnamed derived tables whose synthetic table name is generated by jOOQ:

```java
Table<?> named = table(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR)).as("t");
Table<?> unnamed = table(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR));
Field<?> id = named.field("ID");   // Produces a t.ID reference
Field<?> id = unnamed.field("ID"); // Produces a <generated-alias>.ID reference
```

Note that if you know that the ID column is of the same type as the AUTHOR.ID column, you can use that again to dereference the column as is explained again in the section dereferencing table columns.

```java
// Now with inferred Integer type
Field<Integer> id = named.field(AUTHOR.ID);   // Produces a t.ID reference
Field<Integer> id = unnamed.field(AUTHOR.ID); // Produces a <generated-alias>.ID reference
```

### 4.7.2.3. Derived column lists

The SQL standard specifies how a table can be renamed / aliased in one go along with its columns. It references the term "derived column list" for the following syntax:

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT 1, 2
} t(a, b)
```

This feature is useful in various use-cases where column names are not known in advance (but the table's degree is!). An example for this are unnested tables, or the VALUES() table constructor:

```sql
-- Unnested tables
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM unnest(my_table_function()) t(a, b)

-- VALUES() constructor
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM VALUES(1, 2),(3, 4) t(a, b)
```

Only few databases really support such a syntax, but fortunately, jOOQ can emulate it easily using UNION ALL and an empty dummy record specifying the new column names. The two statements are equivalent:

```java
-- Using derived column lists
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT 1, 2
} t(a, b)

-- Using UNION ALL and a dummy record
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT null a, null b FROM DUAL WHERE 1 = 0
UNION ALL
  SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
} t
```

In jOOQ, you would simply specify a varargs list of column aliases as such:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(values(row(1, 2)).as("t", "a", "b"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 a, 2 b FROM DUAL) t
```

ASE, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, Vertica

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1, 2) t (a, b)
```

Aurora MySQL, MemSQL

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 a, 2 b FROM DUAL) t
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (VALUES (1, 2)) t (a, b)
```
BigQuery

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT null a, null b
      FROM UNNEST([STRUCT(1 AS dual)]) AS dual
      WHERE FALSE
      UNION ALL
      SELECT *
      FROM UNNEST ([ STRUCT (1, 2)]) t ) t
```

ClickHouse, MariaDB

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 a, 2 b
      ) t
```

Firebird

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 a,
        2 b
      FROM RDB$DATABASE
    ) t (a, b)
```

Hana

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 a,
        2 b
      FROM SYS.DUMMY
    ) t
```

Informix

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM ( TABLE (MULTISET ( ROW (1, 2)))
    ) t (a, b)
```

MySQL

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM ( VALUES ROW (1, 2)
    ) t (a, b)
```
4.7.2.4. Unnamed derived tables

The org.jooq.Table type can reference a derived table:

```java
-- Derived table
(SELECT 1 AS a)
```

Most databases do not support unnamed derived tables, they require an explicit alias. If you do not provide jOOQ with such an explicit alias, an alias will be generated based on the derived table's content, to make sure the generated SQL will be syntactically correct. The generated alias is not specified and should not be referenced explicitly.

(!) While the actual alias shouldn’t be relied upon, as the generation algorithm might change between jOOQ versions, the alias will remain stable per SQL content of the derived table, in order to prevent execution plan cache contention in dialects with an execution plan. In other words, two

SQLite

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT null a,
    null b
WHERE 1 = 0
UNION ALL
SELECT *
FROM (VALUES (1, 2)
    ) t
) t
```

Sybase

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1, 2
    FROM SYS.DUMMY
    ) t (a, b)
```

Teradata

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1, 2
    FROM (SELECT 1 AS "dual"
    ) AS "dual"
    ) t (a, b)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

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consecutive renderings of a structurally identical derived table should produce the same generated alias. Of course, it's usually better to provide an explicit alias nonetheless.

4.7.3. Joined tables

The **JOIN operators** that can be used in **SQL SELECT statements** are the most powerful and best supported means of creating new **table expressions** in SQL.

This section will explain the different types of join:

- **CROSS JOIN**: A cross product
- **INNER JOIN**: A cross product filtering on matches
- **OUTER JOIN**: A cross product filtering on matches, additionally producing some unmatched rows
- **SEMI JOIN**: A check for existence of rows from one table in another table (using EXISTS or IN)
- **ANTI JOIN**: A check for non-existence of rows from one table in another table (using NOT EXISTS or some conditions NOT IN)

... as well as the different types of forming join predicates:

- **ON**: Expressing join predicates explicitly
- **ON KEY**: Expressing join predicates explicitly or implicitly based on a FOREIGN KEY
- **USING**: Expressing join predicates implicitly based on an explicit set of shared column names in both tables
- **NATURAL**: Expressing join predicates implicitly based on an implicit set of shared column names in both tables

... and then, there are additional ways to enrich joins:

- **APPLY or LATERAL**: Ordering the join tree from left to right, allowing the right side to access rows from the left side
- **PARTITION BY on OUTER JOIN**: To fill the gaps in a report that uses OUTER JOIN

All of these approaches are available twice in the jOOQ API:

- On the **org.jooq.Table** API, where they form binary operators
- On the **SELECT** API, where they are offered as convenience in jOOQ's DSL, to tame the parentheses

### 4.7.3.1. CROSS JOIN

A CROSS JOIN creates a cartesian product or cross product between the two tables it joins. It does not allow for any join predicates to be specified.

It is an occasionally useful operator in reporting, when every element of one set need to be combined with every element of another set. For example, when you want to produce a report combining employees and weekdays, and then do something with the resulting table:
### CROSS JOIN

```java
create.select(EMPLOYEE.NAME, WEEKDAY.NAME)
    .from(EMPLOYEE)
    .crossJoin(WEEKDAY)
    .fetch();
```

Some example output might be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYEE.NAME</th>
<th>WEEKDAY.NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table lists

Note that a CROSS JOIN is functionally (but not syntactically) equivalent to a table list that you can provide in the FROM clause:

```java
create.select(EMPLOYEE.NAME, WEEKDAY.NAME)
    .from(EMPLOYEE, WEEKDAY)
    .fetch();
```

It is usually recommended to prefer the CROSS JOIN syntax in order to clearly communicate intent.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(BOOK.ID, AUTHOR.ID).from(BOOK.crossJoin(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE**

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID, AUTHOR.ID
FROM BOOK
JOIN AUTHOR
    ON 1 = 1
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle,**
4.7.3.2. INNER JOIN

An INNER JOIN or just JOIN works like a CROSS JOIN, but adds a predicate of some sort filtering out unwanted combinations. This is the most popular way to join tables, as we hardly ever want to combine arbitrary rows from both tables, but the ones that have some relationship with each other, e.g. a FOREIGN KEY reference match.

```
SELECT * 
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
create.select()
  .from(AUTHOR)
  .join(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
  .fetch();
```

The above query will return all authors and their books. True to the nature of an INNER JOIN, authors without books are excluded as well as books without authors (if the FOREIGN KEY is optional).

The result might look like this:

```
+------------+-----------+--------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>O Alquimista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>Brida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

In the example, we’re using the ON clause to form the JOIN predicate, but other options will be discussed in later sections as well.

The INNER keyword is optional both in SQL and in jOOQ, and does not affect the query semantics at all.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```
select(BOOK.ID, AUTHOR.ID).from(BOOK.join(AUTHOR).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.7.3.3. OUTER JOIN

OUTER JOIN allows for producing some additional rows when an INNER JOIN does not match. There are 3 types of OUTER JOIN:

- LEFT JOIN or LEFT OUTER JOIN: Always produce all rows from the left side of the join, and only matched rows from the right side of the join
- RIGHT JOIN or RIGHT OUTER JOIN: Always produce all rows from the right side of the join, and only matched rows from the left side of the join
- FULL JOIN or FULL OUTER JOIN: Always produce all rows from both left and right side of the join

The OUTER keyword is optional both in SQL and in jOOQ, and does not affect the query semantics at all. This is best explained by example.

LEFT JOIN

LEFT JOIN is the most popular among the OUTER JOIN types. The following query produces all authors, and possibly, their books:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, BOOK.TITLE
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

The result might look like this:

```java
create.select(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE
).from(AUTHOR)
    .leftJoin(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID)).fetch();
```
As can be seen, all rows from the left side of the join (authors) are produced, including the ones that do not have any matches on the right side of the join (books). We don't have any books for Jane Austen yet, but Jane Austen is in the result set. She wouldn't be if this were an INNER JOIN.

RIGHT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN is just the inverse of a LEFT JOIN, and is hardly ever used. The following query produces all books, and possibly, their authors:

```sql
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE
FROM AUTHOR
RIGHT JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

The result might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>O Alquimista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>Brida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Arabian Nights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen, all rows from the right side of the join (books) are produced, including the ones that do not have any matches on the left side of the join (authors). The Arabian Night does not have a specific author, but it is still in the result set. It wouldn't be if this were an INNER JOIN. Not that a RIGHT JOIN is just an inversed LEFT JOIN, and you would be much more likely to write the same query like this, with no semantic difference:

```sql
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE
FROM BOOK
LEFT JOIN AUTHOR ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

There are complex join trees where a RIGHT JOIN may make things simpler, but in most cases, it only complicates readability and maintainability of your query.

FULL JOIN

FULL JOIN is an occasionally useful way to join two tables when no rows from either table should be omitted. This can be useful e.g. to compare two data sets.

The following query produces all authors and all books:

```sql
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE
FROM AUTHOR
FULL JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE
FROM AUTHOR
FULL JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID

create.select(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE)
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .fullJoin(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .fetch();

The result might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>O Alquimista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td>Brlda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Austen</td>
<td>The Arabian Nights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen, all rows from the left side of the join (authors) as well as from the right side of the join (books) are produced, including the ones that do not have any matches on the respective other side of the join.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
select(BOOK.ID, AUTHOR.ID).from(BOOK.leftJoin(AUTHOR).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```sql
SELECT BOOK.ID, AUTHOR.ID
FROM BOOK
LEFT OUTER JOIN AUTHOR
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.7.3.4. SEMI JOIN

Relational algebra defines a SEMI JOIN operation that regrettably didn't make it into standard SQL (yet), though it is easy to emulate using the EXISTS predicate or IN predicate, which is what most people are doing.

jOOQ offers a convenient LEFT SEMI JOIN operator to match the relational algebra semantics. The following query will produce all authors that have books (but doesn't produce any books):
**SEMI JOIN**

```java
create.select(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
).from(AUTHOR)
.leftSemiJoin(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
.fetch();
```

The result might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of course, you can form an equivalent query using EXISTS or IN as well in jOOQ. It is also possible to achieve SEMI JOIN semantics by using an **INNER JOIN**, and possibly the SELECT DISTINCT clause, but chances are, that query is slower and incorrect (e.g. removing too many distinct rows). A SEMI JOIN both using jOOQ's convenience syntax or the equivalent SQL emulation using EXISTS or IN are semantically more precise and should be preferred.

SEMI JOIN is the inverse of the **ANTI JOIN** operator.

## Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR).leftSemiJoin(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

**ClickHouse**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE EXISTS {
    SELECT 1 one
    FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
}
```
4.7.3.5. ANTI JOIN

Relational algebra defines a ANTI JOIN operation that regrettably didn't make it into standard SQL (yet), though it is easy to emulate using the NOT EXISTS predicate. Unlike SEMI JOIN, it is not advised to use the NOT IN predicate to emulate ANTI JOIN, because that risks being incorrect in the presence of NULL values, a mistake that can be very subtle and thus hard to find.

jOOQ offers a convenient LEFT ANTI JOIN operator to match the relational algebra semantics. The following query will produce all authors that have no books:

```
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
)
```

The result might look like this, i.e. we might have an author Jane Austen in our database, but we don't have any books for her yet:

```
+------------+-----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Austen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+------------+-----------+
```

Of course, you can form an equivalent query using NOT EXISTS as well in jOOQ. It is also possible to achieve ANTI JOIN semantics by using an LEFT JOIN and a NULL predicate on the anti joined table's primary key placed outside of the ON clause, though that might be a bit esoteric and hard to read:

```
SELECT
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
WHERE BOOK.ID IS NULL
```

Think of the LEFT JOIN example result:
As can be seen, no DISTINCT is required to remove duplicates, because there's always only 1 row for an author without books.

ANTI JOIN is the inverse of the SEMI JOIN operator.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
call (AUTHOR.ID) . from(AUTHOR).leftAntijoin(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

**ClickHouse**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 one
FROM BOOK
WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID)
```

**DuckDB**

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.ID
FROM AUTHOR
ANTI JOIN BOOK
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

(Not generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website)
4.7.3.6. ON clause

All of **INNER JOIN, OUTER JOIN, SEMI JOIN, ANTI JOIN** require a join predicate.

One way to supply this join predicate is the ON clause, which offers most flexibility. The following example shows how to "equi join" the author and books tables based on their FOREIGN KEY relationship:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

```java
create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .join(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .fetch();
```

But in most dialects, any type of join predicate is possible in ON to specify what rows should be produced by the join operation. Note that while for **INNER JOIN**, the predicates in the ON clause and the predicates in the **WHERE clause** have the same effect, this isn't true for all the other join types, including **OUTER JOIN, SEMI JOIN, ANTI JOIN**. For example, the following query will list all authors and their books, but only if the book was published before the year 1950:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT JOIN BOOK
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
AND BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN < 1950
```

```java
create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .leftJoin(BOOK)
    .on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .and(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.lt(1950))
    .fetch();
```

The result might look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We still get all the authors, but only the books that fulfil the ON predicate. This is very different from putting that additional predicate in the **WHERE clause**:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT JOIN BOOK
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
WHERE BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN < 1950
```

```java
create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .leftJoin(BOOK)
    .on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .where(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.lt(1950))
    .fetch();
```

The result might now look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST_NAME</th>
<th>LAST_NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>Orwell</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo</td>
<td>Coelho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now the predicate is applied after the join operator, not as a part of the join operator, so it's just an ordinary predicate.
4.7.3.7. ON KEY clause

(!) The ON KEY clause can quickly produce ambiguities as the implicit key path between two tables in a complex join tree isn't always unique. This can even happen for queries that have worked in the past, but due to new FOREIGN KEY constraints being added to tables, will stop working. Use this clause with caution!

All of INNER JOIN, OUTER JOIN, SEMI JOIN, ANTI JOIN require a join predicate.

One way to supply this join predicate is the ON KEY clause, which allows for conveniently joining two tables based on their FOREIGN KEY relationship, assuming the relevant meta data is known to jOOQ via code generation:

```java
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

```java
create.select()
  .from(AUTHOR)
  .join(BOOK).onKey()
  .fetch();
```

There are different overloads of this onKey() method. The above one is applicable when there are no ambiguous paths between the two joined tables. If there are several FOREIGN KEY declarations (e.g. a book has an AUTHOR_ID and a CO_AUTHOR_ID), then you can pass the org.jooq.ForeignKey reference to the method, instead, to resolve the ambiguity:

```java
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

```java
create.select()
  .from(AUTHOR)
  .join(BOOK).onKey(Keys.FK_BOOK_AUTHOR)
  .fetch();
```

A similar way to join between tables by using the FOREIGN KEY information is implicit JOIN, which offers path-based navigational expressions from child table to parent table. Unlike the ON KEY syntax, implicit joins will never run into ambiguities.

4.7.3.8. USING clause

(!) The USING clause can quickly produce ambiguities as the column names between two tables in a complex join tree aren't always unique. This can even happen for queries that have worked in the past, but due to new columns being added to tables, will stop working. Use this clause with caution!

All of INNER JOIN, OUTER JOIN, SEMI JOIN, ANTI JOIN require a join predicate.

One way to supply this join predicate is the USING clause, which allows for specifying a set of column names that are common to both tables, based on which to form a join predicate. Assuming we called our AUTHOR.ID column AUTHOR.AUTHOR_ID instead:
There is a certain risk of ambiguities as well in more complex join trees, but in simple cases, this can be a very convenient way to join tables if you design your schema accordingly. The is a good example where all FOREIGN KEY columns share the referenced PRIMARY KEY column's names.

4.7.3.9. NATURAL clause

(!) The NATURAL KEY operator can quickly produce ambiguities as the column names between two tables in a complex join tree aren’t always unique, nor should they be included in a JOIN predicate (e.g. LAST_UPDATE or other technical columns, present on every table). This can even happen for queries that have worked in the past, but due to new columns being added to tables, will stop working. In fact, it's very hard to design a schema to allow for using NATURAL JOIN. Use this clause with caution!

All of INNER JOIN, OUTER JOIN, SEMI JOIN, ANTI JOIN require a join predicate.

One way to supply this join predicate is the NATURAL clause, which works like USING clause, except that it discovers shared column names implicitly from the table metadata. Assuming we called our AUTHOR.ID column AUTHOR.AUTHOR_ID instead:

There is a high risk of ambiguities even in simple join trees, which is why this syntax is hardly ever used. It can be very rarely useful combined with FULL JOIN to form a NATURAL FULL JOIN, which can create a sort of SQL-style untagged union type between two row types. A bit esoteric for every day usage.

4.7.3.10. LATERAL

LATERAL is a SQL standard table operator to wrap derived tables (or other table expressions, in some dialects), such that the tables and columns declared before the LATERAL derived table become in scope. See APPLY for an alternative, SQL Server specific syntax.

An example:
This is most useful for:

- **TOP N per category queries**, which are harder to implement otherwise
- **Local column variables**
- **Calling table valued functions** on a row-by-row basis

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select().from(AUTHOR, lateral(selectCount().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, Hana, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, YugabyteDB**

```sql
SELECT
  AUTHOR.ID,
  AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
  AUTHOR.DATE_OF_BIRTH,
  AUTHOR.YEAR_OF_BIRTH,
  AUTHOR.DISTINGUISHED,
  alias_124651337.count
FROM
  AUTHOR,
  LATERAL (
    SELECT count(*)
    FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
  ) alias_124651337
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```sql
SELECT
  AUTHOR.ID,
  AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
  AUTHOR.LAST_NAME,
  AUTHOR.DATE_OF_BIRTH,
  AUTHOR.YEAR_OF_BIRTH,
  AUTHOR.DISTINGUISHED,
  alias_124651337.count
FROM
  AUTHOR
  CROSS APPLY (
    SELECT count(*)
    FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
  ) alias_124651337
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Vertica**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(1) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [:translate-own-sql:](translate-your-own-sql-on-our-website)
4.7.3.11. APPLY

APPLY (specifically, CROSS APPLY or OUTER APPLY) is the SQL Server specific syntax for the SQL standard LATERAL derived table syntax.

An example:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
-- All previous objects (i.e. AUTHOR)
-- are now in scope for the following subquery
CROSS APPLY (
    SELECT count(*)
    FROM BOOK
    WHERE BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID -- AUTHOR is in scope
);
```

```java
DSL.using(configuration)
    .select()
    .from(
        AUTHOR
        .crossApply(
            select(count())
            .from(BOOK)
            .where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
        )
    )
    .fetch();
```

This is most useful for:

- TOP N per category queries, which are harder to implement otherwise
- Local column variables
- Calling table valued functions on a row-by-row basis

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(AUTHOR.crossApply(selectCount().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, Hana, Postgres, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB
4.7.3.12. PARTITION BY

Standard SQL (e.g. implemented by Oracle) ships with a special syntax available for `OUTER JOIN` clauses. This can be used to fill gaps for simplified analytical calculations. jOOQ only supports putting the `PARTITION BY` clause to the right of the `OUTER JOIN` clause. The following example will create at least one record per `AUTHOR` and per existing value in `BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN`, regardless if an `AUTHOR` has actually published a book in that year.

```
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
LEFT OUTER JOIN BOOK
PARTITION BY (PUBLISHED_IN)
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
``` 

4.7.4. The VALUES() table constructor

Some databases allow for expressing in-memory temporary tables using a `VALUES()` constructor. This constructor usually works the same way as the `VALUES()` clause known from the [INSERT statement](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/rdbms/databases/oracle/) or from the [MERGE statement](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/rdbms/databases/oracle/). With jOOQ, you can also use the `VALUES()` table constructor, to create tables that can be used in a `SELECT statement's` `FROM` clause:

```
SELECT a, b
FROM VALUES(1, 'a'),
          (2, 'b') t(a, b)
```
Note that it is usually quite useful to provide column aliases ("derived column lists") along with the table alias for the VALUES() constructor.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(values(row(1, "a"), row(2, "b")).as("t", "a", "b"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT
    1 a,
    'a' b
  FROM {
    SELECT count(*) dual
    FROM MSysResources
    ) AS dual
  UNION ALL
  SELECT 2, 'b'
  FROM {
    SELECT count(*) dual
    FROM MSysResources
    ) AS dual
  }
} t
```

**ASE, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, Vertica**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT 1, 'a'
  UNION ALL
  SELECT 2, 'b'
} t (a, b)
```

**Aurora MySQL, MemSQL**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  SELECT
    1 a,
    'a' b
  FROM DUAL
  UNION ALL
  SELECT 2, 'b'
  FROM DUAL
} t
```
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (VALUES
    (1, 'a'),
    (2, 'b')
) t (a, b)
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT
    null a,
    null b
FROM UNNEST(STRUCT(1 AS dual)) AS dual
WHERE FALSE
UNION ALL
SELECT *
FROM UNNEST (
    STRUCT (1, 'a'),
    STRUCT (2, 'b')
) t
) t
```

**ClickHouse, MariaDB**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT
    1 a,
    'a' b
UNION ALL
SELECT 2, 'b'
) t
```

**Firebird**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1, 'a'
FROM RDB$DATABASE
UNION ALL
SELECT 2, 'b'
FROM RDB$DATABASE
) t (a, b)
```

**Hana**

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT
    1 a,
    'a' b
FROM SYS.DUMMY
UNION ALL
SELECT 2, 'b'
FROM SYS.DUMMY
) t
```
Informix

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM {
  TABLE (MULTISET {
    ROW (1, 'a'),
    ROW (2, 'b')
  }) t (a, b)
} t (a, b)
```

MySQL

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (VALUES
  ROW (1, 'a'),
  ROW (2, 'b')
) t (a, b)
```

SQLite

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT
  null a,
  null b
WHERE 1 = 0
UNION ALL
SELECT *
FROM (VALUES
  (1, 'a'),
  (2, 'b')
) t
) t
```

Sybase

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1, 'a'
FROM SYS.DUMMY
UNION ALL
SELECT 2, 'b'
FROM SYS.DUMMY ) t (a, b)
```

Teradata

```sql
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM (SELECT 1 AS "dual"
  UNION ALL
SELECT 2 AS "dual"
) t (a, b)
```
4.7.5. Derived tables

A derived table is a nested SELECT in the FROM clause, i.e. it can be used as a table expression. As such, it works differently from a scalar subquery, which is a column expression.

```sql
SELECT nested.* FROM (
    SELECT AUTHOR_ID, count(*) books
    FROM BOOK
    GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
) nested
ORDER BY nested.books DESC
```

```java
Table<?> nested =
    create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, count().as("books"))
    .from(BOOK)
    .groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).asTable("nested");
create.select(nested.fields())
    .from(nested)
    .orderBy(nested.field("books"))
    .fetch();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).asTable("t"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```sql
SELECT t.ID
FROM (
    SELECT BOOK.ID
    FROM BOOK
) t
```

4.7.6. Inline derived tables

An inline derived table is a Table expression with a WHERE clause, both of which can be inlined into the calling query in a lot of cases.

The main use-case for this feature is dynamic SQL, where you can add predicates to tables without call sites noticing, and without giving up on type safety.
4.7.7. The Oracle PIVOT clause

If you are closely coupling your application to an Oracle database, you can take advantage of some Oracle-specific features, such as the PIVOT clause, used for statistical analyses. The formal syntax definition is as follows:

```
-- SELECT ..
FROM table PIVOT (aggregateFunction [, aggregateFunction] FOR column IN (expression [, expression]))
-- WHERE ..
```

The PIVOT clause is available from the `org.jooq.Table` type, as pivoting is done directly on a table. Currently, only Oracle's PIVOT clause is supported. Support for SQL Server's slightly different PIVOT clause will be added later. Also, jOOQ may emulate PIVOT for other dialects in the future.

4.7.8. Relational division

There is one operation in relational algebra that is not given a lot of attention, because it is rarely used in real-world applications. It is the relational division, the opposite operation of the cross product (or, relational multiplication). The following is an approximate definition of a relational division:

Assume the following cross join / cartesian product

\[ C = A \times B \]

Then it can be said that

\[ A = C \div B \]
\[ B = C \div A \]

With jOOQ, you can simplify using relational divisions by using the following syntax:

```
C.divideBy(B).on(C.ID.eq(B.C_ID)).returning(C.TEXT)
```
The above roughly translates to

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT C.TEXT FROM C "c1"
WHERE NOT EXISTS {
  SELECT 1 FROM B
  WHERE NOT EXISTS {
    SELECT 1 FROM C "c2"
    WHERE "c2".TEXT = "c1".TEXT
    AND "c2".ID = B.C_ID
  }
}
```

Or in plain text: Find those TEXT values in C whose ID's correspond to all ID's in B. Note that from the above SQL statement, it is immediately clear that proper indexing is of the essence. Be sure to have indexes on all columns referenced from the on(...) and returning(...) clauses.

For more information about relational division and some nice, real-life examples, see

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_algebra#Division](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_algebra#Division)

### 4.7.9. Array and cursor unnesting

The SQL standard specifies how SQL databases should implement ARRAY and TABLE types, as well as CURSOR types. Put simply, a CURSOR is a pointer to any materialised table expression. Depending on the cursor’s features, this table expression can be scrolled through in both directions, records can be locked, updated, removed, inserted, etc. Often, CURSOR types contain s, whereas ARRAY and TABLE types contain simple scalar values, although that is not a requirement. ARRAY types in SQL are similar to Java’s array types. They contain a "component type" or "element type" and a "dimension". This sort of ARRAY type is implemented in H2, HSQLDB and Postgres and supported by jOOQ as such. Oracle uses strongly-typed arrays, which means that an ARRAY type (VARRAY or TABLE type) has a name and possibly a maximum capacity associated with it.

#### Unnesting array and cursor types

The real power of these types become more obvious when you fetch them from stored procedures to unnest them as table expressions and use them in your FROM clause. An example is given here, where Oracle’s DBMS_XPLAN package is used to fetch a cursor containing data about the most recent execution plan:

```java
create.select()
  .from(table(DbmsXplan.displayCursor(null, null, "ALLSTATS")));
```

Note, in order to access the DbmsXplan package, you can use the code generator to generate Oracle’s SYS schema.
4.7.10. Table-valued functions

Some databases support functions that can produce tables for use in arbitrary SELECT statements. jOOQ supports these functions out-of-the-box for such databases. For instance, in SQL Server, the following function produces a table of (ID, TITLE) columns containing either all the books or just one book by ID:

```sql
CREATE FUNCTION f_books (@id INTEGER)
RETURNS @out_table TABLE (
    id INTEGER,
    title VARCHAR(400)
) AS
BEGIN
    INSERT @out_table
    SELECT id, title
    FROM book
    WHERE @id IS NULL OR id = @id
    ORDER BY id
    RETURN END
```

The jOOQ code generator will now produce a generated table from the above, which can be used as a SQL function:

```java
// Fetching all books records
Result<FBooksRecord> r1 = create.selectFrom(fBooks(null)).fetch();

// Lateral joining the table-valued function to another table using CROSS APPLY:
create.select(BOOK.ID, F_BOOKS.TITLE)
    .from(BOOK.crossApply(fBooks(BOOK.ID)))
    .fetch();
```

4.7.11. GENERATE_SERIES

A nice built-in table-valued function from the PostgreSQL dialect is the GENERATE_SERIES() function, which allows for creating a table for a range of numeric values. Many dialects have some way of generating such a table, and if not, it can be emulated using recursive SQL.

```java
// Values from 1 to 10
Result<Record1<Integer>> r = create.selectFrom(generateSeries(1, 10)).fetch();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(generateSeries(1, 10))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB

SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM generate_series(1, 10)

BigQuery

SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (SELECT null generate_series
  FROM UNNEST([STRUCT(1 AS dual)]) AS dual
  WHERE FALSE
  UNION ALL
  SELECT *
  FROM unnest(generate_array(1, 10)) generate_series
) generate_series

ClickHouse

SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (SELECT null generate_series
  WHERE FALSE
  UNION ALL
  SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT number generate_series
    FROM numbers(1, ((10 - 1) + 1))
  ) generate_series
) generate_series

CockroachDB

SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM generate_series(1, 10) generate_series (generate_series)

DB2

SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (WITH
    generate_series(generate_series) AS (SELECT 1
      FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
      UNION ALL
      SELECT (generate_series + 1)
      FROM generate_series
      WHERE generate_series < 10
    )
  SELECT generate_series
  FROM generate_series
) generate_series
Exasol, Oracle

```
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM ( SELECT (level + (1 - 1)) generate_series
       FROM DUAL
       CONNECT BY level <= ((10 + 1) - 1)
     ) generate_series
```

Firebird

```
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM ( WITH RECURSIVE generate_series(generate_series) AS ( SELECT 1
                    FROM RDB$DATABASE
                    UNION ALL
                    SELECT (generate_series + 1)
                    FROM generate_series
                    WHERE generate_series < 10
                  )
     ) generate_series
```

H2

```
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM system_range(1, 10) generate_series (generate_series)
```

HSQLDB

```
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM ( WITH RECURSIVE generate_series(generate_series) AS ( SELECT 1
                    FROM (VALUES (1)) AS dual (dual)
                    UNION ALL
                    SELECT (generate_series + 1)
                    FROM generate_series
                    WHERE generate_series < 10
                  )
     ) generate_series
```

Informix

```
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM ( SELECT (level + (1 - 1)) generate_series
       FROM ( SELECT 1 AS dual
               FROM sysatables
               WHERE (tabid = 1)
             ) AS dual
       CONNECT BY level <= ((10 + 1) - 1)
     ) generate_series
```
### MariaDB, MySQL, SQLite, Trino

```sql
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (
    WITH RECURSIVE
    generate_series(generate_series) AS (
        SELECT 1
        UNION ALL
        SELECT (generate_series + 1)
        FROM generate_series
        WHERE generate_series < 10
    )
    SELECT generate_series
    FROM generate_series
) generate_series
```

### Snowflake

```sql
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (
    SELECT ((seq4() + 1) + (1 - 1)) generate_series
    FROM TABLE(generator(rowcount => (10 - (1 - 1)))
) generate_series (generate_series)
```

### SQLDataWarehouse

```sql
WITH
    generate_series(generate_series) AS (
        SELECT 1
        UNION ALL
        SELECT (generate_series + 1)
        FROM generate_series
        WHERE generate_series < 10
    )
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (
    SELECT generate_series
    FROM generate_series
) generate_series
```

### SQLServer

```sql
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (
    SELECT *
    FROM generate_series(1, 10)
) generate_series (generate_series)
```
The jOOQ User Manual

The DUAL table

The SQL standard specifies that the FROM clause is mandatory in a SELECT statement. However, in the real world, there exist three types of databases:

- The ones that always require a FROM clause (as required by the SQL standard)
- The ones that never require a FROM clause (and still allow a WHERE clause)
- The ones that require a FROM clause only with a WHERE clause, GROUP BY clause, or HAVING clause

With jOOQ, you don’t have to worry about the above distinction of SQL dialects. jOOQ never requires a FROM clause, but renders the necessary "DUAL" table, if needed. The following program shows how jOOQ renders "DUAL" tables

Sybase

```sql
SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (WITH RECURSIVE generate_series(generate_series) AS (SELECT 1 FROM SYS.DUMMY UNION ALL SELECT (generate_series + 1) FROM generate_series WHERE generate_series < 10 ) SELECT generate_series FROM generate_series ) generate_series
```

Teradata

```sql
WITH RECURSIVE generate_series(generate_series) AS (SELECT 1 FROM (SELECT 1 AS "dual" ) AS "dual" UNION ALL SELECT (generate_series + 1) FROM generate_series WHERE generate_series < 10 ) SELECT generate_series.generate_series
FROM (SELECT generate_series FROM generate_series ) generate_series
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, Hana, MemSQL, Redshift, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.7.12. The DUAL table

The SQL standard specifies that the FROM clause is mandatory in a SELECT statement. However, in the real world, there exist three types of databases:

- The ones that always require a FROM clause (as required by the SQL standard)
- The ones that never require a FROM clause (and still allow a WHERE clause)
- The ones that require a FROM clause only with a WHERE clause, GROUP BY clause, or HAVING clause

With jOOQ, you don’t have to worry about the above distinction of SQL dialects. jOOQ never requires a FROM clause, but renders the necessary "DUAL" table, if needed. The following program shows how jOOQ renders "DUAL" tables
(!) Note, that some databases (H2, MySQL) can normally do without "DUAL". However, there exist some corner-cases with complex nested SELECT statements, where this will cause syntax errors (or parser bugs). To stay on the safe side, jOOQ will always render "dual" in those dialects.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
select(inline(1))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM (SELECT count(*) dual
      FROM MysResources
     ) AS dual
```

ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM DUAL
```

Aurora MySQL, MemSQL

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM DUAL
```

DB2

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
```

Derby

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
```
4.8. Column expressions

Column expressions can be used in various SQL clauses in order to refer to one or several columns. This chapter explains how to form various types of column expressions with jOOQ. A particular type of column expression is given in the section about tuples or row value expressions, where an expression may have a degree of more than one.
Using column expressions in jOOQ

jOOQ allows you to freely create arbitrary column expressions using a fluent expression construction API. Many expressions can be formed as functions from DSL methods, other expressions can be formed based on a pre-existing column expression. For example:

```java
// A regular table column expression
Field<String> field1 = BOOK.TITLE;

// A function created from the DSL
Field<String> field2 = trim(BOOK.TITLE);

// More complex function with advanced DSL syntax
Field<String> field4 = listAgg(BOOK.TITLE)
    .withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID.asc())
    .over().partitionBy(AUTHOR.ID);
```

4.8.1. Table columns

Table columns are the most simple implementations of a column expression. They are mainly produced by jOOQ's code generator and can be dereferenced from the generated tables, but other ways of creating table column references are possible.

4.8.1.1. Generated table columns

The main type of column expression are the ones produced by jOOQ's code generator and can be dereferenced from the generated tables. This manual is full of examples involving table columns. Another example is given in this query:

```java
create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.TITLE.like("%SQL%"))
    .orderBy(BOOK.TITLE)
    .fetch();
```

Table columns implement a more specific interface called org.jooq.TableField, which is parameterised with its associated <R extends Record> record type, and provides access to the container org.jooq.Table instance.

See the manual's section about generated tables for more information about what is really generated by the code generator.

4.8.1.2. Dereferenced table columns

Any org.jooq.Table instance that is constructed in a way to know its own columns can be used to dereference those columns. Examples include:
4.8.1.3. Named table columns

When no org.jooq.Table instance is available to dereference a column from, the column expression can still be constructed on the fly, dynamically using a Name reference, and optionally a org.jooq.DataType reference:

```java
// Get fields from AUTHOR dynamically, without type safety:
Field<?> id = field(name("AUTHOR", "ID"));
Field<String> firstName = field(name("AUTHOR", "FIRST_NAME"), INTEGER);
```

Note that by default, these names are quoted (among other reasons to prevent SQL injection), and thus case sensitive. For more details, please refer to the section about names and identifiers.

4.8.2. Aliased columns

Just like tables, columns can be renamed using aliases. Here is an example:

```sql
SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME author, COUNT(*) books
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON AUTHOR.ID = AUTHOR_ID
GROUP BY FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME;
```

Here is how it's done with jOOQ:

```java
Record record = create.select(
    concat(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, inline(" "), AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).as("author"),
    count().as("books")
).from(AUTHOR)
.join(BOOK).on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
.groupBy(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
.fetchAny();
```

When you alias Fields like above, you can access those Fields' values using the alias name:

```java
System.out.println("Author : " + record.getValue("author"));
System.out.println("Books  : " + record.getValue("books"));
```
Unnamed column expressions

In most SQL databases, aliasing of column expressions in top level selects is optional. The database will generate a column name that is roughly based on the expression for documentation purposes (e.g. when running the query in a tool like SQL Developer), but applications cannot rely on the name explicitly. This is not a problem as columns can still be referenced by index.

In a similar fashion, jOOQ will assume an unspecified, generated column name for column expressions, based on their content.

```sql
-- Arithmetic expression
1 + 2
-- Correlated subquery
(SELECT 1 AS a)

// Arithmetic expression
inline(1).plus(inline(2));
// Correlated subquery
field(select(inline(1).as("a")));
```

These unnamed expressions can be used both in SQL as well as with jOOQ. However, do note that jOOQ will use `Field.getName()` to extract this column name from the field, when referencing the field or when nesting it in derived tables. In order to stay in full control of any such column names, it is always a good idea to provide explicit aliasing for column expressions, both in SQL as well as in jOOQ.

Rendering declarations or references

The same aliased column instance is rendered differently depending on where it is placed in the jOOQ expression tree. See the manual's section about rendering declarations vs references for more details.

4.8.3. Cast expressions

jOOQ's source code generator tries to find the most accurate type mapping between your vendor-specific data types and a matching Java type. For instance, most VARCHAR, CHAR, CLOB types will map to String. Most BINARY, BYTEA, BLOB types will map to byte[]. NUMERIC types will default to `java.math.BigDecimal`, but can also be any of `java.math.BigInteger`, `java.lang.Long`, `java.lang.Integer`, `java.lang.Short`, `java.lang.Byte`, `java.lang.Double`, `java.lang.Float`.

Sometimes, this automatic mapping might not be what you needed, or jOOQ cannot know the type of a field. In those cases you would write SQL type CAST like this:

```sql
-- Let's say, your Postgres column LAST_NAME was VARCHAR(30)
-- Then you could do this:
SELECT CAST(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME AS TEXT) FROM DUAL
```

in jOOQ, you can write something like that:

```java
create.select(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.cast(VARCHAR(100))).fetch();
```

The same thing can be achieved by casting a Field directly to String.class, as VARCHAR is the default SQLDataType to map to Java's String

```java
create.select(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.cast(String.class)).fetch();
```

The complete CAST API in `org.jooq.Field` consists of these three methods:
public interface Field<T> {

    // Cast this field to the type of another field
    <Z> Field<Z> cast(Field<Z> field);

    // Cast this field to a given DataType
    <Z> Field<Z> cast(DataType<Z> type);

    // Cast this field to the default DataType for a given Class
    <Z> Field<Z> cast(Class<? extends Z> type);

    // And additional convenience methods in the DSL:
    public class DSL {
        <T> Field<T> cast(Object object, Field<T> field);
        <T> Field<T> cast(Object object, DataType<T> type);
        <T> Field<T> cast(Object object, Class<? extends T> type);
        <T> Field<T> castNull(DataType<T> type);
        <T> Field<T> castNull(Class<? extends T> type);
    }
}

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
cast("1", VARCHAR(10))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
cast('1')
```

ASE, Aurora Postgres, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CAST('1' AS varchar(10))
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

```sql
CAST('1' AS char(10))
```

BigQuery

```sql
CAST('1' AS string)
```
4.8.4. Datatype coercions

A slightly different use case than CAST expressions are data type coercions, which are not rendered through to generated SQL. Sometimes, you may want to pretend that a numeric value is really treated as a string value, for instance when binding a numeric bind value:

```java
Field<String> field1 = val(1).coerce(String.class);
Field<Integer> field2 = val("1").coerce(Integer.class);
```

In the above example, field1 will be treated by jOOQ as a Field<String>, binding the numeric literal 1 as a VARCHAR value. The same applies to field2, whose string literal "1" will be bound as an INTEGER value. This technique is better than performing unsafe or rawtype casting in Java, if you cannot access the "right" field type from any given expression.

4.8.5. Collations

Many databases support "collations", which defines the sort order on character data types, such as VARCHAR. Such databases usually allow for specifying:
- System-wide default collations
- Session-wide default collations
- Per-table specific default collations
- Per-column specific default collations
- Per-usage specific collation

The actual implementation is vendor-specific, including the way the above defaults override each other.

To accommodate most use-cases jOOQ 3.11 introduced the `org.jooq.Collation` type, which can be attached to a `org.jooq.DataType` through `DataType.collate(Collation)`, or to a `org.jooq.Field` through `Field.collate(Collation)`, for example:

```java
SELECT * FROM book ORDER BY title COLLATE utf8_bin

create.selectFrom(BOOK) .orderBy(BOOK.TITLE.collate("utf8_bin")) .fetch();
```

### 4.8.6. Arithmetic expressions

#### Numeric arithmetic expressions

Your database can do the math for you. Arithmetic operations are implemented just like numeric functions, with similar limitations as far as type restrictions are concerned. You can use any of these operators:

```
+  -  *  /  %
```

In order to express a SQL query like this one:

```
SELECT ((1 + 2) * (5 - 3) / 2) % 10 FROM DUAL
```

You can write something like this in jOOQ:

```java
create.select(val(1).add(2).mul(val(5).sub(3)).div(2).mod(10)).fetch();
```

#### Operator precedence

jOOQ does not know any operator precedence (see also boolean operator precedence). All operations are evaluated from left to right, as with any object-oriented API. The two following expressions are the same:

```java
val(1).add(2) .mul(val(5).sub(3)) .div(2) .mod(10);
((val(1).add(2)).mul(val(5).sub(3))).div(2).mod(10);
```
Datetime arithmetic expressions

jOOQ also supports the Oracle-style syntax for adding days to a Field<? extends java.util.Date>

```sql
SELECT SYSDATE + 3 FROM DUAL;
```

```java
create.select(currentTimestamp().add(3)).fetch();
```

For more advanced datetime arithmetic, use the DSL's timestampDiff() and dateDiff() functions, as well as jOOQ's built-in SQL standard INTERVAL data type support:

- INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH: `org.jooq.types.YearToMonth`
- INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND: `org.jooq.types.DayToSecond`

4.8.7. String concatenation

The SQL standard defines the concatenation operator to be an infix operator, similar to the ones we've seen in the chapter about arithmetic expressions. This operator looks like this: `||`. Some other dialects do not support this operator, but expect a concat() function, instead. jOOQ renders the right operator / function, depending on your SQL dialect:

```sql
SELECT 'A' || 'B' || 'C' FROM DUAL
```

```sql
-- Or in MySQL:
SELECT concat('A', 'B', 'C') FROM DUAL
```

// For all RDBMS, including MySQL:
```java
create.select(concat("A", "B", "C")).fetch();
```

4.8.8. Case sensitivity with strings

Most databases allow for specifying a COLLATION which allows for re-defining the ordering of string values. By default, ASCII, ISO, or Unicode encodings are applied to character data, and ordering is applied according to the respective encoding.

Sometimes, however, certain queries like to ignore parts of the encoding by treating upper-case and lower-case characters alike, such that ABC = abc, or such that ABC, jkl, XyZ are an ordered list of strings (case-insensitively).

For these ad-hoc ordering use-cases, most people resort to using LOWER() or UPPER() as follows:

```sql
-- Case-insensitive filtering:
SELECT * FROM BOOK
WHERE upper(TITLE) = 'ANIMAL FARM'
```

```java
create.selectFrom(BOOK)
.where(upper(BOOK.TITLE).eq("ANIMAL FARM")).fetch();
```

```sql
-- Case-insensitive ordering:
SELECT * FROM AUTHOR
ORDER BY upper(FIRST_NAME), upper(LAST_NAME)
```

```java
create.selectFrom(AUTHOR)
.orderBy(upper(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME), upper(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME))
.fetch();
```
4.8.9. General functions

There are a variety of general functions supported by jOOQ. As discussed in the chapter about SQL dialects functions are mostly emulated in your database, in case they are not natively supported.

4.8.9.1. CHOOSE

The CHOOSE() function acts as a switch over an integer to return the nth argument. It is an abbreviated CASE expression

```
SELECT
  choose(1, 'a', 'b'),
  choose(2, 'a', 'b'),
  choose(3, 'a', 'b');
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>choose</th>
<th>choose</th>
<th>choose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>{null}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
choose(val(1), val("a"), val("b"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
SWITCH(1 = 1, 'a', 1 = 2, 'b')
```

ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

```sql
elt(1, 'a', 'b')
```

Derby

```sql
CASE
  WHEN 1 = 1 THEN 'a'
  WHEN 1 = 2 THEN 'b'
END
```

SQLServer

```sql
choose(1, 'a', 'b')
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.9.2. COALESCE

The COALESCE() function produces the first non-NULL value from the variadic list of arguments.

```
SELECT coalesce(null, null, 1);
create.select(coalesce(null, null, 1)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coalesce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
coalesce(null, null, 1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle,
Some SQL dialects, including Db2, H2, Oracle know a more succinct, but maybe less readable `DECODE()` function with a variable number of arguments. This function works like a NULL safe `CASE` expression. jOOQ supports the `DECODE()` function and emulates it using `CASE` expressions in all dialects that do not have native support:

```
SELECT

-- Oracle:
  DECODE(FIRST_NAME, 'Paulo', 'brazilian', 'George', 'english', 'unknown'),

-- Other SQL dialects
  CASE
    WHEN FIRST_NAME IS NOT DISTINCT FROM 'Paulo' THEN 'brazilian'
    WHEN FIRST_NAME IS NOT DISTINCT FROM 'George' THEN 'english'
    ELSE 'unknown'
  END
FROM AUTHOR
```

// Use the Oracle-style `DECODE()` function with jOOQ.
// Note, that you will not be able to rely on type-safety
// decode(
  AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, 'Paulo', 'BR', 'George', 'EN', 'unknown')

See the `DISTINCT predicate` for details about the NULL safe semantics.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
decode(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, "Paulo", "BR", "George", "EN", "unknown")
```
Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse

```
CASE
  WHEN EXISTS (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x INTERSECT SELECT 'Paulo' x)
  THEN 'BR'
  WHEN EXISTS (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x INTERSECT SELECT 'George' x)
  THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

Aurora MySQL, MySQL

```
CASE
  WHEN (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME <=> 'Paulo') THEN 'BR'
  WHEN (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME <=> 'George') THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Firebird, HSQLDB, Postgres, SQLServer, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```
CASE
  WHEN AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NOT DISTINCT FROM 'Paulo' THEN 'BR'
  WHEN AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NOT DISTINCT FROM 'George' THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

ClickHouse

```
CASE
  WHEN arrayUniq(ARRAY(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, 'Paulo')) = 1 THEN 'BR'
  WHEN arrayUniq(ARRAY(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, 'George')) = 1 THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

DB2, Exasol, H2, Informix, MemSQL, Oracle, Teradata, Vertica

```
decode(
  AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
  'Paulo',
  'BR',
  'George',
  'EN',
  'unknown'
)
```
Derby

```sql
CASE
  WHEN EXISTS (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1 INTERSECT SELECT 'Paulo' FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1) THEN 'BR'
  WHEN EXISTS (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1 INTERSECT SELECT 'George' FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1) THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

Hana

```sql
map(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    'Paulo', 'BR',
    'George', 'EN',
    'unknown'
)
```

MariaDB

```sql
decode_oracle(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME,
    'Paulo', 'BR',
    'George', 'EN',
    'unknown'
)
```

Redshift

```sql
CASE
  WHEN NOT (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS DISTINCT FROM 'Paulo') THEN 'BR'
  WHEN NOT (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS DISTINCT FROM 'George') THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```

SQLite

```sql
CASE
  WHEN (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS 'Paulo') THEN 'BR'
  WHEN (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS 'George') THEN 'EN'
  ELSE 'unknown'
END
```
4.8.9.4. IIF

The IIF() function checks if the first argument is TRUE to produce the second argument, or the third argument otherwise. It works in a similar way as the NVL2 function or the CASE expression.

```
SELECT iif(1 = 1, 3, 4),
    iif(1 = 2, 3, 4);
create.select(
    iif(inline(1).eq(inline(1)), inline(3), inline(4))
    iif(inline(1).eq(inline(2)), inline(3), inline(4))).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-----+-----+
| iif | iif |
+-----+-----+
|   3 |   4 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
iif(inline1.eq(inline2), inline3, inline4)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access, SQLServer

```sql
if(1 = 2, 3, 4)
```

ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CASE
  WHEN 1 = 2 THEN 3
  ELSE 4
END
```

Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

```sql
if(1 = 2, 3, 4)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

### 4.8.9.5. NULLIF

The NULLIF() function produces a NULL value if both its arguments are equal, otherwise it produces the first argument.

```sql
SELECT nullif(1, 1), nullif(1, 2);
create.select(nullif(1, 1), nullif(1, 2)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+--------+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nullif</th>
<th>nullif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+--------+--------+
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
nullif(1, 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

```java
iif(1 = 2, NULL, 1)
```

Access

```java
nullif(1, 2)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.9.6. NVL

The NVL() function (or also the ISNULL() or IFNULL() functions) produces the first argument if it is NOT NULL, otherwise the second argument. It is a special case of the COALESCE function, which takes any number of arguments.

```sql
SELECT nvl(null, 1);
```

create.select(nvl(null, 1)).fetch();

The result being

```
+-----+
| nvl |
+-----+
|   1 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
nvl(null, 1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```java
iif(NULL IS NULL, 1, NULL)
```
4.8.9.7. NVL2

The NVL2() function checks if the first argument is NOT NULL to produce the second argument, or the third argument otherwise. It works in a similar way as the IIF function or the CASE expression.

```java
create.select(
    nvl2(val(1), 2, 3),
    nvl2(val((Integer) null), 2, 3)).fetch();
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
nvl2(val(1), 2, 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, SQLServer

```sql
iif(1 IS NOT NULL, 2, 3)
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, Hana, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Sybase, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
CASE WHEN 1 IS NOT NULL THEN 2 ELSE 3 END
```

DB2, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Vertica

```sql
nvl2(1, 2, 3)
```

(!!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10. Numeric functions

In addition to the arithmetic expressions discussed previously, jOOQ also supports a variety of numeric functions. As discussed in the chapter about SQL dialects numeric functions (as any function type) are mostly emulated in your database, in case they are not natively supported.
4.8.10.1. ABS

The ABS() function produces the absolute value of a numeric value.

```
SELECT abs(-5), abs(0), abs(3);
create.select(abs(-5), abs(0), abs(3)).fetch();
```

The result being

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abs</td>
<td>abs</td>
<td>abs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
abs(3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```
abs(3)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.2. ACOS

The ACOS() function calculates the arc cosine of a numeric value.

```
SELECT acos(0);
create.select(acos(0)).fetch();
```

The result being

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.57079633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.57079633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.57079633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.57079633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.57079633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
acos(0)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
(atan((-0 / sqrt((-0 * -0) + 1))) + (2 * atn(1)))
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
acos(0)
```

Snowflake, Trino

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website]

## 4.8.10.3. ASIN

The ASIN() function calculates the arc sine of a numeric value.

```sql
SELECT asin(1);
```

The result being

```
+------------+
| asin       |
+------------+
| 1.57079633 |
+------------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
asin(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
atan(1 / sqrt((-1 * 1) + 1)))
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

Snowflake, Trino

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(*) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

### 4.8.10.4. ATAN

The ATAN() function calculates the arc tangent of a numeric value.

```sql
SELECT atan(1);
create.select(atan(1)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------------+
|        atan |
+-------------+
| 0.785398163 |
```

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
atan(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
atan(1)
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby,
DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL,
Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata,
Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
atan(1)
```

Snowflake, Trino

```/* UNSUPPORTED */```

`(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website`

4.8.10.5. ATAN2

The ATAN2() function calculates the ATAN2 of a numeric value.

```
SELECT atan2(1, 1);
```

The result being

```
+---------------+
|         atan2 |
+---------------+
| 0.78539816339 |
+---------------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
atan2(1, 1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```sql
atn2(1, 1)
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQlDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
atan2(1, 1)
```

**Access, Trino**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.6. CEIL

The CEIL() function rounds a numeric value to its nearest higher integer.

```java
create.select(
    ceil(1.7),
    ceil(-1.7)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------+-------+
| floor | floor |
+-------+-------+
|     2 |    -1 |
+-------+-------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[
\text{ceil}(1.7)
\]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

\[
\text{Access: } (\text{CLNG}(1.7E0) - (1.7E0 - \text{clng}(1.7E0) > 0))
\]

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

\[
\text{ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer: } \text{ceiling}(1.7E0)
\]

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

\[
\text{Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB: } \text{ceil}(1.7E0)
\]

CockroachDB

\[
\text{CockroachDB: } \text{ceil}(\text{CAST}(1.7E0 \text{ AS double precision}))
\]

H2

\[
\text{H2: } \text{ceiling}(\text{CAST}(1.7E0 \text{ AS double})
\]

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.7. COS

The COS() function calculates the cosine of a numeric value.
SELECT cos(3.14159265359);
create.select(cos(3.14159265359)).fetch();

The result being

+-----+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

cos(3.14159265359)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

cos(3.14159265359E0)

CockroachDB

cos(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double precision))

H2

cos(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double))

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.8. COSH

The COSH() function calculates the hyperbolic cosine of a numeric value.

SELECT cosh(1);
create.select(cosh(1)).fetch();
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>cosh</th>
<th>1.54308063482</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
coth(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
((exp((1 * 2)) + 1) / (exp(1) * 2))
```

BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, Oracle, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino

```java
coth(1)
```

CockroachDB

```java
((exp(CAST((1 * 2) AS decimal)) + 1) / (exp(CAST(1 AS decimal)) * 2))
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.9. COT

The COT() function calculates the cotangent of a numeric value.

```java
SELECT cot(1.5707963268);
create.select(cot(1.5707963268)).fetch();
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
cot(1.5707963268)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Informix, Oracle, SQLite, Teradata, Trino

```
(cos(1.5707963268E0) / sin(1.5707963268E0))
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
cot(1.5707963268E0)
```

CockroachDB

```
cot(CAST(1.5707963268E0 AS double precision))
```

H2

```
cot(CAST(1.5707963268E0 AS double))
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.10. COTH

The COTH() function calculates the hyperbolic cotangent of a numeric value.
SELECT coth(1);
create.select(coth(1)).fetch();

The result being

+--------------+
|         coth |
+--------------+
| 1.3130352855 |

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

coth(1)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

((exp((1 * 2)) + 1) / (exp((1 * 2)) - 1))

CockroachDB

((exp(CAST((1 * 2) AS decimal)) + 1) / (exp(CAST((1 * 2) AS decimal)) - 1))

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.11. DEG

The DEG() function calculates the degrees from a radian value (see also RAD).

SELECT deg(3.14159265359);
create.select(deg(3.14159265359)).fetch();

The result being

+-----+
| deg |
+-----+
| 180 |

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
deg(3.14159265359)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
((3.14159265359E0 * 180) / 3.141592653589793)
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
degrees(3.14159265359E0)
```

BigQuery

```sql
((CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS decimal) * 180) / acos(-1))
```

CockroachDB

```sql
degrees(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double precision))
```

Firebird

```sql
((CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS numeric) * 180) / pi())
```

H2

```sql
degrees(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double))
```
The E() function produces the Euler constant $e$, which is around 2.71828182846

```java
SELECT e();
```

The result being

```
+---------------+
| exp           |
+---------------+
| 2.71828182846 |
+---------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
e()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
exp(1)
```
ClickHouse, Trino

\[ e(1) \]

CockroachDB

\[ \text{exp}(\text{CAST}(1 \text{ AS decimal})) \]

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.13. EXP

The \( \text{EXP}() \) function calculates \( e^x \)

```
SELECT exp(1);
create.select(exp(1)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.71828182846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+---------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
exp(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
exp(1)
```
CockroachDB

\[
\text{exp(CAST(1 AS decimal))}
\]

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

### 4.8.10.14. FLOOR

The FLOOR() function rounds a numeric value to its nearest lower integer.

```java
SELECT
    floor(1.7),
    floor(-1.7);
create.select(
    floor(1.7),
    floor(-1.7)).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>floor</th>
<th>floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
floor(1.7)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
(cdec(1.7E0) - (1.7E0 < cdec(1.7E0)))
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
## 4.8.10.15. GREATEST

The GREATEST() function produces the greatest value among all the arguments.

```sql
SELECT greatest(2, 3);
create.select(greatest(2, 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>greatest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
greatest(2, 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
SWITCH(2 > 3, 2, TRUE, 3)
```
The LEAST() function produces the least value among all the arguments.

```sql
SELECT least(2, 3);create.select(least(2, 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>least</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:
least(2, 3)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

SWITCH(2 < 3, 2, TRUE, 3)

ASE, Derby, Informix, SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase

CASE
  WHEN 2 < 3 THEN 2
  ELSE 3 END

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

least(2, 3)

Firebird

minvalue(2, 3)

SQLite

min(2, 3)

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4.8.10.17. LN

The LN() function calculates the natural logarithm of a numeric value.

SELECT ln(1);
create.select(ln(1)).fetch();

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[ \ln(1) \]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

\[ \log(1) \]

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

\[ \ln(\text{CAST}(1 \text{ AS decimal})) \]

CockroachDB

Informix

\[ \logn(1) \]

(1) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.18. LOG

The LOG() function calculates the logarithm of a numeric value, given a base.
```
SELECT log(8, 2);
```

The result being
```
+-----+
| log |
+-----+
|   3 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
```
log(8, 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access**
```
(log(8) / log(2))
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**
```
log(2, 8)
```

**BigQuery, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**
```
log(8, 2)
```

**ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, HSQLDB, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata**
```
(ln(8) / ln(2))
```

**CockroachDB**
```
(ln(CAST(8 AS decimal)) / ln(CAST(2 AS decimal)))
```
Informix

\[(\log_n(8) / \log_n(2))\]

\(\text{(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website}\)

4.8.10.19. NEG

The NEG() function produces the negation of its argument.

```
SELECT neg(2);
```

The result being

```
+-----+
| neg |
+-----+
|  -2 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
neg(val(2))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```
-2
```

\(\text{(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website}\)

4.8.10.20. PI

The PI() function produces the pi constant \(\pi\), which is around 3.14159265359

```
SELECT pi();
```

```
create.select(pi()).fetch();
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
pi()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
3.141592653589793
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
pi()
```

BigQuery, DB2, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Teradata

```sql
acos(-1)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

---

4.8.10.21. POWER

The POWER() function calculates the power of two numbers.

```sql
SELECT power(2, 3);
```

```java
create.select(power(2, 3)).fetch();
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
power(2, 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
(2 ^ 3)
```

**ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
power(2, 3)
```

**ClickHouse**

```
pow(2, 3)
```

**CockroachDB**

```
power(
    CAST(2 AS decimal),
    CAST(3 AS decimal)
)
```

**Derby**

```
exp(ln(2) * 3)
```
4.8.10.22. RAD

The RAD() function calculates the radian value from degrees (see also DEG).

```sql
SELECT rad(180);
```

The result being

```
+---------------+
|           rad |
+---------------+
| 3.14159265359 |
+---------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
((cdec(180) * 3.141592653589793) / 180)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
((cdec(180) * 3.141592653589793) / 180)
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
BigQuery

```sql
((CAST(180 as decimal) * acos(-1)) / 180)
```

Firebird

```sql
((CAST(180 AS numeric) * pi()) / 180)
```

Hana

```sql
((CAST(180 AS numeric) * acos(-1)) / 180)
```

Oracle

```sql
((CAST(180 AS number) * acos(-1)) / 180)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.23. RAND

The RAND() function produces a random number.

```sql
SELECT rand();
create.select(rand()).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------+
| rand |
+------+
| 4 | <-- chosen by fair dice roll
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
rand()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
The ROUND() function rounds a numeric value to its nearest integer, or optionally, to the nearest decimal precision.
SELECT round(1.7),
   round(-1.7);

create.select(
   round(1.7),
   round(-1.7)).fetch();

The result being

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
round(1.7)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
round(1.7E0)
```

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase

```java
round(1.7E0, 0)
```

CockroachDB

```java
round(CAST(CAST(1.7E0 AS double precision) AS numeric))
```

Derby

```java
CASE
   WHEN (1.7E0 - floor(1.7E0)) < 5E-1 THEN floor(1.7E0)
   ELSE ceil(1.7E0)
END
```
H2

\[ \text{round}(\text{CAST}(1.7\times10^0 \text{ AS double}) \] 

(1) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.25. SIGN

The SIGN() function produces the sign of a numeric value, being any value of -1, 0, 1

\[
\text{SELECT sign(-5), sign(0), sign(3);} \\
\]

create.select(sign(-5), sign(0), sign(3)).fetch();

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sign</th>
<th>sign</th>
<th>sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[
\text{sign(3)} \\
\]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

\[
\text{sgn(3)} \\
\]

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

\[
\text{sign(3)} \\
\]
The SIN() function calculates the sine of a numeric value.

```java
SELECT sin(3.14159265359);
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
sin(3.14159265359)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
sin(3.14159265359E0)
```

CockroachDB

```java
sin(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double precision))
```
4.8.10.27. SINH

The SINH() function calculates the hyperbolic sine of a numeric value.

```
SELECT sinh(1);
```

The result being

```
+---------------+
|          sinh |
+---------------+
| 1.17520119364 |
+---------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
sinh(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
((exp((1 * 2)) - 1) / (exp(1) * 2))
```

BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, Oracle, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata

```
sinh(1)
```
CockroachDB

\[
\frac{\exp(\text{CAST}(1 \times 2 \text{ AS decimal}) - 1)}{\exp(\text{CAST}(1 \text{ AS decimal}) \times 2)}
\]

(Translated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website)

4.8.10.28. SQRT

The SQRT() function calculates the square root of a numeric value.

```sql
SELECT sqrt(4);
```

The result being

```
+------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sqrt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
sqrt(4)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
sqrt(4)
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
CockroachDB

\[ \sqrt{\text{CAST(4 AS decimal)}} \]

(1) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.10.29. TAN

The TAN() function calculates the tangent of a numeric value.

```sql
SELECT tan(3.14159265359);
```

The result being

```
+-----+
| tan  |
+-----+
|   0  |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
tan(3.14159265359)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
tan(3.14159265359E0)
```

CockroachDB

```
tan(CAST(3.14159265359E0 AS double precision))
```
The TANH() function calculates the hyperbolic tangent of a numeric value.

```sql
SELECT tanh(1);
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tanh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.76159415595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
tanh(1)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
((exp((1 * 2)) - 1) / (exp((1 * 2)) + 1))
```
4.8.10.31. TRUNC

The TRUNC() function rounds a numeric value to its nearest integer (or optionally, to a specific decimal precision) that is closer to zero.

```sql
SELECT trunc(1.7), trunc(-1.7);

create.select(
    trunc(1.7),
    trunc(-1.7))
    .fetch();
```

The result being

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
trunc(1.7)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE**

```sql
CASE
    WHEN sign(1.7E0) >= 0 THEN (floor(1.7E0 * 1)) / 1
    ELSE (ceiling(1.7E0 * 1)) / 1
END
```
### Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

```sql
truncate(1.7E0, 0)
```

### Aurora Postgres, Postgres

```sql
CAST(trunc{
  CAST(1.7E0 AS numeric),
  0
} AS double precision)
```

### DB2, Firebird, HSQLDB, Informix, Oracle, Teradata, Vertica

```sql
trunc(1.7E0, 0)
```

### Derby

```sql
CASE
  WHEN sign(1.7E0) >= 0 THEN (floor((1.7E0 * 1)) / 1)
  ELSE ceil((1.7E0 * 1)) / 1
END
```

### H2

```sql
truncate(CAST(1.7E0 AS double), 0)
```

### Hana

```sql
round(1.7E0, 0, round_down)
```

### SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
round(1.7E0, 0, 1)
```

### Sybase

```sql
truncnum(1.7E0, 0)
```
The WIDTH_BUCKET() function divides a numeric range into equally sized buckets and calculates which bucket number a value is in.

```
SELECT
    width_bucket(0 , 0, 100, 10),
    width_bucket(15, 0, 100, 10),
    width_bucket(99, 0, 100, 10);
```

The result being

+--------------+--------------+--------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>width_bucket</th>
<th>width_bucket</th>
<th>width_bucket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```
widthBucket(val(15), 0, 100, 10)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
SWITCH(15 < 0, 0, 15 >= 100, (10 + 1), TRUE, ((cdec(((15 - 0) * 10) / (100 - 0))) - (((15 - 0) * 10) / (100 - 0))) < cdec(((15 - 0) * 10) / (100 - 0))) + 1)
```
4.8.11. Bitwise functions

Most databases only support a few bitwise operations, while others ship with the full set of operators. jOOQ's API includes most bitwise operations as listed below. In order to avoid ambiguities with conditional operators, most bitwise functions are prefixed with "bit"

4.8.11.1. BIT_AND

The BIT_AND() function produces the bitwise AND operation.

```sql
SELECT bit_and(5, 4);
case.select(bitAnd(5, 4)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit_and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
bitAnd(5, 4)
```
Translations to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

- **ClickHouse**
  
  ```sql```
  bitAnd(5, 4)
  ```

- **DB2, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Snowflake, Teradata**
  
  ```sql```
  bitand(5, 4)
  ```

- **Exasol**
  
  ```sql```
  bit_and(5, 4)
  ```

- **Firebird**
  
  ```sql```
  bin_and(5, 4)
  ```

- **Trino**
  
  ```sql```
  bitwise_and(5, 4)
  ```

- **Access, Derby**
  
  ```sql```
  (/* UNSUPPORTED */)
  ```

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(Translated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website)
4.8.11.2. BIT_COUNT

The BIT_COUNT() function counts the number of bits in a value.

```
SELECT bit_count(5);
```

The result being

```
+-----------+
| bit_count |
+-----------+
|         2 |
+-----------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
bitCount((byte) 5)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLServer**

```
bit_count(5)
```

**Aurora Postgres, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
CAST(((5 & 1) + ((5 & 2) >> 1) + ((5 & 4) >> 2) + ((5 & 8) >> 3) + ((5 & 16) >> 4) + ((5 & 32) >> 5) + ((5 & 64) >> 6) + ((5 & -128) >> 7)) AS int)
```

**BigQuery**

```
CAST(((5 & 1) + ((5 & 2) >> 1) + ((5 & 4) >> 2) + ((5 & 8) >> 3) + ((5 & 16) >> 4) + ((5 & 32) >> 5) + ((5 & 64) >> 6) + ((5 & -128) >> 7)) AS int64)
```

**ClickHouse**

```
bitCount(5)
```
CockroachDB

```sql
CAST(((5 & 1) + ((5 & 2) >> 1) + ((5 & 4) >> 3) + ((5 & 8) >> 4) + ((5 & 16) >> 5) + ((5 & 64) >> 6) + ((5 & -128) >> 7)) AS int4)
```

Firebird

```sql
CAST(bin_and(5, 1) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 2), 1) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 4), 2) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 8), 3) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 16), 4) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 32), 5) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, 64), 6) + bin_shr(bin_and(5, -128), 7) AS integer)
```

H2, HSQLDB

```sql
CAST(bitand(5, 1) + (bitand(5, 2) / 2) + (bitand(5, 4) / 4) + (bitand(5, 8) / 8) + (bitand(5, 16) / 16) + (bitand(5, 32) / 32) + (bitand(5, 64) / 64) + (bitand(5, -128) / -128) AS int)
```

Hana

```sql
bitcount(5)
```

Informix

```sql
CAST(bitand(5, 1) + (bitand(5, 2) / 2) + (bitand(5, 4) / 4) + (bitand(5, 8) / 8) + (bitand(5, 16) / 16) + (bitand(5, 32) / 32) + (bitand(5, 64) / 64) + (bitand(5, -128) / -128) AS integer)
```

Oracle

```sql
CAST(bitand(5, 1) + (bitand(5, 2) / 2) + (bitand(5, 4) / 4) + (bitand(5, 8) / 8) + (bitand(5, 16) / 16) + (bitand(5, 32) / 32) + (bitand(5, 64) / 64) + (bitand(5, -128) / -128) AS number(10))
```
Snowflake

```sql
CAST((bitand(5, 1) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 2),
  1 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 4),
  2 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 8),
  3 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 16),
  4 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 32),
  5 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, 64),
  6 ) + bitshiftright{
  bitand(5, -128),
  7 }) AS number(10))
```

SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase

```sql
CAST(((5 & 1) + ((5 & 2) / 2) + ((5 & 4) / 4) + ((5 & 8) / 8) + ((5 & 16) / 16) + ((5 & 32) / 32) + ((5 & 64) / 64) + ((5 & -128) / -128)) AS int)
```

Teradata

```sql
countset(5, 1)
```

Trino

```sql
CAST((bitwise_and(5, 1) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 2),
  1 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 4),
  2 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 8),
  3 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 16),
  4 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 32),
  5 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, 64),
  6 ) + bitwise_right_shift{
  bitwise_and(5, -128),
  7 }) AS int)
```

ASE, Access, DB2, Derby, Exasol

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.8.11.3. BIT_NAND

The BIT_NAND() function produces the bitwise NAND operation.

```sql
SELECT bit_nand(5, 4);
create.select(bitNand(5, 4)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit_nand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
bitNand(5, 4)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
~((5 & 4))
```

ClickHouse

```java
bitNot(bitAnd(5, 4))
```

DB2, H2, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata

```java
bitnot(bitand(5, 4))
```
4.8.11.4. BIT_NOR

The BIT_NOR() function produces the bitwise NOR operation.

The result being

```
+---------+
| bit_nor |
+---------+
|      -8 |
+---------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
bitNor(5, 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
~((5 | 2))
```

ClickHouse

```java
bitNot(bitOr(5, 2))
```

DB2, H2, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata

```java
bitnot(bitor(5, 2))
```

Exasol

```java
bit_not(bit_or(5, 2))
```

Firebird

```java
bin_not(bin_or(5, 2))
```

HSQLDB

```sql
((0 - bitor(5, 2)) - 1)
```
The BIT_NOT() function inverts the bits in a number, producing the 2's complement of a signed number.

### Oracle

```
((0 - ((5 + 2) - bitand(5, 2))) - 1)
```

### Trino

```
bitwise_not(bitwise_or(5, 2))
```

### Access, Derby

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(/*! Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website */)

### 4.8.11.5. BIT_NOT

The BIT_NOT() function inverts the bits in a number, producing the 2's complement of a signed number.

```
SELECT bit_not(5);
```

The result being

```
+---------+
|   bit_not |
+---------+
|      -6  |
```

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
bitNot(5)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

-5

ClickHouse

bitNot(5)

DB2, H2, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata

bitnot(5)

Exasol

bit_not(5)

Firebird

bin_not(5)

HSQldb, Oracle

((0 - 5) - 1)

Trino

bitwise_not(5)

Access, Derby

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.8.11.6. BIT_OR

The BIT_OR() function produces the bitwise OR operation.

```sql
SELECT bit_or(5, 2);
create.select(bitOr(5, 2)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit_or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+--------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
bitOr(5, 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
(5 | 2)
```

ClickHouse

```java
bitOr(5, 2)
```

DB2, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata

```
bitor(5, 2)
```
4.8.11.7. BIT_XNOR

The BIT_XNOR() function produces the bitwise XNOR (exclusive NOR) operation.

```sql
SELECT bit_xnor(5, 3);
```

The result being

```
+----------+
| bit_xnor |
+----------+
|       -7 |
```

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
bitXNor(5, 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase**

```
~((5 ^ 3))
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
~((5 # 3))
```

**ClickHouse**

```
bitNot(bitXor(5, 3))
```

**DB2, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata**

```
bitnot(bitxor(5, 3))
```

**DuckDB**

```
-xor(5, 3)
```

**Exasol**

```
bit_not(bit_xor(5, 3))
```

**Firebird**

```
bin_not(bin_xor(5, 3))
```
4.8.11.8. BIT_XOR

The BIT_XOR() function produces the bitwise XOR (exclusive OR) operation.

```sql
SELECT bit_xor(5, 3);
```

create.select(bitXor(5, 3)).fetch();

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
bitXor(5, 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase**

```
(5 ^ 3)
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
(5 # 3)
```

**ClickHouse**

```
bitXor(5, 3)
```

**DB2, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, Snowflake, Teradata**

```
bitxor(5, 3)
```

**DuckDB**

```
xor(5, 3)
```

**Exasol**

```
bit_xor(5, 3)
```
The SHL() function produces the bitwise shift left operation.

SELECT shl(1, 4);
create.select(shl(1, 4)).fetch();

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
shl(1, 4)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **ASE, HSQLDB, SQDataWarehouse, Sybase**
  ```
  (1 * CAST(power(2, 4) AS int))
  ```

- **Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB**
  ```
  (1 << 4)
  ```

**ClickHouse**

```
bitShiftLeft(1, 4)
```

**DB2, Informix**

```
(1 * CAST(power(2, 4) AS integer))
```

**Exasol**

```
bit_lshift(1, 4)
```

**Firebird**

```
bin_shl(1, 4)
```

**H2**

```
lshift(1, 4)
```
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4.8.11.10. SHR

Oracle

\( (1 \times \text{CAST(power}(2, 4) \text{ AS number}(10))) \)

Snowflake

\text{bitshiftleft}(1, 4)

Teradata

\text{shiftleft}(1, 4)

Trino

\text{bitwise\_left\_shift}(1, 4)

Access, Derby, Hana

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.11.10. SHR

The SR() function produces the bitwise shift right operation.

\text{SELECT shr}(16, 4);
\text{create.select(shr}(16, 4)).\text{fetch();}

The result being

+-----+
| shr  |
+-----+
| 1    |
+-----+
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[ \text{shr}(16, 4) \]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, HSQLDB, SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase**

\[ (16 / \text{CAST}(\text{power}(2, 4) \text{ AS int}) \)

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, SQLite, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

\[ (16 >> 4) \]

**ClickHouse**

\[ \text{bitShiftRight}(16, 4) \]

**DB2, Informix**

\[ (16 / \text{CAST}(\text{power}(2, 4) \text{ AS integer}) \]

**Exasol**

\[ \text{bit_rshift}(16, 4) \]

**Firebird**

\[ \text{bin SHR}(16, 4) \]

**H2**

\[ \text{rshift}(16, 4) \]
4.8.12. String functions

String formatting can be done efficiently in the database before returning results to your Java application. As discussed in the chapter about SQL dialects string functions (as any function type) are mostly emulated in your database, in case they are not natively supported.

4.8.12.1. ASCII

The ASCII() function calculates the ASCII code of a single character.

```
SELECT ascii('A');
create.select(ascii("A")).fetch();
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
ascii("A")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```java
asc('A')
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
ascii('A')
```

Firebird

```java
ascii_val('A')
```

Derby, Redshift, SQLite, Trino

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
```

4.8.12.2. BIT_LENGTH

The BIT_LENGTH() function calculates the length of a given string in bits.
The `bit_length` function returns the number of bits required to represent a number in binary.

The example:

```
create.select(bitLength("hello")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit_length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+------------+
```

## Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
bitLength("hello")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```
(8 * len('hello'))
```

**ASE**

```
(8 * datalength('hello'))
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
bit_length('hello')
```

**BigQuery**

```
(8 * byte_length('hello'))
```

**ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, Hana, MemSQL, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino**

```
(8 * length('hello'))
```
Oracle

```java
(8 * lengthb('hello'))
```

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### 4.8.12.3. CONCAT (|| operator)

The `CONCAT()` function concatenates several strings

```sql
SELECT concat('hello', ' ', 'world');
```

```java
create.select(concat("hello", " ", "world")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------------+
| concat      |
+-------------+
| hello world |
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
concat("hello", " ", "world")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```java
('hello' & ' ' & 'world')
```

ASE, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
('hello' || ' ' || 'world')
```
The LEFT() function calculates the substring of a given string starting from the left end. See also `SUBSTRING`, `RIGHT`

SELECT left('hello world', 5);

create.select(left("hello world", 5)).fetch();

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>left</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

`left("hello world", 5)`

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB
4.8.12.5. LENGTH

The LENGTH() function calculates the length of a given string.

```
SELECT length('hello');
```

The result being

```
+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
length("hello")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
len("hello")
```
4.8.12.6. LOWER

The LOWER() function transforms a string into lower case.

```
SELECT lower('HELLO');
```

The result being

```
+-------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
lower("HELLO")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
lcase('HELLO')
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Hana, Oracle, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino
4.8.12.7. LPAD

The LPAD() pads a string at the left end. See also RPAD.

```sql
SELECT lpad('hello', 10, '.');
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lpad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.....hello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(lpad(val("hello"), 10, '.')).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

### Access

```sql
(replace(space(10 - len('hello')), ' ', '.') & 'hello')
```

### ASE

```sql
(replicate('.', (10 - char_length('hello'))) || 'hello')
```
The LTRIM() function trims a string from the left end, stripping it of whitespace. See also RTRIM and TRIM.

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
ltrim(" hello ")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

Firebird

```java
trim(LEADING FROM ' hello ')
```

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### 4.8.12.9. MD5

The MD5() function calculates the MD5 hash of a given string.

```java
SELECT md5('hello');
```

The result being

```
+-----------------+
| md5             |
+-----------------+
| 5d41402abc4b2a76b9719d911017c592 |
+-----------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
The MID() function is an alias for the substring function
4.8.12.11. OCTET_LENGTH

The OCTET_LENGTH() function calculates the length of a given string in bytes.

```java
SELECT octet_length('hello');
create.select(octetLength("hello")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+--------------+
| octet_length |
+--------------+
|            5 |
+--------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
octetLength("hello")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
len('hello')
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
octet_length('hello')
```

ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Hana, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino

```sql
length('hello')
```

Oracle

```sql
lengthb('hello')
```
4.8.12.12. POSITION

The POSITION() function finds the first position of a string within another string, starting with 1.

```
SELECT position('hello', 'e'), position('hello', 'l', 4);
create.select(position("hello", "e"), position("hello", "e", 4)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+----------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------+----------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
position("hello", "e")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**
  
  `charindex('e', 'hello')`

- **Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**
  
  `position('e' IN 'hello')`

- **BigQuery, Informix, Oracle, SQLite**
  
  `instr('hello', 'e')`
The REPEAT() function repeats a string a number of times.

```
SELECT repeat('abc', 3);
create.select(repeat("abc", 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>repeat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abcabcabc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
repeat("abc", 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.8.12.14. REPLACE

The REPLACE() function replaces a substring inside of a string by another string.
The result being

+-----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>replace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hey world</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-----------+

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
replace(val("hello world"), "llo", "y")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
replace('hello world', 'llo', 'y')
```

ASE

```java
str_replace('hello world', 'llo', 'y')
```

ClickHouse

```java
replaceAll('hello world', 'llo', 'y')
```

Teradata

```java
replaceAll('hello world', 'llo', 'y')
```

Derby, Redshift

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```
4.8.12.15. REVERSE

The REVERSE() function reverses a string.

```sql
SELECT reverse('hello');
```

The result being

```
+---------+
| reverse |
+---------+
| olleh   |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(reverse("hello")).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, YugabyteDB

```java
reverse('hello')
```

Access, DB2, Derby, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLite, Sybase, Vertica

```java
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.8.12.16. RIGHT

The `RIGHT()` function calculates the substring of a given string starting from the right end. See also `SUBSTRING`, `LEFT`

```
SELECT right('hello world', 5);
create.select(right("hello world", 5)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------+
| right |
+-------+
| world |
+-------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
right("hello world", 5)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
right('hello world', 5)
```

Derby

```
substr(
  'hello world',
  length('hello world') + (1 - 5)
)
```

Oracle, SQLite

```
substr(
  'hello world',
  -5
)
```
4.8.12.17. RPAD

The RPAD() pads a string at the right end. See also LPAD.

```
SELECT rpad('hello', 10, '.');
```

The result being

```
+------------+
| rpad       |
+------------+
| hello..... |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
rpad(val('hello'), 10, '.')
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
('hello' & replace(space(10 - len('hello')), ' ', '.'))
```

ASE

```
('hello' || replicate('.','
 {10 - char_length('hello')})
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica

```
rpad('hello', 10, '.')
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```sql
('hello' + replicate('.', (10 - len('hello'))))
```

**SQLite**

```sql
'hello' || substr(replace(hex(zeroblob(10)), '00', '.'), 1, 10 - length('hello'))
```

**Sybase**

```sql
('hello' || repeat('.', (10 - length('hello'))) )
```

BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Redshift, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website](http://www.jooq.org)
```

## 4.8.12.18. RTRIM

The RTRIM() function trims a string from the right end, stripping it of whitespace. See also [LTRIM](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/sql-function/ltrim/) and [TRIM](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/sql-function/trim/).

```sql
SELECT rtrim(' hello ');
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
rtrim(" hello ")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
rtrim(' hello ')
```

Firebird

```
trim(TRAILING FROM ' hello ')
```

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4.8.12.19. SPACE

The SPACE() function repeats a space character a number of times. This is convenience for REPEAT, as available natively in SQL Server, for example.

```
create.select(val("a").concat(space(3)).concat(val("b")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------+
| space |
| a   b |
+-------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
space(3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- ASE, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, DB2, Exasol, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Sybase, Vertica

```
space(3)
```

- Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, HSQLDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
repeat(' ', 3)
```

- Firebird, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, Oracle, Teradata, Trino

```
rpad(' ', 3, ' ')
```

SQLite

```
' ' || substr(replace(hex(zeroblob(3)), '00', ' '), 1, 3 - length(' '))
```

- Access, Derby, Redshift

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

4.8.12.20. SUBSTRING

The SUBSTRING() function calculates the substring of a string given a starting position and optionally, a length. See also LEFT, RIGHT.
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>substring</th>
<th>substring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>world</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
substring(val("hello world"), ?)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
mid('hello world', ?)
```

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
substring('hello world', ?, 2147483647)
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
substring('hello world', ?)
```

DB2, Derby, Informix, Oracle, SQLite

```sql
substr('hello world', ?)
```

Firebird, Teradata

```sql
substring('hello world' FROM ?)
```
The TRANSLATE() function translates a set of characters to another set of characters within a string, based on matching positions within the search and replacement string.

```sql
SELECT translate('1 * [2 + 3]', '[]', '()');
```

The result being

```
+-------------+
| translate   |
+-------------+
| 1 * (2 + 3) |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
translate(val('1 * [2 + 3]'), '[]', '()')
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
translate(val('1 * [2 + 3]'), '[]', '()')
```

DB2

```
translate('1 * [2 + 3]', '[]', '()')
```

Teradata

```
translate('1 * [2 + 3]', '[]', '()')
```
4.8.12.22. TRIM

The TRIM() function trims a string from both ends, stripping it of whitespace. See also LTRIM and RTRIM.

```sql
SELECT trim('  hello  ');
create.select(trim("  hello  ")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------+
| trim  |
+-------+
| hello |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
trim(" hello ");
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
trim(' hello ')
```

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse

```java
ltrim(rtrim(' hello '))
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
4.8.12.23. UPPER

The UPPER() function transforms a string into upper case.

```
SELECT upper('hello');
create.select(upper("hello")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+-------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>upper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HELLO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
upper("hello")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
ucase('hello')
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

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4.8.13. Datetime functions

Datetime functions are useful to calculate date time arithmetic and formatting.

Many functions in this section come with two flavours supporting both the JDBC datetime data types, and the JSR 310 types. These include:
- SQL DATE modelled by java.time.LocalDate and JDBC’s java.sql.Date
- SQL TIME modelled by java.time.LocalTime and JDBC’s java.sql.Time
- SQL TIMESTAMP modelled by java.time.LocalDateTime and JDBC’s java.sql.Timestamp

Some temporal SQL data types could not be represented canonically with historic JDBC types, but only with JSR 310 types. These include:

- SQL TIME WITH TIME ZONE modelled by java.time.OffsetTime
- SQL TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE modelled by any of java.time.Instant (e.g. PostgreSQL), java.time.OffsetDateTime (JDBC and standard SQL), as well as java.time.ZonedDateTime (e.g. Oracle)

4.8.13.1. CENTURY

Extract the CENTURY value from a datetime value.

The CENTURY function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.CENTURY value as an argument.

```sql
SELECT century(DATE '2020-02-03');
create.select(century(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+---------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
century(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
(cdec((sgn(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)) * (abs(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)) + 99)) / 100))

- (((sgn(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)) * (abs(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)) + 99)) / 100) <

```
ASE, Sybase

floor((sign(datepart(yy, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(datepart(yy, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)

Aurora MySQL, CockroackDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

floor((sign(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

extract(CENTURY FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

BigQuery

floor((sign(extract(YEAR FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(extract(YEAR FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)

ClickHouse

floor((sign(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)

DB2

floor((sign(YEAR(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(YEAR(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)

Derby

floor((sign(YEAR(TIMESTAMP ('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'))) * (abs(YEAR(TIMESTAMP ('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'))) + 99)) / 100)

Informix

floor((sign(YEAR(DATETIME(2020-02-03 00:00:00.0) YEAR TO FRACTION)) * (abs(YEAR(DATETIME(2020-02-03 00:00:00.0) YEAR TO FRACTION)) + 99)) / 100)
MemSQL

```sql
floor((sign(extract(YEAR FROM '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(extract(YEAR FROM '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 99)) / 100)
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
floor((sign(datepart(yy, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))) * (abs(datepart(yy, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))) + 99)) / 100)
```

SQLite

```sql
floor((CASE WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) > 0 THEN 1 WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) < 0 THEN -1 WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) = 0 THEN 0 END * (abs(CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int)) + 99)) / 100)
```

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4.8.13.2. CURRENT_DATE

Get the current server time as a SQL DATE type (represented by java.sql.Date).

```sql
SELECT current_date;
create.select(currentDate()).fetch();
```

The result being something like

```
+--------------+
| current_date |
+--------------+
| 2020-02-03   |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currnetDate()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

```sql
DATE()
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

```sql
current_date()
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
CURRENT_DATE
```

Informix

```sql
CURRENT YEAR TO DAY
```

Oracle

```sql
trunc(current_date)
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
convert(DATE, current_timestamp)
```

Sybase

```sql
CURRENT_DATE
```

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4.8.13.3. CURRENT_LOCALDATE

Get the current server time as a SQL DATE type (represented by `java.time.LocalDate`). This does the same as `CURRENT_DATE` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```sql
SELECT current_date;
create.select(currentLocalDate()).fetch();
```

The result being something like

```
+--------------+
| current_date |
+--------------+
| 2020-02-03   |
+--------------+
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentLocalDate()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

### Access

- **DATE()**
  - ASE, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake
  ```java
current_date()
```

- **CURRENT_DATE**
  - Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB
  ```java
  current_year_to_day
  ```

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4.8.13.4. CURRENT_LOCALDATETIME

Get the current server time as a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by java.time.LocalDateTime). This does the same as CURRENT_TIMESTAMP except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT current_timestamp;
create.select(currentLocalDateTime()).fetch();
```

The result being something like

```
+-----------------------+   
| current_timestamp     |   
+-----------------------+   
|   2020-02-03 15:30:45 |   
+-----------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentLocalDateTime()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.8.13.5. CURRENT_LOCALTIME

Get the current server time as a SQL TIME type (represented by `java.time.LocalDateTime`). This does the same as `CURRENT_TIME` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.
SELECT current_time;
create.select(currentLocalTime()).fetch();

The result being something like

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>current_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:30:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
currentLocalTime()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
TIME()
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

```
current_time()
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
CURRENT_TIME
```

ClickHouse

```
current_timestamp()
```

Exasol, Oracle

```
current_timestamp
```
4.8.13.6. CURRENT_OFFSETDATETIME

Get the current server time as a SQL TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE type (represented by `java.time.OffsetDateTime`).

This does the same as `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP` except that a cast is added, and the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT current_timestamp;
create.select(currentOffsetDateTime()).fetch();
```

The result being something like

```
+-----------------------+
| current_timestamp     |
+-----------------------+
|   2020-02-03 15:30:45 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentOffsetDateTime()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

cast(now())

ASE

CAST(current_bigdatetime() AS timestamp with time zone)

Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL

CAST(current_timestamp() AS timestamp with time zone)

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

CAST(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP AS timestamp with time zone)

CockroachDB

CAST(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP AS timestamp with time zone)

Informix

CAST(CURRENT YEAR TO FRACTION (5) AS timestamp with time zone)

Snowflake

CAST(current_timestamp() AS timestamp_tz)

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

CAST(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP AS datetimeoffset)
Sybase

CAST(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP AS timestamp with time zone)

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4.8.13.7. CURRENT_OFFSETTIME

Get the current server time as a SQL TIME WITH TIME ZONE type (represented by java.time.OffsetTime). This does the same as CURRENT_TIME except that a cast is added, and the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

SELECT current_time;
create.select(currentOffsetTime()).fetch();

The result being something like

```
+--------------+
| current_time |
+--------------+
|     15:30:45 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
currentOffsetTime()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
cast(TIME())
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

```
CAST(current_time() AS time with time zone)
```
Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Cast Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClickHouse</td>
<td><code>CAST(current_timestamp() AS time with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exasol</td>
<td><code>CAST(current_timestamp() AS time with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informix</td>
<td><code>CAST(CURRENT HOUR TO SECOND AS time with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td><code>CAST(current_timestamp() AS timestamp with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer</td>
<td><code>CAST(convert(TIME, current_timestamp) AS time with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sybase</td>
<td><code>CAST(CURRENT TIME AS time with time zone)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4.8.13.8. CURRENT_TIME

Get the current server time as a SQL TIME type (represented by `java.sql.Time`).

```
SELECT current_time;
create.select(currentTime()).fetch();
```

The result being something like

```
+--------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>current_time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:30:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+--------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
currentTime()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
TIME()
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

```
current_time()
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
CURRENT_TIME
```

ClickHouse

```
current_timestamp()
```
4.8.13.9. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Get the current server time as a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by `java.sql.Timestamp`).

```java
SELECT current_timestamp;
```

The result being something like

```
+-----------------------+
| current_timestamp     |
+-----------------------+
|   2020-02-03 15:30:45 |
+-----------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentTimestamp()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

now()

ASE

current_bigdatetime()

Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake

current_timestamp()

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

INFORMIX

CURRENT YEAR TO FRACTION (5)

Sybase

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

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4.8.13.10. DATE

Convert an ISO 8601 DATE string literal into a SQL DATE type (represented by java.sql.Date).

SELECT CAST('2020-02-03' AS DATE);
create.select(date("2020-02-03")).fetch();
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
date("2020-02-03")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
#2020/02/03#
```

ASE, SQLite, Sybase

```
'2020-02-03'
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica

```
DATE '2020-02-03'
```

Derby

```
DATE('2020-02-03')
```

Informix

```
DATETIME(2020-02-03) YEAR TO DAY
```

MemSQL

```
{d '2020-02-03'}
```
4.8.13.11. DATEADD

Add an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) to a date (represented by `java.sql.Date`).

```
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03' + 3;
create.select(dateAdd(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------------+
| date_add   |
+------------+
| 2020-02-06 |
+------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
dateAdd(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
dateAdd("d", 3, #2020/02/03#)
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```
dateadd(DAT, 3, '2020-02-03')
```
Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{date\_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 3 DAY)}}}

Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB

\texttt{\texttt{(DATE '2020-02-03' + 3)}}

BigQuery

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{timestamp\_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 3 DAY)}}}

DB2, HSQLDB

\texttt{\texttt{(DATE '2020-02-03' + (3) \texttt{day})}}

Derby

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{CAST({fn timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, 3, DATE('2020-02-03'))} AS DATE)}}}

DuckDB

\texttt{\texttt{CAST(date\_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 1 DAY * 3) AS DATE)}}

Firebird, Snowflake

\texttt{\texttt{dateadd(DAY, 3, DATE '2020-02-03')}}

Hana

\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{add\_days(DATE '2020-02-03', 3)}}}
Informix

```sql
(DATETIME('2020-02-03') YEAR TO DAY + 3 UNITS DAY)
```

MemSQL

```sql
date_add(d '2020-02-03'), INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
dateadd(DAY, 3, CAST('2020-02-03' AS date))
```

SQLite

```sql
strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03', (CAST(3 AS varchar) || ' day'))
```

Teradata

```sql
DATE '2020-02-03' + CAST(3 || ' 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)
```

Trino

```sql
date_add('day', 3, DATE '2020-02-03')
```

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### 4.8.13.12. DATEDIFF

Subtract two SQL DATE types (represented by `java.sql.Date`).

This function comes in two flavours:
MySQL 2 argument version

In MySQL, there is a 2 argument version of the DATEDIFF() function, where the result produces the number of days between the two dates. The argument order is in the order of the difference notation: end_date - start_date

```java
SELECT DATEDIFF(
    DATE '2020-02-03',
    DATE '2020-02-01');
create.select(dateDiff(
    Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"),
    Date.valueOf("2020-02-01"))).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>datediff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
datediff(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), Date.valueOf("2020-02-01"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
datediff('d', #2020/02/01#, #2020/02/03#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
datediff(DAY, '2020-02-01', '2020-02-03')
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```sql
datediff(DATE '2020-02-03', DATE '2020-02-01')
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
(DATE '2020-02-03' - DATE '2020-02-01')
```
BigQuery

date_diff('2020-02-03', '2020-02-01')

ClickHouse, Teradata

CAST((DATE '2020-02-03' - DATE '2020-02-01') AS integer)

DB2

(days(DATE '2020-02-03') - days(DATE '2020-02-01'))

Derby

{fn timestampdiff(sql_tsi_day, DATE('2020-02-01'), DATE('2020-02-03'))}

DuckDB, Redshift

datediff('day', '2020-02-01', '2020-02-03')

Exasol

CAST((DATE '2020-02-03' - DATE '2020-02-01') AS int)

Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Snowflake, Vertica

datediff(DAY, DATE '2020-02-01', DATE '2020-02-03')

Hana

days_between(DATE '2020-02-01', DATE '2020-02-03')
Informix

CAST(DATETIME(2020-02-03) YEAR TO DAY - DATETIME(2020-02-01) YEAR TO DAY) AS integer

MemSQL

datediff(d '2020-02-03'), (d '2020-02-01'))

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

datediff(DAY, CAST('2020-02-01' AS date), CAST('2020-02-03' AS date))

SQLite

(strftime('%s', '2020-02-03') - strftime('%s', '2020-02-01')) / 86400

Trino

date_diff('day', DATE '2020-02-01', DATE '2020-02-03')

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

dateDiff(DatePart.MONTH, Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), Date.valueOf("2020-04-01"))

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

(((extract(YEAR FROM DATE '2020-04-01') - extract(YEAR FROM DATE '2020-02-03')) * 12) + (extract(MONTH FROM DATE '2020-04-01') - extract(MONTH FROM DATE '2020-02-03'))))
BigQuery

```sql
date_diff(DATE '2020-04-01', DATE '2020-02-03', MONTH)
```

DB2

```sql
(((YEAR(DATE '2020-04-01') - YEAR(DATE '2020-02-03')) * 12) + (MONTH(DATE '2020-04-01') - MONTH(DATE '2020-02-03')))
```

Derby

```sql
(((YEAR(DATE('2020-04-01')) - YEAR(DATE('2020-02-03'))) * 12) + (MONTH(DATE('2020-04-01')) - MONTH(DATE('2020-02-03'))))
```

Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Snowflake

```sql
datediff(MONTH, DATE '2020-02-03', DATE '2020-04-01')
```

MemSQL

```sql
(((extract(YEAR FROM {d '2020-04-01'}) - extract(YEAR FROM {d '2020-02-03'})) * 12) + (extract(MONTH FROM {d '2020-04-01'}) - extract(MONTH FROM {d '2020-02-03'})))
```

Redshift

```sql
datediff('month', DATE '2020-02-03', DATE '2020-04-01')
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
datediff(MONTH, CAST('2020-02-03' AS date), CAST('2020-04-01' AS date))
```

ASE, Access, ClickHouse, DuckDB, Exasol, Informix, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```
4.8.13.13. DATESUB

Subtract an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) from a date (represented by `java.sql.Date`).

```java
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03' - 2;
```

create.select(dateSub(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), 2)).fetch();

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date_sub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dateSub(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
dateadd('d', -2, #2020/02/03#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
dateadd(DAY, -2, '2020-02-03')
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```sql
date_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL -2 DAY)
```
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB

\[\text{DATE} \ '2020-02-03' + \ -2\]

BigQuery

\texttt{timestamp\_sub(DATE \ '2020-02-03', \ INTERVAL \ 2 \ \texttt{DAY})}

ClickHouse, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica

\[\text{DATE} \ '2020-02-03' - 2\]

DB2, HSQLDB

\[\text{DATE} \ '2020-02-03' - \ (2) \ \texttt{day}\]

Derby

\texttt{CAST({fn \ timestampadd(SQL\_TSI\_DAY, \ -2, \ \text{DATE('2020-02-03')}) \ | \ AS \ \text{DATE})}

DuckDB

\texttt{CAST(date\_add(DATE \ '2020-02-03', \ INTERVAL \ 1 \ \texttt{DAY} \ * \ -2) \ AS \ \text{DATE})}

Firebird, Snowflake

\texttt{dateadd(DAY, \ -2, \ \text{DATE} \ '2020-02-03')}

Hana

\texttt{add\_days(DATE \ '2020-02-03', \ -2)}
Informix

(DATETIME(2020-02-03) YEAR TO DAY - 2 UNITS DAY)

MemSQL

date_add(d '2020-02-03'), INTERVAL -2 DAY)

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

dateadd(DAY, -2, CAST('2020-02-03' AS date))

SQLite

strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03', (CAST(-2 AS varchar) || ' day'))

Teradata

DATE '2020-02-03' - CAST(2 || ' 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)

Trino

date_add('day', -2, DATE '2020-02-03')

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4.8.13.14. DAY

Extract the DAY value from a datetime value.
The DAY function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.DAY value as an argument.

SELECT day(DATE '2020-02-03');
create.select(day(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
day(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
datepart('d', '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```
datepart('d', '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
extract(DAY FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```

**BigQuery**

```
extract(DAY FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```

**ClickHouse**

```
extract(DAY FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```
### DAY_OF_YEAR

Extract the **DAY_OF_YEAR** value from a datetime value.

The **DAY_OF_YEAR** function is a short version of the [EXTRACT](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/sqlreference/extract.html), passing a [DatePart.DAY_OF_YEAR](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/sqlreference/datapart.html) value as an argument.

```sql
SELECT day_of_year('2020-02-03');
```
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>day_of_year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
dayOfYear(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Sybase**

```sql
datepart(dy, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

**Aurora MySQL, DB2, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
dayOfYear(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres**

```sql
extract(DAY FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

**H2, HSQLDB**

```java
extract(DAY_OF_YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

**MemSQL**

```sql
dayOfYear(ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

**Oracle**

```sql
to_number(to_char(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0', 'DDD'))
```
SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
datepart(dy, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))
```

SQLite

```sql
CAST(strftime('%j', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int)
```

Access, BigQuery, ClickHouse, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Informix, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.8.13.16. DECADE

Extract the DECADE value from a datetime value.

The DECADE function is a short version of the `EXTRACT` passing a `DatePart.DECADE` value as an argument.

```java
SELECT decade(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"));
create.select(decade(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>decade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
decade(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

```
(cdec(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) / 10)) - (cdec(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) / 10) < cdec(datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) / 10)))
```

ASE, Sybase

```
floor(datepart(yy, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') / 10)
```

Aurora MySQL, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```
floor(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') / 10)
```

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
extract(DECADE FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

BigQuery

```
floor(extract(YEAR FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' / 10))
```

ClickHouse

```
floor(extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') / 10))
```

DB2

```
floor(YEAR(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') / 10))
```

Derby

```
floor(YEAR(TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) / 10))
```
4.8.13.17. EPOCH

Extract the EPOCH value from a datetime value, i.e. the number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC.

The EPOCH function is a short version of the `EXTRACT`, passing a `DatePart.EPOCH` value as an argument.

```sql
SELECT epoch(TIMESTAMP '1970-01-01 00:00:15');
create.select(epoch(Timestamp.valueOf("1970-01-01
00:00:15"))).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>epoch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
epoch(Timestamp.valueOf("1970-01-01 00:00:15"))

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Sybase**

\[ \text{datediff(ss, '1970-01-01 00:00:00', '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0')} \]

**Aurora MySQL, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL**

\[ \text{UNIX\_TIMESTAMP(TIME\_STAMP '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0')} \]

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, H2, Postgres**

\[ \text{extract(EPOCH FROM TIME\_STAMP '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0')} \]

**Hana**

\[ \text{seconds\_between('1970\-01\-01', TIME\_STAMP '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0')} \]

**MemSQL**

\[ \text{UNIX\_TIMESTAMP({ts '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0'})} \]

**Oracle**

\[ \text{trunc((CAST(TIME\_STAMP '1970-01-01 00:00:15.0' AS date) - DATE '1970-01-01') * 86400)} \]

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

\[ \text{datediff(ss, '1970-01-01 00:00:00', CAST('1970-01-01 00:00:15.0' AS DATETIME2))} \]
4.8.13.18. EXTRACT

Extract a `org.jooq.DatePart` from a datetime value.

Example:

```
SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM '2020-02-03');
```

The result being

```
+-------+
| month |
+-------+
|     2 |
+-------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
extract(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), DatePart.MONTH)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
datepart('m', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)
```
ASE, Sybase

datepart(mm, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

extract(MONTH FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

BigQuery

extract(MONTH FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

ClickHouse

extract(MONTH FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

DB2

MONTH(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

Derby

MONTH(TIMESTAMP ('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'))

Informix

MONTH(DATETIME(2020-02-03 00:00:00.0) YEAR TO FRACTION)

MemSQL

extract(MONTH FROM ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

datepart(cm, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))

SQLite

CAST(strftime('%m', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int)

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4.8.13.19. HOUR

Extract the HOUR value from a datetime value.
The HOUR function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.HOUR value as an argument.

SELECT hour(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45');
create.select(hour(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03
15:30:45"))).fetch();

The result being

+------+
| hour |
+------+
| 15   |

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

hour(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"))

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

datepart('h', #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
ASE, Sybase

\texttt{datepart(hh, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')}\n
Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

\texttt{extract(HOUR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')}\n
BigQuery

\texttt{extract(HOUR FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')}\n
ClickHouse

\texttt{extract(HOUR FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45')}\n
DB2

\texttt{HOUR(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')}\n
Derby

\texttt{HOUR(TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'))}\n
Informix

\texttt{CAST(DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION AS CAST(DATETIME HOUR TO HOUR AS CAST(CHAR(2) AS INT))}}\n
MemSQL

\texttt{extract(HOUR FROM (ts '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'))}
4.8.13.20. ISO_DAY_OF_WEEK

Extract the ISO_DAY_OF_WEEK value from a datetime value.

The ISO_DAY_OF_WEEK function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.ISO_DAY_OF_WEEK value as an argument.

```
SELECT iso_day_of_week(DATE '2020-02-03');
create.select(isoDayOfWeek(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();
```

The result being (Monday = 1, ..., Sunday = 7)

```
+-----------------+
| iso_day_of_week |
| 7               |
+-----------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
isoDayOfWeek(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE

```
((DATEPART(dw, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') + @datfirst + 5) % 7) + 1
```
Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

\( \text{weekday(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') + 1} \)

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres

\( \text{extract(ISODOW FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')} \)

DB2

\( \text{DAYOFWEEK_ISO(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')} \)

H2

\( \text{extract(ISO_DAY_OF_WEEK FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')} \)

Hana

\( \text{(weekday(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') + 1)} \)

HSQLDB

\( \text{mod(} \left( \frac{\text{extract(DAY_OF_WEEK FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')} + 5}{7} \right) + 1) \)

MemSQL

\( \text{weekday(} \text{ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'}) + 1 \)

Oracle

\( \text{to_number(to_char(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0', 'D'))} \)
4.8.13.21. LOCALDATE

Convert an ISO 8601 DATE string literal into a SQL DATE type (represented by java.time.LocalDate).
This does the same as DATE except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```sql
SELECT CAST('2020-02-03' AS DATE);
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:
*localDate("2020-02-03")*

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
#2020/02/03#
```

**ASE, SQLite, Sybase**

```
'2020-02-03'
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica**

```
DATE '2020-02-03'
```

**Derby**

```
DATE('2020-02-03')
```

**Informix**

```
DATETIME(2020-02-03) YEAR TO DAY
```

**MemSQL**

```
{d '2020-02-03'}
```

**SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer**

```
CAST('2020-02-03' AS date)
```
4.8.13.22. LOCALDATEADD

Add an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) to a date (represented by `java.time.LocalDate`).

This does the same as `DATEADD` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03' + 3;
create.select(localDateAdd(LocalDate.parse("2020-02-03"), 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date_add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
localDateAdd(LocalDate.parse("2020-02-03"), 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
dateadd('d', 3, #2020/02/03#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
dateadd(DAT, 3, '2020-02-03')
```
Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```sql
date_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
(DATE '2020-02-03' + 3)
```

BigQuery

```sql
timestamp_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

DB2, HSQLDB

```sql
(DATE '2020-02-03' + (3) day)
```

Derby

```sql
CAST((fn_timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, 3, DATE('2020-02-03'))) AS DATE)
```

DuckDB

```sql
CAST(date_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 1 DAY * 3) AS DATE)
```

Firebird, Snowflake

```sql
dateadd(DAY, 3, DATE '2020-02-03')
```

Hana

```sql
add_days(DATE '2020-02-03', 3)
```
Informix

\[(\text{DATETIME}(2020-02-03) \text{ YEAR TO DAY} + 3 \text{ UNITS DAY})\]

MemSQL

\[\text{date_add('d '2020-02-03'), INTERVAL 3 \text{ DAY})}\]

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

\[\text{dateadd(DAY, 3, CAST('2020-02-03' AS date))}\]

SQLite

\[\text{strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03', (CAST(3 AS varchar) || ' day'))}\]

Teradata

\[\text{DATE '2020-02-03' + CAST(3 \text{ as char) as INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND}}\]

Trino

\[\text{date_add('day', 3, DATE '2020-02-03')}\]

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4.8.13.23. LOCALDATESUB

Subtract an interval of type java.lang.Number (number of days) or org.jooq.types.Interval (SQL interval type) from a date (represented by java.time.LocalDate).

This does the same as DATESUB except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

\[\text{SELECT DATE '2020-02-03' + 2;}\]
\[\text{create.select(localDateSub(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), 2)).fetch();}\]
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date_sub</th>
<th>2020-02-01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
localDateSub(LocalDate.parse("2020-02-03"), 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
dateadd('d', -2, #2020/02/03#)
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```sql
dateadd(DAY, -2, '2020-02-03')
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
date_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL -2 DAY)
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB**

```sql
(DATE '2020-02-03' + -2)
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
timestamp_sub(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 2 DAY)
```

**ClickHouse, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica**

```sql
(DATE '2020-02-03' - 2)
```
DB2, HSQLDB

(DB2 '2020-02-03' - (2) day)

Derby

CAST((fn_timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, -2, DATE('2020-02-03'))) AS DATE)

DuckDB

CAST(date_add(DATE '2020-02-03', INTERVAL 1 DAY * -2) AS DATE)

Firebird, Snowflake

datediff(DAY, -2, DATE '2020-02-03')

Hana

add_days(DATE '2020-02-03', -2)

Informix

(DATETIME(2020-02-03) YEAR TO DAY - 2 UNITS DAY)

MemSQL

date_add(d '2020-02-03'), INTERVAL -2 DAY

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

datediff(DAY, -2, CAST('2020-02-03' AS date))
4.8.13.24. LOCALDATETIME

Convert an ISO 8601 TIMESTAMP string literal into a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by `java.time.LocalDateTime`).

This does the same as `TIMESTAMP` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```
SELECT CAST('2020-02-03 15:30:45' AS TIMESTAMP);
```

The result being

```
+---------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-03 15:30:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
localDateTime("2020-02-03 15:30:45")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

```sql
strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03', (CAST(-2 AS varchar) || ' day'))
```

```sql
DATE '2020-02-03' - CAST(2 || ' 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)
```

```sql
date_add('day', -2, DATE '2020-02-03')
```
Access

`#2020/02/03 15:30:45#

ASE, SQLite, Sybase

'2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica

TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'

Derby

TIMESTAMP ('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

Informix

DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION

MemSQL

{ts '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'}

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

CAST('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' AS DATETIME2)

BigQuery, ClickHouse, DuckDB, Redshift, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.8.13.25. LOCALDATETIMEADD

Add an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) to a timestamp (represented by `java.time.LocalDateTime`).

This does the same as `TIMESTAMPADD` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
create.select(localDateTimeAdd(LocalDateTime.parse("2020-02-03T15:30:45"), 3)).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp_add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-06 15:30:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
localDateTimeAdd(LocalDateTime.parse("2020-02-03T15:30:45"), 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
dateadd('d', 3, #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```sql
dateadd(DAY, 3, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
date_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```
Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB

\[(\text{TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3 * INTERVAL '1 day'})\]

**BigQuery**

```
TIMESTAMP_ADD('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

**ClickHouse**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3)
```

**DB2, HSQLDB**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + (3) day)
```

**Derby**

```
CAST({fn timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, 3, TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'))} AS TIMESTAMP)
```

**DuckDB**

```
data_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 1 DAY * 3)
```

**Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3)
```

**Firebird, Snowflake**

```
dataadd(DAY, 3, TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```
Hana

```
add_days(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', 3)
```

Informix

```
(DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION + 3 UNITS DAY)
```

MemSQL

```
date_add(ts '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'), INTERVAL 3 DAY
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
dateadd(DAY, 3, CAST('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' AS DATETIME2))
```

SQLite

```
strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', (CAST(3 AS varchar) || ' day'))
```

Teradata

```
TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + CAST(3 || ' 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)
```

Trino

```
date_add('day', 3, TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

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4.8.13.26. LOCALDATETIMESUB

Subtract an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) from a timestamp (represented by `java.time.LocalDateTime`).

This does the same as `TIMESTAMPSUB` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03 15:30:45' - INTERVAL 2 DAYS;
create.select(localDateTimeSub(LocalDateTime.parse("2020-02-03T15:30:45"), 2)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp_sub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-01 15:30:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+---------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
localDateTimeSub(LocalDateTime.parse("2020-02-03T15:30:45"), 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
dateadd('d', -2, #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
dateadd(DAY, -2, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```sql
data_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL -2 DAY)
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB

```sql
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + -2 * INTERVAL '1 day')
```
BigQuery

timestamp_sub(DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 2 DAY)

ClickHouse

(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45' - 2)

DB2, HSQLDB

(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' - (2) day)

Derby

CAST({fn timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, -2, TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')) } AS TIMESTAMP)

DuckDB

date_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 1 DAY * -2)

Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica

(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' - 2)

Firebird, Snowflake

dateadd(DAY, -2, TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

Hana

add_days(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', -2)
4.8.13.27. LOCALTIME

Convert an ISO 8601 TIME string literal into a SQL TIME type (represented by `java.time.LocalDateTime`). This does the same as `TIME` except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT CAST('15:30:45' AS TIME);
```

The result being
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
localTime("15:30:45")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access, MemSQL**

```sql
t '15:30:45'
```

**ASE, SQLite, Sybase**

```
'15:30:45'
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica**

```
TIME '15:30:45'
```

**Derby**

```
TIME('15:30:45')
```

**Informix**

```
DATETIME(15:30:45) HOUR TO SECOND
```

**Oracle**

```
TIMESTAMP '1970-01-01 15:30:45'
```
SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

CAST(CAST('15:30:45' AS time) AS time)

BigQuery, ClickHouse, DuckDB, Exasol, Redshift, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.13.28. MILLENNIUM

Extract the MILLENNIUM value from a datetime value.

The MILLENNIUM function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.MILLENNIUM value as an argument.

```
SELECT millennium(DATE '2020-02-03');
create.select(millennium(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+------------+
| millennium |
+------------+
|          3 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
millennium(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```cdec({(sgn(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) * (abs(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) + 999)) / 1000})
- ((abs(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) * (abs(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) + 999)) / 1000) <
cdec({(sgn(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) * (abs(datepart('yyyy', '#2020/02/03 00:00:00#')) + 999)) / 1000}))```
ASE, Sybase

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{datepart}(\text{yy}, \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{datepart}(\text{yy}, \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

Aurora MySQL, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

\[
\text{extract(MILLENNIUM FROM TIMESTAMP \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right)}\]

BigQuery

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM DATETIME}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM DATETIME}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

ClickHouse

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{extract}(\text{YEAR FROM TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

DB2

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{TIMESTAMP}\ \text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

Derby

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{TIMESTAMP}(\text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) \times (\text{abs}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{TIMESTAMP}(\text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right))) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

Informix

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{sign}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{DATETIME}(\text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right)) \text{ YEAR TO FRACTION}) \times (\text{abs}(\text{YEAR}\ \text{DATETIME}(\text{str}\left(2020-02-03\ 00:00:00.0\right)) \text{ YEAR TO FRACTION}) + 999)\right) / 1000\right)\]

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4.8.13.29. MINUTE

Extract the MINUTE value from a datetime value.

The MINUTE function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.MINUTE value as an argument.

```
SELECT minute(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45');
create.select(minute(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"))).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+--------+
| minute |
+--------+
|     30 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
minute(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

MemSQL

```
floor((sign(extract(YEAR FROM ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) * (abs(extract(YEAR FROM ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 999)) / 1000)
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```
floor((sign(datepart(yy, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))) * (abs(datepart(yy, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME2))) + 999)) / 1000)
```

SQLite

```
floor((CASE
WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) > 0 THEN 1
WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) < 0 THEN -1
WHEN CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int) = 0 THEN 0
END * (abs(CAST(strftime('%Y', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') AS int)) + 999)) / 1000))
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
Access

datepart('n', #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)

ASE, Sybase

datepart(mi, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

extract(MINUTE FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

BigQuery

extract(MINUTE FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

ClickHouse

extract(MINUTE FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45')

DB2

MINUTE(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

Derby

MINUTE(TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'))

Informix

CAST(DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION AS CAST(DATETIME MINUTE TO MINUTE AS CAST(CHAR(2) AS INT)))
4.8.13.30. MONTH

Extract the MONTH value from a datetime value.

The MONTH function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.MONTH value as an argument.

SELECT month(DATE '2020-02-03');

create.select(month(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();

The result being

+-------+
| month  |
+-------+
| 2      |
+-------+

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

month(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"));

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Access

```java
datepart('m', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
datepart(mm, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
extract(MONTH FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

BigQuery

```sql
extract(MONTH FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

ClickHouse

```sql
extract(MONTH FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
```

DB2

```sql
MONTH(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

Derby

```sql
MONTH (TIMESTAMP ('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'))
```

Informix

```sql
MONTH (DATETIME(2020-02-03 00:00:00.0) YEAR TO FRACTION)
```
4.8.13.31. QUARTER

Extract the QUARTER value from a datetime value.

The QUARTER function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.QUARTER value as an argument.

```sql
SELECT quarter(DATE '2020-02-03');
```

The result being

```
+---------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(quarter(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
## Access

\[
(cdec((datepart('m', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) + 2) / 3)) - ((datepart('m', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) + 2) / 3) < cdec((datepart('m', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#) + 2) / 3))
\]

## ASE, Sybase

```
datepart(qq, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

## Aurora MySQL, DB2, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL

```
quarter(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

## Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Snowflake, YugabyteDB

```
extract(QUARTER FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')
```

## BigQuery

```
floor(((extract(MONTH FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') + 2) / 3))
```

## ClickHouse

```
floor(((extract(MONTH FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0') + 2) / 3))
```

## Derby

```
floor((MONTH(TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 2) / 3))
```

## DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, Redshift, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```
floor((MONTH(TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')) + 2) / 3))
```
Informix

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{MONTH}\left(\text{DATETIME}\left(2020-02-03 00:00:00.0\right) \text{ YEAR TO FRACTION}\right) + 2\right) / 3\right)\]

MemSQL

\[
\text{quarter}\left(\text{ts '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0'}\right)
\]

Oracle

\[
\text{to_number}\left(\text{to_char}\left(\text{TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0', 'Q'}\right)\right)
\]

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

\[
\text{datepart}(\text{qq, CAST('2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS DATETIME)})
\]

SQLite

\[
\text{floor}\left(\left(\text{CAST}\left(\text{strftime('%m', '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0' AS int) + 2}\right) / 3\right)\right)
\]

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### 4.8.13.32. SECOND

Extract the SECOND value from a datetime value.
The SECOND function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.SECOND value as an argument.

```java
SELECT second(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45');
create.select(second(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"))).fetch();
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
second(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```sql
datepart('s', #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
```

ASE, Sybase

```sql
datepart(ss, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
extract(SECOND FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

BigQuery

```sql
extract(SECOND FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

ClickHouse

```sql
extract(SECOND FROM TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45')
```

DB2

```sql
SECOND(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```
4.8.13.33. TIME

Convert an ISO 8601 TIME string literal into a SQL TIME type (represented by `java.sql.Time`).

```
SELECT CAST('15:30:45' AS TIME);
```

The result being

```
time
+----------+
| 15:30:45 |
+----------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
time("15:30:45")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access, MemSQL

```sql
(t '15:30:45')
```

ASE, SQLite, Sybase

```sql
'15:30:45'
```

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, Teradata, Vertica

```sql
TIME '15:30:45'
```

Derby

```sql
TIME ('15:30:45')
```

Informix

```sql
DATETIME(15:30:45) HOUR TO SECOND
```

Oracle

```sql
TIMESTAMP '1970-01-01 15:30:45'
```

SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

```sql
CAST(CAST('15:30:45' AS time) AS time)
```
Convert an ISO 8601 TIMESTAMP string literal into a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by `java.sql.Timestamp`).

```
SELECT CAST('2020-02-03 15:30:45' AS TIMESTAMP);
```

create.select(timestamp("2020-02-03 15:30:45")).fetch();

The result being

```
+---------------------+
| timestamp           |
+---------------------+
| 2020-02-03 15:30:45 |
+---------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
timestamp("2020-02-03 15:30:45")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
#2020/02/03 15:30:45#
```

ASE, SQLite, Sybase

```
'2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'
```
Add an interval of type `java.lang.Number` (number of days) or `org.jooq.types.Interval` (SQL interval type) to a timestamp (represented by `java.sql.Timestamp`).

```java
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03 15:30:45' + INTERVAL 3 DAYS;
create.select(timestampAdd(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"), 3)).fetch();
```
The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp_add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-06 15:30:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
timestampAdd(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"), 3)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
dateadd('d', 3, #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
```

**ASE, Sybase**

```sql
dateadd(DAY, 3, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```sql
date_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB**

```sql
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3 * INTERVAL '1 day')
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
timestamp_add(DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 3 DAY)
```

**ClickHouse**

```sql
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45' + 3)
```
DB2, HSQLDB

(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3) day

Derby

(fn timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, 3, TIMESTAMP('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')))

DuckDB

data_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 1 DAY * 3)

Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica

(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + 3)

Firebird, Snowflake

dateadd(DAY, 3, TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')

Hana

add_days(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', 3)

Informix

(DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION + 3 UNITS DAY)

MemSQL

data_add((ts '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'), INTERVAL 3 DAY)
4.8.13.36. TIMESTAMPSUB

Subtract an interval of type java.lang.Number (number of days) or org.jooq.types.Interval (SQL interval type) from a timestamp (represented by java.sql.Timestamp).

```sql
SELECT DATE '2020-02-03 15:30:45' - INTERVAL 2 DAYS;
```

```java
create.select(timestampSub(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"), 2)).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------------------+
| timestamp_sub       |
+---------------------+
| 2020-02-01 15:30:45 |
+---------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
timestampSub(Timestamp.valueOf("2020-02-03 15:30:45"), 2)
```
Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```
dateadd('d', -2, #2020/02/03 15:30:45#)
```  

**ASE, Sybase**

```
dateadd(DAY, -2, '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')
```  

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL**

```
date_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL -2 DAY)
```  

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' + -2 * INTERVAL '1 day')
```  

**BigQuery**

```
timestamp_sub(DATETIME '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 2 DAY)
```  

**ClickHouse**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45' - 2)
```  

**DB2, HSQLDB**

```
(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' - (2) day)
```  

**Derby**

```
(fn timestampadd(SQL_TSI_DAY, -2, Timestamp('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')))
```
### DuckDB

\[\text{\texttt{date_add(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', INTERVAL 1 \text{\texttt{DAY}} * -2)}}\]

### Exasol, H2, Oracle, Vertica

\[\text{\texttt{(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' - 2)}}\]

### Firebird, Snowflake

\[\text{\texttt{dateadd(DAY, -2, TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0')}}\]

### Hana

\[\text{\texttt{add_days(TIMESTAMP '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', -2)}}\]

### Informix

\[\text{\texttt{DATETIME(2020-02-03 15:30:45.0) YEAR TO FRACTION - 2 UNITS DAY}}}\]

### MemSQL

\[\text{\texttt{data_add({ts '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0'}, INTERVAL -2 \text{\texttt{DAY}})}}\]

### SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

\[\text{\texttt{dateadd(DAY, -2, CAST('2020-02-03 15:30:45.0' AS DATETIME2)}}\]

### SQLite

\[\text{\texttt{strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%f', '2020-02-03 15:30:45.0', (CAST(-2 AS varchar) || ' day'))}}\]

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4.8.13.37. TO_DATE

Parse a string value to a SQL DATE type (represented by `java.sql.Date`) using a vendor specific formatting pattern.

The pattern is not translated by jOOQ for vendor agnosticity and may need to be adapted depending on the SQL dialect you're using.

```java
SELECT TO_DATE('20200203', 'YYYYMMDD');
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to_date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
toDate("20200203", "YYYYMMDD")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, DB2, Exasol, HSQLDB, Oracle, Postgres, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
to_date('20200203', 'YYYYMMDD')
```
**TO_LOCALDATE**

Parse a string value to a SQL DATE type (represented by `java.time.LocalDate`) using a vendor specific formatting pattern.

The pattern is not translated by jOOQ for vendor agnosticity and may need to be adapted depending on the SQL dialect you're using.

This does the same as **TO_DATE** except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```java
SELECT TO_DATE('20200203', 'YYYYMMDD');
create.select(toLocalDate("20200203", "YYYYMMDD")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to_date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-02-03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
toLocalDate("20200203", "YYYYMMDD")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.8.13.39. TO_LOCALDATETIME

Parse a string value to a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by java.time.LocalDateTime) using a vendor specific formatting pattern.

The pattern is not translated by jOOQ for vendor agnosticity and may need to be adapted depending on the SQL dialect you're using.

This does the same as TO_TIMESTAMP except that the client type representation uses JSR-310 types.

```
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP('20200203153045', 'YYYYMMDDHH24MISS');
cREATE SELECT (TO_LOCALDATETIME("20200203153045", "YYYYMMDDHH24MISS")).fetch();
```

The result being

```
+---------------------+
| to_timestamp        |
+---------------------+
| 2020-02-03 15:30:45 |
+---------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
toLocalDateTime("20200203153045", "YYYYMMDDHH24MISS")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.8.13.40. TO_TIMESTAMP

Parse a string value to a SQL TIMESTAMP type (represented by `java.sql.Timestamp`) using a vendor specific formatting pattern.

The pattern is not translated by jOOQ for vendor agnosticity and may need to be adapted depending on the SQL dialect you're using.

```
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP('20200203153045', 'YYYYMMDDHH24MISS');
```

The result being

```
+---------------------+
| to_timestamp        |
+---------------------+
| 2020-02-03 15:30:45 |
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```
toTimestamp("20200203153045", "YYYYMMDDHH24MISS")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, DB2, Exasol, HSQLDB, Oracle, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Vertica, YugabyteDB

to_timestamp('20200203153045', 'YYYYMMDDHH24MISS')

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.13.41. TRUNC

Truncate a datetime value to the precision of a certain `org.jooq.DatePart`, or `DatePart.DAY` by default.

```
SELECT TRUNC(DATE '2020-02-03', 'YYYY');
```

The result being

```
+------------+
| trunc      |
+------------+
| 2020-01-01 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
trunc(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"), DatePart.YEAR)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, Vertica
4.8.13.42. YEAR

Extract the YEAR value from a datetime value.
The YEAR function is a short version of the EXTRACT, passing a DatePart.YEAR value as an argument.
SELECT year(DATE '2020-02-03');
create.select(year(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))).fetch();

The result being

+------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+------+

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

year(Date.valueOf("2020-02-03"))

Translator to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

datepart('yyyy', #2020/02/03 00:00:00#)

ASE, Sybase

datepart(yy, '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMPO '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

BigQuery

extract(YEAR FROM DATETIME '2020-02-03 00:00:00.0')

ClickHouse

extract(YEAR FROM TIMESTAMPO '2020-02-03 00:00:00')
4.8.14. ARRAY functions

The SQL standard specifies an ARRAY data type, which allows for nesting collections of scalar values and even ROW expressions.

In order to operate on ARRAY data types, a few functions are made available by jOOQ.
4.8.14.1. ARRAY constructor

In order to construct an ad-hoc ARRAY type from within a SQL query, the ARRAY constructor can be used.

```sql
SELECT ARRAY[1, 2]
```

```java
create.select(array(1, 2)).fetch();
```

The result would look like this:

```
+----------+
| array    |
|----------+
| [ 1, 2 ] |
|----------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
array(1, 2)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Trino, YugabyteDB

  ```sql
  ARRAY[1, 2]
  ```

- ClickHouse

  ```sql
  ARRAY[1, 2]
  ```

- ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica

  /* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.15. JSON functions

jOOQ 3.12 introduced support for the org.jooq.JSON and org.jooq.JSONB types, which are used to wrap string based JSON documents in a type safe way. With these types, there are also a few standard JSON functions that have been added to the API. This section describes scalar functions. Conditions, aggregate functions, table valued functions are supported in jOOQ 3.14+.

Most functions are overloaded with a JSON and JSONB variant to make the distinction explicit for dialects where this matters. For simplicity, and because most dialects do not make a distinction, this manual will only document the JSON version of each function.

4.8.15.1. JSON_ARRAY

The JSON_ARRAY function is used to produce simple JSON arrays from scalar values, without aggregation.

```sql
SELECT json_array(author.first_name, author.last_name)
FROM author
```

The result would look like this:

```
+----------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>json_array</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[&quot;Paulo&quot;, &quot;Coelho&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[&quot;George&quot;, &quot;Orwell&quot;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
jsonArray(val(1), val(2))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
json_build_array(CAST(1 AS int), CAST(2 AS int))
```

BigQuery, DB2, H2, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, SQLite

```sql
json_array(1, 2)
```
ClickHouse

toJSONString(tupel(1, 2))

CockroachDB

json_build_array(CAST(1 AS int4), CAST(2 AS int4))

Snowflake

array_construct(coalesce(
to_variant(1),
parse_json('null')
), coalesce(
to_variant(2),
parse_json('null')
))

SQLServer

json_modify(
json_modify('[]', 'append 0', 1),
'append 0', 2
)

Trino

CAST(ARRAY{
    CAST(1 AS json),
    CAST(2 AS json)
} AS json)

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.15.2. JSON_OBJECT

The JSON_OBJECT function is used to produce simple JSON objects from scalar values, without aggregation (see also JSON_OBJECTAGG).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SELECT } & \text{json_object(} \\
& \quad \text{KEY 'firstName' VALUE author.first_name,} \\
& \quad \text{KEY 'lastName' VALUE author.last_name} \\
& \text{FROM author} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The result would look like this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>json_array</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[&quot;firstName&quot;:&quot;Paulo&quot;,&quot;lastName&quot;:&quot;Coelho&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[&quot;firstName&quot;:&quot;George&quot;,&quot;lastName&quot;:&quot;Orwell&quot;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
jsonObject("firstName", AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**
  
  `json_build_object('firstName', AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)`

- **BigQuery, MariaDB, MySQL, SQLite**
  
  `json_object('firstName', AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)`

- **ClickHouse**
  
  `toJSONString(map('firstName', AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME))`

- **DB2, H2, Oracle**
  
  `json_object(KEY 'firstname' VALUE AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)`
4.8.16. System functions

Some system functions are supported by jOOQ.

4.8.16.1. CURRENT_SCHEMA

The CURRENT_SCHEMA() function produces the dialect dependent expression to produce the current default schema for the JDBC connection.

```sql
SELECT current_schema;
```

The result being, for example

Snowflake

```sql
object_construct_keep_null('firstName', AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)
```

SQLServer

```sql
{
  SELECT {
    SELECT *
    FROM {
      VALUES (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)
    } t (firstName)
    FOR JSON PATH, INCLUDE_NULL_VALUES, WITHOUT_ARRAY_WRAPPER
  }
}
```

Trino

```sql
CAST(map_from_entries(ARRAY[ROW(
  'firstName',
  CAST(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME AS json)
)]) AS json)
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLData Warehouse, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentSchema()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**

```sql
database()
```

**Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, HSQLDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```java
current_schema
```

**ClickHouse**

```java
currentDatabase()
```

**Derby**

```java
CURRENT_SCHEMA
```

**Firebird, SQLite**

```java```

**H2**

```java
schema()
```
4.8.16.2. CURRENT_USER

The CURRENT_USER() function produces the dialect dependent expression to produce the currently connected user for the JDBC connection.

```sql
SELECT current_user;
```

The result being, for example

```
+--------------+
| current_user |
+--------------+
| sa           |
```

/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
## Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
currentUser()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **ASE, Informix, Oracle**
  ```sql
  user
  ```
- **Aurora MySQL, H2, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Snowflake**
  ```java
  currentUser()
  ```
- **Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata, YugabyteDB**
  ```java
  current_user
  ```
- **ClickHouse**
  ```java
  current_user()
  ```
- **SQLite**
  ```java
  {}
  ```
- **Access, BigQuery, DuckDB, Exasol, Redshift, Trino, Vertica**
  ```java
  /* UNSUPPORTED */
  ```

(!!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
4.8.17. Aggregate functions

Aggregate functions work like Java java.util.stream.Collector, as they aggregate data from a group of data into a new data structure.

This section will first explain concepts common to many aggregate functions, and then proceed to explaining individual aggregate functions supported by jOOQ.

4.8.17.1. Grouping

Aggregate functions aggregate data from groups of data into individual values. There are three main ways of forming such groups:

- A GROUP BY clause is used to define the groups for which data is aggregated
- No GROUP BY clause is defined, which means that all data from a SELECT statement (or subquery) is aggregated into a single row
- All aggregate functions can be used as window functions, in case of which they will aggregate the data of the specified window

Aggregation with GROUP BY

In the presence of GROUP BY, a SELECT statement transforms the output of its FROM clause into a new "virtual" set of tuples containing:

- The column expressions of the GROUP BY clause. In the overall data set, the values of these column expressions is unique.
- A set of data corresponding to each row produced by the GROUP BY clause. This data set can be aggregated per group using aggregate functions.

Using GROUP BY means that a new set of rules need to be observed in the rest of the query:

- Clauses that logically precede GROUP BY are not affected. These include, for example, FROM and WHERE
- All other clauses (e.g. HAVING, WINDOW, SELECT, or ORDER BY) may now only reference expressions built from the expressions in the GROUP BY clause, or aggregations on any other expression

An example:

```java
create.select(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, count()).
  .from(BOOK).
  .groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).
  .fetch();
```

Producing:
Per the rules imposed by GROUP BY, it would not be possible, for example, to project the BOOK.TITLE column, because it is not defined per author. An author has written many books, so we don’t know what a BOOK.TITLE is supposed to mean. Only an aggregation, such as LISTAGG or ARRAY_AGG can reference BOOK.TITLE as an argument.

Aggregation without GROUP BY

In the absence of GROUP BY, a SELECT statement that contains at least one aggregate function in any of its clauses (e.g. HAVING, WINDOW, SELECT, or ORDER BY) will proceed to aggregating the entire data into a single row. There is an implied "empty grouping", i.e. a grouping that has no GROUP BY columns. These two are the same things:

```
SELECT count(*) FROM BOOK;
SELECT count(*) FROM BOOK GROUP BY ();
```

See also GROUPING SETS for more details about this empty GROUP BY syntax.

For example, using our sample database, which has 4 books with IDs 1-4, we can write:

```
SELECT count(*), sum(ID)
FROM BOOK
create.select(count(), sum(BOOK.ID))
    .from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Producing:

```
+----------+---------+
| count(*) | sum(ID) |
+----------+---------+
|        4 |      10 |
+----------+---------+
```

No other columns from the tables in the FROM clause may be projected by the SELECT clause, because they would not be defined for this single group. For example, no specific BOOK.TITLE is defined for the aggregated value of all books. Only an aggregation, such as LISTAGG or ARRAY_AGG can reference BOOK.TITLE as an argument.

However, any expression whose components do not depend on content of the group is allowed. For example, it is possible to combine aggregate functions and constant expressions like this:

```
SELECT count(*) + sum(ID) + 1
FROM BOOK
create.select(count().plus(sum(BOOK.ID)).plus(1))
    .from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Producing:

```
+------+
| plus  |
+------+
|   15  |
+------+
```
4.8.17.2. Distinctness

A useful thing to do when aggregating data is to remove duplicate input first, prior to aggregation. A few aggregate functions support a DISTINCT keyword for that purpose. For example, we can query

```sql
SELECT
  count(AUTHOR_ID),
  count(DISTINCT AUTHOR_ID),
  group_concat(AUTHOR_ID),
  group_concat(DISTINCT AUTHOR_ID)
FROM BOOK
create.select(
  count(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID),
  countDistinct(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID),
  groupConcat(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID),
  groupConcatDistinct(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
.from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>count</th>
<th>count_distinct</th>
<th>group_concat</th>
<th>group_concat_distinct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1, 1, 2</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If DISTINCT is available through the jOOQ API, it is always appended to the aggregate function name, such as `count()` and `countDistinct()`, `sum()` and `sumDistinct()`, etc.

4.8.17.3. Filtering

The SQL standard specifies an optional FILTER clause, that can be appended to all aggregate functions including aggregated window functions. This is very useful, for example, to implement "pivot" tables, such as the following:

```sql
SELECT
  count(*),
  count(*) FILTER (WHERE TITLE LIKE 'A%'),
  count(*) FILTER (WHERE TITLE LIKE '%A%')
FROM BOOK
create.select(
  count(),
  count().filterWhere(BOOK.TITLE.like("A\%")),
  count().filterWhere(BOOK.TITLE.like("%A\%")))
.from(BOOK)
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>count</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, with `GROUP BY`:

```sql
SELECT
  AUTHOR_ID,
  count(*) FILTER (WHERE TITLE LIKE 'A\%'),
  count(*) FILTER (WHERE TITLE LIKE '%A\%')
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
create.select(
  BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
  count(),
  count().filterWhere(BOOK.TITLE.like("A\%")),
  count().filterWhere(BOOK.TITLE.like("%A\%")))
.from(BOOK)
.groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
```

Producing:
It is usually a good idea to calculate multiple aggregate functions in a single query, if this is possible, and FILTER helps here.

Only a few dialects implement native support for the FILTER clause. In all other databases, jOOQ emulates the clause using a CASE expression. Aggregate functions exclude NULL values from aggregation.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
count().filterWhere(BOOK.TITLE.like("A%"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```java
count(SWITCH(BOOK.TITLE LIKE 'A%', 1))
```

ASE, Aurora MySQL, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica

```java
count(CASE WHEN BOOK.TITLE LIKE 'A%' THEN 1 END)
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, SQLite, Trino, YugabyteDB

```java
count(*) FILTER (WHERE BOOK.TITLE LIKE 'A%')
```

**BigQuery**

```java
countif((BOOK.TITLE LIKE 'A%'))
```
Some aggregate functions allow for ordering their inputs to produce an ordered output. These aggregate functions allow for specifying an optional ORDER BY clause in their argument list. This is not to be confused with the `WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ..)` clause, which is required for ordering inputs to produce a single, unordered output.

This makes a lot of sense with aggregations that produce the aggregated values in a nested or formatted data structure, such as, for example:

- `ARRAY_AGG`, which aggregates data into an array.
- `COLLECT`, which aggregates data into a nested table (Oracle).
- `LISTAGG`, which aggregates data into a string. The standard LISTAGG function, unfortunately, inconsistently uses the `WITHIN GROUP` syntax. MySQL's `GROUP_CONCAT` is more consistent with the rest.

An example using `ARRAY_AGG` could look like this:

```sql
SELECT
    array_agg(ID),
    array_agg(ID ORDER BY ID DESC)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+--------------+--------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>array_agg</th>
<th>array_agg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1, 3, 4, 2]</td>
<td>[4, 3, 2, 1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+--------------+--------------+
```

(!) Notice that in the absence of an explicit ORDER BY clause, as always, the ordering is non deterministic.
4.8.17.5. Ordering WITHIN GROUP

Some aggregate functions allow for ordering their inputs to produce an ordered output. These aggregate functions allow for specifying a mandatory WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ..) clause after the function. This is not to be confused with the aggregate ORDER BY clause, which allows for optionally ordering inputs to produce ordered output.

Standard SQL talks about "ordered set aggregate functions" which come in three flavours:

- Hypothetical set functions: Functions that check for the position of a hypothetical value inside of an ordered set. These include `RANK`, `DENSE_RANK`, `PERCENT_RANK`, `CUME_DIST`.
- Inverse distribution functions: Functions calculating a percentile over an ordered set, including `PERCENTILE_CONT`, `PERCENTILE_DISC`, or `MODE`.
- `LISTAGG`, which is inconsistently using the WITHIN GROUP syntax, as it is used to order the output of the function, and isn't mandatory in all dialects.

An example for the `PERCENTILE_CONT` inverse distribution function is this:

```sql
SELECT
    percentile_cont(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing the median BOOK.ID value:

```
+-----------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>percentile_cont</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4.8.17.6. Keeping

Oracle allows for restricting other aggregate functions using the KEEP() clause, which is supported by jOOQ. In Oracle, some aggregate functions (e.g. `MIN`, `MAX`, `SUM`, `AVG`, `COUNT`, `VARIANCE`, or `STDDEV`) can be restricted by this clause, hence `org.jooq.AggregateFunction` also allows for specifying it. Here is an example using this clause:

```sql
SUM(BOOK.AMOUNT_SOLD)
KEEP(DENSE_RANK FIRST ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
```

4.8.17.7. ARRAY_AGG

The `ARRAY_AGG` aggregate function aggregates grouped values into an array. It supports being used with an `ORDER BY` clause.
SELECT array_agg(ID) 
    array_agg(ID ORDER BY ID DESC) 
FROM BOOK

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>array_agg</th>
<th>array_agg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1, 3, 4, 2]</td>
<td>[4, 3, 2, 1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
arrayAgg(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Trino, YugabyteDB**
  ```java
  array_agg(BOOK.ID)
  ```

- **ClickHouse**
  ```java
  groupArray(BOOK.ID)
  ```

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica**
  ```
  /* UNSUPPORTED */
  ```

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4.8.17.8. AVG

The AVG() aggregate function calculates the average value of all input values
The BOOL_AND() aggregate function calculates the boolean conjunction of all the boolean values in the aggregated group. In other words, this is:

- TRUE if the argument is TRUE for every row in the group.
- FALSE if at least one argument is FALSE for at least one row in the group.

As with most aggregate functions, NULL values are not aggregated, so three valued logic does not apply here.

```sql
SELECT bool_and(ID < 4),
       bool_and(ID < 5)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bool_and</th>
<th>bool_and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
boolAnd(BOOK.ID.lt(4))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

```
(min(SWITCH(BOOK.ID < 4, 1, TRUE, 0)) = 1)
```

ASE, DB2, Firebird, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata

```
CASE
  WHEN min(CASE
      WHEN BOOK_ID < 4 THEN 1
      ELSE 0
      END) = 1 THEN 1
  WHEN NOT (min(CASE
      WHEN BOOK_ID < 4 THEN 1
      ELSE 0
      END) = 1) THEN 0
END
```

Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, Derby, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLite

```
(min(CASE
  WHEN BOOK_ID < 4 THEN 1
  ELSE 0
  END) = 1)
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
bool_and((BOOK.ID < 4))
```

BigQuery

```
logical_and((BOOK.ID < 4))
```

Exasol

```
every((BOOK.ID < 4))
```
4.8.17.10. BOOL_OR

The BOOL_OR() aggregate function calculates the boolean disjunction of all the boolean values in the aggregated group. In other words, this is:

- FALSE if the argument is FALSE for every row in the group.
- TRUE if at the argument is TRUE for at least one row in the group.

As with most aggregate functions, NULL values are not aggregated, so three valued logic does not apply here.

SELECT bool_or(ID >= 4), bool_or(ID >= 5) FROM BOOK

Producing:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
boolOr(BOOK.ID.ge(4))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
(max(SWITCH(BOOK.ID >= 4, 1, TRUE, 0)) = 1)
```

ASE, DB2, Firebird, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata

```sql
CASE
  WHEN max(CASE
     WHEN BOOK.ID >= 4 THEN 1
     ELSE 0
  END) = 1 THEN 1
  WHEN NOT (max(CASE
     WHEN BOOK.ID >= 4 THEN 1
     ELSE 0
  END) = 1) THEN 0
END
```

Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, Derby, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLite

```sql
(max(CASE
  WHEN BOOK.ID >= 4 THEN 1
  ELSE 0
END) = 1)
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
bool_or((BOOK.ID >= 4))
```

**BigQuery**

```java
logical_or((BOOK.ID >= 4))
```
4.8.17.11. COLLECT

The COLLECT() aggregate function is Oracle's vendor specific version of the standard SQL ARRAY AGG function. It produces a structurally typed array, which is implemented behind the scenes as a nominally typed, system-generated array. It supports being used with an ORDER BY clause.

The following example is using an auxiliary data type and casting the COLLECT() result to that type.

```sql
CREATE TYPE NUMBERS AS TABLE OF NUMBER(10);
SELECT CAST(collect(ID ORDER BY ID) AS NUMBERS);
FROM BOOK;
```

Producing:
4.8.17.12. COUNT

The COUNT() aggregate function comes in two flavours:

- **COUNT(\*):** This version counts the number of tuples in a group, regardless of any contents, including NULL values.
- **COUNT(expression):** This version counts the number of non-NULL expression evaluations per group.

The second version can be used to emulate the `FILTER` clause as the argument expression effectively filters out NULL values. Alternatively, in the case of a `LEFT JOIN`, the outer joined rows can be counted using an expression on the primary key, because COUNT(\*) always produces at least one row.

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>count(*)</th>
<th>count(BOOK.ID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(
  AUTHOR.ID,
  count(),
  count(BOOK.ID)
).from(AUTHOR)
.leftJoin(BOOK)
.on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
```

Producing (assuming the presence of an author with ID = 3, but without books):

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>count(*)</th>
<th>count(BOOK.ID)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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### 4.8.17.13. CUME_DIST

The `CUME_DIST()` hypothetical set function calculates the cumulative distribution of the hypothetical value, i.e. the relative rank from 1/N to 1 (PERCENT_RANK produces values from 0 to 1).

```sql
SELECT cume_dist(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
cume_dist(2) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
cume_dist(4) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cume_dist(0)</th>
<th>cume_dist(2)</th>
<th>cume_dist(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(
    cumeDist(val(0)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID),
    cumeDist(val(2)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID),
    cumeDist(val(4)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID))
.from(BOOK)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, H2, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB**

```sql
cume_dist(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.8.17.14. DENSE_RANK

The `DENSE_RANK()` hypothetical set function calculates the rank without gaps of the hypothetical value, i.e. dense ranks will be 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4 (RANK produces values with gaps, e.g. 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 5, 7).
SELECT
dense_rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID),
dense_rank(1) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID),
dense_rank(2) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID)
FROM BOOK

create.select(
denseRank(val(0)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID),
denseRank(val(2)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID),
denseRank(val(4)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
  .from(BOOK)

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dense_rank(0)</th>
<th>dense_rank(1)</th>
<th>dense_rank(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

denseRank(val(0)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, H2, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

dense_rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.17.15. EVERY

The EVERY() aggregate function is the standard SQL version of the BOOL_AND function.

SELECT
every(ID < 4),
every(ID < 5)
FROM BOOK

create.select(
every(BOOK.ID.lt(4)),
every(BOOK.ID.lt(5)))
  .from(BOOK)

Producing:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
every(BOOK.ID.lt(4))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Access**

```sql
(min(SWITCH(BOOK.ID < 4, 1, TRUE, 0)) = 1)
```

*ASE, DB2, Firebird, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata*

```sql
CASE
  WHEN min(CASE
    WHEN BOOK.ID < 4 THEN 1
    ELSE 0
  END) = 1 THEN 1
  WHEN NOT (min(CASE
    WHEN BOOK.ID < 4 THEN 1
    ELSE 0
  END) = 1) THEN 0
END
```

*Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, Derby, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLite*

```sql
(min(CASE
  WHEN BOOK.ID < 4 THEN 1
  ELSE 0
END) = 1)
```

*Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Postgres, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB*

```sql
bool_and((BOOK.ID < 4))
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
logical_and((BOOK.ID < 4))
```
4.8.17.16. GROUP_CONCAT

The GROUP_CONCAT() aggregate function is the MySQL version of the standard SQL LISTAGG function, to concatenate aggregate data into a string. It supports being used with an ORDER BY clause, which uses the expected syntax, unlike LISTAGG(), which uses the WITHIN GROUP syntax.

Producing:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
groupConcat(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora MySQL, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**

```java
group_concat(BOOK.ID SEPARATOR ',')
```

**Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Hana, Postgres**

```java
string_agg(CAST(BOOK.ID AS varchar), ',')
```

**BigQuery, CockroachDB**

```java
string_agg(CAST(BOOK.ID AS string), ',')
```

**DB2, Exasol, Redshift**

```java
listagg(BOOK.ID, ',')
```

**Oracle**

```java
listagg(BOOK.ID, ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY NULL)
```

**SQLite**

```java
group_concat(BOOK.ID, ',')
```
4.8.17.17. LISTAGG

The LISTAGG() aggregate function aggregates data into a string. It uses the WITHIN GROUP syntax.

```
SELECT
    listagg(ID) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    listagg(ID, '; ') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
FROM BOOK
create.select(
    listagg(BOOK.ID).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID),
    listagg(BOOK.ID, '; ').withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID))
.from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Producing:

```
+------------+--------------+
| listagg    | listagg      |
+------------+--------------+
| 1, 2, 3, 4 | 1; 2; 3; 4   |
+------------+--------------+
```
The jOOQ User Manual

4.8.17.17. LISTAGG

Dialect support
This example using jOOQ:
listAgg(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, ",").withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora MySQL, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL

group_concat(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID ORDER BY BOOK.ID SEPARATOR ',')

Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, Hana, Postgres

string_agg(CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS varchar), ',' ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

BigQuery, CockroachDB

string_agg(CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS string), ',' ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

DB2, Exasol, Oracle, Redshift

listagg(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

SQLServer

string_agg(CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS varchar(max)), ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

Sybase

list(CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS varchar), ',' ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

Teradata

substring(xmlserialize(CONTENT xmlagg((',' || CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS varchar(32000))) ORDER BY BOOK.ID) AS varchar(32000)) FROM 2)

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Trino

```sql
listagg(CAST(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID AS varchar), ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

ASE, Access, ClickHouse, Derby, Firebird, Informix, MemSQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Vertica, YugabyteDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.17.18. MAX

The MAX() aggregate function calculates the maximum value of all input values

```sql
SELECT max(ID) FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+-----+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-----+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
max(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```java
max(BOOK.ID)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website
4.8.17.19. MEDIAN

The MEDIAN() aggregate function calculates the median value of all input values. MEDIAN(x) is equivalent to standard SQL PERCENTILE_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY x), see PERCENTILE_CONT.

```sql
SELECT median(ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
median(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Postgres, Teradata, YugabyteDB**

```sql
percentile_cont(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**BigQuery**

```sql
percentile_cont(BOOK.ID, 0.5)
```

**ClickHouse, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, Oracle, Redshift, Snowflake, Sybase**

```sql
median(BOOK.ID)
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, CockroachDB, Derby, Firebird, Informix, MemSQL, MySQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Trino, Vertica**

/ * UNSUPPORTED */
4.8.17.20. MIN

The MIN() aggregate function calculates the minimum value of all input values.

```sql
SELECT min(ID) FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+-----+
| min |
+-----+
|   1 |
+-----+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
create.select(min(BOOK.ID)) .from(BOOK)
```

4.8.17.21. MODE

The MODE() aggregate function calculates the statistical mode of all input values, i.e. the value that appears most in the data set. There can be several modes, in case of which the first one, given an ordering, will be chosen.

```sql
SELECT mode() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID) FROM BOOK
```

Producing:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
mode().withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- Aurora Postgres, DuckDB, H2, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```sql
mode() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.8.17.22. PERCENT_RANK

The `PERCENT_RANK()` *hypothetical set function* calculates the percent rank of the hypothetical value, i.e. the relative rank from 0 to 1 (*CUME_DIST* produces values from 1/N to 1)

```
SELECT
    percent_rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percent_rank(2) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percent_rank(4) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
   +-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
   | percent_rank(0) | percent_rank(2) | percent_rank(4) |
   +-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
   |      0.0        |      0.25       |      0.75       |
   +-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
percentRank(val(0)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, H2, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB**
  ```sql
  percent_rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
  ```

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQldb, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica**

  /* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.17.23. PERCENTILE_CONT

The PERCENTILE_CONT() aggregate function is an ordered set function that calculates a given continuous percentile of all input values. A special kind of percentile is the **median**, corresponding to the 50% percentile.

```sql
SELECT
  percentile_cont(0.00) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
  percentile_cont(0.25) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
  percentile_cont(0.50) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
  percentile_cont(0.75) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
  percentile_cont(1.00) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+-----------------+
| 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
+-----------------+
|    1 | 1.75 |  2.5 | 3.25 |    4 |
+-----------------+
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:
The PERCENTILE_DISC() aggregate function is an ordered set function that calculates a given discrete percentile of all input values.

```sql
SELECT
    percentile_disc(0.00) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percentile_disc(0.25) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percentile_disc(0.50) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percentile_disc(0.75) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID),
    percentile_disc(1.00) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

\[
\text{percentileDisc}(0.00).\text{withinGroupOrderBy}(\text{BOOK.ID})
\]

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, MariaDB, MemSQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Snowflake, Teradata, YugabyteDB**

\[
\text{percentile_disc}(0E0) \text{ WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)}
\]

- **BigQuery**

\[
\text{percentile_disc}(\text{BOOK.ID, 0E0})
\]

- **H2**

\[
\text{percentile_disc}(\text{CAST(0E0 AS double)} \text{ WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID})
\]

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MySQL, SQLite, Sybase, Trino, Vertica**


/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.17.25. PRODUCT

The `PRODUCT()` aggregate function is an aggregate function that calculates the product of all values in the group, similar to how the `SUM` function calculates the sum.
SELECT product(ID) 
FROM BOOK

Producing:

+---------+
| product  |
+---------+
|      24 |
+---------+

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

product(BOOK.ID)

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Access

(SELECT(sum(SWITCH(BOOK.ID = 0, 1)) > 0, 0, [sum(SWITCH(BOOK.ID < 0, -1)) MOD 2] < 0, 0) * exp(sum(log(abs(iif(BOOK.ID = 0, NULL, BOOK.ID))))))

ASE, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer

(AURORA MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, Sybase, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB)

(SELECT(sum(CASE BOOK.ID
         WHEN 0 THEN 1
         WHEN > 0 THEN 0
         WHEN sum(CASE
                   WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1
                   END) % 2] < 0 THEN -1
         ELSE 1
         END * exp(sum(log(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0)))))))
CockroachDB

```sql
(CASE
    WHEN sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID = 0 THEN 1 END) > 0 THEN 0
    WHEN mod(
        sum(CASE
            WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END),
        2)
    | < 0 THEN -1
    ELSE 1
    END * exp(sum(ln(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0)))))
)
```

Derby

```sql
(CASE
    WHEN sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID = 0 THEN 1 END) > 0 THEN 0
    WHEN mod(
        sum(CASE
            WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END),
        2)
    | < 0 THEN -1
    ELSE 1
    END * exp(sum(ln(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0)))))
)
```

DuckDB

```sql
product(BOOK.ID)
```

Exasol

```sql
mul(BOOK.ID)
```

Informix

```sql
(CASE
    WHEN sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID = 0 THEN 1 END) > 0 THEN 0
    WHEN mod(
        sum(CASE
            WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END),
        2)
    | < 0 THEN -1
    ELSE 1
    END * exp(sum(logn(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0))))))
```
Redshift

```sql
(CASE
   WHEN sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID = 0 THEN 1 WHEN BOOK.ID > 0 THEN 0 WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END) > 0 THEN 0
   WHEN (sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END) % 2) < 0 THEN -1
   ELSE 1
END * \exp(\sum(\ln(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0))))))
```

Teradata

```sql
(CASE
   WHEN sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID = 0 THEN 1 WHEN BOOK.ID > 0 THEN 0 WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END) > 0 THEN 0
   WHEN (sum(CASE WHEN BOOK.ID < 0 THEN -1 END) MOD 2) < 0 THEN -1
   ELSE 1
END * \exp(\sum(\ln(abs(nullif(BOOK.ID, 0))))))
```

SQLite

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

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4.8.17.26. RANK

The `RANK()` hypothetical set function calculates the rank with gaps of the hypothetical value, i.e. ranks will be 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 5, 7 (`DENSE_RANK` produces values without gaps, e.g. 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4)

```sql
SELECT
   rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID),
   rank(1) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID),
   rank(2) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY AUTHOR_ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+---------+---------+---------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rank(0)</th>
<th>rank(1)</th>
<th>rank(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+---------+---------+---------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
rank(val(0)).withinGroupOrderBy(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, H2, Oracle, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```java
rank(0) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.17.27. SUM

The SUM() aggregate function calculates the sum of all values per group.

```sql
SELECT sum(ID)
FROM BOOK
```

Producing:

```
+-----+
| sum |
+-----+
|  10 |
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
sum(BOOK.ID)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.8.18. Window functions

A window function calculates an aggregate or ranking value over a subset of data (the window) relative to the projected row.

This has numerous powerful applications, for example, cumulative sums or sliding averages:

```
SELECT
    id,
    -- A sliding average over 3 rows, including the current row
    avg(amount) OVER (ORDER BY id ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND 1 FOLLOWING),
    amount,
    -- A cumulative sum over all previous rows
    sum(amount) OVER (ORDER BY id)
FROM (VALUES
    (1, 10.0),
    (2, 15.0),
    (3, 20.0),
    (4, 25.0),
    (5, 30.0),
    (6, 35.0)
) AS t (id, amount)
```

The result being

```
+----+-----------------+--------+-----------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>sliding average</th>
<th>amount</th>
<th>cumulative sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30.0 = AVG +</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>SUM = 100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----+-----------------+--------+-----------------+
```

As this illustration shows, the aggregation happens over a window that is defined relative to the row on which it is calculated:

- In the AVG case, the window moves along with the row, always looking 1 row behind and 1 row ahead (if applicable), spanning anything between 1-3 rows, and calculating the average over those, forming a sliding average.
- In the SUM case, the window always starts at the beginning of the data set, and sums up all the rows up to the current row, forming a cumulative sum.

The details of how this powerful feature works will be illustrated over the next pages, where the various clauses, including the PARTITION BY clause, the ORDER BY clause, and the frame clause are explained.
4.8.18.1. PARTITION BY

Just like the GROUP BY clause, the PARTITION BY clause divides the data set into mutually exclusive groups / partitions.

This is best illustrated by example, where we fetch all the books and the total number of books per author of a book:

```sql
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    count(*) OVER (PARTITION BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
FROM
    BOOK
create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, count().over(partitionBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))).from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>author_id</th>
<th>count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just like ordinary aggregate functions that aggregate all data per GROUP produced by the GROUP BY clause, the PARTITION BY clause allows for grouping data, but without transforming the entire result set. As such, this kind of grouping can be much more convenient, especially in reporting, as the original data set isn't modified, only a new column is added.

(!) If you omit the PARTITION BY clause, then the entire data set forms a single partition.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
create.select(count().over(partitionBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))).from(BOOK).fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
count(*) OVER (PARTITION BY BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
```
4.8.18.2. ORDER BY

The ORDER BY clause allows for ordering a window, which may be required by a window function to produce a deterministic result.

There are 2 reasons to order window functions:

- The window function requires it (e.g. ROW_NUMBER).
- The window has an explicit or implicit window frame.

While the window frame ordering will be discussed later, it is easy to see how ROW_NUMBER relies on ordering in an example:

```sql
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    row_number() OVER (ORDER BY id DESC)
FROM
    BOOK
create.select(
    BOOK.ID,
    rowNumber().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID.desc())))
    .from(BOOK)
    .fetch();
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>row_number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(!) If you omit the ORDER BY clause (and if that's supported in a window function), then no frame clause is implied, and thus the entire window partition is being considered.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
rowNumber().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift,
When a window specification contains an `ORDER BY` clause, then a window frame may be explicit or implicit, with aggregate window functions. In short, a window frame limits the size of the window in both directions, from the current row.

For example:

- A cumulative sum can be achieved by framing the window to include all PRECEDING rows.
- A sliding average can be achieved by framing the window to include a certain number of PRECEDING rows as well as FOLLOWING rows.

A frame can be limited in 3 modes:

- **ROWS**: This limits the frame by an exact number of rows, similar to the `LIMIT` clause. For example, `ROWS 3 PRECEDING` will include the 3 preceding rows and the current row in the window.
- **RANGE**: This limits the frame logically by a value range, e.g. `RANGE 3 PRECEDING` will include the value range of `[current value - 3, current value]` and the current row in the window. This only works for types with well defined ranges, including numeric and temporal types.
- **GROUPS**: This limits the frame logically by a distinct value count range, e.g. `GROUPS 3 PRECEDING` will include the rows containing the 3 preceding distinct values and the current row in the window.

Notice how in the above examples, the current row is always included by default. It can be excluded using the window exclusion clause.

**Complete syntax**

The complete syntax is best illustrated using a grammar:

In the above short form where only a single frameBound is provided (e.g. `ROWS 3 PRECEDING`), then `ROWS BETWEEN frameBound AND CURRENT ROW` is implied.
Example

This is again best explained by example:

```
SELECT
  ID,
  PUBLISHED_IN,
  -- The 2 preceding rows and the current row
  COUNT(*) OVER (ORDER BY PUBLISHED_IN ROWS 2 PRECEDING),
  -- The 42 preceding years and the current row
  COUNT(*) OVER (ORDER BY PUBLISHED_IN RANGE 42 PRECEDING),
  -- The 1 preceding groups of years and the current row
  trunc(PUBLISHED_IN, -1),
  COUNT(*) OVER (ORDER BY trunc(PUBLISHED_IN, -1)
  GROUPS 1 PRECEDING)
FROM
BOOK
ORDER BY published_in
```

Producing:

```
create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
  // The 2 preceding rows and the current row
  count().over(orderBy(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN).rowsPreceding(2)),
  // The 42 preceding years and the current row
  count().over(orderBy(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN).rangePreceding(42)),
  // The 1 preceding groups of years and the current row
  trunc(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN, -1),
  count().over(orderBy(trunc(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN, -1)).groupsPreceding(1)))
.from(BOOK).
.orderBy(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN).
.fetch();
```

As you can see:

- ROWS: All rows have between 0 and 2 preceding rows, plus the current row.
- RANGE: While 1990 has 2 preceding rows within 42 years (plus the rows with the same value as the current row), the other years have less rows in that time span.
- GROUPS: The decade of the 1980s have 2 rows belonging to the previous 1 group of decades (plus the rows with the same value as the current row).

This certainly requires a bit of practice. While the ROWS clause is straightforward, the RANGE and GROUPS clauses are a bit more tricky to understand, although they’re much more powerful.

(!) If you omit the frame clause, but have an ORDER BY clause, then the RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING frame is implicit for aggregate window functions. Without ORDER BY, RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING is implicit, i.e. the entire window partition.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
count().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID).rowsPreceding(3))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```sql
count(*) OVER (
    ORDER BY BOOK.ID
    ROWS 3 PRECEDING
)
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB, Hana

/* UNSUPPORTED */

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

### 4.8.18.4. EXCLUDE

While poorly supported by most dialects, this standard SQL extension to the window frame clause can be quite handy to govern the exclusion of the current ROW, GROUP, or TIES.

Options include:

- EXCLUDE CURRENT ROW: Only the current row is excluded from the window
- EXCLUDE GROUP: The rows belonging to the current row's group are excluded from the window
- EXCLUDE TIES: The rows tied with the current row are excluded from the window
- EXCLUDE NO OTHERS: The default.

#### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
count().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID).rowsPreceding(3).excludeCurrentRow())
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, H2, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Trino, YugabyteDB

```sql
count(*) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID ROWS 3 PRECEDING EXCLUDE CURRENT ROW)
```
4.8.18.5. NULL treatment

Some window functions may offer a special NULL treatment clause, which allows for excluding NULL values from being considered for the evaluation of the function.

These include:

- LEAD
- LAG
- FIRST_VALUE
- LAST_VALUE
- NTH_VALUE

Possible clause values include:

- IGNORE NULLS: NULL values are not considered for the evaluation of the function.
- RESPECT NULLS: The default.

An example illustrates the utility of this optional clause

```
SELECT
    id,
    amount,
    lead(amount) OVER (ORDER BY id) AS respect_nulls,
    lead(amount) IGNORE NULLS OVER (ORDER BY id) AS ignore_nulls
FROM (VALUES
    (1, 10.0),
    (2, 15.0),
    (3, 20.0),
    (4, null),
    (5, 30.0),
    (6, 35.0)
) AS t (id, amount)
```

The result being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>RESPECT_NULLS</th>
<th>IGNORE_NULLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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If you will, the IGNORE NULLS clause allows for skipping all rows containing NULL values until the next non-NULL value is found. Such a function may still return NULL if no next row is found in the window, e.g. the last row in the above example!

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
lead(BOOK.ID).ignoreNulls().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**BigQuery, DuckDB, Vertica**

```sql
lead(BOOK.ID IGNORE NULLS) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**DB2**

```sql
lead(BOOK.ID, 'IGNORE NULLS') OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**Exasol, H2, Informix, Oracle, Redshift, SQLServer, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino**

```sql
lead(BOOK.ID) IGNORE NULLS OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Derby, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Postgres, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Sybase, YugabyteDB**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website

**4.8.18.6. FROM FIRST, FROM LAST**

The NTH VALUE window function has an additional clause that allows for specifying whether the Nth value should be searched from the FIRST or the LAST row in the window.

Possible clause values include:
4.8.18.7. Nested aggregate functions

Ordinary aggregate functions are evaluated before window functions, logically, in SQL's logical order of operations.

This means that when window functions are computed, the value of aggregate functions is already defined. This allows for some impressive looking expressions, like:

```sql
SELECT
    AUTHOR_ID,
    COUNT(*) AS BOOKS,
    SUM(COUNT(*)) OVER () AS ALL_BOOKS
FROM
    BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID
```

Producing:
In this example, the aggregate value of COUNT(*) can again be aggregated using SUM(COUNT(*)) OVER (...).

(!) It is, however, not possible to nest window functions in window functions, just like aggregate functions cannot be nested in aggregate functions.

4.8.18.8. Window aggregation

Every aggregate function can be turned into a window function simply by appending the OVER() clause. For example:

-   COUNT(*) OVER ()
-   SUM(x) OVER ()
-   MAX(x) OVER ()
-   ...

This also includes user-defined aggregate functions!

4.8.18.9. Window ordered aggregate

Some aggregate functions already specify ordering for their aggregation. These include:

-   ordered aggregate functions
-   ordered set aggregate functions (subtle difference, see those sections)

In principle, there's nothing preventing users from ordering an ordered aggregate window function twice. While few dialects actually support this, here's how it would look:

```
create.select(
    BOOK.ID,
    arrayAgg(BOOK.ID).orderBy(BOOK.ID).over(),
    arrayAgg(BOOK.ID).orderBy(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
).from(BOOK)
.fetch();
```

Producing:
While the aggregation itself lists the values in descending order, the window specification may or may not sort the values, meaning that if it does, the window frame only includes the preceding rows, whereas otherwise, all the rows are included.

### 4.8.18.10. ROW_NUMBER

**ROW_NUMBER** assigns a series of unique, consecutive numbers to each row in the partition.

```sql
SELECT LANGUAGE_ID, row_number() OVER (ORDER BY LANGUAGE_ID) 
FROM BOOK;
```

```java
create.select(BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID, 
    rowNumber().over(orderBy(BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID))) 
.from(BOOK) 
.fetch();
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language_id</th>
<th>row_number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(!) See this article for a comparison between **ROW_NUMBER**, **RANK**, and **DENSE_RANK**

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
rowNumber().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```java
row_number() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```
4.8.18.11. RANK

RANK assigns a series of rankings, which are different from ROW_NUMBER.

- The same rank is assigned to tied rows
- Ranks are skipped after tied rows

This works similarly as ranks in a sports event, when two athletes are ranked first, the next one is ranked third.

```sql
SELECT LANGUAGE_ID, rank() OVER (ORDER BY LANGUAGE_ID) FROM BOOK;
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language_id</th>
<th>rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1           | 1    | <-- Tied rows are both ranked first
| 2           | 3    | <-- The next rank is 3 as 2 is skipped
| 4           | 4    |

(!) See this article for a comparison between ROW_NUMBER, RANK, and DENSE_RANK

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
rank().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift,
DENSE_RANK assigns a series of "dense" rankings (where dense means, no gaps), which are different from RANK.

- The same rank is assigned to tied rows
- Ranks are not skipped after tied rows

```
SELECT
    LANGUAGE_ID,
    dense_rank() OVER (ORDER BY LANGUAGE_ID)
FROM
    BOOK;
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language_id</th>
<th>dense_rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1           | 1          | <-- Tied rows are both ranked first
| 2           | 2          | <-- The next rank is 2 as no ranks are skipped
| 4           | 3          |

See this article for a comparison between ROW_NUMBER, RANK, and DENSE_RANK

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
dense_rank().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

dense_rank() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.18.13. PERCENT_RANK

PERCENT_RANK works like RANK, but assigns ranks between 0 and 1

SELECT LANGUAGE_ID, percent_rank() OVER (ORDER BY LANGUAGE_ID) FROM BOOK;

create.select(
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,
    percentRank().over(orderBy(BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID))
).from(BOOK).fetch();

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language_id</th>
<th>percent_rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

percentRank().over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

percent_rank() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, Derby, HSQLDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.18.14. CUME_DIST

CUME_DIST (or cumulative distribution) works like PERCENT_RANK, but assigns ranks between 1/N and 1

```sql
SELECT
    LANGUAGE_ID,
    cume_dist() OVER (ORDER BY LANGUAGE_ID)
FROM
    BOOK;
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language_id</th>
<th>cume_dist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.select(
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,
    cumeDist().over(orderBy(BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID)))
.from(BOOK)
.fetch();
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

cume_dist() OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

MemSQL

CAST(count(*) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID) AS decimal) / count(*) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, Derby, HSQLDB

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.8.18.15. NTILE

The NTILE window function allows for dividing a window into N buckets of equal size (e.g. when N = 4, then you’ll get quartiles), and computes the bucket number for each row.

For example:

```sql
SELECT
  ID,
  ntile(2) OVER (ORDER BY ID)
FROM
  BOOK;
```

Producing:

```
+----+-------+
| id | ntile |
+----+-------+
|  1 |     1 |
|  2 |     1 |
|  3 |     2 |
|  4 |     2 |
+----+-------+
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
ntile(2).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

  ```sql
  ntile(2) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
  ```

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB, Sybase, Teradata**

  ```sql
  /* UNSUPPORTED */
  ```

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4.8.18.16. LEAD

The LEAD window function allows for getting the value of an expression evaluated on the next row, or the nth next row if an offset is given.

```sql
SELECT
  ID,
  lead(ID) OVER (ORDER BY ID),
  lead(ID, 2) OVER (ORDER BY ID),
  lead(ID, 2, -1) OVER (ORDER BY ID)
FROM
  BOOK;
```

```java
create.select(
  BOOK.ID,
  lead(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID)),
  lead(BOOK.ID, 2).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID)),
  lead(BOOK.ID, 2, -1).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
).from(BOOK)
.fetch();
```

Producing:

```
+----+------+------+------+
| id | lead | lead | lead |
+----+------+------+------+
|  1 |    2 |    3 |    3 |
|  2 |    3 |    4 |    4 |
|  3 |    4 |      |   -1 |
|  4 |      |      |   -1 |
+----+------+------+------+
```

Notes:

- The `window frame clause` has no effect on LEAD.
- LEAD supports the optional `NULL treatment clause`.
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
lead(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
lead(BOOK.ID) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**ClickHouse**

```
leadInFrame(BOOK.ID) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB, Sybase**

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.8.18.17. LAG

The LAG window function allows for getting the value of an expression evaluated on the previous row, or the nth previous row if an offset is given.

```
SELECT
    ID,
    lag(ID) OVER (ORDER BY ID),
    lag(ID, 2) OVER (ORDER BY ID),
    lag(ID, 2, -1) OVER (ORDER BY ID)
FROM
    BOOK;
```

Producing:
### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
lag(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
lag(BOOK.ID) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

- **ClickHouse**

```
lagInFrame(BOOK.ID) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

- **ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB, Sybase**

```
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website](https://www.jooq.org)

---

### 4.8.18.18. FIRST_VALUE

The **FIRST_VALUE** window function allows for getting the value of an expression evaluated on the first row of the window.
The LAST_VALUE window function allows for getting the value of an expression evaluated on the last row of the window.
### 4.8.18.19. LAST_VALUE

**Example:**

```sql
SELECT
  ID,
  last_value(ID) OVER (ORDER BY ID
  ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING),
  last_value(ID) OVER (ORDER BY ID
  ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND 1 FOLLOWING)
FROM
  BOOK;
```

```java
create.select(BOOK.ID,
  lastValue(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .rowsBetweenUnboundedPreceding().andUnboundedFollowing()),
  lastValue(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .rowsBetweenCurrentRow().andFollowing(1)))
  .from(BOOK)
  .fetch();
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>last_value</th>
<th>last_value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The **window frame clause** is applied to LAST_VALUE. The default of CURRENT ROW being the upper bound is questionable, so an explicit upper bound is usually required.
- LAST_VALUE supports the optional **NULL treatment clause**.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
lastValue(BOOK.ID).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

- **Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLlite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```sql
last_value(BOOK.ID) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

**ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB**

```sql
/* UNSUPPORTED */
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. [Translate your own SQL on our website](https://www.jooq.org)
4.8.18.20. NTH_VALUE

The NTH_VALUE window function allows for getting the value of an expression evaluated on the Nth row of the window.

```
SELECT
  ID,
  nth_value(ID, 2) OVER (ORDER BY ID),
  nth_value(ID, 2) OVER (ORDER BY ID ROWS 2 PRECEDING)
FROM
  BOOK;
```

Producing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>nth_value</th>
<th>nth_value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The window frame clause is applied to NTH_VALUE.
- NTH_VALUE supports the optional NULL treatment clause.
- NTH_VALUE supports the optional FIRST / LAST clause.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
nthValue(BOOK.ID, 2).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, H2, Hana, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB

```
nth_value(BOOK.ID, 2) OVER (ORDER BY BOOK.ID)
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, Derby, HSQLDB, Informix, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.8.19. User-defined functions

Some databases support user-defined functions, which can be embedded in any SQL statement, if you're using jOOQ's code generator. Let's say you have the following simple function in Oracle SQL:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION echo (INPUT NUMBER)
    RETURN NUMBER
IS
BEGIN
    RETURN INPUT;
END echo;
```

The above function will be made available from a generated Routines class. You can use it like any other column expression:

```sql
SELECT echo(1) FROM DUAL WHERE echo(2) = 2
```

create.select(echo(1)).where(echo(2).eq(2)).fetch();

Note that user-defined functions returning CURSOR or ARRAY data types can also be used wherever table expressions can be used, if they are unnested.

4.8.20. User-defined aggregate functions

Some databases support user-defined aggregate functions, which can then be used along with GROUP BY clauses or as window functions. An example for such a database is Oracle. With Oracle, you can define the following OBJECT type (the example was taken from the Oracle 11g documentation):
CREATE TYPE U_SECOND_MAX AS OBJECT
(
MAX NUMBER, -- highest value seen so far
SECMAX NUMBER, -- second highest value seen so far
STATIC FUNCTION ODCIAggregateInitialize(sctx IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateIterate(self IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX, value IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateTerminate(self IN U_SECOND_MAX, returnValue OUT NUMBER, flags IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateMerge(self IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX, ctx2 IN U_SECOND_MAX) RETURN NUMBER
);
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY U_SECOND_MAX IS
STATIC FUNCTION ODCIAggregateInitialize(sctx IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
SCTX := U_SECOND_MAX(0, 0);
RETURN ODCIConst.Success;
END;
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateIterate(self IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX, value IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
IF value > SELF.MAX THEN
SELF.SECMAX := SELF.MAX;
SELF.MAX := value;
ELSIF value > SELF.SECMAX THEN
SELF.SECMAX := value;
END IF;
RETURN ODCIConst.Success;
END;
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateTerminate(self IN U_SECOND_MAX, returnValue OUT NUMBER, flags IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
RETURNVALUE := SELF.SECMAX;
RETURN ODCIConst.Success;
END;
MEMBER FUNCTION ODCIAggregateMerge(self IN OUT U_SECOND_MAX, ctx2 IN U_SECOND_MAX) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
IF CTX2.MAX > SELF.MAX THEN
IF CTX2.SECMAX > SELF.SECMAX THEN
SELF.SECMAX := CTX2.SECMAX;
ELSE
SELF.SECMAX := SELF.MAX;
END IF;
ELSE
SELF.MAX := CTX2.MAX;
ELSIF CTX2.MAX > SELF.SECMAX THEN
SELF.SECMAX := CTX2.MAX;
END IF;
RETURN ODCIConst.Success;
END;
END;

The above OBJECT type is then available to function declarations as such:

CREATE FUNCTION SECOND_MAX (input NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
PARALLEL_ENABLE AGGREGATE USING U_SECOND_MAX;

Using the generated aggregate function

jOOQ's code generator will detect such aggregate functions and generate them differently from regular user-defined functions. They implement the org.jooq.AggregateFunction type, as mentioned in the manual's section about aggregate functions. Here's how you can use the SECOND_MAX() aggregate function with jOOQ:

```
-- Get the second-latest publishing date by author
SELECT SECOND_MAX(PUBLISHED_IN)
FROM BOOK
GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID

// Routines.secondMax() can be static-imported
create.select(secondMax(BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN))
 .from(BOOK)
 .groupBy(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID)
 .fetch();
```
4.8.21. The CASE expression

The CASE expression is part of the standard SQL syntax. While some RDBMS also offer an IF expression, or a DECODE function, you can always rely on the two types of CASE syntax:

```sql
SELECT
  -- Searched case
  CASE WHEN AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME = 'Paulo'  THEN 'brazilian'
       WHEN AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME = 'George' THEN 'english'
       ELSE 'unknown'
  END,

  -- Simple case
  CASE AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME WHEN 'Paulo'  THEN 'brazilian'
       WHEN 'George' THEN 'english'
       ELSE 'unknown'
  END
FROM AUTHOR
```

```java
create.select(
  // Searched case
  when(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.eq("Paulo"), "brazilian")
  .when(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.eq("George"), "english")
  .otherwise("unknown"));

  // Simple case
  choose(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME)
  .when("Paulo", "brazilian")
  .when("George", "english")
  .otherwise("unknown")
  .from(AUTHOR)
  .fetch();
)
```

In jOOQ, both syntaxes are supported (The second one is emulated in Derby, which only knows the first one). Unfortunately, both case and else are reserved words in Java. jOOQ chose to use decode() from the Oracle DECODE function, or choose() / case(), and otherwise() / else().

A CASE expression can be used anywhere where you can place a column expression (or Field). For instance, you can SELECT the above expression, if you're selecting from AUTHOR:

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, [... CASE EXPR ...] AS nationality
FROM AUTHOR
```

Short forms of the CASE expression

The SQL standard and some vendors support a variety of short forms of the CASE expression, usually in the form of functions. These include:

- COALESCE
- CHOOSE
- DECODE
- IIF or IF
- NULLIF
- NVL
- NVL2

Sort indirection is often implemented with a CASE clause of a SELECT's ORDER BY clause. See the manual's section about the ORDER BY clause for more details.

4.8.22. Sequences and serials

Sequences implement the org.jooq.Sequence interface, providing essentially this functionality:
// Get a field for the CURRVAL sequence property
Field<T> currval();

// Get a field for the NEXTVAL sequence property
Field<T> nextval();

So if you have a sequence like this in Oracle:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE s_author_id
```

You can then use your generated sequence object directly in a SQL statement as such:

```
// Reference the sequence in a SELECT statement:
Field<BigInteger> s = S_AUTHOR_ID.nextval();
BigInteger nextID = create.select(s).fetchOne(s);

// Reference the sequence in an INSERT statement:
create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values(S_AUTHOR_ID.nextval(), val("William"), val("Shakespeare"))
    .execute();
```

- For more information about generated sequences, refer to the manual's section about generated sequences
- For more information about executing standalone calls to sequences, refer to the manual's section about sequence execution

### 4.8.23. Scalar subqueries

A scalar subquery is a subquery that produces a scalar value, i.e. one row and one column. Such values can be used as ordinary column expressions. Syntactically, any Select<Record1<?>> type qualifies as a scalar subquery, irrespective of content and whether it is "correlated".

There are mostly 3 ways of creating scalar subqueries in jOOQ

- Type safe wrapping using DSL.field(Select)
- Type unsafe wrapping using Select.asField()
- Through convenience methods, such as Field.eq(Select)

For example:

```java
SELECT
    AUTHOR.ID, { 
        SELECT count(*) FROM AUTHOR 
    } AS authors
FROM AUTHOR
```

```java
create.select()
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .field(selectCount().from(AUTHOR).as("authors"))
    .as(AUTHOR.ID)
    .fetch();
```

#### Correlated subqueries

A "correlated" subquery is a subquery (scalar or not) whose execution depends on the query that it is embedded in. It acts as a function taking the current row as an input argument.
4.8.24. Tuples or row value expressions

According to the SQL standard, row value expressions can have a degree of more than one. This is commonly used in the [INSERT statement](#), where the VALUES row value constructor allows for providing a row value expression as a source for INSERT data. Row value expressions can appear in various other places, though. They are supported by jOOQ as records / rows. jOOQ's [DSL](#) allows for the construction of type-safe records up to the degree of 22. Higher-degree Rows are supported as well, but without any type-safety. Row types are modelled as follows:

```java
// The DSL provides overloaded row value expression constructor methods:
public static <T1> Row1<T1> row(T1 t1) { ... }
public static <T1, T2> Row2<T1, T2> row(T1 t1, T2 t2) { ... }
public static <T1, T2, T3> Row3<T1, T2, T3> row(T1 t1, T2 t2, T3 t3) { ... }
public static <T1, T2, T3, T4> Row4<T1, T2, T3, T4> row(T1 t1, T2 t2, T3 t3, T4 t4) { ... }
// [ ... idem for Row5, Row6, Row7, ..., Row22 ]
public static RowN row(Object... values) { ... }
```

Using row value expressions in predicates

Row value expressions are incompatible with most other [QueryParts](#), but they can be used as a basis for constructing various [conditional expressions](#), such as:

- comparison predicates
- NULL predicates
- BETWEEN predicates
- IN predicates
- OVERLAPS predicate (for degree 2 row value expressions only)

See the relevant sections for more details about how to use row value expressions in predicates.

Using row value expressions in UPDATE statements

The [UPDATE statement](#) also supports a variant where row value expressions are updated, rather than single columns. See the relevant section for more details.

Higher-degree row value expressions

jOOQ chose to explicitly support degrees up to 22 to match Scala's typesafe tuple, function and product support. Unlike Scala, however, jOOQ also supports higher degrees without the additional typesafety.
4.9. Conditional expressions

Conditions or conditional expressions are widely used in SQL and in the jOOQ API. They can be used in

- The **CASE expression**
- The **JOIN clause** (or JOIN .. ON clause, to be precise) of a **SELECT statement**, **UPDATE statement**, **DELETE statement**
- The **WHERE clause** of a **SELECT statement**, **UPDATE statement**, **DELETE statement**
- The **CONNECT BY clause** of a **SELECT statement**
- The **HAVING clause** of a **SELECT statement**
- The **MERGE statement**’s **ON clause**

### Boolean types in SQL

Before SQL:1999, boolean types did not really exist in SQL. They were modelled by 0 and 1 numeric/char values. With SQL:1999, true booleans were introduced and are now supported by most databases. In short, these are possible boolean values:

- 1 or TRUE
- 0 or FALSE
- NULL or UNKNOWN

It is important to know that SQL differs from many other languages in the way it interprets the NULL boolean value. Most importantly, the following facts are to be remembered:

- [ANY] = NULL yields NULL (not FALSE)
- [ANY] != NULL yields NULL (not TRUE)
- NULL = NULL yields NULL (not TRUE)
- NULL != NULL yields NULL (not FALSE)

For simplified NULL handling, please refer to the section about the **DISTINCT predicate**.

Note that jOOQ does not model these values as actual **column expression** compatible.

### 4.9.1. Condition building

With jOOQ, most **conditional expressions** are built from **column expressions**, calling various methods on them.

For instance, to build a **comparison predicate**, you can write the following expression:

```
TITLE  = 'Animal Farm'
BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm")
```
Create conditions from the DSL

There are a few types of conditions, that can only be created statically from the DSL. These are:

- **Plain SQL conditions**, that allow you to phrase your own SQL string **conditional expression**
- The **EXISTS predicate**, a standalone predicate that creates a conditional expression
- The **UNIQUE predicate**, another standalone predicate creating a conditional expression
- Constant **TRUE and FALSE** conditional expressions
- Converting a **BOOLEAN column** to a condition

Connect conditions using boolean operators

Conditions can also be connected using **boolean operators** as will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

4.9.2. TRUE and FALSE condition

When a **conditional expression** is mandatory, or when using **dynamic SQL**, it may be required to provide a "dummy" condition that always evaluates to TRUE or FALSE. For this purpose, you can use **DSL.trueCondition()**, **DSL.falseCondition()**, or **DSL.noCondition()**. For example:

**TRUE**

TRUE is the identity value of the AND **boolean operator**, and can be used for procedural or functional reduction of a set of values to a condition:

```java
TRUE
AND
  ID = 1
  AND
  TITLE = 'Animal Farm'
```

If a dialect does not support **boolean column types**, jOOQ will simply generate `1 = 1`.

**FALSE**

FALSE is the identity value of the OR **boolean operator**, and can be used for procedural or functional reduction of a set of values to a condition:

```java
FALSE
OR
  ID = 1
OR
  ID = 7
```

If a dialect does not support **boolean column types**, jOOQ will simply generate `1 = 0`.

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NO condition

If you think that the "left-over" identity that is generated from the above reductions is ugly, you can just use the auxiliary `DSL.noCondition()`, which acts as a pseudo-identity for both AND and OR, not generating any SQL, except if the reduction produces nothing (from an empty set), in case of which it will behave like TRUE, which is what you usually want when placing a dynamic condition in a WHERE clause.

If used with actual data:

```
ID = 1
OR
ID = 7
```

If used with empty sets:

```
TRUE
```

Some additional information about the noCondition() and related topics can be found in the section about dynamic SQL.

### 4.9.3. BOOLEAN columns

Some databases support the standard SQL BOOLEAN data type, which produces `Field<Boolean>` column types in jOOQ's code generator. But even if your dialect doesn't support the BOOLEAN type out of the box, you may have applied a data type rewrite to force a TINYINT(1) or CHAR(1) or NUMBER(1) column to act as a BOOLEAN.

When you have such a column, you will want to use it as a condition, and vice-versa. A `org.jooq.Field<Boolean>` can be turned into a `org.jooq.Condition` using `DSL.condition(Field)`.

```java
Condition condition = BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm");
Field<Boolean> field = field(condition);
// Fetch boolean values from a table
create.select(field).from(BOOK).fetch();
// Use a boolean field as a condition
create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(field).fetch();
```

### 4.9.4. AND, OR, NOT boolean operators

In SQL, as in most other languages, conditional expressions can be connected using the AND and OR binary operators, as well as the NOT unary operator, to form new conditional expressions. In jOOQ, this is modelled as such:

```java
(TITLE = 'Animal Farm' OR TITLE = '1984')
AND NOT (AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'Orwell')
```

```java
BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm").or(BOOK.TITLE.eq("1984"))
.andNot(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.eq("Orwell"))
```
The above example shows that the number of parentheses in Java can quickly explode. Proper indentation may become crucial in making such code readable. In order to understand how jOOQ composes combined conditional expressions, let's assign component expressions first:

```java
Condition a = BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm");
Condition b = BOOK.TITLE.eq("1984");
Condition c = AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.eq("Orwell");
Condition combined1 = a.or(b); // These OR-connected conditions form a new condition, wrapped in parentheses
Condition combined2 = combined1.andNot(c); // The left-hand side of the AND NOT () operator is already wrapped in parentheses
```

### The Condition API

Here are all boolean operators on the `org.jooq.Condition` interface:

- `and(Condition)` // Combine conditions with AND
- `and(String)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `and(String, Object...)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `and(String, QueryPart...)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `andExists(Select<?>)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding an exists predicate to the rhs
- `andNot(Condition)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding an inverted condition to the rhs
- `andNotExists(Select<?>)` // Combine conditions with AND. Convenience for adding an inverted exists predicate to the rhs
- `or(Condition)` // Combine conditions with OR
- `or(String)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `or(String, Object...)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `or(String, QueryPart...)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding plain SQL to the right-hand side
- `orExists(Select<?>)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding an exists predicate to the rhs
- `orNot(Condition)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding an inverted condition to the rhs
- `orNotExists(Select<?>)` // Combine conditions with OR. Convenience for adding an inverted exists predicate to the rhs
- `not()` // Invert a condition (synonym for DSL.not(Condition)

### 4.9.5. Boolean operator precedence

As previously mentioned in the manual's section about arithmetic expressions, jOOQ does not implement operator precedence. All operators are evaluated from left to right, as expected in an object-oriented API. This is important to understand when combining boolean operators, such as AND, OR, and NOT. The following expressions are equivalent:

```java
A.and(B).or(C).and(D).or(E)
((A.and(B)).or(C)).and(D).or(E)
```

In SQL, the two expressions wouldn't be the same, as SQL natively knows operator precedence.

```sql
A AND B OR C AND D OR E -- Precedence is applied
((A AND B) OR C) AND D OR E -- Precedence is overridden
```

### 4.9.6. Comparison predicate

In SQL, comparison predicates are formed using common comparison operators:
- = to test for equality
- <> or != to test for non-equality
- > to test for being strictly greater
- >= to test for being greater or equal
- < to test for being strictly less
- <= to test for being less or equal

Unfortunately, Java does not support operator overloading, hence these operators are also implemented as methods in jOOQ, like any other SQL syntax elements. The relevant parts of the org.jooq.Field interface are these:

```
  eq or equal(T);                                 // =  (some bind value)
  eq or equal(Field<T>);                         // =  (some column expression)
  eq or equal(Select<? extends Record1<T>>);      // =  (some scalar SELECT statement)
  ne or notEqual(T);                             // <> (some bind value)
  ne or notEqual(Field<T>);                      // <> (some column expression)
  ne or notEqual(Select<? extends Record1<T>>);   // <> (some scalar SELECT statement)
  lt or lessThan(T);                             // <  (some bind value)
  lt or lessThan(Field<T>);                      // <  (some column expression)
  lt or lessThan(Select<? extends Record1<T>>);   // <  (some scalar SELECT statement)
  le or lessOrEqual(T);                          // <= (some bind value)
  le or lessOrEqual(Field<T>);                   // <= (some column expression)
  le or lessOrEqual(Select<? extends Record1<T>>); // <= (some scalar SELECT statement)
  gt or greaterThan(T);                          // >  (some bind value)
  gt or greaterThan(Field<T>);                   // >  (some column expression)
  gt or greaterThan(Select<? extends Record1<T>>); // >  (some scalar SELECT statement)
  ge or greaterOrEqual(T);                       // >= (some bind value)
  ge or greaterOrEqual(Field<T>);                // >= (some column expression)
  ge or greaterOrEqual(Select<? extends Record1<T>>); // >= (some scalar SELECT statement)
```

Note that every operator is represented by two methods. A verbose one (such as equal()) and a two-character one (such as eq()). Both methods are the same. You may choose either one, depending on your taste. The manual will always use the more verbose one.

### jOOQ's convenience methods using comparison operators

In addition to the above, jOOQ provides a few convenience methods for common operations performed on strings using comparison predicates:

```
  LOWER(TITLE) = LOWER('animal farm')
  BOOK.TITLE.equalIgnoreCase("animal farm")
```

#### 4.9.7. Comparison predicate (degree > 1)

All variants of the comparison predicate that we've seen in the previous chapter also work for row value expressions. If your database does not support row value expression comparison predicates, jOOQ emulates them the way they are defined in the SQL standard:
Comparison predicate (degree > 1)

jOOQ supports all of the above row value expression comparison predicates, both with column expression lists and scalar subselects at the right-hand side:

```java
row(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE).eq(1, "Animal Farm");
row(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE).eq(1, "Animal Farm");
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
row(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).eq("John", "Doe")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, MemSQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase**

```
(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME = 'John'
 AND AUTHOR.LAST_NAME = 'Doe')
```

**Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, H2, HSQLDB, MariaDB, MySQL, Postgres, Redshift, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino, Vertica, YugabyteDB**

```
(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME) = ('John', 'Doe')
```
4.9.8. Quantified comparison predicate

If the right-hand side of a comparison predicate turns out to be a non-scalar table subquery, you can wrap that subquery in a quantifier, such as ALL, ANY, or SOME. Note that the SQL standard defines ANY and SOME to be equivalent. jOOQ settled for the more intuitive ANY and doesn't support SOME. Here are some examples, supported by jOOQ:

\[
\text{TITLE} = \text{ANY}('\text{Animal Farm}', '1982')
\]
\[
\text{PUBLISHED-IN} > \text{ALL}(1920, 1940)
\]

For the example, the right-hand side of the quantified comparison predicates were filled with argument lists. But it is easy to imagine that the source of values results from a subselect.

ANY and the IN predicate

It is interesting to note that the SQL standard defines the IN predicate in terms of the ANY-quantified predicate. The following two expressions are equivalent:

\[
\text{[ROW VALUE EXPRESSION] IN [IN PREDICATE VALUE]} \quad \text{[ROW VALUE EXPRESSION] = ANY [IN PREDICATE VALUE]}
\]

Typically, the IN predicate is more readable than the quantified comparison predicate.
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(any(select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Aurora MySQL, Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, SQLServer, Sybase, Teradata, Vertica, YugabyteDB

Access, BigQuery, Exasol, MemSQL, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLite, Snowflake, Trino

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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4.9.9. BETWEEN predicate

The BETWEEN predicate can be seen as syntactic sugar for a pair of comparison predicates. According to the SQL standard, the following two predicates are equivalent:

```
A BETWEEN B AND C
A >= B AND A <= C
```

Note the inclusiveness of range boundaries in the definition of the BETWEEN predicate. Intuitively, this is supported in jOOQ as such:

```
PUBLISHED_IN BETWEEN 1920 AND 1940
PUBLISHED_IN NOT BETWEEN 1920 AND 1940
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
BOOK.TITLE.between("E", "K")
```
Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```sql
BOOK.TITLE BETWEEN 'E' AND 'K'
```

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BETWEEN SYMMETRIC

The SQL standard defines the SYMMETRIC keyword to be used along with BETWEEN to indicate that you do not care which bound of the range is larger than the other. A database system should simply swap range bounds, in case the first bound is greater than the second one. jOOQ supports this keyword as well, emulating it if necessary.

```sql
PUBLISHED_IN BETWEEN SYMMETRIC 1940 AND 1920
PUBLISHED_IN NOT BETWEEN SYMMETRIC 1940 AND 1920
```

```java
BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.betweenSymmetric(1940).and(1920)
BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.notBetweenSymmetric(1940).and(1920)
```

The emulation is done trivially:

```java
A BETWEEN SYMMETRIC B AND C
(A BETWEEN B AND C) OR (A BETWEEN C AND B)
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
BOOK.TITLE.betweenSymmetric("K").and("E")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```
BOOK.TITLE BETWEEN 'K' AND 'E'
OR BOOK.TITLE BETWEEN 'E' AND 'K'
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, Exasol, HSQLDB, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
BOOK.TITLE BETWEEN SYMMETRIC 'K' AND 'E'
```
4.9.10. BETWEEN predicate (degree > 1)

The SQL BETWEEN predicate also works well for row value expressions. Much like the BETWEEN predicate for degree 1, it is defined in terms of a pair of regular comparison predicates:

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \text{ BETWEEN } B \text{ AND } C \\
A & \text{ BETWEEN SYMMETRIC } B \text{ AND } C
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \geq B \text{ AND } A \leq C \\
(A & \geq B \text{ AND } A \leq C) \text{ OR } (A & \geq C \text{ AND } A \leq B)
\end{align*}
\]

The above can be factored out according to the rules listed in the manual's section about row value expression comparison predicates.

jOOQ supports the BETWEEN [SYMMETRIC] predicate and emulates it in all SQL dialects where necessary. An example is given here:

```
row(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).between(1, "A").and(10, "Z");
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
row(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).between(1, "A").and(10, "Z")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Derby, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase
4.9.11. DISTINCT predicate

Some databases support the DISTINCT predicate, which serves as a convenient, NULL-safe comparison predicate. With the DISTINCT predicate, the following truth table can be assumed:

- [ANY] IS DISTINCT FROM NULL yields TRUE
- [ANY] IS NOT DISTINCT FROM NULL yields FALSE
- NULL IS DISTINCT FROM NULL yields FALSE
- NULL IS NOT DISTINCT FROM NULL yields TRUE

For instance, you can compare two fields for distinctness, ignoring the fact that any of the two could be NULL, which would lead to funny results. This is supported by jOOQ as such:

```
TITLE IS DISTINCT FROM SUB_TITLE
TITLE IS NOT DISTINCT FROM SUB_TITLE
BOOK.TITLE.isDistinctFrom(BOOK.SUB_TITLE)
BOOK.TITLE.isNotDistinctFrom(BOOK.SUB_TITLE)
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.isDistinctFrom(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Exasol, SQLDataWarehouse, Vertica**

```
NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x
    INTERSECT
    SELECT AUTHOR.LAST_NAME x
)
```

**Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL**

```
NOT (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME <=> AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
```

**Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DB2, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQldb, Postgres, Redshift, SQLServer, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB**

```
AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS DISTINCT FROM AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
```

**ClickHouse**

```
arrayUniq(ARRAY(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)) = 2
```

**Derby**

```
NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x
    FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
    INTERSECT
    SELECT AUTHOR.LAST_NAME x
    FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
)
```
Hana, Sybase

NOT EXISTS (  
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x  
  FROM SYS.DUMMY  
  INTERSECT  
  SELECT AUTHOR.LAST_NAME x  
  FROM SYS.DUMMY  
)

Informix

NOT EXISTS (  
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME x  
  FROM {    
    SELECT 1 AS dual  
    FROM systables  
    WHERE (tabid = 1)  
  } AS dual  
  INTERSECT  
  SELECT AUTHOR.LAST_NAME x  
  FROM {    
    SELECT 1 AS dual  
    FROM systables  
    WHERE (tabid = 1)  
  } AS dual  
)

Oracle

decode(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, 1, 0) = 0

SQLite

(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NOT AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)

Teradata

NOT EXISTS (  
  SELECT AUTHORDR.FIRST_NAME x  
  FROM {    
    SELECT 1 AS "dual"  
  } AS "dual"  
  INTERSECT  
  SELECT AUTHORDR.LAST_NAME x  
  FROM {    
    SELECT 1 AS "dual"  
  } AS "dual"  
  )

Access

/* UNSUPPORTED */
4.9.12. DISTINCT predicate (degree > 1)

The DISTINCT predicate is also supported for row value expressions of degree higher than 1. If your database does not support row value expression comparison predicates, jOOQ emulates them the way they are defined in the SQL standard:

```
(FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) IS DISTINCT FROM ('John', 'Doe')
(FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) IS NOT DISTINCT FROM ('John', 'Doe')
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
ROW(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).isNotDistinctFrom("John", "Doe")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Exasol, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Vertica

```
EXISTS (
    SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
    INTERSECT
    SELECT 'John', 'Doe'
)
```

Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```
(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME) <=> ('John', 'Doe')
```

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Firebird, H2, HSQLDB, Postgres, Snowflake, Trino, YugabyteDB

```
(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME) is not distinct from ('John', 'Doe')
```
ClickHouse

```sql
arrayUniq(ARRAY(
  TUPLE (AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME),
  TUPLE ('John', 'Doe')) = 1
```

DB2

```sql
EXISTS (
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
  FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
  INTERSECT
  SELECT 'John', 'Doe'
  FROM SYSIBM.DUAL
)
```

Derby

```sql
EXISTS (
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
  FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
  INTERSECT
  SELECT 'John', 'Doe'
  FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1
)
```

Hana, Sybase

```sql
EXISTS (
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
  FROM SYS.DUMMY
  INTERSECT
  SELECT 'John', 'Doe'
  FROM SYS.DUMMY
)
```

Informix

```sql
EXISTS (
  SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
  FROM (
    SELECT 1 AS dual
    FROM systables
    WHERE (tabid = 1)
  ) AS dual
  INTERSECT
  SELECT 'John', 'Doe'
  FROM (
    SELECT 1 AS dual
    FROM systables
    WHERE (tabid = 1)
  ) AS dual
)
```
4.9.13. EXISTS predicate

Slightly less intuitive, yet more powerful than the IN predicate is the EXISTS predicate, that can be used to form semi-joins or anti-joins. With jOOQ, the EXISTS predicate can be formed in various ways:
- From the DSL, using static methods. This is probably the most used case
- From a conditional expression using convenience methods attached to boolean operators
- From a SELECT statement using convenience methods attached to the where clause, and from other clauses

An example of an EXISTS predicate can be seen here:

```
exists(create.selectOne().from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(3)));
```

Note that in SQL, the projection of a subselect in an EXISTS predicate is irrelevant. To help you write queries like the above, you can use jOOQ's selectZero() or selectOne() DSL methods

### Performance of IN vs. EXISTS

In theory, the two types of predicates can perform equally well. If your database system ships with a sophisticated cost-based optimiser, it will be able to transform one predicate into the other, if you have all necessary constraints set (e.g. referential constraints, not null constraints). However, in reality, performance between the two might differ substantially. An interesting blog post investigating this topic on the MySQL database can be seen here: [https://blog.jooq.org/not-in-vs-not-exists-vs-left-join-is-null-mysql/](https://blog.jooq.org/not-in-vs-not-exists-vs-left-join-is-null-mysql/)

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
exists(select(asterisk()).from(BOOK))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

### All dialects

```
EXISTS {
    SELECT *
    FROM BOOK
}
```

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### 4.9.14. IN predicate

In SQL, apart from comparing a value against several values, the IN predicate can be used to create semi-joins or anti-joins. jOOQ knows the following methods on the org.jooq.Field interface, to construct such IN predicates:
A sample IN predicate might look like this:

```java
TITLE IN ('Animal Farm', '1984')
TITLE NOT IN ('Animal Farm', '1984')
```

### NOT IN and NULL values

Beware that you should probably not have any NULL values in the right hand side of a NOT IN predicate, as the whole expression would evaluate to NULL, which is rarely desired. This can be shown informally using the following reasoning:

```plaintext
-- The following conditional expressions are formally or informally equivalent
A NOT IN (B, C)
A != ANY(B, C)
A != B AND A != C

-- Substitute C for NULL, you'll get
A NOT IN (B, NULL)  -- Substitute C for NULL
A != B AND A != NULL
NULL

A good way to prevent this from happening is to use the EXISTS predicate for anti-joins, which is NULL-value insensitive. See the manual's section about conditional expressions to see a boolean truth table.

### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
val("TITLE").in(select(BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**All dialects**

```sql
'TITLE' IN (  
  SELECT BOOK.TITLE  
  FROM BOOK  
)
```

(Generated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website)
4.9.15. IN predicate (degree > 1)

The SQL IN predicate also works well for row value expressions. Much like the IN predicate for degree 1, it is defined in terms of a quantified comparison predicate. The two expressions are equivalent:

\[
R \text{ IN} [\text{IN predicate value}] = R = \text{ANY} [\text{IN predicate value}]
\]

jOOQ supports the IN predicate with row value expressions. An example is given here:

```plaintext
-- Using an IN list
(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE) IN ((1, 'A'), (2, 'B'))

-- Using a subselect
(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE) IN (SELECT T.ID, T.TITLE FROM T)
```

In both cases, i.e. when using an IN list or when using a subselect, the type of the predicate is checked. Both sides of the predicate must be of equal degree and row type.

Emulation of the IN predicate where row value expressions aren't well supported is currently only available for IN predicates that do not take a subselect as an IN predicate value.

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```plaintext
row("FIRST", "LAST").in(select(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).from(AUTHOR))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**ASE, Access, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Hana, Informix, MemSQL, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, Sybase**

\[
\text{EXISTS} \ (\text{SELECT} \ alias_1.v0, alias_1.v1
\text{FROM} \ (\text{SELECT}
\text{AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME v0,}
\text{AUTHOR.LAST_NAME v1}
\text{FROM AUTHOR})
\text{WHERE} \ alias_1
\text{AND} \ 'FIRST' = alias_1.v0
\text{AND} \ 'LAST' = alias_1.v1
\)}
\]
4.9.16. JSON predicate

The JSON predicate can be used to check if a given expression is valid JSON

```sql
SELECT 1
FROM dual
WHERE '{}' IS JSON
AND '{' IS NOT JSON
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
create.selectOne()
    .where(val("{}").isJson())
    .and(val("{").isNotJson())
    .fetch();
```

4.9.16. JSON predicate

The JSON predicate can be used to check if a given expression is valid JSON

```sql
('FIRST', 'LAST') IN (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
                        FROM AUTHOR)
```

BigQuery, DB2, Snowflake, Vertica

```
EXISTS (SELECT alias_1.v0, alias_1.v1
         FROM (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME v0,
                 AUTHOR.LAST_NAME v1
              FROM AUTHOR)
         alias_1
         WHERE ('FIRST', 'LAST') = (alias_1.v0, alias_1.v1))
```

Oracle

```
('FIRST', 'LAST') IN (SELECT AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME
                        FROM AUTHOR)
```

(!) Generated with jOOQ 3.20. **Translate your own SQL on our website**
4.9.17. LIKE predicate

LIKE predicates are popular for simple wildcard-enabled pattern matching. Supported wildcards in all SQL databases are:

- `_` (single-character wildcard)
- `%` (multi-character wildcard)

With jOOQ, the LIKE predicate can be created from any column expression as such:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE LIKE &quot;%abc%&quot;</td>
<td><code>BOOK.TITLE.like(&quot;%abc%&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE NOT LIKE &quot;%abc%&quot;</td>
<td><code>BOOK.TITLE.notLike(&quot;%abc%&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concatenating wildcards

A common practice is to concatenate wildcards to the actual expression. While concatenation is dangerous in plain SQL, it is safe when creating dynamic bind values using the DSL API:

```
-- Generated SQL is using a bind variable
TITLE NOT LIKE 'abc%

// abc might be user input
BOOK.TITLE.notLike('"" + abc + ""')
```

Escaping operands with the LIKE predicate

Often, your pattern may contain any of the wildcard characters "_" and "%", in case of which you may want to escape them. jOOQ does not automatically escape patterns in like() and notLike() methods. Instead, you can explicitly define an escape character as such:

```
TITLE LIKE '%The !%-Sign Book%' ESCAPE '!
TITLE NOT LIKE '%The !%-Sign Book%' ESCAPE '!

BOOK.TITLE.like("%The !%-Sign Book", '!
BOOK.TITLE.notLike("%The !%-Sign Book", '!
```

In the above predicate expressions, the exclamation mark character is passed as the escape character to escape wildcard characters "_" and "%", as well as to escape the escape character itself: "!!"

Please refer to your database manual for more details about escaping patterns with the LIKE predicate.

jOOQ's convenience methods using the LIKE predicate

jOOQ also provides a few convenience methods for common operations performed on strings using the LIKE predicate. Typical operations are "contains predicates", "starts with predicates", "ends with predicates", etc.

```
-- case insensitivity
LOWER(TITLE) LIKE LOWER('%abc%')
LOWER(TITLE) NOT LIKE LOWER('%abc%')

// case insensitivity
BOOK.TITLE.likeIgnoreCase("%abc%")
BOOK.TITLE.notLikeIgnoreCase("%abc%")

-- contains and similar methods
TITLE LIKE 'abc' || 'abc'
TITLE LIKE 'abc' || 'abc'
TITLE LIKE 'abc' || 'abc'

// contains and similar methods
BOOK.TITLE.contains("abc")
BOOK.TITLE.startsWith("abc")
BOOK.TITLE.endsWith("abc")
```

Note, that jOOQ escapes % and _ characters in values in some of the above predicate implementations. For simplicity, this has been omitted in this manual.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
BOOK.TITLE.like("%abc")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
4.9.18. Quantified LIKE predicate

jOOQ also provides the synthetic [NOT] LIKE ANY and [NOT] LIKE ALL operators, which can be used to (positively resp. negatively) match a string against multiple patterns without having to manually string together multiple [NOT] LIKE predicates with AND or OR (learn about other synthetic sql syntaxes). The following examples show how these synthetic predicates translate to SQL:

```sql
(TITLE     LIKE '%abc%'  OR TITLE     LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE NOT LIKE '%abc%'  OR TITLE NOT LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE     LIKE '%abc%' AND TITLE     LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE NOT LIKE '%abc%' AND TITLE NOT LIKE '%def%')
```

All corresponding Java methods `Field.like(QuantifiedSelect)` and `Field.notLike(QuantifiedSelect)` return an instance of `LikeEscapeStep`, which can be used to specify an ESCAPE clause that will be applied to all patterns in the list. For brevity the examples above don't show this.

Note that both the LIKE ANY and LIKE ALL predicates allow matching a string against an empty list of patterns. For example, in the case of LIKE ANY this is equivalent to a `1 = 0` predicate and in the case of NOT LIKE ALL this behaves like `1 = 1`.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
BOOK.TITLE.like(any(select(concat(val("%"), LANGUAGE.CD, val("%"))).from(LANGUAGE)))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, DB2, Firebird, Sybase, Teradata
Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MySQL

```
TRUE = ANY (
    SELECT (BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern)
    FROM 1
    SELECT concat('%', LANGUAGE.CD, '%') pattern
    FROM LANGUAGE
) t
```

Aurora Postgres, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, Postgres, Snowflake, YugabyteDB

```
BOOK.TITLE LIKE ANY {
    SELECT ('%' || LANGUAGE.CD || '%')
    FROM LANGUAGE
}
```

Derby, DuckDB, H2, HSQLDB, Oracle, Vertica

```
TRUE = ANY (    
    SELECT (BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern)
    FROM 1
    SELECT ('%' || LANGUAGE.CD || '%') pattern
    FROM LANGUAGE
) t
```

Hana

```
TRUE = ANY (    
    SELECT CASE
        WHEN BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern THEN TRUE
        WHEN NOT (BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern) THEN FALSE
    END
    FROM 1
    SELECT ('%' || LANGUAGE.CD || '%') pattern
    FROM LANGUAGE
) t
```

Informix

```
CAST('t' AS boolean) = ANY (    
    SELECT CASE
        WHEN BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern THEN CAST('t' AS boolean)
        WHEN NOT (BOOK.TITLE LIKE pattern) THEN CAST('f' AS boolean)
    END
    FROM 1
    SELECT ('%' || LANGUAGE.CD || '%') pattern
    FROM LANGUAGE
) t
```
### 4.9.19. NULL predicate

In SQL, you cannot compare NULL with any value using comparison predicates, as the result would yield NULL again, which is neither TRUE nor FALSE (see also the manual's section about conditional expressions). In order to test a column expression for NULL, use the NULL predicate as such:

```sql
TITLE IS NULL
TITLE IS NOT NULL
```

#### Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
BOOK.TITLE.isNull()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

#### All dialects

```sql
BOOK.TITLE IS NULL
```

<!-- UNCOMMENT ONLY ONCE -->

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---

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4.9.20. NULL predicate (degree > 1)

The SQL NULL predicate also works well for row value expressions, although it has some subtle, counter-intuitive features when it comes to inversing predicates with the NOT() operator! Here are some examples:

```
-- Row value expressions
(A, B) IS     NULL
(A, B) IS NOT NULL

-- Inverse of the above
NOT((A, B) IS     NULL)
NOT((A, B) IS NOT NULL)
```

The SQL standard contains a nice truth table for the above rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>R IS NULL</th>
<th>R IS NOT NULL</th>
<th>NOT R IS NULL</th>
<th>NOT R IS NOT NULL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>degree 1: null</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree 1: not null</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree &gt; 1: all null</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree &gt; 1: some null</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree &gt; 1: none null</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In jOOQ, you would simply use the isNull() and isNotNull() methods on row value expressions. Again, as with the row value expression comparison predicate, the row value expression NULL predicate is emulated by jOOQ, if your database does not natively support it:

```
row(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).isNull();
row(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).isNotNull();
```

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
row(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).isNull()
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, BigQuery, ClickHouse, CockroachDB, DB2, Derby, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Snowflake, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

```sql
{  
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME IS NULL
    AND AUTHOR.LAST_NAME IS NULL
}
4.9.21. OVERLAPS predicate

When comparing dates, the SQL standard allows for using a special OVERLAPS predicate, which checks whether two date ranges overlap each other. The following can be said:

```sql
-- This yields true
(DATE '2010-01-01', DATE '2010-01-03') OVERLAPS (DATE '2010-01-02' DATE '2010-01-04')

-- INTERVAL data types are also supported. This is equivalent to the above
(DATE '2010-01-01', CAST('+2 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)) OVERLAPS
(DATE '2010-01-02', CAST('+2 00:00:00' AS INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND))
```

The OVERLAPS predicate in jOOQ

jOOQ supports the OVERLAPS predicate on row value expressions of degree 2. The following methods are contained in `org.jooq.Row2`:

```java
Condition overlaps(T1 t1, T2 t2);
Condition overlaps(Field<T1> t1, Field<T2> t2);
Condition overlaps(Row2<T1, T2> row);
```

This allows for expressing the above predicates as such:

```java
// The date range tuples version
row(Date.valueOf('2010-01-01'), Date.valueOf('2010-01-03')).overlaps(Date.valueOf('2010-01-02'), Date.valueOf('2010-01-04'))

// The INTERVAL tuples version
row(Date.valueOf('2010-01-01'), new DayToSecond(2)).overlaps(Date.valueOf('2010-01-02'), new DayToSecond(2))
```

jOOQ's extensions to the standard

Unlike the standard (or any database implementing the standard), jOOQ also supports the OVERLAPS predicate for comparing arbitrary row value expressions of degree 2. For instance, (1, 3) OVERLAPS (2, 4) will yield true in jOOQ. This is emulated as such:

```sql
-- This predicate
(A, B) OVERLAPS (C, D)

-- can be emulated as such
(C <= B) AND (A <= D)
```
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```java
row(1, 3).overlaps(row(2, 4))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

All dialects

```java
{ 
  2 <= 3 
  AND 1 <= 4 
}
```

(Translated with jOOQ 3.20. Translate your own SQL on our website)

4.9.22. SIMILAR TO predicate

SIMILAR TO predicates are popular for more complex wildcard and regular expression enabled pattern matching.

Supported wildcards in all SQL databases are:

- `_`: (single-character wildcard)
- `%`: (multi-character wildcard)

With jOOQ, the SIMILAR TO predicate can be created from any column expression as such:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>SIMILAR TO '%abc%'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE NOT SIMILAR TO '%abc%'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BOOK.TITLE similarto('%abc%') |                      |
| BOOK.TITLE notsimilarto('%abc%') |                          |

Escaping operands with the SIMILAR TO predicate

Often, your pattern may contain any of the wildcard characters "_" and "%", in case of which you may want to escape them. jOOQ does not automatically escape patterns in similarTo() and notSimilarTo() methods. Instead, you can explicitly define an escape character as such:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>SIMILAR TO '%The %Sign Book%' ESCAPE '!'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE NOT SIMILAR TO '%The %Sign Book%' ESCAPE '!'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BOOK.TITLE similarto('%The %Sign Book%', '!'') |                      |
| BOOK.TITLE notsimilarto('%The %Sign Book%', '!'') |                          |

In the above predicate expressions, the exclamation mark character is passed as the escape character to escape wildcard characters "!_" and "%!", as well as to escape the escape character itself: "!!"

Please refer to your database manual for more details about escaping patterns with the SIMILAR TO predicate as well as what regular expression syntax is supported.
Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```
BOOK.TITLE.similarTo("%X%")
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

Aurora Postgres, BigQuery, CockroachDB, DuckDB, Exasol, Firebird, Postgres, Snowflake, YugabyteDB

```
BOOK.TITLE SIMILAR TO '%X%'
```

ASE, Access, Aurora MySQL, ClickHouse, DB2, Derby, H2, HSQLDB, Hana, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, MySQL, Oracle, Redshift, SQLDataWarehouse, SQLServer, SQLite, Sybase, Teradata, Trino, Vertica

/* UNSUPPORTED */

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### 4.9.23. UNIQUE predicate

The UNIQUE predicate is defined by the SQL standard, yet hardly any database implements this feature. It is a standalone predicate (much like the **EXISTS predicate**) which is used to check for uniqueness of rows returned by a given subquery. An example of an UNIQUE predicate can be seen here:

```
UNIQUE (SELECT PUBLISHED_IN FROM BOOK 
    WHERE AUTHOR_ID = 3)
```

```
NOT UNIQUE (SELECT PUBLISHED_IN FROM BOOK 
    WHERE AUTHOR_ID = 3)
```

The first example above evaluates to TRUE only if all books written by the given author were published in distinct years, whereas the second example will be TRUE if the author published at least two books within the same year.

Currently jOOQ emulates the UNIQUE predicate for all databases using an EXISTS predicate with a GROUP BY subquery wrapping the original subquery:
NULL values

Be aware that (as mandated by the SQL standard) any rows returned by the subquery having NULL values for any of the projected columns will be ignored by the UNIQUE predicate. Also, for a subquery which doesn’t return any rows (or all rows have at least one NULL value) the UNIQUE predicate evaluates to TRUE.

Dialect support

This example using jOOQ:

```sql
unique(select (BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN).from(BOOK))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:

**Aurora Postgres, Postgres, Redshift, YugabyteDB**

```sql
NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT 1 FROM {
    SELECT BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN
    FROM BOOK
  } t
  WHERE t.PUBLISHED_IN IS NOT NULL
  GROUP BY t.PUBLISHED_IN
  HAVING count(*) > 1
)
```
4.9.24. Query By Example (QBE)

A popular approach to querying database tables is called Query by Example, meaning that an "example" of a result record is provided instead of a formal query.

The translation from an example record to a query is fairly straight-forward:
- If a record attribute is set to a value, then that value is used for an equality predicate
- If a record attribute is not set, then that attribute is not used for any predicates

jOOQ knows a simple API called DSL.condition(Record), which translates a org.jooq.Record to a org.jooq.Condition:

```java
BookRecord book = new BookRecord();
book.setAuthorId(1);
book.setPublishedIn(1970);
book.setLanguageId(1);

// Using the explicit condition() API
Result<BookRecord> books1 =
    DSL.using(configuration)
    .selectFrom(BOOK)
    .where(condition(book))
    .fetch();

// Using the convenience API on DSLContext
Result<BookRecord> books2 =
    DSL.using(configuration).fetchByExample(book);
```

The latter API call makes use of the convenience API DSLContext.fetchByExample(TableRecord).

4.10. Operator precedence

jOOQ supports various operators, such as:
- **Set operators**
- **JOIN operators**
- **AND, OR, NOT**
- `=, <, >, etc.,` 
- `+,-,*,/, etc.`
- Many more

While in actual SQL, operator precedence is important (and quite vendor specific, unfortunately!), in jOOQ this topic is irrelevant, as there are always explicit parentheses imposed by the host language (Java, Kotlin, Scala), which remove all ambiguity. For example:

```
A AND B OR C -- same as (A AND B) OR C
A OR B AND C -- same as A OR (B AND C)
```

In other words, if you’re chaining methods like this:

```
A.and(B).or(C)
```

... then, you’re nesting operands from left to right like this:

```
(((A op1 B) op2 C) op3 D)
```

### 4.11. Synthetic SQL clauses

Most of the previously mentioned SQL clauses have a native representation in at least one of jOOQ’s supported SQL dialects. For example, when a function like `LPAD()` is unavailable, jOOQ produces an equivalent expression for it:

- **MySQL (native support)**
  ```sql```
  ```
  lpad('a', 10, ' ')
  ```
  ```java```
  ```
  lpad("a", 10, " ")
  ```

- **SQL Server (emulation)**
  ```sql```
  ```
  (replicate(' ', (10 - len('a'))) + 'a')
  ```
  ```java```
  ```
  lpad("a", 10, " ")
  ```

However, since a lot of SQL is emulated for dialect compatibility, nothing prevents jOOQ from supporting synthetic SQL clauses that do not have any native representation anywhere.

An example for this is the quantified like predicate, introduced in jOOQ 3.12, which would be really useful in any database:

```
(TITLE     LIKE '%abc%'  OR TITLE     LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE NOT LIKE '%abc%'  OR TITLE NOT LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE     LIKE '%abc%' AND TITLE     LIKE '%def%')
(TITLE NOT LIKE '%abc%' AND TITLE NOT LIKE '%def%')
```

In this section, we briefly list most such synthetic SQL clauses, which are available both through the jOOQ API, and through the jOOQ parser, yet they do not have a native representation in any dialect.
- **Implicit JOIN**: Implicit JOINs are implicit LEFT JOINs that are derived from to-one relationship path expressions. In order to e.g. access the COUNTRY columns from a CUSTOMER record, it is possible to write CUSTOMER.address().city().country().NAME. jOOQ will produce the necessary LEFT JOIN graph, which is much more tedious to write.

- **Relational Division**: Relational algebra supports a division operator, which is the inverse operator of the cross product.

- **SEEK clause**: The SEEK clause is a synthetic clause of the SELECT statement, which provides an alternative way of paginating other than the OFFSET clause. From a performance perspective, it is generally the preferred way to paginate.

- **SEMI JOIN and ANTI JOIN**: Relational algebra defines SEMI JOIN and ANTI JOIN operators, which do not have a representation in any SQL dialect supported by jOOQ (Apache Impala has it, though). In SQL, the EXISTS predicate or IN predicate is used instead.

- **Sort indirection**: When sorting, sometimes, we want to sort by a derived value, not the actual value of a column. Sort indirection makes this very easy with jOOQ.

- **UNIQUE predicate**: This SQL standard predicate has not yet been implemented in any SQL dialect (it is being considered for H2). An esoteric, yet occasionally useful predicate that is difficult to emulate manually using the EXISTS predicate.

### 4.12. Dynamic SQL

In most cases, **table expressions**, **column expressions**, and **conditional expressions** as introduced in the previous chapters will be embedded into different SQL statement clauses as if the statement were a static SQL statement (e.g. in a view or stored procedure):

```java
create.select(
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.concat(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME),
    count()
  .from(AUTHOR)
  .join(BOOK).on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
  .groupBy(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
  .orderBy(count().desc())
  .fetch();
```

It is, however, interesting to think of all of the above expressions as what they are: expressions. And as such, nothing keeps users from extracting expressions and referencing them from outside the statement. The following statement is exactly equivalent:

```java
SelectField<?>[] select = {
    AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.concat(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME),
    count()
};
Table<?> from = AUTHOR.join(BOOK).on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID));
GroupField[] groupBy = { AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME };
SortField<?>[] orderBy = { count().desc() };
create.select(select)
  .from(from)
  .groupBy(groupBy)
  .orderBy(orderBy)
  .fetch();
```

Each individual expression, and collection of expressions can be seen as an independent entity that can be

- Constructed dynamically
- Reused across queries
Dynamic construction is particularly useful in the case of the **WHERE clause**, for dynamic predicate building. For instance:

```java
public Condition condition(HttpServletRequest request) {
    Condition result = noCondition();
    if (request.getParameter("title") != null)
        result = result.and(BOOK.TITLE.like("%" + request.getParameter("title") + "+"));
    if (request.getParameter("author") != null)
        result = result.and(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.in(
            select(AUTHOR.ID).from(AUTHOR).where(
                AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.like("%" + request.getParameter("author") + "+")
                .or(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME .like("%" + request.getParameter("author") + "+"))
            )
        ));
    return result;
}
// And then:
create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(condition(httpRequest))
    .fetch();
```

The dynamic SQL building power may be one of the biggest advantages of using a runtime query model like the one offered by jOOQ. Queries can be created dynamically, of arbitrary complexity. In the above example, we've just constructed a dynamic **WHERE clause**. The same can be done for any other clauses, including dynamic **FROM clauses (dynamic JOINs)**, or adding additional **WITH clauses** as needed.

The above example made use of an **optional condition**, a mechanism that is explained in the following sections.

### 4.12.1. Optional conditional expressions

A key capability when creating **dynamic SQL queries** is to be able to provide optional **conditional expressions**.

```java
boolean condition = ... 
create.select(BOOK.ID)
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(condition ? BOOK.ID.eq(10) : noCondition())
    .fetch();
```

The above query produces:

```sql
-- If condition is true
SELECT book.id FROM book WHERE book.id = 10

-- If condition is false
SELECT book.id FROM book
```

The `noCondition()` expression will be ignored. If that means the clause is empty, then the entire clause will be omitted. This does not apply to clauses that project a Record type, including the **SELECT clause**, **row value expressions**, as well as function calls, in case of which a NULL value will be projected.

Some additional interactions of the `noCondition()` can be seen in the section about **TRUE and FALSE conditions**.
4.13. Plain SQL

A DSL is a nice thing to have, it feels "fluent" and "natural", especially if it models a well-known language, such as SQL. But a DSL is always expressed in a host language (Java in this case), which was not made for exactly the same purposes as its hosted DSL. If it were, then jOOQ would be implemented on a compiler-level, similar to LINQ in .NET. But it's not, and so, the DSL is limited by language constraints of its host language. We have seen many functionalities where the DSL becomes a bit verbose. This can be especially true for:

- aliasing
- derived tables
- arithmetic expressions
- casting

You'll probably find other examples. If verbosity scares you off, don't worry. The verbose use-cases for jOOQ are rather rare, and when they come up, you do have an option. Just write SQL the way you're used to!

jOOQ allows you to embed SQL as a String into any supported statement in these contexts:

- Plain SQL as a **conditional expression**
- Plain SQL as a **column expression**
- Plain SQL as a **function**
- Plain SQL as a **table expression**
- Plain SQL as a **query**

The DSL plain SQL API

Plain SQL API methods are usually overloaded in three ways. Let's look at the condition query part constructor:

```java
// Construct a condition without bind values
// Example: condition("a = b")
Condition condition(String sql);

// Construct a condition with bind values
// Example: condition("a = ?", 1);
Condition condition(String sql, Object... bindings);

// Construct a condition taking other jOOQ object arguments
// Example: condition("a = {0}", val(1));
Condition condition(String sql, QueryPart... parts);
```

Both the bind value and the query part argument overloads make use of jOOQ's plain SQL templating language.

Please refer to the org.jooq.impl.DSL Javadoc for more details. The following is a more complete listing of plain SQL construction methods from the DSL:
Apart from the general factory methods, plain SQL is also available in various other contexts. For instance, when adding a `where("a = b")` clause to a query. Hence, there exist several convenience methods where plain SQL can be inserted usefully. This is an example displaying all various use-cases in one single query:

```java
// You can use your table aliases in plain SQL fields
Field<?> LAST_NAME = field("a.LAST_NAME");

// You can alias your plain SQL fields
Field<?> COUNT1 = field("count(*) x");

// If you know a reasonable Java type for your field, you
// can also provide jOOQ with that type
Field<Integer> COUNT2 = field("count(*) y", Integer.class);

// Use plain SQL as select fields
create.select(LAST_NAME, COUNT1, COUNT2)
  .from("author a")
  .join("book b")
  .on("a.id = b.author_id")
  .where("b.title != ?", "Brida")
  .groupBy(LAST_NAME)
  .orderBy(LAST_NAME)
  .fetch();
```

Important things to note about plain SQL!

There are some important things to keep in mind when using plain SQL:
- jOOQ doesn’t know what you’re doing. You’re on your own again!
- You have to provide something that will be syntactically correct. If it’s not, then jOOQ won’t know. Only your JDBC driver or your RDBMS will detect the syntax error.
- You have to provide consistency when you use variable binding. The number of ? must match the number of variables
- Your SQL is inserted into jOOQ queries without further checks. Hence, jOOQ can’t prevent SQL injection.

4.14. Plain SQL Templating Language

The plain SQL API, as documented in the previous chapter, supports a string templating mini-language that allows for constructing complex SQL string content from smaller parts. A simple example can be seen below, e.g. when looking for support for one of PostgreSQL’s various vendor-specific operator types:

```sql
ARRAY[1,4,3] && ARRAY[2,1]
```

Such a plain SQL template always consists of two things:

- The SQL string fragment
- A set of `org.jooq.QueryPart` arguments, which are expected to be embedded in the SQL string

The SQL string may reference the arguments by 0-based indexing. Each argument may be referenced several times. For instance, SQLite’s emulation of the `REPEAT(string, count)` function may look like this:

```java
Field<Integer> count = val(3);
Field<String> string = val("abc");
field("replace(substr(quote(zeroblob((0) + 1) / 2)), 3, (0), '0', (1)")", String.class, count, string);
```

For convenience, there is also a `DSL.list(QueryPart...)` API that allows for wrapping a comma-separated list of query parts in a single template argument:

```java
Field<String> a = val("a");
Field<String> b = val("b");
Field<String> c = val("c");
// These two produce the same result:
condition("my_column IN ((0), (1), (2))", a, b, c); // Using distinct template arguments
condition("my_column IN ((0))", list(a, b, c));      // Using a single template argument
```

Parsing rules

When processing these plain SQL templates, a mini parser is run that handles things like...
- String literals
- Quoted names
- Comments
- JDBC escape sequences
- Indexed (?) or named (:identifier) bind variable placeholders

The above are recognised by the templating engine and contents inside of them are ignored when replacing numbered placeholders and/or bind variables. For instance:

```sql
query(
  "SELECT /* In a comment, this is not a placeholder: {0}. And this is not a bind variable: ? */ title AS 'title {1} ?" +
  "-- Another comment without placeholders: {2} nor bind variables: ?" +
  "WHERE title = 'In a string literal, this is not a placeholder: {3}. And this is not a bind variable: ?'"
);
```

The above query does not contain any numbered placeholders nor bind variables, because the tokens that would otherwise be searched for are contained inside of comments, string literals, or quoted names.

### 4.15. Hints

A variety of RDBMS support hints, which are vendor specific instructions to the optimiser, telling it what algorithms or meta data usage should be enforced / prevented. Typically, hints are used to enforce hash joins, nested loop joins, etc. or to enforce / prevent index access.

In most cases, you should not need to hint the optimiser, as it can be reasonably expected to make the right decisions on your behalf. But every now and then, it does not, and in those cases, hints can be useful (still, do check if your statistics are up to date, if you have all the meta data you should have, etc.)

jOOQ supports the most common hints for the following database products:

#### 4.15.1. MySQL hints

MySQL implements multiple hint syntaxes, including its own classic hints, as well as Oracle style hints, since more recent versions.

The following sections show what different types of MySQL hints are supported by jOOQ.

##### 4.15.1.1. Index hints

Numerous syntaxes exist to make or prevent MySQL from using an index to access a table or for certain operations. Unlike the more generic Oracle-style hint comment syntax, these hints are embedded in the SQL statement directly:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM BOOK USE INDEX i_book_a
```

The following methods on `org.jooq.Table` can be used for that purpose:
MySQL supports a special type of **JOIN operator** to hint at the optimiser that the JOIN order must be from left to right: The STRAIGHT_JOIN

```sql
SELECT * FROM BOOK STRAIGHT_JOIN AUTHOR
ON BOOK.AUTHOR_ID = AUTHOR.ID
```

4.15.1.3. Oracle style hints in MySQL

Since more recent versions of MySQL, **Oracle-style hints** are now also supported.

For example, this has always been possible in MySQL:

```sql
SELECT SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS field1, field2 FROM table1
```

But now, you can also use the Oracle syntax for hints:

```sql
SELECT /*+ MAX_EXECUTION_TIME(1000) */ field1, field2 FROM table1
```

4.15.2. Oracle hints

Oracle implements hints using a comment style syntax, where the multi line comment contains a special `+` token to distinguish it from an ordinary comment, e.g. `/*+HINT*/`. 
For example, the following hint tells the optimiser that the client is going to consume all the rows from the result set, as opposed to aborting the fetch after a few rows:

```sql
SELECT /*+ALL_ROWS*/ FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
```

This can be done in jOOQ using the `.hint()` clause in your SELECT statement:

```java
create.select(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .hint("/*+ALL_ROWS*/")
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .fetch();
```

Note that you can pass any string in the `.hint()` clause, including any non-hint comment if you wish to use this syntax to mark your queries. If you use that clause, the passed string will always be put in between the SELECT [DISTINCT] keywords and the actual projection list. This can be useful in other databases too, such as MySQL, for instance:

```sql
SELECT SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS field1, field2
FROM table1
create.select(field1, field2)
    .hint("SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS")
    .from(table1)
    .fetch()
```

See also Oracle-style hints in MySQL for more details.

### 4.15.3. SQL Server hints

SQL Server supports hints both on a table level as well as on a query level. Unlike Oracle-style hints, which use a special comment syntax, SQL Server hints are syntactic tokens that are part of your queries. The following sections show what different types of SQL Server hints are supported by jOOQ.

#### 4.15.3.1. WITH

The WITH hint in SQL Server is used for table level hints.

For example:

```sql
SELECT *
FROM BOOK WITH (READUNCOMMITTED)
create.selectFrom(BOOK.with("READUNCOMMITTED"))
    .fetch()
```

**Dialect support**

This example using jOOQ:

```java
selectFrom(BOOK.with("ROWLOCK, UPDLOCK"))
```

Translates to the following dialect specific expressions:
ASE, Aurora MySQL, MariaDB, MemSQL

```
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
FOR UPDATE
```

Aurora Postgres, CockroachDB, H2, HSQLDB, MySQL, Postgres, YugabyteDB

```
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
FOR UPDATE OF BOOK
```

DB2, Derby, Hana

```
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
FOR UPDATE OF ID, AUTHOR_ID, TITLE, PUBLISHED_IN, LANGUAGE_ID
```

Firebird

```
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
FOR UPDATE OF BOOK WITH LOCK
```

Informix, Oracle

```
SELECT
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
FROM BOOK
FOR UPDATE OF BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE, BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN, BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID
```
4.15.3.2. OPTION

The OPTION hint in SQL Server is used for query level hints.
For example:

```java
create.select(field1, field2)
    .from(table1)
    .option("OPTION (OPTIMIZE FOR UNKNOWN)")
    .fetch()
```

Not all of these query level hints include the OPTION keyword, which is why it must be added manually to the OPTION string in jOOQ.

4.16. SQL Parser

A full-fledged SQL parser is available from `DSLContext.parser()` and from `DSLContext.parsingConnection()` (see the manual's section about parsing connections for the latter).

4.16.1. SQL Parser API

Goal

Historically, jOOQ implements an internal domain-specific language in Java, which generates SQL (an external domain-specific language) for use with JDBC. The jOOQ API is built from two parts: The DSL
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4.16.1. SQL Parser API

and the model API where the DSL API adds lexical convenience for programmers on top of the model API, which is really just a SQL expression tree, similar to what a SQL parser does inside of any database.

With this parser, the whole set of jOOQ functionality will now also be made available to anyone who is not using jOOQ directly, including JDBC and/or JPA users, e.g. through the parsing connection, which proxies all JDBC Connection calls to the jOOQ parser before forwarding them to the database, or through the DSLContext.parser() API, which allows for a more low-level access to the parser directly, e.g. for tool building on top of jOOQ.

The possibilities are endless, including standardised, SQL string based database migrations that work on any SQLDialect that is supported by jOOQ.

Example

This parser API allows for parsing an arbitrary SQL string fragment into a variety of jOOQ API elements:

- `Parser.parse(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Queries` type, containing a batch of queries.
- `Parser.parseQuery(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Query` type, containing a single query (any type of query).
- `Parser.parseResultQuery(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.ResultQuery` type, containing a single result query (SELECT or other).
- `Parser.parseSelect(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Select` type, containing a single SELECT query.
- `Parser.parseStatement(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Statement` type, containing a single procedural statement.
- `Parser.parseTable(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Table` type, containing a table expression.
- `Parser.parseField(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Field` type, containing a field expression.
- `Parser.parseRow(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Row` type, containing a row expression.
- `Parser.parseCondition(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Condition` type, containing a condition expression.
- `Parser.parseName(String)`: This produces the `org.jooq.Name` type, containing a name expression.

See this blog post for more information about the various jOOQ types.

The parser is able to parse any unspecified dialect to produce a jOOQ representation of the SQL expression, for instance:

```java
ResultQuery<?> query =
    DSL.using(configuration).
    .parser().
    .parseResultQuery("SELECT * FROM (VALUES (1, 'a'), (2, 'b')) t(a, b)\n    
    The above SQL query is valid standard SQL and runs out of the box on PostgreSQL and SQL Server, among others. The jOOQ ResultQuery that is generated from this SQL string, however, will also work on any other database, as jOOQ can emulate the two interesting SQL features being used here:

- The `VALUES()` constructor
- The derived column list syntax (aliasing table and columns in one go)

The query might be rendered as follows on the H2 database, which supports VALUES(), but not derived column lists:
4.16.2. SQL Parser CLI

The Parser API can be used as a translator between source and target dialects programmatically, as we've seen in the previous section about the parser API. This functionality can also usefully be accessed on the command line as shown below:

$ java -cp jooq-3.12.4.jar:reactive-streams-1.0.2.jar org.jooq.ParserCLI -h
Usage:
- -f / --formatted Format output SQL
- -h / --help Display this help
- -k / --keyword <RenderKeywordStyle> Specify the output keyword style (org.jooq.conf.RenderKeywordStyle)
- -i / --identifier <RenderNameStyle> Specify the output identifier style (org.jooq.conf.RenderNameStyle)
- -F / --from-dialect <SQLDialect> Specify the input dialect (org.jooq.SQLDialect)
- -T / --to-dialect <SQLDialect> Specify the output dialect (org.jooq.SQLDialect)
- -s / --sql <String> Specify the input SQL string
- -I / --interactive Enter interactive mode

$ java -cp jooq-3.12.4.jar:reactive-streams-1.0.2.jar org.jooq.ParserCLI -T ORACLE -s "SELECT substring('abcde', 2, 3)"
select substr('abcde', 2, 3) from dual;

Windows users: Please replace ; by , in the above examples.

Another way to use this API is the https://www.jooq.org/translate website.
4.16.3. SQL translator

The SQL parser can be used as a SQL translator, as shown in action on our website: https://www.jooq.org/translate, or via the SQL parser CLI. The fact that translation happens is just an emerging feature of combining:

- The parser API to parse a SQL string into the jOOQ query object model API
- Using jOOQ to render the query object model again into a SQL string.

The simplest example is this one:

```
System.out.println(create.parser().parse("SELECT 1").toString());
```

This will parse the generic SQL string SELECT 1, and render it according to the configured Configuration, SQLDialect, Settings, etc.

4.16.4. SQL Parser Grammar

The existing implementation of the SQL parser is a hand-written, recursive descent parser. There are great advantages of this approach over formal grammar-based, generated parsers (e.g. by using ANTLR). These advantages are, among others:

- They can be tuned easily for performance
- They are very simple and easy to maintain
- It's easy to implement corner cases of the grammar, which might require context (that's a big plus with SQL)
- It's the easiest way to bind a grammar to an existing backing expression tree implementation (which is what jOOQ really is)

Nevertheless, there is a grammar available for documentation purposes and it is included in the manual here:

The diagrams have been created with the neat RRDiagram library by Christopher Deckers.

4.17. Names and identifiers

Various SQL objects columns or tables can be referenced using names (often also called identifiers). SQL dialects differ in the way they understand names, syntactically. The differences include:

- The permitted characters to be used in "unquoted" names
- The permitted characters to be used in "quoted" names
- The name quoting characters (e.g. "double quotes", `backticks`, or [brackets]) (e.g. "double quotes", `backticks`, or [brackets])
- The standard case for case-insensitive ("unquoted") names
For the above reasons, and also to prevent an additional SQL injection risk where names might contain SQL code, jOOQ by default quotes all names in generated SQL to be sure they match what is really contained in your database. This means that the following names will be rendered:

```
-- Unquoted name
AUTHOR.TITLE
-- MariaDB, MySQL
'AUTHOR'.TITLE
-- MS Access, SQL Server, Sybase ASE, Sybase SQL Anywhere
[AUTHOR].[TITLE]
-- All the others, including the SQL standard
"AUTHOR"."TITLE"
```

Note that you can influence jOOQ's name rendering behaviour through custom settings, if you prefer another name style to be applied.

Creating custom names

Custom, qualified or unqualified names can be created very easily using the `DSL.name()` constructor:

```
// Unqualified name
Name name = name("TITLE");
// Qualified name
Name name = name("AUTHOR", "TITLE");
```

Such names can be used as standalone QueryParts, or as DSL entry point for SQL expressions, like:

- Common table expressions to be used with the WITH clause
- Window specifications to be used with the WINDOW clause

More details about how to use names / identifiers to construct such expressions can be found in the relevant sections of the manual.

4.18. Bind values and parameters

Bind values are used in SQL / JDBC for various reasons. Among the most obvious ones are:

- Protection against SQL injection. Instead of inlining values possibly originating from user input, you bind those values to your prepared statement and let the JDBC driver / database take care of handling security aspects.
- Increased speed. Advanced databases such as Oracle can keep execution plans of similar queries in a dedicated cache to prevent hard-parsing your query again and again. In many cases, the actual value of a bind variable does not influence the execution plan, hence it can be reused. Preparing a statement will thus be faster
- On a JDBC level, you can also reuse the SQL string and prepared statement object instead of constructing it again, as you can bind new values to the prepared statement. jOOQ currently does not cache prepared statements, internally.

The following sections explain how you can introduce bind values in jOOQ, and how you can control the way they are rendered and bound to SQL.
4.18.1. Indexed parameters

JDBC only knows indexed bind values. A typical example for using bind values with JDBC is this:

```java
try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE ID = ? AND TITLE = ?") { 
    // bind values to the above statement for appropriate indexes
    stmt.setInt(1, 5);
    stmt.setString(2, "Animal Farm");
    stmt.executeQuery();
})
```

With dynamic SQL, keeping track of the number of question marks and their corresponding index may turn out to be hard. jOOQ abstracts this and lets you provide the bind value right where it is needed. A trivial example is this:

```java
create.select().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(5)).and(BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm")).fetch();
```

Note the using of `DSL.val()` to explicitly create an indexed bind value. You don't have to worry about that index. When the query is rendered, each bind value will render a question mark. When the query binds its variables, each bind value will generate the appropriate bind value index.

Extract bind values from a query

Should you decide to run the above query outside of jOOQ, using your own `java.sql.PreparedStatement`, you can do so as follows:

```java
Select<?> select = create.select().from(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(5)).and(BOOK.TITLE.eq("Animal Farm"));
```

For more details about jOOQ's internals, see the manual's section about QueryParts.

4.18.2. Named parameters

Some SQL access abstractions that are built on top of JDBC, or some that bypass JDBC may support named parameters. jOOQ allows you to give names to your parameters as well, although those names are not rendered to SQL strings by default. Here is an example of how to create named parameters using the `org.jooq.Param` type:
// Create a query with a named parameter. You can then use that name for accessing the parameter again
Query query1 = create.select().from(AUTHOR).where(LAST_NAME.eq(param("lastName", "Poe")));
Param<?> param1 = query.getParam("lastName");

// Or, keep a reference to the typed parameter in order not to lose the <T> type information:
Param<String> param2 = param("lastName", "Poe");
Query query2 = create.select().from(AUTHOR).where(LAST_NAME.eq(param2));

The org.jooq.Query interface also allows for setting new bind values directly, without accessing the Param type:

Query query1 = create.select().from(AUTHOR).where(LAST_NAME.eq("Poe"));
query1.bind(1, "Orwell");

// Or, with named parameters
Query query2 = create.select().from(AUTHOR).where(LAST_NAME.eq(param("lastName", "Poe")));
query2.bind("lastName", "Orwell");

In order to actually render named parameter names in generated SQL, use the DSLContext.renderNamedParams() method:

-- The named bind variable can be rendered
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE LAST_NAME = :lastName

create.renderNamedParams(
create.select()
 .from(AUTHOR)
 .where(LAST_NAME.eq(
 param("lastName", "Poe"))));

4.18.3. Inlined parameters

Sometimes, you may wish to avoid rendering bind variables while still using custom values in SQL. Some example reasons can be seen in this blog post. jOOQ refers to that as "inlined" bind values. When bind values are inlined, they render the actual value in SQL rather than a JDBC question mark. Bind value inlining can be achieved in several ways:

- Globally, by using the Settings and setting the org.jooq.conf.StatementType to STATIC_STATEMENT. This will inline all bind values for SQL statements rendered from such a Configuration.
- Per query locally, by using the Query.getSQL(ParamType) method.
- Per QueryPart locally, by using any of the DSL.inlined(Condition), DSL.inlined(Field), DSL.inlined(QueryPart), or DSL.inlined(Statement) wrapper methods.
- Per value locally, by using DSL.inline() methods.

In all cases, your inlined bind values will be properly escaped to avoid SQL syntax errors and SQL injection. Some examples:
4.18.4. SQL injection

SQL injection is serious

SQL injection is a serious problem that needs to be taken care of thoroughly. A single vulnerability can be enough for an attacker to dump your whole database, and potentially seize your database server. We've blogged about the severity of this threat on the jOOQ blog.

SQL injection happens because a programming language (SQL) is used to dynamically create arbitrary server-side statements based on user input. Programmers must take lots of care not to mix the language parts (SQL) with the user input (bind variables).

SQL injection in jOOQ

With jOOQ, SQL is usually created via a type safe, non-dynamic Java abstract syntax tree, where bind variables are a part of that abstract syntax tree. It is not possible to expose SQL injection vulnerabilities this way.

However, jOOQ offers convenient ways of introducing plain SQL strings in various places of the jOOQ API (which are annotated using org.jooq.PlainSQL since jOOQ 3.6). While jOOQ's API allows you to specify bind values for use with plain SQL, you're not forced to do that. For instance, both of the following queries will lead to the same, valid result:

```java
// This query will use bind values, internally.
create.fetch("SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE ID = ? AND TITLE = ", 5, "Animal Farm");

// This query will not use bind values, internally.
create.fetch("SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE ID = 5 AND TITLE = 'Animal Farm'");
```

All methods in the jOOQ API that allow for plain (unescape, untreated) SQL contain a warning message in their relevant Javadoc, to remind you of the risk of SQL injection in what is otherwise a SQL-injection-safe API.
4.19. QueryParts

A `org.jooq.Query` and all its contained objects is a `org.jooq.QueryPart`. QueryParts essentially provide this functionality:

- they can **render SQL** using the `accept(Context)` method
- they can **bind variables** using the `accept(Context)` method

Both of these methods are contained in jOOQ’s internal API’s `org.jooq.QueryPartInternal`, which is internally implemented by every QueryPart.

The following sections explain some more details about **SQL rendering** and **variable binding**, as well as other implementation details about QueryParts in general.

4.19.1. SQL rendering

Every `org.jooq.QueryPart` must implement the `accept(Context)` method to render its SQL string to a `org.jooq.RenderContext`. This RenderContext has two purposes:

- It provides some information about the "state" of SQL rendering.
- It provides a common API for constructing SQL strings on the context’s internal `java.lang.StringBuilder`

An overview of the `org.jooq.RenderContext` API is given here:

```java
// These methods are useful for generating unique aliases within a RenderContext (and thus within a Query)
String peekAlias();
String nextAlias();

// These methods return rendered SQL
String render();
String render(QueryPart part);

// These methods allow for fluent appending of SQL to the RenderContext’s internal StringBuilder
RenderContext keyword(String keyword);
RenderContext literal(String literal);
RenderContext sql(String sql);
RenderContext sql(char sql);
RenderContext sql(int sql);
RenderContext sql(QueryPart part);

// These methods allow for controlling formatting of SQL, if the relevant Setting is active
RenderContext formatNewLine();
RenderContext formatSeparator();
RenderContext formatIndentStart();
RenderContext formatIndentStart(int indent);
RenderContext formatIndentLockStart();
RenderContext formatIndentEnd();
RenderContext formatIndentEnd(int indent);
RenderContext formatIndentLockEnd();

// These methods control the RenderContext’s internal state
boolean inline();
RenderContext inline(boolean inline);
boolean qualify();
RenderContext qualify(boolean qualify);
boolean namedParams();
RenderContext namedParams(boolean renderNamedParams);
CastMode castMode();
RenderContext castMode(CastMode mode);
Boolean cast();
RenderContext castModeSome(SQLDialect... dialects);
```
The following additional methods are inherited from a common `org.jooq.Context`, which is shared among `org.jooq.RenderContext` and `org.jooq.BindContext`:

```java
// These methods indicate whether fields or tables are being declared (MY_TABLE AS MY_ALIAS) or referenced (MY_ALIAS)
boolean declareFields();
Context declareFields(boolean declareFields);
Context declareTables(boolean declareTables);

// These methods indicate whether a top-level query is being rendered, or a subquery
boolean subquery();
Context subquery(boolean subquery);

// These methods provide the bind value indices within the scope of the whole Context (and thus of the whole Query)
int nextIndex();
int peekIndex();
```

### An example of rendering SQL

A simple example can be provided by checking out jOOQ's internal representation of a (simplified) `CompareCondition`. It is used for any `org.jooq.Condition` comparing two fields as for example the `AUTHOR.ID = BOOK.AUTHOR_ID` condition here:

```sql
FROM AUTHOR
JOIN BOOK ON AUTHOR.ID = BOOK.AUTHOR_ID
```

This is how jOOQ renders such a condition (simplified example):

```java
@Override
public final void accept(Context<?> context) {
    // The CompareCondition delegates rendering of the Fields to the Fields
    // themselves and connects them using the Condition's comparator operator:
    context.visit(field1)
        .sql("\n"
        .keyword(comparator.toSQL())
        .sql("\n"
        .visit(field2);
}
```

See the manual's sections about [custom QueryParts](#) and [plain SQL QueryParts](#) to learn about how to write your own query parts in order to extend jOOQ.

### 4.19.2. Declaration vs reference

A few types of `org.jooq.QueryPart` render different SQL depending on the context in which they are being rendered. The context is whether:

- The object is being declared
- The object is being referenced

A simple example is the aliasing of `tables` and `columns`. For example:

```java
// Alias the table BOOK
Book b = BOOK.as("B");

// Use the alias as a reference
create.select(b.ID)
    .fetch();

// Use the alias as a declaration
    .from(b)
    .fetch();
```
In the above example, when referencing the table alias, jOOQ renders the alias only, i.e. B. When declaring the table alias, jOOQ renders both the original table and its alias, i.e. BOOK as B.

While it may appear useful to occasionally enter in a third rendering mode, which renders the original table BOOK only, ignoring the alias, this isn’t what is happening. If you want to access the original table (or column) reference, just keep a reference to that in your code, instead.

Types that expose this behaviour

The following types of org.jooq.QueryPart expose this kind of context sensitive rendering behaviour:

- org.jooq.Table: Table expressions can be aliased tables which can be declared in the FROM clause, or similar clauses of other statements.
- org.jooq.Field: Field expressions can be aliased columns which can be declared in the SELECT clause, or the RETURNING clauses of various statements.
- org.jooq.CommonTableExpression: Common table expressions can be declared in the WITH clause of various statements.
- org.jooq.WindowDefinition: Window definitions can be declared in the WINDOW clause of the SELECT statement.

4.19.3. Pretty printing SQL

(!) Did you know you can pretty print arbitrary SQL with our translator at https://www.jooq.org/translate?

As mentioned in the previous chapter about SQL rendering, there are some elements in the org.jooq.RenderContext that are used for formatting / pretty-printing rendered SQL. In order to obtain pretty-printed SQL, just use the following custom settings:

```java
// Create a DSLContext that will render "formatted" SQL
DSLContext pretty = DSL.using(dialect, new Settings().withRenderFormatted(true));
```

And then, use the above DSLContext to render pretty-printed SQL:

```java
select
  "TEST"."AUTHOR"."LAST_NAME",
  count(*) "c"
from "TEST"."BOOK"
join "TEST"."AUTHOR"
on "TEST"."BOOK"."AUTHOR_ID" = "TEST"."AUTHOR"."ID"
where "TEST"."BOOK"."TITLE" <> '1984'
group by "TEST"."AUTHOR"."LAST_NAME"
having count(*) = 2
String sql = pretty.select("AUTHOR.LAST_NAME", count().as("c"))
  .from("BOOK")
  .join("AUTHOR")
  .on("BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID)")
  .where("BOOK.TITLE.ne('1984')")
  .groupBy("AUTHOR.LAST_NAME")
  .having(count().eq(2))
  .getSQL();
```

The section about ExecuteListeners shows an example of how such pretty printing can be used to log readable SQL to the stdout.
4.19.4. Variable binding

Every org.jooq.QueryPart must implement the accept(Context<?>) method. This Context has two purposes (among many others):

- It provides some information about the "state" of the variable binding in process.
- It provides a common API for binding values to the context's internal java.sql.PreparedStatement

An overview of the org.jooq.BindContext API is given here:

```java
// This method provides access to the PreparedStatement to which bind values are bound
PreparedStatement statement();
// These methods provide convenience to delegate variable binding
BindContext bind(QueryPart part) throws DataAccessException;
BindContext bind(Collection<? extends QueryPart> parts) throws DataAccessException;
BindContext bind(QueryPart[] parts) throws DataAccessException;
// These methods perform the actual variable binding
BindContext bindValue(Object value, Class<?> type) throws DataAccessException;
BindContext bindValues(Object... values) throws DataAccessException;
```

Some additional methods are inherited from a common org.jooq.Context, which is shared among org.jooq.RenderContext and org.jooq.BindContext. Details are documented in the previous chapter about SQL rendering.

An example of binding values to SQL

A simple example can be provided by checking out jOOQ's internal representation of a (simplified) CompareCondition. It is used for any org.jooq.Condition comparing two fields as for example the AUTHOR.ID = BOOK.AUTHOR_ID condition here:

```sql
-- [...] WHERE AUTHOR.ID = ?
-- [...]```

This is how jOOQ binds values on such a condition:

```java
@Override
public final void bind(BindContext context) throws DataAccessException {
    // The CompareCondition itself does not bind any variables.
    // But the two fields involved in the condition might do so...
    context.bind(field1).bind(field2);
}
```

See the manual's sections about custom QueryParts and plain SQL QueryParts to learn about how to write your own query parts in order to extend jOOQ.

4.19.5. Custom data type bindings

jOOQ supports all the standard SQL data types out of the box, i.e. the types contained in java.sql.Types. But your domain model might be more specific, or you might be using a vendor-specific data type, such as JSON, HSTORE, or some other data structure. If this is the case, this section will be right for you, we'll see how you can create org.jooq.Converter types and org.jooq.Binding types.
Converters

The simplest use-case of injecting custom data types is by using `org.jooq.Converter`. A Converter can convert from a database type `<T>` to a user-defined type `<U>` and vice versa. You'll be implementing this SPI:

```java
public interface Converter<T, U> {
    // Your conversion logic goes into these two methods, that can convert
    // between the database type T and the user type U:
    U from(T databaseObject);
    T to(U userObject);
    // You need to provide Class instances for each type, too:
    Class<T> fromType();
    Class<U> toType();
}
```

If, for instance, you want to use Java 8's `java.time.LocalDate` for SQL DATE and `java.time.LocalDateTime` for SQL TIMESTAMP, you write a converter like this:

```java
import java.sql.Date;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import org.jooq.Converter;
public class LocalDateConverter implements Converter<Date, LocalDate> {
    @Override
    public LocalDate from(Date t) {
        return t == null ? null : LocalDate.parse(t.toString());
    }
    @Override
    public Date to(LocalDate u) {
        return u == null ? null : Date.valueOf(u.toString());
    }
    @Override
    public Class<Date> fromType() {
        return Date.class;
    }
    @Override
    public Class<LocalDate> toType() {
        return LocalDate.class;
    }
}
```

This converter can now be used in a variety of jOOQ API, most importantly to create a new data type:

```java
DataType<LocalDate> type = DATE.asConvertedDataType(new LocalDateConverter());
```

And data types, in turn, can be used with any `org.jooq.Field`, i.e. with any column expression, including plain SQL or name based ones:

```java
DataType<LocalDate> type = DATE.asConvertedDataType(new LocalDateConverter());
// Plain SQL based
Field<LocalDate> date1 = DSL.field("my_table.my_column", type);
// Name based
Field<LocalDate> date2 = DSL.field(name("my_table", "my_column"), type);
```

Bindings

While converters are very useful for simple use-cases, `org.jooq.Binding` is useful when you need to customise data type interactions at a JDBC level, e.g. when you want to bind a PostgreSQL JSON data type. Custom bindings implement the following SPI:
public interface Binding<T, U> extends Serializable {
    // A converter that does the conversion between the database type T
    // and the user type U (see previous examples)
    Converter<T, U> converter();

    // A callback that generates the SQL string for bind values of this
    // binding type. Typically, just ?, but also ?::json, etc.
    void sql(BindingSQLContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;

    // Callbacks that implement all interaction with JDBC types, such as
    // PreparedStatement, CallableStatement, SQLOutput, SQLInput, ResultSet
    void register(BindingRegisterContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
    void set(BindingSetStatementContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
    void set(BindingSetSQLOutputContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
    void get(BindingGetResultSetContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
    void get(BindingGetStatementContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
    void get(BindingGetSQLInputContext<U> ctx) throws SQLException;
}

Below is full fledged example implementation that uses Google Gson to model JSON documents in Java
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4.19.5. Custom data type bindings

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.*;
import
import
import
import

org.jooq.*;
org.jooq.conf.*;
org.jooq.impl.DSL;
com.google.gson.*;

// We're binding <T> = JSON (or JSONB), and <U> = JsonElement (user type)
// Alternatively, extend org.jooq.impl.AbstractBinding to implement fewer methods.
public class PostgresJSONGsonBinding implements Binding<JSON, JsonElement> {
private final Gson gson = new Gson();
// The converter does all the work
@Override
public Converter<JSON, JsonElement> converter() {
return new Converter<JSON, JsonElement>() {
@Override
public JsonElement from(JSON t) {
return t == null ? JsonNull.INSTANCE : gson.fromJson(t.data(), JsonElement.class);
}
@Override
public JSON to(JsonElement u) {
return u == null || u == JsonNull.INSTANCE ? null : JSON.json(gson.toJson(u));
}
@Override
public Class<JSON> fromType() {
return JSON.class;
}
@Override
public Class<JsonElement> toType() {
return JsonElement.class;
}
};
}
// Rending a bind variable for the binding context's value and casting it to the json type
@Override
public void sql(BindingSQLContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
// Depending on how you generate your SQL, you may need to explicitly distinguish
// between jOOQ generating bind variables or inlined literals.
if (ctx.render().paramType() == ParamType.INLINED)
ctx.render().visit(DSL.inline(ctx.convert(converter()).value())).sql("::json");
else
ctx.render().sql(ctx.variable()).sql("::json");
}
// Registering VARCHAR types for JDBC CallableStatement OUT parameters
@Override
public void register(BindingRegisterContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.statement().registerOutParameter(ctx.index(), Types.VARCHAR);
}
// Converting the JsonElement to a String value and setting that on a JDBC PreparedStatement
@Override
public void set(BindingSetStatementContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
JSON json = ctx.convert(converter()).value();
ctx.statement().setString(ctx.index(), json == null ? null : json.data());
}
// Getting a String value from a JDBC ResultSet and converting that to a JsonElement
@Override
public void get(BindingGetResultSetContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.convert(converter()).value(JSON.json(ctx.resultSet().getString(ctx.index())));
}
// Getting a String value from a JDBC CallableStatement and converting that to a JsonElement
@Override
public void get(BindingGetStatementContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.convert(converter()).value(JSON.json(ctx.statement().getString(ctx.index())));
}
// Setting a value on a JDBC SQLOutput (useful for Oracle OBJECT types)
@Override
public void set(BindingSetSQLOutputContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
throw new SQLFeatureNotSupportedException();
}
// Getting a value from a JDBC SQLInput (useful for Oracle OBJECT types)
@Override
public void get(BindingGetSQLInputContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
throw new SQLFeatureNotSupportedException();
}
}

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Code generation

There is a special section in the manual explaining how to automatically tie your Converters and Bindings to your generated code. The relevant sections are:

- Custom data types for org.jooq.Converter
- Custom data type binding for org.jooq.Binding

4.19.6. Custom syntax elements

To support simple vendor specific SQL syntax extensions, jOOQ offers the plain SQL templating API. If a SQL clause is too complex to express with jOOQ or with this templating API, or you have a requirement to support different dialects, you can extend either one of the following types for use directly in a jOOQ query:

```java
// Simplified API description:
public abstract class CustomField<T> implements Field<T> {}
public abstract class CustomCondition implements Condition {}
public abstract class CustomTable<R extends TableRecord<R>> implements Table<R> {}
public abstract class CustomRecord<R extends TableRecord<R>> implements TableRecord<R> {}
```

An example for implementing a custom table and its record.

Here's an example org.jooq.impl.CustomTable showing how to create a custom table with its field definitions, similar to what the code generator is doing.

```java
public class BookTable extends CustomTable<BookRecord> {
    public static final BookTable BOOK = new BookTable();
    public final TableField<BookRecord, String> FIRST_NAME = createField(name("FIRST_NAME"), VARCHAR);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, String> UNMATCHED = createField(name("UNMATCHED"), VARCHAR);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, String> LAST_NAME = createField(name("LAST_NAME"), VARCHAR);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, Short> ID = createField(name("ID"), SMALLINT);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, String> TITLE = createField(name("TITLE"), VARCHAR);

    protected BookTable() {
        super(name("BOOK"));
    }

    @Override
    public Class<? extends BookRecord> getRecordType() {
        return BookRecord.class;
    }
}
```

An example for implementing custom multiplication.

Here's an example org.jooq.impl.CustomField showing how to create a field multiplying another field by 2.
An example for implementing vendor-specific functions.

Many vendor-specific functions are not officially supported by jOOQ, but you can implement such support yourself using CustomField, for instance. Here's an example showing how to implement Oracle's `TO_CHAR()` function, emulating it in SQL Server using `CONVERT()`:

```java
// Create a CustomField implementation taking two arguments in its constructor
class ToChar extends CustomField<String> {
    final Field<?> arg0;
    final Field<?> arg1;
    ToChar(Field<?> arg0, Field<?> arg1) {
        super("to_char", VARCHAR);
        this.arg0 = arg0;
        this.arg1 = arg1;
    }

    @Override
    public void accept(RenderContext context) {
        context.visit(delegate(context.configuration()));
    }

    private QueryPart delegate(Configuration configuration) {
        switch (configuration.family()) {
        case ORACLE:
            return DSL.field("TO_CHAR({0}, {1})", String.class, arg0, arg1);
        case SQLSERVER:
            return DSL.field("CONVERT(VARCHAR(8), {0}, {1})", String.class, arg0, arg1);
        default:
            throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Dialect not supported");
        }
    }
}
```

The above CustomField implementation can be exposed from your own custom DSL class:

```java
public class MyDSL {
    public static Field<String> toChar(Field<?> field, String format) {
        return new ToChar(field, DSL.inline(format));
    }
}
```

4.19.7. Plain SQL QueryParts

If you don't need the integration of rather complex QueryParts into jOOQ, then you might be safer using simple Plain SQL functionality, where you can provide jOOQ with a simple String representation of your embedded SQL. Plain SQL methods in jOOQ's API come in two flavours.
- method(String, Object...): This is a method that accepts a SQL string and a list of bind values that are to be bound to the variables contained in the SQL string
- method(String, QueryPart...): This is a method that accepts a SQL string and a list of QueryParts that are "injected" at the position of their respective placeholders in the SQL string

The above distinction is best explained using an example:

```java
// Plain SQL using bind values. The value 5 is bound to the first variable, "Animal Farm" to the second variable:
create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(
    "BOOK.ID = ? AND TITLE = ?",     // The SQL string containing bind value placeholders ("?")
    5,                               // The bind value at index 1
    "Animal Farm"                    // The bind value at index 2
).fetch();

// Plain SQL using embeddable QueryPart placeholders (counting from zero).
// The QueryPart "index" is substituted for the placeholder {0}, the QueryPart "title" for {1}
Field<Integer> id   = val(5);
Field<String> title = val("Animal Farm");
create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(
    "BOOK.ID = {0} AND TITLE = {1}", // The SQL string containing QueryPart placeholders ({N})
    id,                              // The QueryPart at index 0
    title                            // The QueryPart at index 1
).fetch();
```

Note that for historic reasons the two API usages can also be mixed, although this is not recommended and the exact behaviour is unspecified.

Plain SQL templating specification

 Templating with QueryPart placeholders (or bind value placeholders) requires a simple parsing logic to be applied to SQL strings. The jOOQ template parser behaves according to the following rules:

- Single-line comments (starting with -- in all databases (or #) in MySQL) are rendered without modification. Any bind variable or QueryPart placeholders in such comments are ignored.
- Multi-line comments (starting with /* and ending with */ in all databases) are rendered without modification. Any bind variable or QueryPart placeholders in such comments are ignored.
- String literals (starting and ending with ' in all databases, where all databases support escaping of the quote character by duplication as such: "", or in MySQL by escaping as such: \" (if Settings.backslashEscaping is turned on)) are rendered without modification. Any bind variable or QueryPart placeholders in such comments are ignored.
- Quoted names (starting and ending with " in most databases, with ` in MySQL, or with [ and ] in T-SQL databases) are rendered without modification. Any bind variable or QueryPart placeholders in such comments are ignored.
- JDBC escape syntax (\fn ..., \d ..., \t ..., \ts ...) is rendered without modification. Any bind variable or QueryPart placeholders in such comments are ignored.
- Bind variable placeholders (? or :name for named bind variables) are replaced by the matching bind value in case inlining is activated, e.g. through Settings.statementType == STATIC_STATEMENT.
- QueryPart placeholders ({number}) are replaced by the matching QueryPart.
- Keywords ({identifier}) are treated like keywords and rendered in the correct case according to Settings.renderKeywordStyle.

Tools for templating

A variety of API is provided to create template elements that are intended for use with the above templating mechanism. These tools can be found in org.jooq.impl.DSL.
4.19.8. Serializability

A lot of jOOQ types extend and implement the `java.io.Serializable` interface for your convenience. Beware, however, that jOOQ will make no guarantees related to the serialisation format, and its backwards compatible evolution. This means that while it is generally safe to rely on jOOQ types being serialisable when two processes using the exact same jOOQ version transfer jOOQ state over some network, it is not safe to rely on persisting serialised jOOQ state to be deserialised again at a later time - even after a patch release upgrade!

As always with Java's serialisation, if you want reliable serialisation of Java objects, please use your own serialisation protocol, or use one of the official export formats.

What types are serializable?

The only transient, non-serializable element in any jOOQ object is the `Configuration`'s underlying `java.sql.Connection`. When you want to execute queries after de-serialisation, or when you want to store/refresh/delete `Updatable Records`, you may have to "re-attach" them to a `Configuration`.

Automatically attaching QueryParts

Another way of attaching QueryParts automatically, or rather providing them with a new `java.sql.Connection` at will, is to hook into the `Execute Listener support`. More details about this can be found in the manual's chapter about `ExecuteListeners`.

4.19.9. Custom SQL transformation with VisitListener

With the `org.jooq.VisitListener` SPI, it is possible to perform custom SQL transformation to implement things like shared-schema multi-tenancy, or a security layer centrally preventing access to certain data. This SPI is extremely powerful, as you can make ad-hoc decisions at runtime regarding local or global
transformation of your SQL statement. The following sections show a couple of simple, yet real-world use-cases.

### 4.19.9.1. Example: Logging abbreviated bind values

When implementing a logger, one needs to carefully assess how much information should really be disclosed on what logger level. In log4j and similar frameworks, we distinguish between FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG, and TRACE. In DEBUG level, jOOQ's internal default logger logs all executed statements including inlined bind values as such:

```sql
Executing query : select * from "BOOK" where "BOOK."TITLE" like ?
-> with bind values : select * from "BOOK" where "BOOK."TITLE" like 'How I stopped worrying%'`n```

But textual or binary bind values can get quite long, quickly filling your log files with irrelevant information. It would be good to be able to abbreviate such long values (and possibly add a remark to the logged statement). Instead of patching jOOQ's internals, we can just transform the SQL statements in the logger implementation, cleanly separating concerns. This can be done with the following VisitListener:

```java
// This listener is inserted into a Configuration through a VisitListenerProvider that creates a public class BindValueAbbreviator extends DefaultVisitListener {
    private boolean anyAbbreviations = false;
    @Override
    public void visitStart(VisitContext context) {
        // Transform only when rendering values
        if (context.renderContext() != null) {
            QueryPart part = context.queryPart();
            // Consider only bind variables, leave other QueryParts untouched
            if (part instanceof Param<?>) {
                Param<?> param = (Param<?>) part;
                Object value = param.getValue();
                // If the bind value is a String (or Clob) of a given length, abbreviate it
                if (value instanceof String && ((String) value).length() > maxLength) {
                    anyAbbreviations = true;
                    // ... and replace it in the current rendering context (not in the Query)
                    context.queryPart(val(abbreviate((String) value, maxLength)));
                }
            } else if (value instanceof byte[]) {
                // If the bind value is a byte[] (or Blob) of a given length, abbreviate it
                if (value instanceof byte[] && ((byte[]) value).length > maxLength) {
                    anyAbbreviations = true;
                    // ... and replace it in the current rendering context (not in the Query)
                    context.queryPart(val(Arrays.copyOf((byte[]) value, maxLength)));
                }
            }
        }
    }
    @Override
    public void visitEnd(VisitContext context) {
        // If any abbreviations were performed before...
        if (anyAbbreviations) {
            // ... and if this is the top-level QueryPart, then append a SQL comment to indicate the abbreviation
            if (context.queryPartsLength() == 1) {
                context.renderContext().sql(" -- Bind values may have been abbreviated");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

If maxLength were set to 5, the above listener would produce the following log output:
The above VisitListener is in place since jOOQ 3.3 in the `org.jooq.tools.LoggerListener`.

### 4.20. Zero-based vs one-based APIs

Any API that bridges two languages / mind sets, such as Java / SQL will inevitably face the difficulty of finding a consistent strategy to solving the "based-ness" problem. Should arrays be one-based or zero-based?

Clearly, Java is zero-based and SQL is one-based, and the best strategy for jOOQ is to keep things this way. The following are a set of rules that you should remember if this ever confuses you:

**All SQL API is one-based**

When using SQL API, such as the index-based **ORDER BY clause**, or **window functions** such as in the example below, jOOQ will not interpret indexes but send them directly as-is to the SQL engine. For instance:

```sql
SELECT nth_value(title, 3) OVER (ORDER BY id)
FROM book
ORDER BY 1
```

```java
create.select(nthValue(BOOK.TITLE, 3).over(orderBy(BOOK.ID)))
    .from(BOOK)
    .orderBy(1).fetch();
```

In the above example, we're looking for the 3rd value of X in T ordered by Y. Clearly, this window function uses one-based indexing. The same is true for the ORDER BY clause, which orders the result by the 1st column - again one-based counting. There is no column zero in SQL.

**All jOOQ API is zero-based**

jOOQ is a Java API and as such, one-basedness would be quite surprising despite the fact that JDBC is one-based (see below). For instance, when you access a record by index in a jOOQ `org.jooq.Result`, given that the result extends `java.util.List`, you will use zero-based index access:

```java
Result<?> result = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .from(BOOK)
    .orderBy(1)
    .fetch();
for (int i = 0; i < result.size(); i++)
    System.out.println(result.get(i));
```

Unlike in JDBC, where `java.sql.ResultSet#absolute(int)` positions the underlying cursor at the one-based index, we Java developers really don’t like that way of thinking. As can be seen in the above loop, we iterate over this result as we do over any other Java collection.

**All JDBC API is one-based**

An exception to the above rule is, obviously, all jOOQ API that is JDBC-interfacing. E.g. when you implement a **custom data type binding**, you will work with JDBC API directly from within jOOQ, which is one-based.
4.21. SQL building in Scala

jOOQ-scala is a maven module used for leveraging some advanced Scala features for those users that wish to use jOOQ with Scala.

You can integrate it using the following dependency:

```xml
<dependency>
  <!-- Use org.jooq for the Open Source Edition
    org.jooq.pro for commercial editions with Java 17 support,
    org.jooq.pro-java-11 for commercial editions with Java 11 support,
    org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
    org.jooq.trial for the free trial edition with Java 17 support,
    org.jooq.trial-java-11 for the free trial edition with Java 11 support,
    org.jooq.trial-java-8 for the free trial edition with Java 8 support
    Note: Only the Open Source Edition is hosted on Maven Central.
    Install the others locally using the provided scripts, or access them from here: https://repo.jooq.org -->
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <!-- Scala 2.11 and 2.12 are also supported -->
  <artifactId>jooq-scala_2.13</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
```

Using Scala's implicit defs to allow for operator overloading

The most obvious Scala feature to use in jOOQ are implicit defs for implicit conversions in order to enhance the `org.jooq.Field` type with SQL-esque operators.

The following depicts a trait which wraps all fields:

```scala
/**
   * A Scala-esque representation of [link org.jooq.Field], adding overloaded
   * operators for common jOOQ operations to arbitrary fields
   */
trait SAmyField[T] extends Field[T] {
  // String operations
  // ---------------
  def ||(value : String)            : Field[String]
  def ||(value : Field[_])          : Field[String]
  // Comparison predicates
  // ----------------------
  def ===(value : T)                : Condition
  def ===(value : Field[T])         : Condition
  def !==(value : T)                : Condition
  def !==(value : Field[T])         : Condition
  def <>(value : T)                 : Condition
  def <>(value : Field[T])          : Condition
  def >(value : T)                  : Condition
  def >(value : Field[T])           : Condition
  def >=(value : T)                 : Condition
  def >=(value : Field[T])          : Condition
  def <(value : T)                  : Condition
  def <(value : Field[T])           : Condition
  def <=(value : T)                 : Condition
  def <=(value : Field[T])          : Condition
  def <=>(value : T)                : Condition
  def <=>(value : Field[T])         : Condition
}
```

The following depicts a trait which wraps numeric fields:
A Scala-esque representation of `org.jooq.Field`, adding overloaded operators for common jOOQ operations to numeric fields

```scala
trait SNumberField[T <: Number] extends SAnyField[T] {
  // Arithmetic operations
  // ---------------------
  def unary_-            : Field[T]
  def +(value : Number)  : Field[T]
  def +(value : Field[_ <: Number]) : Field[T]
  def -(value : Number)  : Field[T]
  def -(value : Field[_ <: Number]) : Field[T]
  def *(value : Number)  : Field[T]
  def *(value : Field[_ <: Number]) : Field[T]
  def /(value : Number)  : Field[T]
  def /(value : Field[_ <: Number]) : Field[T]
  def %(value : Number)  : Field[T]
  def %(value : Field[_ <: Number]) : Field[T]
  // Bitwise operations
  // ------------------
  def unary~            : Field[T]
  def &(value : T)      : Field[T]
  def &(value : Field[T]) : Field[T]
  def |(value : T)      : Field[T]
  def |(value : Field[T]) : Field[T]
  def ^(value : T)      : Field[T]
  def ^(value : Field[T]) : Field[T]
  def <<(value : T)     : Field[T]
  def <<(value : Field[T]) : Field[T]
  def >>(value : T)     : Field[T]
  def >>(value : Field[T]) : Field[T]
}
```

An example query using such overloaded operators would then look like this:

```sql
select (
  BOOK.ID * BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
  BOOK.ID + BOOK.AUTHOR_ID * 3 + 4,
  BOOK.TITLE || " abc" || " xy"
) from BOOK
leftOuterJoin (
  select (x.ID, x.YEAR_OF_BIRTH)
  from x
  limit 1
  asTable x.getName()
) on BOOK.AUTHOR_ID === x.ID
where (BOOK.ID <> 2)
or (BOOK.TITLE in ("O Alquimista", "Brida"))
fetch
```

Scala 2.10 Macros

This feature is still being experimented with. With Scala Macros, it might be possible to inline a true SQL dialect into the Scala syntax, backed by the jOOQ API. Stay tuned!
5. SQL execution

In a previous section of the manual, we've seen how jOOQ can be used to build SQL that can be executed with any API including JDBC or ... jOOQ. This section of the manual deals with various means of actually executing SQL with jOOQ.

SQL execution with JDBC

JDBC calls executable objects "java.sql.Statement". It distinguishes between three types of statements:

- java.sql.Statement, or "static statement": This statement type is used for any arbitrary type of SQL statement. It is particularly useful with inlined parameters
- java.sql.PreparedStatement: This statement type is used for any arbitrary type of SQL statement. It is particularly useful with indexed parameters (note that JDBC does not support named parameters)
- java.sql.CallableStatement: This statement type is used for SQL statements that are "called" rather than "executed". In particular, this includes calls to stored procedures. Callable statements can register OUT parameters

Today, the JDBC API may look weird to users being used to object-oriented design. While statements hide a lot of SQL dialect-specific implementation details quite well, they assume a lot of knowledge about the internal state of a statement. For instance, you can use the PreparedStatement.addBatch() method, to add a the prepared statement being created to an "internal list" of batch statements. Instead of returning a new type, this method forces user to reflect on the prepared statement's internal state or "mode".

jOOQ is wrapping JDBC

These things are abstracted away by jOOQ, which exposes such concepts in a more object-oriented way. For more details about jOOQ's batch query execution, see the manual's section about batch execution. The following sections of this manual will show how jOOQ is wrapping JDBC for SQL execution.

Alternative execution modes

Just because you can, doesn't mean you must. At the end of this chapter, we'll show how you can use jOOQ to generate SQL statements that are then executed with other APIs, such as Spring's JdbcTemplate, or Hibernate. For more information see the section about alternative execution models.
5.1. Comparison between jOOQ and JDBC

Similarities with JDBC

Even if there are two general types of Query, there are a lot of similarities between JDBC and jOOQ. Just to name a few:

- Both APIs return the number of affected records in non-result queries. JDBC: `Statement.executeUpdate()`, jOOQ: `Query.execute()`
- Both APIs return a scrollable result set type from result queries. JDBC: `java.sql.ResultSet`, jOOQ: `org.jooq.Result`

Differences to JDBC

Some of the most important differences between JDBC and jOOQ are listed here:

- **Query vs. ResultQuery**: JDBC does not formally distinguish between queries that can return results, and queries that cannot. The same API is used for both. This greatly reduces the possibility for fetching convenience methods
- **Exception handling**: While SQL uses the checked `java.sql.SQLException`, jOOQ wraps all exceptions in an unchecked `org.jooq.exception.DataAccessException`
- **org.jooq.Result**: Unlike its JDBC counter-part, this type implements `java.util.List` and is fully loaded into Java memory, freeing resources as early as possible. Just like statements, this means that users don't have to deal with a "weird" internal result set state.
- **org.jooq.Cursor**: If you want more fine-grained control over how many records are fetched into memory at once, you can still do that using jOOQ's lazy fetching feature
- **Statement type**: jOOQ does not formally distinguish between static statements and prepared statements. By default, all statements are prepared statements in jOOQ, internally. Executing a statement as a static statement can be done simply using a custom settings flag
- **Closing Statements**: JDBC keeps open resources even if they are already consumed. With JDBC, there is a lot of verbosity around safely closing resources. In jOOQ, resources are closed after consumption, by default. If you want to keep them open after consumption, you have to explicitly say so.
- **JDBC flags**: JDBC execution flags and modes are not modified. They can be set fluently on a Query
- **Zero-based vs one-based APIs**: JDBC is a one-based API, jOOQ is a zero-based API. While this makes sense intuitively (JDBC is the less intuitive API from a Java perspective), it can lead to confusion in certain cases.

5.2. Query vs. ResultQuery

Unlike JDBC, jOOQ has a lot of knowledge about a SQL query's structure and internals (see the manual's section about SQL building). Hence, jOOQ distinguishes between these two fundamental types of queries. While every `org.jooq.Query` can be executed, only `org.jooq.ResultQuery` can return results (see
the manual's section about fetching to learn more about fetching results). With plain SQL, the distinction can be made clear most easily:

```java
// Create a Query object and execute it:
Query query = create.query("DELETE FROM BOOK");
query.execute();

// Create a ResultQuery object and execute it, fetching results:
ResultQuery<Record> resultQuery = create.resultQuery("SELECT * FROM BOOK");
Result<Record> result = resultQuery.fetch();
```

5.3. Fetching

Fetching is something that has been completely neglected by JDBC and also by various other database abstraction libraries. Fetching is much more than just looping or listing records or mapped objects. There are so many ways you may want to fetch data from a database, it should be considered a first-class feature of any database abstraction API. Just to name a few, here are some of jOOQ's fetching modes:

- **Untyped vs. typed fetching**: Sometimes you care about the returned type of your records, sometimes (with arbitrary projections) you don't.
- **Fetching arrays, maps, or lists**: Instead of letting you transform your result sets into any more suitable data type, a library should do that work for you.
- **Fetching through handler callbacks**: This is an entirely different fetching paradigm. With Java 8's lambda expressions, this will become even more powerful.
- **Fetching through mapper callbacks**: This is an entirely different fetching paradigm. With Java 8's lambda expressions, this will become even more powerful.
- **Fetching custom POJOs**: This is what made Hibernate and JPA so strong. Automatic mapping of tables to custom POJOs.
- **Lazy vs. eager fetching**: It should be easy to distinguish these two fetch modes.
- **Fetching many results**: Some databases allow for returning many result sets from a single query. JDBC can handle this but it's very verbose. A list of results should be returned instead.
- **Fetching data asynchronously**: Some queries take too long to execute to wait for their results. You should be able to spawn query execution in a separate process.
- **Fetching data reactively**: In a reactive programming model, you will want to fetch results from a publisher into a subscription. jOOQ implements different Publisher APIs.

**Convenience and how ResultQuery, Result, and Record share API**

The term "fetch" is always reused in jOOQ when you can fetch data from the database. An `org.jooq.ResultQuery` provides many overloaded means of fetching data:

**Various modes of fetching**

These modes of fetching are also documented in subsequent sections of the manual.
Fetch convenience

These means of fetching are also available from `org.jooq.Result` and `org.jooq.Record` APIs

```java
// These methods are convenience for fetching only a single field, possibly converting results to another type
<T> List<T> fetch(Field<T> field);
<T> List<T> fetch(Field<? super T> field, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> List<T> fetch(int fieldIndex, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> List<T> fetch(String fieldName, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> T fetchOne(Field<T> field);
<T> T fetchOne(Field<? super T> field, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> T fetchOne(int fieldIndex, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> T fetchOne(String fieldName, Class<? extends T> type);
```

Fetch transformations

These means of fetching are also available from `org.jooq.Result` and `org.jooq.Record` APIs

```java
// These methods are convenience for fetching only a single field from a single record, possibly converting results to another type
<T> T fetchOne(Field<T> field);
<T> T fetchOne(Field<? super T> field, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> T fetchOne(int fieldIndex, Class<? extends T> type);
<T> T fetchOne(String fieldName, Class<? extends T> type);
```
// Transform your Records into arrays, Results into matrices
Object[][] fetchArrays();
Object[]   fetchOneArray();

// Reduce your Result object into maps
<K>    Map<K, R>      fetchMap(Field<K> key);
<K, V> Map<K, V>      fetchMap(Field<K> key, Field<V> value);
<K, E> Map<K, E>      fetchMap(Field<K> key, Class<E> value);
Map<Record, K> fetchMap(Field<?>[] key);
<K, V> Map<Record, V> fetchMap(Field<?>[] key, Field<V> value);
<K, E> Map<Record, E> fetchMap(Field<?>[] key, Class<E> value);

// Transform your Result object into groups
List<Map<String, Object>> fetchGroups();
Map<String, Object>       fetchOneMap();

// Transform your Result object into maps
List<Map<String, Object>> fetchMaps();
Map<String, Object>       fetchOneMap();

// Transform your Result object into groups
<List<Map<String, Object>>> fetchGroups();
Map<String, Object>       fetchOneMap();

Note, that apart from the fetchLazy() methods, all fetch() methods will immediately close underlying JDBC result sets.

5.3.1. Record vs. TableRecord

jOOQ understands that SQL is much more expressive than Java, when it comes to the declarative typing of table expressions. As a declarative language, SQL allows for creating ad-hoc row value expressions (records with indexed columns, or tuples) and records (records with named columns). In Java, this is not possible to the same extent.

Yet, still, sometimes you wish to use strongly typed records, when you know that you’re selecting only from a single table:

Fetching strongly or weakly typed records

When fetching data only from a single table, the table expression’s type is known to jOOQ if you use jOOQ’s code generator to generate TableRecords for your database tables. In order to fetch such strongly typed records, you will have to use the simple select API:

// Use the selectFrom() method:
BookRecord book = create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(1)).fetchOne();

When you use the DSLContext.selectFrom() method, jOOQ will return the record type supplied with the argument table. Beware though, that you will no longer be able to use any clause that modifies the type of your table expression. This includes:

- The SELECT clause
- The JOIN clause
Mapping custom row types to strongly typed records

Sometimes, you may want to explicitly select only a subset of your columns, but still use strongly typed records. Alternatively, you may want to join a one-to-one relationship and receive the two individual strongly typed records after the join.

In both of the above cases, you can map your `org.jooq.Record` "into" a `org.jooq.TableRecord` type by using `Record.into(Table)`.

```java
// Join two tables
Record record = create.select()
    .from(BOOK)
    .join(AUTHOR).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .where(BOOK.ID.eq(1))
    .fetchOne();

// "extract" the two individual strongly typed TableRecord types from the denormalised Record:
BookRecord book = record.into(BOOK);
AuthorRecord author = record.into(AUTHOR);

// Typesafe field access is now possible:
System.out.println("Title       : " + book.getTitle());
System.out.println("Published in: " + book.getPublishedIn());
System.out.println("Author      : " + author.getFirstName() + " " + author.getLastName();
```

5.3.2. Record1 to Record22

jOOQ's row value expression (or tuple) support has been explained earlier in this manual. It is useful for constructing row value expressions where they can be used in SQL. The same typesafety is also applied to records for degrees up to 22. To express this fact, `org.jooq.Record` is extended by `org.jooq.Record1` to `org.jooq.Record22`. Apart from the fact that these extensions of the R type can be used throughout the jOOQ DSL, they also provide a useful API. Here is `org.jooq.Record2`, for instance:

```java
public interface Record2<T1, T2> extends Record {
    // Access fields and values as row value expressions
    Row2<T1, T2> fieldsRow();
    Row2<T1, T2> valuesRow();

    // Access fields by index
    Field<T1> field1();
    Field<T2> field2();

    // Access values by index
    T1 value1();
    T2 value2();
}
```

Higher-degree records

jOOQ chose to explicitly support degrees up to 22 to match Scala's typesafe tuple, function and product support. Unlike Scala, however, jOOQ also supports higher degrees without the additional typesafety.

5.3.3. Arrays, Maps and Lists

By default, jOOQ returns an `org.jooq.Result` object, which is essentially a `java.util.List` of `org.jooq.Record`. Often, you will find yourself wanting to transform this result object into a type that corresponds more to
your specific needs. Or you just want to list all values of one specific column. Here are some examples to illustrate those use cases:

```java
// Fetching only book titles (the two calls are equivalent):
List<String> titles1 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch().getValues(BOOK.TITLE);
List<String> titles2 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch(BOOK.TITLE);
String[] titles3 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchArray(BOOK.TITLE);

// Fetching only book IDs, converted to Long
List<Long> ids1 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch().getValues(BOOK.ID, Long.class);
List<Long> ids2 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch(BOOK.ID, Long.class);
Long[] ids3 = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchArray(BOOK.ID, Long.class);

// Fetching book IDs and mapping each ID to their records or titles
Map<Integer, BookRecord> map1 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().intoMap(BOOK.ID);
Map<Integer, BookRecord> map2 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchMap(BOOK.ID);
Map<Integer, String> map3 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().intoMap(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);
Map<Integer, String> map4 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchMap(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);

// Group by AUTHOR_ID and list all books written by any author:
Map<Integer, Result<BookRecord>> group1 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().intoGroups(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID);
Map<Integer, Result<BookRecord>> group2 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchGroups(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID);
Map<Integer, List<String>> group3 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().intoGroups(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE);
Map<Integer, List<String>> group4 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchGroups(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE);
```

Note that most of these convenience methods are available both through `org.jooq.ResultQuery` and `org.jooq.Result`, some are even available through `org.jooq.Record` as well.

### 5.3.4. RecordMapper

In a more functional operating mode, you might want to write callbacks that map records from your select statement results in order to do some processing. This is a common data access pattern in Spring's JdbcTemplate, and it is also available in jOOQ. With jOOQ, you can implement your own `org.jooq.RecordMapper` classes and plug them into jOOQ's `org.jooq.ResultQuery`:

```java
// Write callbacks to receive records from select statements
List<Integer> ids =
    create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .fetch()
    .map(BookRecord::getId);

// Or more concisely, as fetch().map(mapper) can be written as fetch(mapper):
create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .fetch(BookRecord::getId);

// Or using a lambda expression:
create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .fetch(book -> book.getId());

// Or of course, the lambda could be expanded into the following anonymous RecordMapper:
create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .fetch(new RecordMapper<BookRecord, Integer>() {
        @Override
        public Integer map(BookRecord book) {
            return book.getId();
        }
    });
```

Your custom RecordMapper types can be used automatically through jOOQ's POJO mapping APIs, by injecting a `RecordMapperProvider` into your `Configuration`.

See also the manual's section about the `RecordHandler`, which provides similar features.

### 5.3.5. POJOs

Fetching data in records is fine as long as your application is not really layered, or as long as you're still writing code in the DAO layer. But if you have a more advanced application architecture, you may
not want to allow for jOOQ artefacts to leak into other layers. You may choose to write POJOs (Plain Old Java Objects) as your primary DTOs (Data Transfer Objects), without any dependencies on jOOQ's `org.jooq.Record` types, which may even potentially hold a reference to a `Configuration`, and thus a JDBC `java.sql.Connection`. Like Hibernate/JPA, jOOQ allows you to operate with POJOs. Unlike Hibernate/JPA, jOOQ does not "attach" those POJOs or create proxies with any magic in them.

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, you can configure it to generate POJOs for you, but you're not required to use those generated POJOs. You can use your own. See the manual's section about POJOs with custom RecordMappers to see how to modify jOOQ's standard POJO mapping behaviour.

(!) While POJOs don't have a connection to jOOQ API, they also don't have any notion of dirty flags and other useful record-based features. They're dumb POJOs. While some people like "clean" separation of concerns, this really isn't always necessary. It's perfectly fine to be pragmatic and mostly work with jOOQ's `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord`, even in the UI layer!

Using JPA-annotated POJOs

jOOQ tries to find JPA annotations on your POJO types. If it finds any, they are used as the primary source for mapping meta-information. Only the `jakarta.persistence.Column` annotation is used and understood by jOOQ. An example:

```java
// A JPA-annotated POJO class
public class MyBook {
    @Column(name = "ID")
    public int myId;
    // Column annotation is used and understood by jOOQ;
    @Column(name = "TITLE")
    public String myTitle;
}

// The various "into()" methods allow for fetching records into your custom POJOs:
MyBook myBook = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchAny().into(MyBook.class);
List<MyBook> myBooks = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch().into(MyBook.class);
List<MyBook> myBooks = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchInto(MyBook.class);
```

Just as with any other JPA implementation, you can put the `jakarta.persistence.Column` annotation on any class member, including attributes, setters and getters. Please refer to the `Record.into()` Javadoc for more details.

Using simple POJOs

If jOOQ does not find any JPA-annotations, columns are mapped to the "best-matching" constructor, attribute or setter. An example illustrates this:

```java
// A "mutable" POJO class
public class MyBook1 {
    public int id;
    public String title;
}

// The various "into()" methods allow for fetching records into your custom POJOs:
MyBook1 myBook = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchAny().into(MyBook1.class);
List<MyBook1> myBooks = create.select().from(BOOK).fetch().into(MyBook1.class);
List<MyBook1> myBooks = create.select().from(BOOK).fetchInto(MyBook1.class);
```

Please refer to the `Record.into()` Javadoc for more details.
Using "immutable" POJOs

If jOOQ does not find any default constructor, columns are mapped to the "best-matching" constructor. This allows for using "immutable" POJOs with jOOQ. An example illustrates this:

```java
// An "immutable" POJO class
public class MyBook2 {
    public final int id;
    public final String title;
    public MyBook2(int id, String title) {
        this.id = id;
        this.title = title;
    }
}

// With "immutable" POJO classes, there must be an exact match between projected fields and available constructors:
MyBook2 myBook = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetchAny().into(MyBook2.class);
List<MyBook2> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetch().into(MyBook2.class);
List<MyBook2> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetchInto(MyBook2.class);

// An "immutable" POJO class with a java.beans.ConstructorProperties annotation
public class MyBook3 {
    public final String title;
    public final int id;
    @ConstructorProperties({ "title", "id" })
    public MyBook3(String title, int id) {
        this.title = title;
        this.id = id;
    }
}

// With annotated "immutable" POJO classes, there doesn't need to be an exact match between fields and constructor arguments.
// In the below cases, only BOOK.ID is really set onto the POJO, BOOK.TITLE remains null and BOOK.AUTHOR_ID is ignored
MyBook3 myBook = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).from(BOOK).fetchAny().into(MyBook3.class);
List<MyBook3> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).from(BOOK).fetch().into(MyBook3.class);
List<MyBook3> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID).from(BOOK).fetchInto(MyBook3.class);
```

Please refer to the `Record.into()` Javadoc for more details.

Using proxyable types

jOOQ also allows for fetching data into abstract classes or interfaces, or in other words, "proxyable" types. This means that jOOQ will return a `java.util.HashMap` wrapped in a `java.lang.reflect.Proxy` implementing your custom type. An example of this is given here:

```java
// A "proxyable" type
public interface MyBook3 {
    int getId();
    void setId(int id);
    String getTitle();
    void setTitle(String title);
}

// The various "into()" methods allow for fetching records into your custom POJOs:
MyBook3 myBook = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetchAny().into(MyBook3.class);
List<MyBook3> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetch().into(MyBook3.class);
List<MyBook3> myBooks = create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).fetchInto(MyBook3.class);
```

Please refer to the `Record.into()` Javadoc for more details.

Loading POJOs back into Records to store them

The above examples show how to fetch data into your own custom POJOs / DTOs. When you have modified the data contained in POJOs, you probably want to store those modifications back to the database. An example of this is given here:
// A "mutable" POJO class
public class MyBook {
  public int id;
  public String title;
}

// Create a new POJO instance
MyBook myBook = new MyBook();
myBook.id = 10;
myBook.title = "Animal Farm";

// Load a jOOQ-generated BookRecord from your POJO
BookRecord book = create.newRecord(BOOK, myBook);

// Insert it (implicitly)
book.store();

// Insert it (explicitly)
create.executeInsert(book);

// or update it (ID = 10)
create.executeUpdate(book);

Note: Because of your manual setting of ID = 10, jOOQ's store() method will assume that you want to insert a new record. See the manual's section about CRUD with UpdatableRecords for more details on this.

Interaction with DAOS

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, you can configure it to generate DAOS for you. Those DAOs operate on generated POJOs. An example of using such a DAO is given here:

// Initialise a Configuration
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(SQLDialect.ORACLE);

// Initialise the DAO with the Configuration
BookDao bookDao = new BookDao(configuration);

// Start using the DAO
Book book = bookDao.findById(5);

// Modify and update the POJO
book.setTitle("1984");
book.setPublishedIn(1948);
bookDao.update(book);

// Delete it again
bookDao.delete(book);

(!) While these org.jooq.DAO types look useful for trivial operations, they quickly become less interesting as your SQL interactions grow more complex. Just like POJOs themselves, DAOS are very dumb and simple. It's perfectly fine to work with org.jooq.UpdatableRecord directly, or with SQL statements, instead!

More complex data structures

jOOQ currently doesn't support more complex data structures, the way Hibernate/JPA attempt to map relational data onto POJOs. While future developments in this direction are not excluded, jOOQ claims that generic mapping strategies lead to an enormous additional complexity that only serves very few use cases. You are likely to find a solution using any of jOOQ's various fetching modes, with only little boiler-plate code on the client side.
5.3.6. RecordMapperProvider

In the previous sections we have seen how to create `RecordMapper` types to map jOOQ records onto arbitrary objects. We have also seen how jOOQ provides default algorithms to map jOOQ records onto POJOs. Your own custom domain model might be much more complex, but you want to avoid looking up the most appropriate RecordMapper every time you need one. For this, you can provide jOOQ's `Configuration` with your own implementation of the `org.jooq.RecordMapperProvider` interface. An example is given here:

```java
DSL.using(new DefaultConfiguration()
    .set(connection)
    .set(SQLDialect.ORACLE)
    .set(
        new RecordMapperProvider() {
            @Override
            public <R extends Record, E> RecordMapper<R, E> provide(RecordType<R> recordType, Class<? extends E> type) {
                // UUID mappers will always try to find the ID column
                if (type == UUID.class) {
                    return new RecordMapper<R, E>() {
                        @Override
                        public E map(R record) {
                            return (E) record.getValue("ID");
                        }
                    };
                }
                // Books might be joined with their authors, create a 1:1 mapping
                if (type == Book.class) {
                    return new BookMapper();
                }
                // Fall back to jOOQ's DefaultRecordMapper, which maps records onto POJOs using reflection.
                return new DefaultRecordMapper(recordType, type);
            }
        })
    .selectFrom(BOOK)
    .orderBy(BOOK.ID)
    .fetchInto(UUID.class);
```

The above is a very simple example showing that you will have complete flexibility in how to override jOOQ's record to POJO mapping mechanisms.

Using third party libraries

A couple of useful libraries exist out there, which implement custom, more generic mapping algorithms. Some of them have been specifically made to work with jOOQ. Among them are:

- **ModelMapper** (with an explicit jOOQ integration)
- **SimpleFlatMapper** (with an explicit jOOQ integration)
- **Orika Mapper** (without explicit jOOQ integration)

5.3.7. Lazy fetching

Unlike JDBC's `java.sql.ResultSet`, jOOQ's `org.jooq.Result` does not represent an open database cursor with various fetch modes and scroll modes, that needs to be closed after usage. jOOQ's results are simple in-memory Java `java.util.List` objects, containing all of the result values. If your result sets are large, or if you have a lot of network latency, you may wish to fetch records one-by-one, or in small
Chunks, jOOQ supports a `org.jooq.Cursor` type for that purpose. In order to obtain such a reference, use the `ResultQuery.fetchLazy()` method. An example is given here:

```java
// Obtain a Cursor reference:
try (Cursor<BookRecord> cursor = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchLazy()) {
    // Cursor has similar methods as Iterator<R>
    while (cursor.hasNext()) {
        BookRecord book = cursor.fetchOne();
        Util.doThingsWithBook(book);
    }
}
```

As a `org.jooq.Cursor` holds an internal reference to an open `java.sql.ResultSet`, it may need to be closed at the end of iteration. If a cursor is completely scrolled through, it will conveniently close the underlying ResultSet. However, you should not rely on that.

### Fetch sizes

While using a Cursor prevents jOOQ from eager fetching all data into memory, your underlying JDBC driver may still do that. To configure a fetch size in your JDBC driver, use `ResultQuery.fetchSize(int)`, which specifies the JDBC `Statement.setFetchSize(int)` when executing the query. Please refer to your JDBC driver manual to learn about fetch sizes and their possible defaults and limitations.

### Cursors ship with all the other fetch features

Like `org.jooq.ResultSetQuery` or `org.jooq.Result`, `org.jooq.Cursor` gives access to all of the other fetch features that we've seen so far, i.e.

- **Strongly or weakly typed records**: Cursors are also typed with the `<R>` type, allowing to fetch custom, generated `org.jooq.TableRecord` or plain `org.jooq.Record` types.
- **RecordHandler callbacks**: You can use your own `org.jooq.RecordHandler` callbacks to receive lazily fetched records.
- **RecordMapper callbacks**: You can use your own `org.jooq.RecordMapper` callbacks to map lazily fetched records.
- **POJOs**: You can fetch data into your own custom POJO types.

### 5.3.8. Lazy fetching with Streams

jOOQ 3.7+ supports Java 8, and with Java 8, it supports `java.util.stream.Stream`. This opens up a range of possibilities of combining the declarative aspects of SQL with the functional aspects of the new Stream API. Much like the Cursors from the previous section, such a Stream keeps an internal reference to a JDBC `java.sql.ResultSet`, which means that the Stream has to be treated like a resource. Here’s an example of using such a stream:

```java
// Obtain a Stream reference:
try (Stream<BookRecord> stream = create.selectFrom(BOOK).stream()) {
    stream.forEach(Util::doThingsWithBook);
}
```

A more sophisticated example would be using streams to transform the results and add business logic to it. For instance, to generate a DDL script with CREATE TABLE statements from the INFORMATION_SCHEMA of an H2 database:
create.select(
    COLUMNS.TABLE_NAME,
    COLUMNS.COLUMN_NAME,
    COLUMNS.TYPE_NAME)
    .from(COLUMNS)
    .orderBy(
        COLUMNS.TABLE_CATALOG,
        COLUMNS.TABLE_SCHEMA,
        COLUMNS.TABLE_NAME,
        COLUMNS.ORIGINAL_POSITION)
    .fetch() // Eagerly load the whole ResultSet into memory first
    .stream()
    .collect(groupingBy(
        r -> r.getValue(COLUMNS.TABLE_NAME),
        LinkedHashMap::new,
        mapping(
            r -> new SimpleEntry(r.getValue(COLUMNS.COLUMN_NAME),
            r.getValue(COLUMNS.TYPE_NAME)),
            toList())))
    .forEach((table, columns) -> {
        // Just emit a CREATE TABLE statement
        System.out.println("CREATE TABLE " + table + " (");
        // Map each "Column" type into a String containing the column specification,
        // and join them using commas and newline. Done!
        System.out.println(
            columns.stream()
            .map(col -> "  " + col.getKey() + " " + col.getValue())
            .collect(Collectors.joining(",
            ")
        ));
        System.out.println(");"));

The above combination of SQL and functional programming will produce the following output:

```
CREATE TABLE CATALOGS(
    CATALOG_NAME VARCHAR
);
CREATE TABLE COLLATIONS(
    NAME VARCHAR,
    KEY VARCHAR
);
CREATE TABLE COLUMNS(
    TABLE_CATALOG VARCHAR,
    TABLE_SCHEMA VARCHAR,
    TABLE_NAME VARCHAR,
    COLUMN_NAME VARCHAR,
    ORDINAL_POSITION INTEGER,
    COLUMN_DEFAULT VARCHAR,
    IS_NULLABLE VARCHAR,
    DATA_TYPE INTEGER,
    CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH INTEGER,
    CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH INTEGER,
    NUMERIC_PRECISION INTEGER,
    NUMERIC_PRECISION_RADIX INTEGER,
    NUMERIC_SCALE INTEGER,
    CHARACTER_SET_NAME VARCHAR,
    COLLATION_NAME VARCHAR,
    TYPE_NAME VARCHAR,
    NULLABLE VARCHAR,
    IS_COMPUTED BOOLEAN,
    SELECTIVITY INTEGER,
    CHECK_CONSTRAINT VARCHAR,
    SEQUENCE_NAME VARCHAR,
    REMARKS VARCHAR,
    SOURCE_DATA_TYPE SMALLINT
);
```

5.3.9. Many fetching

Many databases support returning several result sets, or cursors, from single queries. An example for this is Sybase ASE's `sp_help` command:
The correct (and verbose) way to do this with JDBC is as follows:

```java
ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery();
// Repeat until there are no more result sets
for (;;) {
    // Empty the current result set
    while (rs.next()) {
        // ... do something with it ...
    }
    // Get the next result set, if available
    if (statement.getMoreResults()) {
        rs = statement.getResultSet();
    } else {
        break;
    }
}
// Be sure that all result sets are closed
statement.getMoreResults(Statement.CLOSE_ALL_RESULTS);
statement.close();
```

As previously discussed in the chapter about differences between jOOQ and JDBC, jOOQ does not rely on an internal state of any JDBC object, which is "externalised" by Javadoc. Instead, it has a straightforward API allowing you to do the above in a one-liner:

```java
// Get some information about the author table, its columns, keys, indexes, etc
Results results = create.fetchMany("sp_help 'author'");
```

The returned `org.jooq.Results` type extends the `List<Result<Record>>` type for backwards-compatibility reasons, but it also allows to access individual update counts that may have been returned by the database in between result sets.

## 5.3.10. Later fetching

### Using Java 8 CompletableFutures

Java 8 has introduced the new `java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture` type, which allows for functional composition of asynchronous execution units. When applying this to SQL and jOOQ, you might be writing code as follows:
The above example will execute four actions one after the other, but asynchronously in the JDK's default or common [java.util.concurrent.ForkJoinPool](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html).

For more information, please refer to the [java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture Javadoc](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/CompletableFuture.html) and official documentation.

### Using deprecated API

Some queries take very long to execute, yet they are not crucial for the continuation of the main program. For instance, you could be generating a complicated report in a Swing application, and while this report is being calculated in your database, you want to display a background progress bar, allowing the user to pursue some other work. This can be achieved simply with jOOQ, by creating an [org.jooq.FutureResult](https://jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/api/org/jooq/FutureResult.html), a type that extends [java.util.concurrent.Future](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/Future.html). An example is given here:

```java
// Spawn off this query in a separate process:
FutureResult<BookRecord> future = create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(... complex predicates ...).fetchLater();

// This example actively waits for the result to be done while (!future.isDone()) {
  progressBar.increment(1);
  Thread.sleep(50);
}

// The result should be ready, now
Result<BookRecord> result = future.get();
```

Note, that instead of letting jOOQ spawn a new thread, you can also provide jOOQ with your own [java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html):

```java
// Spawn off this query in a separate process:
ExecutorService service = // [...]
FutureResult<BookRecord> future = create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(... complex predicates ...).fetchLater(service);
```
5.3.11. Reactive Fetching

In a reactive programming model, a query will not be executed eagerly and blocking the current thread. Instead a query implements a Publisher API, such as JDK 9's `java.util.concurrent.Flow.Publisher` or the Reactive Streams Publisher API.

When using a third party reactive stream API like project reactor, jOOQ queries can easily be embedded in a Flux or Mono type, such as:

```java
List<String> authors = 
    Flux.from(create.select(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME) 
              .from(AUTHOR) 
              .map(r -> r.get(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME) + " " + r.get(AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)) 
              .collectList()) 
    .block();
```

Note that the current versions of jOOQ will still bind to the blocking JDBC API behind the scenes, when executing the above publisher. Future versions of jOOQ might channel such query executions e.g. through Spring's R2DBC.

5.3.12. ResultSet fetching

When interacting with legacy applications, you may prefer to have jOOQ return a `java.sql.ResultSet`, rather than jOOQ's own `org.jooq.Result` types. This can be done simply, in two ways:

```java
try {
    // jOOQ's Cursor type exposes the underlying ResultSet:
    ResultSet rs1 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchLazy().resultSet();

    // But you can also directly access that ResultSet from ResultQuery:
    ResultSet rs2 = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetchResultSet();

    // ...
}
```

Transform jOOQ's Result into a JDBC ResultSet

Instead of operating on a JDBC ResultSet holding an open resource from your database, you can also let jOOQ's `org.jooq.Result` wrap itself in a `java.sql.ResultSet`. The advantage of this is that the so-created ResultSet has no open connection to the database. It is a completely in-memory ResultSet:

```java
// Transform a jOOQ Result into a ResultSet
Result<BookRecord> result = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch();
ResultSet rs = result.intoResultSet();
```

The inverse: Fetch data from a legacy ResultSet using jOOQ

The inverse of the above is possible too. Maybe, a legacy part of your application produces JDBC `java.sql.ResultSet`, and you want to turn them into a `org.jooq.Result`: 

```java
```
You can also tighten the interaction with jOOQ's data type system and data type conversion features, by passing the record type to the above fetch methods:

```java
// Pass an array of types:
Result<Record> result = create.fetch(rs, Integer.class, String.class);
Cursor<Record> cursor = create.fetchLazy(rs, Integer.class, String.class);

// Pass an array of data types:
Result<Record> result = create.fetch(rs, INTEGER, VARCHAR);
Cursor<Record> cursor = create.fetchLazy(rs, INTEGER, VARCHAR);

// Pass an array of fields:
Result<Record> result = create.fetch(rs, BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);
Cursor<Record> cursor = create.fetchLazy(rs, BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE);
```

If supplied, the additional information is used to override the information obtained from the ResultSet's java.sql.ResultSetMetaData information.

### 5.3.13. Auto data type conversion

Many native SQL data types can be automatically converted from one another, such as VARCHAR to INTEGER and vice versa.

The jOOQ API also supports a variety of such auto conversions through the org.jooq.tools.Convert utility API, which implements the following rules:
null is always converted to null, or the primitive default value, or Optional.empty(), regardless of the target type.
- Identity conversion (converting a value to its own type) is always possible.
- Primitive types can be converted to their wrapper types and vice versa
- All types can be converted to String.
- All types can be converted to Object.
- All Number types can be converted to other Number types.
- All Number or String types can be converted to Boolean. Possible (case-insensitive) values for true:

  * 1
  * 1.0
  * y
  * yes
  * true
  * on
  * enabled

Possible (case-insensitive) values for false:

  * 0
  * 0.0
  * n
  * no
  * false
  * off
  * disabled

All other values evaluate to null
- All java.util.Date subtypes (java.sql.Date, java.sql.Time, java.sql.Timestamp), as well as most java.time.temporal.Temporal subtypes (java.time.LocalDate, java.time.LocalTime, java.time.LocalDateTime, java.time.OffsetTime, java.time.OffsetDateTime, as well as java.time.Instant) can be converted into each other.
- byte[] can be converted into String, using the platform's default charset
- Object[] can be converted into any other array type, if array elements can be converted, too

This auto conversion can be applied explicitly, but is also available through a variety of API, in particular anywhere a java.lang.Class reference can be provided, such as:

```java
Record record = ...
int i = record.get(0, int.class);
String s = record.get(1, String.class);
```

5.3.14. Custom data type conversion

jOOQ supports a variety of built-in data types as well as user-defined types. If you prefer your own domain types to be used with your table columns or other column expressions, you can use jOOQ's org.jooq.Converter API.
A Converter allows for two-way conversion between two Java data types T and U. By convention, the T type corresponds to the built-in type in your database whereas the U type corresponds to your own user type. The Converter API is summarised here:

```java
class Converter<T, U> extends Serializable {
  public U from(T databaseObject);
  public T to(U userObject);
  public Class<T> fromType();
  public Class<U> toType();
}
```

Such a Converter can be used in many parts of the jOOQ API. While they're most powerful when attached to generated code, you can also attach them to arbitrary expressions as follows:

```java
record IntegerWrapper(Integer wrapped) {}
DataType<Integer> t = SQLDataType.INTEGER;
// This DataType can now be used everywhere in jOOQ. It will remember how to
// convert between Integer and the user type IntegerWrapper
DataType<IntegerWrapper> u = t.asConvertedDataType(Converter.of(
  Integer.class,
  IntegerWrapper.class,
  IntegerWrapper::new,
  IntegerWrapper::wrapped
));
// For example, you can attach it to a plain SQL template:
Field<IntegerWrapper> f1 = field("ID", u);
// Or you can coerce any expression to your type:
Field<IntegerWrapper> f2 = BOOK.ID.coerce(u);
```

### 5.4. Static statements vs. Prepared Statements

With JDBC, you have full control over your SQL statements. You can decide yourself, if you want to execute a static `java.sql.Statement` without bind values, or a `java.sql.PreparedStatement` with (or without) bind values. But you have to decide early, which way to go. And you'll have to prevent SQL injection and syntax errors manually, when inlining your bind variables.

With jOOQ, this is easier. As a matter of fact, it is plain simple. With jOOQ, you can just set a flag in your `Configuration's Settings`, and all queries produced by that configuration will be executed as static statements, with all bind values inlined. An example is given here:

```java
-- These statements are rendered by the two factories:
SELECT ? FROM DUAL WHERE ? = ?
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL WHERE 1 = 1
DSLContext prepare = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE);
DSLContext inlined = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE,
  new
  Settings().withStatementType(StatementType.STATIC_STATEMENT));
prepare.select(val(1)).where(val(1).eq(1)).fetch();
inlined.select(val(1)).where(val(1).eq(1)).fetch();
```
Reasons for choosing one or the other

Not all databases are equal. Some databases show improved performance if you use `java.sql.PreparedStatement`, as the database will then be able to re-use execution plans for identical SQL statements, regardless of actual bind values. This heavily improves the time it takes for soft-parsing a SQL statement. In other situations, assuming that bind values are irrelevant for SQL execution plans may be a bad idea, as you might run into "bind value peeking" issues. You may be better off spending the extra cost for a new hard-parse of your SQL statement and instead having the database fine-tune the new plan to the concrete bind values.

Whichever aproach is more optimal for you cannot be decided by jOOQ. In most cases, prepared statements are probably better. But you always have the option of forcing jOOQ to render inlined bind values.

Inlining bind values on a per-bind-value basis

Note that you don't have to inline all your bind values at once. If you know that a bind value is not really a variable and should be inlined explicitly, you can do so by using `DSL.inline()`, as documented in the manual's section about inlined parameters.

5.5. Reusing a Query's PreparedStatement

As previously discussed in the chapter about differences between jOOQ and JDBC, reusing PreparedStatement is handled a bit differently in jOOQ from how it is handled in JDBC.

Keeping open PreparedStatement with JDBC

With JDBC, you can easily reuse a `java.sql.PreparedStatement` by not closing it between subsequent executions. An example is given here:

```java
// Execute the statement
try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT 1 FROM DUAL")) {
    // Fetch a first ResultSet
    try (ResultSet rs1 = stmt.executeQuery()) { ... }
    // Without closing the statement, execute it again to fetch another ResultSet
    try (ResultSet rs2 = stmt.executeQuery()) { ... }
}
```

The above technique can be quite useful when you want to reuse expensive database resources. This can be the case when your statement is executed very frequently and your database would take non-negligible time to soft-parse the prepared statement and generate a new statement / cursor resource.

Keeping open PreparedStatements with jOOQ

This is also modeled in jOOQ. However, the difference to JDBC is that closing a statement is the default action, whereas keeping it open has to be configured explicitly. This is better than JDBC, because the default action should be the one that is used most often. Keeping open statements is rarely done in average applications. Here's an example of how to keep open PreparedStatements with jOOQ:
The above example shows how a query can be executed twice against the same underlying `java.sql.PreparedStatement`. Notice how the Query must now be treated like a resource, i.e. it must be managed in a try-with-resources statement, or `Query.close()` must be called explicitly.

5.6. JDBC flags

JDBC knows a couple of execution flags and modes, which can be set through the jOOQ API as well. jOOQ essentially supports these flags and execution modes:

```java
public interface Query extends QueryPart, Attachable {
    // [...]  
    // The query execution timeout.  
    // ---------------------------------
    Query queryTimeout(int timeout);  
}

public interface ResultQuery<R extends Record> extends Query {
    // [...]  
    // The query execution timeout.  
    // ---------------------------------
    @Override
    ResultQuery<R> queryTimeout(int timeout);  
    // Flags allowing to specify the resulting ResultSet modes  
    // --------------------------------------------------------
    ResultQuery<R> resultSetConcurrency(int resultSetConcurrency);  
    ResultQuery<R> resultSetType(int resultSetType);  
    ResultQuery<R> resultSetHoldability(int resultSetHoldability);  
    // The buffer size for JDBC cursors  
    // ---------------------------------
    ResultQuery<R> fetchSize(int size);  
    // The maximum number of rows to be fetched by JDBC  
    // --------------------------------------------------
    ResultQuery<R> maxRows(int rows);  
}
```

Using ResultSet concurrency with ExecuteListeners

An example of why you might want to manually set a ResultSet's concurrency flag to something non-default is given here:
In the above example, your custom `ExecuteListener` callback is triggered before jOOQ loads a new Record from the `java.sql.ResultSet`. With the concurrency being set to `ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE`, you can now modify the database cursor through the standard `java.sql.ResultSet` API.

### 5.7. Using JDBC batch operations

With JDBC, you can easily execute several statements at once using the `addBatch()` method. Essentially, there are two modes in JDBC:

- Execute several queries without bind values
- Execute one query several times with bind values

#### Using JDBC

In code, this looks like the following snippet:
// 1. several queries
// ------------------
try (Statement stmt = connection.createStatement()) {
    stmt.addBatch("INSERT INTO author(id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (1, 'Erich', 'Gamma')");
    stmt.addBatch("INSERT INTO author(id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (2, 'Richard', 'Helm')");
    stmt.addBatch("INSERT INTO author(id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (3, 'Ralph', 'Johnson')");
    stmt.addBatch("INSERT INTO author(id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (4, 'John', 'Vlissides')");
    int[] result = stmt.executeBatch();
}

// 2. a single query
// -----------------
try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO author(id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (?, ?, ?)")) {
    stmt.setInt(1, 1);
    stmt.setString(2, "Erich");
    stmt.setString(3, "Gamma");
    stmt.addBatch();
    stmt.setInt(1, 2);
    stmt.setString(2, "Richard");
    stmt.setString(3, "Helm");
    stmt.addBatch();
    stmt.setInt(1, 3);
    stmt.setString(2, "Ralph");
    stmt.setString(3, "Johnson");
    stmt.addBatch();
    stmt.setInt(1, 4);
    stmt.setString(2, "John");
    stmt.setString(3, "Vlissides");
    stmt.addBatch();
    int[] result = stmt.executeBatch();
}

Using jOOQ

jOOQ supports executing queries in batch mode as follows:

// 1. several queries
// ------------------
create.batch(
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME).values(1, "Erich" , "Gamma" ),
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME).values(2, "Richard", "Helm" ),
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME).values(3, "Ralph", "Johnson" ),
    create.insertInto(AUTHOR, ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME).values(4, "John", "Vlissides")
    .execute();

// 2. a single query
// -----------------
create.batch(create.insertInto(AUTHOR, ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME ), values((Integer) null, null, null))
    .bind(1 , "Erich", "Gamma")
    .bind(2 , "Richard", "Helm")
    .bind(3 , "Ralph", "Johnson")
    .bind(4 , "John", "Vlissides")
    .execute();

When creating a batch execution with a single query and multiple bind values, you will still have to provide jOOQ with dummy bind values for the original query. In the above example, these are set to null. For subsequent calls to bind(), there will be no type safety provided by jOOQ.

5.8. Sequence execution

Most databases support sequences of some sort, to provide you with unique values to be used for primary keys and other enumerations. If you're using jOOQ's code generator, it will generate a sequence object per sequence for you. There are two ways of using such a sequence object:
Standalone calls to sequences

Instead of actually phrasing a select statement, you can also use the `DSLContext's` convenience methods:

```java
// Fetch the next value from a sequence
BigInteger nextID = create.nextval(S_AUTHOR_ID);

// Fetch the current value from a sequence
BigInteger currID = create.currval(S_AUTHOR_ID);
```

Inlining sequence references in SQL

You can inline sequence references in jOOQ SQL statements. The following are examples of how to do that:

```java
Field<BigInteger> s = S_AUTHOR_ID.nextval();
BigInteger nextID = create.select(s).fetchOne(s);

create.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
    .values(S_AUTHOR_ID.nextval(), val("William"), val("Shakespeare"))
    .execute();
```

For more info about inlining sequence references in SQL statements, please refer to the manual's section about sequences and serials.

5.9. Stored procedures and functions

Many RDBMS support the concept of "routines", usually calling them procedures and/or functions. These concepts have been around in programming languages for a while, also outside of databases. Famous languages distinguishing procedures from functions are:

- Ada
- BASIC
- Pascal
- etc...

The general distinction between (stored) procedures and (stored) functions can be summarised like this:

**Procedures**

- Are called using JDBC CallableStatement
- Have no return value
- Usually support OUT parameters
Functions

- Can be used in SQL statements
- Have a return value
- Usually don't support OUT parameters

Exceptions to these rules

- DB2, H2, and HSQLDB don't allow for JDBC escape syntax when calling functions. Functions must be used in a SELECT statement
- H2 only knows functions (without OUT parameters)
- Oracle functions may have OUT parameters
- Oracle knows functions that must not be used in SQL statements for transactional reasons
- Postgres only knows functions (with all features combined). OUT parameters can also be interpreted as return values, which is quite elegant/surprising, depending on your taste
- The Sybase jconn3 JDBC driver doesn't handle null values correctly when using the JDBC escape syntax on functions

In general, it can be said that the field of routines (procedures / functions) is far from being standardised in modern RDBMS even if the SQL:2008 standard specifies things quite well. Every database has its ways and JDBC only provides little abstraction over the great variety of procedures / functions implementations, especially when advanced data types such as cursors / UDT's / arrays are involved.

To simplify things a little bit, jOOQ handles both procedures and functions the same way, using a more general `org.jooq.Routine` type.

Using jOOQ for standalone calls to stored procedures and functions

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, it will generate `org.jooq.Routine` objects for you. Let's consider the following example:

```sql
-- Check whether there is an author in AUTHOR by that name and get his ID
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE author_exists (author_name VARCHAR2, result OUT NUMBER, id OUT NUMBER);
```

The generated artefacts can then be used as follows:

```java
// Make an explicit call to the generated procedure object:
AuthorExists procedure = new AuthorExists();
procedure.setAuthorName("Paulo");
procedure.execute(configuration);

// All IN and IN OUT parameters generate setters
procedure.setAuthorName("Paulo");
procedure.execute(configuration);

// All OUT and IN OUT parameters generate getters
assertEquals(new BigDecimal("1"), procedure.getResult());
assertEquals(new BigDecimal("2"), procedure.getId());
```

But you can also call the procedure using a generated convenience method in a global Routines class:
For more details about code generation for procedures, see the manual's section about procedures and code generation.

Inlining stored function references in SQL

Unlike procedures, functions can be inlined in SQL statements to generate column expressions or table expressions, if you're using unnesting operators. Assume you have a function like this:

```sql
-- Check whether there is an author in AUTHOR by that name and get his ID
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION author_exists (author_name VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER;
```

The generated artefacts can then be used as follows:

```sql
-- This is the rendered SQL
SELECT AUTHOR_EXISTS('Paulo') FROM DUAL
```

For more info about inlining stored function references in SQL statements, please refer to the manual's section about user-defined functions.

5.9.1. Oracle Packages

Oracle uses the concept of a PACKAGE to group several procedures/functions into a sort of namespace. The SQL 92 standard talks about "modules", to represent this concept, even if this is rarely implemented as such. This is reflected in jOOQ by the use of Java sub-packages in the source code generation destination package. Every Oracle package will be reflected by

- A Java package holding classes for formal Java representations of the procedure/function in that package
- A Java class holding convenience methods to facilitate calling those procedures/functions

Apart from this, the generated source code looks exactly like the one for standalone procedures/functions.

For more details about code generation for procedures and packages see the manual's section about procedures and code generation.

5.9.2. Oracle member procedures

Oracle UDTs can have object-oriented structures including member functions and procedures. With Oracle, you can do things like this:
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE u_author_type AS OBJECT {
    id NUMBER(7),
    first_name VARCHAR2(50),
    last_name VARCHAR2(50),
    -- The type body is omitted for the example
    MEMBER PROCEDURE LOAD,
    MEMBER FUNCTION countBooks RETURN NUMBER
}

These member functions and procedures can simply be mapped to Java methods:

```java
// Create an empty, attached UDT record from the DSLContext
UAuthorType author = create.newRecord(U_AUTHOR_TYPE);

// Set the author ID and load the record using the LOAD procedure
author.setId(1);
author.load();
```

For more details about code generation for UDTs see the manual's section about user-defined types and code generation.

5.10. Exporting to XML, CSV, JSON, HTML, Text, Charts

If you are using jOOQ for scripting purposes or in a slim, unlayered application server, you might be interested in using jOOQ's exporting functionality (see also the importing functionality). You can export any Result<Record> into the formats discussed in the subsequent chapters of the manual.

5.10.1. Exporting XML

```java
// Fetch books and format them as XML
String xml = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatXML();
```

The above query will result in an XML document looking like the following one:

```xml
<result xmlns="http://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-export-3.10.0.xsd">
<fields>
    <field schema="TEST" table="BOOK" name="ID" type="INTEGER"/>
    <field schema="TEST" table="BOOK" name="AUTHOR_ID" type="INTEGER"/>
    <field schema="TEST" table="BOOK" name="TITLE" type="VARCHAR"/>
</fields>
<records>
    <record>
        <value field="ID">1</value>
        <value field="AUTHOR_ID">1</value>
        <value field="TITLE">1984</value>
    </record>
    <record>
        <value field="ID">2</value>
        <value field="AUTHOR_ID">1</value>
        <value field="TITLE">Animal Farm</value>
    </record>
</records>
</result>
```

The same result as an `org.w3c.dom.Document` can be obtained using the Result.intoXML() method:
// Fetch books and format them as XML
Document xml = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().intoXML();

See the XSD schema definition here, for a formal definition of the XML export format:
https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-export-3.10.0.xsd

5.10.2. Exporting CSV

// Fetch books and format them as CSV
String csv = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatCSV();

The above query will result in a CSV document looking like the following one:

ID,AUTHOR_ID,TITLE
1,1,1984
2,1,Animal Farm

In addition to the standard behaviour, you can also specify a separator character, as well as a special string to represent NULL values (which cannot be represented in standard CSV):

// Use ';' as the separator character
String csv = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatCSV(';');

// Specify "{null}" as a representation for NULL values
String csv = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatCSV(';','{"null"}');

5.10.3. Exporting JSON

// Fetch books and format them as JSON
String json = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatJSON();

The above query will result in a JSON document looking like the following one:

{"fields": ["schema":"schema-1","table":"table-1","name":"field-1","type":"type-1"],
 {"schema":"schema-2","table":"table-2","name":"field-2","type":"type-2"},
 ...,
 {"schema":"schema-n","table":"table-n","name":"field-n","type":"type-n"],
 "records": [ [value-1-1,value-1-2,...,value-1-n],
 [value-2-1,value-2-2,...,value-2-n] ]}

Note: This format has been modified in jOOQ 2.6.0 and 3.7.0

5.10.4. Exporting HTML

// Fetch books and format them as HTML
String html = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().formatHTML();
The above query will result in an HTML document looking like the following one

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>AUTHOR_ID</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Animal Farm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

5.10.5. Exporting Text

```java
// Fetch books and format them as text
String text = create.selectFrom(BOOK).fetch().format();
```

The above query will result in a text document looking like the following one

```
+---+---------+-----------+
| ID|AUTHOR_ID|TITLE      |
+---+---------+-----------+
|  1|        1|1984       |
|  2|        1|Animal Farm|
+---+---------+-----------+
```

A simple text representation can also be obtained by calling toString() on a Result object. See also the manual's section about DEBUG logging

5.10.6. Exporting Charts

```java
// Count books per book store and format them as charts
String chart = create.select(
    BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_STORE_NAME,
    count(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_ID).as("books")
).from(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE)
 .groupBy(BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.BOOK_STORE_NAME)
 .fetch()
 .formatChart();
```

When formatted, the result is this:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOOK_STORE_NAME</th>
<th>books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buchhandlung im Volkshaus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Libris</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orell Füssli</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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And the chart will be looking like the following one

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buchhandlung im Volkshaus</th>
<th>Ex Libris</th>
<th>Orell Füssli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

It is possible to specify a variety of `org.jooq.ChartFormat` formatting specifications, such as the width, height, display type (default, stacked, 100% stacked), the column index of the category and value columns, etc.

5.11. Importing data

jOOQ's loader API can be used to import tabular data into a table from a variety of data sources. It offers a simplified API to solve common data import challenges such as:

- Mapping different data sources, like CSV, JSON, XML, records to SQL tables
- Specifying behaviour when duplicate keys are encountered
- Fine tuning batch, bulk, and commit sizes
- Error handling

5.11.1. The Loader API

The loader API is implemented like any other DSL statement in jOOQ, following a few steps:

```java
create.loadInto(TARGET_TABLE)
  .[options]
  .[source and source to target mapping]
  .[listeners]
  .[execution and error handling]
```

For example:
create.loadInto(BOOK)

// Options
  .onDuplicateKeyError()
  .bulkAll()
  .batchAll()
  .commitAll()

// Source and source to target mapping
  .loadCSV(inputStream)
  .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)

// Listeners
  .onRow(ctx -> { /* ... */ })

// Execution and error handling
  .execute()
  .errors()
  .forEach(e -> { /* ... */ });

See the following sections for details about each step:

- Import options
- Import data sources
- Import listeners
- Import result and error handling

5.11.2. Import options

Prior to specifying data sources, data source independent loading options can be specified. These include throttling, duplicate handling, and error handling:

5.11.2.1. Throttling

When importing large data sets, it may be beneficial to explicitly define the optimal size for each:

- Bulk size: The number of rows that are sent to the server in one SQL statement. Defaults to 1.
- Batch size: The number of statements that are sent to the server in one JDBC statement batch. Defaults to 1.
- Commit size: The number of statement batches that are committed in one transaction. Defaults to 1.

All of the three types of throttling can be combined.

Not all RDBMS offer the same optimisation capabilities. Please refer to your database manual to learn how these tuning capabilities may affect your data import performance. Also, actual measurements may help improve these numbers. Do not optimise prematurely, or based on assumptions. Always measure if your optimisation has the desired effect!

The bulk size

Bulk data processing is important in SQL, which is a set based language. It is possible to express bulk INSERT statements as well with \texttt{INSERT .. VALUES} or \texttt{INSERT .. SELECT}. Sophisticated RDBMS may use these statements to improve the disk block allocation process, because if an INSERT statement has more than 1 row, the optimiser knows better how much space will be needed to store the incoming
data. This approach also helps "clustering" inserted data (keeping data that is inserted at the same time in local disk block "clusters"), which may be beneficial if the same data is also frequently read, later on. While the benefit may be marginal on SSDs or other random access disks, it may be significant on HDDs.

There are 3 possible, mutually exclusive configurations of specifying the bulk size:

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .bulkAll()
    .bulkAfter(32)
    .bulkNone()
    .loadCSV(inputStream)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

The batch size

Batch data processing allows for reducing the network traffic overhead, because it allows the JDBC driver to buffer bind values for several subsequent statement executions and send them all in one go.

There are 3 possible, mutually exclusive configurations of specifying the batch size:

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .batchAll()
    .batchAfter(32)
    .batchNone()
    .loadCSV(inputStream)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

The commit size

Committing a transaction can be a costly operation if done too often, or not often enough. If there are too many commits, this can lead to a lot of logging overhead on the server. If a too many changes are left uncommitted for too long, there may be too much locking in 2PL transaction models, or log contention in MVCC transaction models. An empirically discovered, optimal commit size that leads to committing e.g. 1000 rows (or 10000, or 100, please measure what works best for you) may produce best results.

There are 3 possible, mutually exclusive configurations of specifying the commit size:

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .commitAll()
    .commitAfter(32)
    .commitEach()
    .commitNone()
    .loadCSV(inputStream)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```
5.11.2.2. Duplicate handling

When importing data, some data may already be present and needs to be updated. jOOQ supports a variety of UPSERT style statements. The ideal statement to be used for imports is MySQL's `INSERT ... ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` statement, which can be emulated using standard SQL `MERGE`, or `INSERT ... ON CONFLICT` in PostgreSQL or SQLite.

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .onDuplicateKeyUpdate()
    .onDuplicateKeyIgnore()
    .onDuplicateKeyError()
    .loadCSV(inputstream)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

5.11.2.3. Error handling

When importing large amounts of data, errors may be inevitable and may need to be processed after the import, without impacting the entire import. In these cases, it may be useful to specify error handling. In all cases, errors will be reported after the execution of the import process:

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .onErrorIgnore()
    .onErrorAbort()
    .loadCSV(inputstream)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

5.11.3. Import data sources

Different types of data sources are supported by jOOQ in the same formats as the export API. These include:

5.11.3.1. Importing CSV

The below CSV data represents two author records that may have been exported previously, by jOOQ's exporting functionality, and then modified in Microsoft Excel or any other spreadsheet tool:
The following examples show how to map source and target tables.

```java
// Specify fields from the target table to be matched with fields from the source CSV by position.
// Positional matching is independent of the presence of a header row in the CSV content.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadCSV(inputStream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();

// Use "null" field placeholders to ignore source columns by position.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadCSV(inputStream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, null, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

**CSV specific options**

You may pass one of the following flags to specify how the CSV content should be parsed:

```java
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadCSV(inputStream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    // Ignore a certain number of header rows. By default, this is 1.
    .ignoreRows(1)
    // The quote character for use with string content containing quotes or separators. By default, this is "
    .quote('"')
    // The separator character that separates columns. By default, this is ,
    .separator(',')
    // The null string allows for distinguishing between empty strings and null. By default, there is no null string.
    .nullString("{null}")
    .execute();
```

### 5.11.3.2. Importing JSON

The below JSON data represents two author records that may have been exported previously, by jOOQ’s exporting functionality:

```json
{"fields" :[{"name":"ID","type":"INTEGER"},
    {"name":"AUTHOR_ID","type":"INTEGER"},
    {"name":"TITLE","type":"VARCHAR"}],
"records": [[1,1,"1984"],
            [2,1,"Animal Farm"]]
```

The following examples show how to map source data and target table.

```java
// Specify fields from the target table to be matched with fields from the source JSON array by position.
// Positional matching is independent of the presence of a header information in the JSON content.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadJSON(inputStream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();

// Use "null" field placeholders to ignore source columns by position.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadJSON(inputStream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, null, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

No other, JSON-specific options are currently available.
5.11.3.3. Importing records

A common use-case for importing records via jOOQ's Loader API is when data needs to be transferred between databases. For instance, when fetching the following data from database 1:

```java
Result<Record3<Integer, Integer, String>> result =
    DSL.using(configuration1)
    .select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .from(BOOK)
    .fetch();
```

Now, this result should be imported back into a database 2:

```java
// Specify fields from the target table to be matched with fields from the source result by position.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadRecords(result)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();

// Use "null" field placeholders to ignore source columns by position.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadRecords(result)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, null, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

No other, Record-specific options are currently available.

5.11.3.4. Importing arrays

A common use-case for importing arrays via jOOQ's Loader API is when data is fetched into memory from some data source, or even ad-hoc data, which needs to be imported into a database.

```java
// Specify fields from the target table to be matched with fields from the source result by position.
create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadArrays(
        new Object[]{ 1, 1, "1984" },
        new Object[]{ 2, 1, "Animal Farm" })
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();
```

No other, array-specific options are currently available.

5.11.3.5. Importing XML

This is not yet supported

5.11.4. Import listeners

Import listeners allow for keeping track of import progress:
5.11.5. Import result and error handling

After completed execution, a number of diagnostics are available to implement error handling:

```java
Loader<?> loader = create.loadInto(BOOK)
    .loadCSV(inputstream, encoding)
    .fields(BOOK.ID, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
    .execute();

// The number of processed rows
int processed = loader.processed();

// The number of stored rows (INSERT or UPDATE)
int stored = loader.stored();

// The number of ignored rows (due to errors, or duplicate rule)
int ignored = loader.ignored();

// The errors that may have occurred during loading
List<LoaderError> errors = loader.errors();
LoaderError error = errors.get(0);

// The exception that caused the error
DataAccessException exception = error.exception();

// The row that caused the error
int rowIndex = error.rowIndex();
String[] row = error.row();

// The query that caused the error
Query query = error.query();
```

5.12. CRUD with UpdatableRecords

Your database application probably consists of 50% - 80% CRUD, whereas only the remaining 20% - 50% of querying is actual querying. Most often, you will operate on records of tables without using any advanced relational concepts. This is called CRUD for

- Create (INSERT)
- Read (SELECT)
- Update (UPDATE)
- Delete (DELETE)

CRUD always uses the same patterns, regardless of the nature of underlying tables. This again, leads to a lot of boilerplate code, if you have to issue your statements yourself. Like Hibernate / JPA and other ORMs, jOOQ facilitates CRUD using a specific API involving `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord` types.
Primary keys and updatability

In normalised databases, every table has a primary key by which a tuple/record within that table can be uniquely identified. In simple cases, this is a (possibly auto-generated) number called ID. But in many cases, primary keys include several non-numeric columns. An important feature of such keys is the fact that in most databases, they are enforced using an index that allows for very fast random access to the table. A typical way to access / modify / delete a book is this:

```sql
-- Inserting uses a previously generated key value or generates it afresh
INSERT INTO BOOK (ID, TITLE) VALUES (5, 'Animal Farm');
-- Other operations can use a previously generated key value
SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE ID = 5;
UPDATE BOOK SET TITLE = '1984' WHERE ID = 5;
DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE ID = 5;
```

Normalised databases assume that a primary key is unique "forever", i.e. that a key, once inserted into a table, will never be changed or re-inserted after deletion. In order to use jOOQ's CRUD operations correctly, you should design your database accordingly.

5.12.1. Simple CRUD

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, it will generate `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord` implementations for every table that has a primary key. When fetching such a record form the database, these records are "attached" to the `Configuration` that created them. This means that they hold an internal reference to the same database connection that was used to fetch them. This connection is used internally by any of the following methods of the UpdatableRecord:

```java
// Refresh a record from the database.
void refresh() throws DataAccessException;

// Store (insert or update) a record to the database.
int store() throws DataAccessException;

// Delete a record from the database
int delete() throws DataAccessException;
```

See the manual's section about serializability for some more insight on "attached" objects.

Storing

Storing a record will perform an `INSERT statement` or an `UPDATE statement`. In general, new records are always inserted, whereas records loaded from the database are always updated. This is best visualised in code:
Some remarks about storing:

- jOOQ sets only modified values in INSERT statements or UPDATE statements. This allows for default values to be applied to inserted records, as specified in CREATE TABLE DDL statements.
- When store() performs an INSERT statement, jOOQ attempts to load any generated keys from the database back into the record. For more details, see the manual’s section about IDENTITY values.
- In addition to loading identity values, store() can also be configured to refresh the entire record. See the returnAllOnUpdatableRecord setting for details.
- When loading records from POJOs, jOOQ will assume the record is a new record. It will hence attempt to INSERT it.
- When you activate optimistic locking, storing a record may fail, if the underlying database record has been changed in the mean time.

Deleting

Deleting a record will remove it from the database. Here’s how you delete records:

Refreshing

Refreshing a record from the database means that jOOQ will issue a SELECT statement to refresh all record values that are not the primary key. This is particularly useful when you use jOOQ’s optimistic locking feature, in case a modified record is "stale" and cannot be stored to the database, because the underlying database record has changed in the mean time.

In order to perform a refresh, use the following Java code:
CRUD and SELECT statements

CRUD operations can be combined with regular querying, if you select records from single database tables, as explained in the manual's section about SELECT statements. For this, you will need to use the selectFrom() method from the DSLContext:

```
// Loop over records returned from a SELECT statement
for (BookRecord book : create.fetch(BOOK, BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN.eq(1948))) {
    // Perform actions on BookRecords depending on some conditions
    if ("Orwell".equals(book.fetchParent(Keys.FK_BOOK_AUTHOR).getLastName())) {
        book.delete();
    }
}
```

5.12.2. Records' internal flags

All of jOOQ's Record types and subtypes maintain an internal state for every column value. This state is composed of three elements:

- The value itself
- The "original" value, i.e. the value as it was originally fetched from the database or null, if the record was never in the database
- The "changed" flag, indicating if the value was ever changed through the Record API.

The purpose of the above information is for jOOQ's CRUD operations to know, which values need to be stored to the database, and which values have been left untouched.

5.12.3. IDENTITY values

Many databases support the concept of IDENTITY values, or SEQUENCE-generated key values. This is reflected by JDBC's getGeneratedKeys() method. jOOQ abstracts using this method as many databases and JDBC drivers behave differently with respect to generated keys. Let's assume the following SQL Server BOOK table:

```
CREATE TABLE book (  
    ID INTEGER IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
    -- [...]
    CONSTRAINT pk_book PRIMARY KEY (id)  
);
```

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, the above table will generate a org.jooq.UpdatableRecord with an IDENTITY column. This information is used by jOOQ internally, to update IDs after calling store():

```
BookRecord book = create.newRecord(BOOK);  
book.setTitle("1984");  
book.store();

// The generated ID value is fetched after the above INSERT statement
System.out.println(book.getId());
```
Database compatibility

DB2, Derby, HSQLDB, Ingres
These SQL dialects implement the standard very neatly.

H2, MySQL, Postgres, SQL Server, Sybase ASE, Sybase SQL Anywhere
These SQL dialects implement identities, but the DDL syntax doesn't follow the standard.

For databases where IDENTITY columns are only emulated (e.g. Oracle prior to 12c), the jOOQ generator can also be configured to generate synthetic identities.

5.12.4. Navigation methods

org.jooq.TableRecord and org.jooq.UpdatableRecord contain foreign key navigation methods. These navigation methods allow for "navigating" inbound or outbound foreign key references by executing an appropriate query. An example is given here:

```
CREATE TABLE book {
  AUTHOR_ID NUMBER(7) NOT NULL,
  -- [...]
  FOREIGN KEY (AUTHOR_ID) REFERENCES author(ID)
}

BOOKRecord book = create.fetch(BOOK, BOOK.ID.eq(5));
// Find the author of a book (static imported from Keys)
AuthorRecord author = book.fetchParent(FK_BOOK_AUTHOR);
// Find other books by that author
Result<BookRecord> books = author.fetchChildren(FK_BOOK_AUTHOR);
```

Note that, unlike in Hibernate, jOOQ's navigation methods will always lazy-fetch relevant records, without caching any results. In other words, every time you run such a fetch method, a new query will be issued.

These fetch methods only work on "attached" records. See the manual's section about serializability for some more insight on "attached" objects.

5.12.5. Non-updatable records

Tables without a PRIMARY KEY are considered non-updatable by jOOQ, as jOOQ has no way of uniquely identifying such a record within the database. If you're using jOOQ's code generator, such tables will
generate `org.jooq.TableRecord` classes, instead of `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord` classes. When you fetch typed records from such a table, the returned records will not allow for calling any of the `store(), refresh(), delete()` methods.

Note, that some databases use internal rowid or object-id values to identify such records. jOOQ does not support these vendor-specific record meta-data.

### 5.12.6. Optimistic locking

jOOQ allows you to perform CRUD operations using optimistic locking. You can immediately take advantage of this feature by activating the relevant `executeWithOptimisticLocking` Setting. Without any further knowledge of the underlying data semantics, this will have the following impact on store() and delete() methods:

- INSERT statements are not affected by this Setting flag
- Prior to UPDATE or DELETE statements, jOOQ will run a `SELECT ... FOR UPDATE` statement, pessimistically locking the record for the subsequent UPDATE / DELETE
- The data fetched with the previous SELECT will be compared against the data in the record being stored or deleted
- An `org.jooq.exception.DataChangedException` is thrown if the record had been modified or deleted in the meantime, or if optimistic locking is performed on an unversioned record that hasn't been fetched from the database.
- The record is successfully stored / deleted, if the record had not been modified in the mean time.

The above changes to jOOQ's behaviour are transparent to the API, the only thing you need to do for it to be activated is to set the Settings flag. Here is an example illustrating optimistic locking:

```java
// Properly configure the DSLContext
DSLContext optimistic = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE,
    new Settings().withExecuteWithOptimisticLocking(true));

// Fetch a book two times
BookRecord book1 = optimistic.fetchOne(BOOK, BOOK.ID.eq(5));
BookRecord book2 = optimistic.fetchOne(BOOK, BOOK.ID.eq(5));

// Change the title and store this book. The underlying database record has not been modified, it can be safely updated.
book1.setTitle("Animal Farm");
book1.store();

// Book2 still references the original TITLE value, but the database holds a new value from book1.store().
// This store() will thus fail:
book2.setTitle("1984");
book2.store();
```

**Optimised optimistic locking using TIMESTAMP fields**

If you're using jOOQ's code generator, you can take indicate TIMESTAMP or UPDATE COUNTER fields for every generated table in the code generation configuration. Let's say we have this table:

```sql
CREATE TABLE book (
    MODIFIED TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    -- [...]}
```

The MODIFIED column will contain a timestamp indicating the last modification timestamp for any book in the BOOK table. If you're using jOOQ and it's store() methods on UpdatableRecords, jOOQ will then generate this TIMESTAMP value for you, automatically. However, instead of running an additional
SELECT .. FOR UPDATE statement prior to an UPDATE or DELETE statement, jOOQ adds a WHERE-clause to the UPDATE or DELETE statement, checking for TIMESTAMP's integrity. This can be best illustrated with an example:

```java
// Properly configure the DSLContext
DSLContext optimistic = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE,
    new Settings().withExecuteWithOptimisticLocking(true));

// Fetch a book two times
BookRecord book1 = optimistic.fetchOne(BOOK, BOOK.ID.eq(5));
BookRecord book2 = optimistic.fetchOne(BOOK, BOOK.ID.eq(5));

// Change the title and store this book. The MODIFIED value has not been changed since the book was fetched.
// It can be safely updated
book1.setTitle("Animal Farm");
book1.store();

// Book2 still references the original MODIFIED value, but the database holds a new value from book1.store().
// This store() will thus fail:
book2.setTitle("1984");
book2.store();
```

As before, without the added TIMESTAMP column, optimistic locking is transparent to the API.

**Optimised optimistic locking using VERSION fields**

Instead of using TIMESTAMPs, you may also use numeric VERSION fields, containing version numbers that are incremented by jOOQ upon store() calls.

Note, for explicit pessimistic locking, please consider the manual's section about the FOR UPDATE clause. For more details about how to configure TIMESTAMP or VERSION fields, consider the manual's section about advanced code generator configuration.

### 5.12.7. Batch execution

When inserting, updating, deleting a lot of records, you may wish to profit from JDBC batch operations, which can be performed by jOOQ. These are available through jOOQ's DSLContext as shown in the following example:

```java
// Fetch a bunch of books
Result<BookRecord> books = create.fetch(BOOK);

// Modify the above books, and add some new ones:
modify(books);
addMore(books);

// Batch-update and/or insert all of the above books
create.batchStore(books).execute();
```

Internally, jOOQ will render all the required SQL statements and execute them as a regular JDBC batch execution.

### 5.12.8. CRUD SPI: RecordListener

When performing CRUD, you may want to be able to centrally register one or several listener objects that receive notification every time CRUD is performed on an UpdatableRecord. Example use cases of such a listener are:
- Adding a central ID generation algorithm, generating UUIDs for all of your records.
- Adding a central record initialisation mechanism, preparing the database prior to inserting a new record.

An example of such a RecordListener is given here:

```java
// Extending DefaultRecordListener, which provides empty implementations for all methods...
public class InsertListener extends DefaultRecordListener {

    @Override
    public void insertStart(RecordContext ctx) {
        // Generate an ID for inserted BOOKs
        if (ctx.record() instanceof BookRecord) {
            BookRecord book = (BookRecord) ctx.record();
            book.setId(IDTools.generate());
        }
    }
}
```

Now, configure jOOQ's runtime to load your listener

```java
// Create a configuration with an appropriate listener provider:
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(dialect);
configuration.set(new DefaultRecordListenerProvider(new InsertListener()));
// Create a DSLContext from the above configuration
DSLContext create = DSL.using(configuration);
```

For a full documentation of what RecordListener can do, please consider the [RecordListener Javadoc](#). Note that RecordListener instances can be registered with a [Configuration](#) independently of [ExecuteListeners](#).

### Triggers

A RecordListener does not act as a client-side trigger. As such, it does not affect any bulk DML statements (e.g. UPDATE statement), whose affected records are not available to clients. For those purposes, use a server-side trigger if records should be changed, or a [org.jooq.VisitListener](#) if the SQL query should be changed independently of data.

### 5.13. DAOs

If you're using jOOQ's [code generator](#), you can configure it to generate [POJOs](#) and [DAOs](#) for you. jOOQ then generates one DAO per [UpdatableRecord](#), i.e. per table with a single-column primary key. Generated DAOs implement a common jOOQ type called [org.jooq.DAO](#). This type contains the following methods:
public interface DAO<R extends TableRecord<R>, P, T> {
    // These methods allow for inserting POJOs
    void insert(P object) throws DataAccessException;
    void insert(P... objects) throws DataAccessException;
    void insert(Collection<P> objects) throws DataAccessException;

    // These methods allow for updating POJOs based on their primary key
    void update(P object) throws DataAccessException;
    void update(P... objects) throws DataAccessException;
    void update(Collection<P> objects) throws DataAccessException;

    // These methods allow for deleting POJOs based on their primary key
    void delete(P... objects) throws DataAccessException;
    void delete(Collection<P> objects) throws DataAccessException;
    void deleteById(T... ids) throws DataAccessException;
    void deleteById(Collection<T> ids) throws DataAccessException;

    // These methods allow for checking record existence
    boolean exists(P object) throws DataAccessException;
    boolean existsById(T id) throws DataAccessException;
    long count() throws DataAccessException;

    // These methods allow for retrieving POJOs by primary key or by some other field
    List<P> findAll() throws DataAccessException;
    P findById(T id) throws DataAccessException;
    <Z> List<P> fetch(Field<Z> field, Z... values) throws DataAccessException;
    <Z> P fetchOne(Field<Z> field, Z value) throws DataAccessException;

    // These methods provide DAO meta-information
    Table<R> getTable();
    Class<P> getType();
}

Besides these base methods, generated DAO classes implement various useful fetch methods. An incomplete example is given here, for the BOOK table:

```java
public class BookDao extends DAOImpl<BookRecord, Book, Integer> {
    // Columns with primary / unique keys produce fetchOne() methods
    public Book fetchOneById(Integer value) { ... }
    // Other columns produce fetch() methods, returning several records
    public List<Book> fetchByAuthorId(Integer... values) { ... }
    public List<Book> fetchByTitle(String... values) { ... }
}
```

Note that you can further subtype those pre-generated DAO classes, to add more useful DAO methods to them. Using such a DAO is simple:

```java
// Initialise an Configuration
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(SQLDialect.ORACLE);
// Initialise the DAO with the Configuration
BookDao bookDao = new BookDao(configuration);
// Start using the DAO
Book book = bookDao.findById(5);
// Modify and update the POJO
book.setTitle("1984");
book.setPublishedIn(1948);
bookDao.update(book);
// Delete it again
bookDao.deleteById(book);
```

5.14. Transaction management

jOOQ can work with any pre-existing transaction model (e.g. JDBC, Spring, Jakarta EE), or alternatively, offers its own convenience transaction API. In particular:
- You can use third-party transaction management libraries like Spring TX
- You can use a JTA-compliant Java EE transaction manager from your container.
- You can call JDBC's `Connection.commit()`, `Connection.rollback()` and other methods on your JDBC driver, or use the equivalent methods on your R2DBC driver.
- You can issue vendor-specific COMMIT, ROLLBACK and other statements directly in your database.
- You use jOOQ's transaction API.

(!) When using Spring Boot, its jOOQ starter already pre-configures the correct Spring transaction aware data source, so Spring transactions will work out of the box with jOOQ.

While jOOQ does not aim to replace any of the above, it offers a simple API (and a corresponding SPI) to provide you with jOOQ-style programmatic fluency to express your transactions. Below are some Java examples showing how to implement (nested) transactions with jOOQ. For these examples, we're using Java 8 syntax. Java 8 is not a requirement, though.

```java
create.transaction(configuration -> {
    AuthorRecord author =
        DSL.using(configuration)
            .insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
            .values("George", "Orwell")
            .returning()
            .fetchOne();

    DSL.using(configuration)
        .insertInto(BOOK, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
        .values(author.getId(), "1984")
        .values(author.getId(), "Animal Farm")
        .execute();

    // Implicit commit executed here
});
```

Note how the lambda expression receives a new, derived configuration that should be used within the local scope:

```java
create.transaction(configuration -> {

    // Wrap configuration in a new DSLContext:
    DSL.using(configuration).insertInto(...);
    DSL.using(configuration).insertInto(...);

    // Or, reuse the new DSLContext within the transaction scope:
    DSLContext ctx = DSL.using(configuration);
    ctx.insertInto(...);
    ctx.insertInto(...);

    // ... but avoid using the scope from outside the transaction:
    create.insertInto(...);
    create.insertInto(...);

});
```

While some org.jooq.TransactionProvider implementations (e.g. ones based on ThreadLocals, e.g. Spring or JTA) may allow you to reuse the globally scoped DSLContext reference, the jOOQ transaction API design allows for TransactionProvider implementations that require your transactional code to use the new, locally scoped Configuration, instead.

Transactionable code is wrapped in jOOQ's org.jooq.TransactionalRunnable or org.jooq.TransactionalCallable types:

```java
public interface TransactionalRunnable {
    void run(Configuration configuration) throws Exception;
}

public interface TransactionalCallable<T> {
    T run(Configuration configuration) throws Exception;
}
```
Such transactional code can be passed to `transaction(TransactionRunnable)` or `transactionResult(TransactionCallable)` methods. An example using `transactionResult()`:

```java
int updateCount = create.transactionResult(configuration -> {
    int result = 0;
    DSLContext ctx = DSL.using(configuration);
    result += ctx.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values("John", "Doe").execute();
    result += ctx.insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME).values("Jane", "Doe").execute();
    return result;
});
```

### Rollbacks

Any uncaught checked or unchecked exception thrown from your transactional code will rollback the transaction to the beginning of the block. This behaviour will allow for nesting transactions, if your configured `org.jooq.TransactionProvider` supports nesting of transactions. An example can be seen here:

```java
create.transaction(outer -> {
    final AuthorRecord author =
        DSL.using(outer)
            .insertInto(AUTHOR, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
            .values("George", "Orwell")
            .returning()
            .fetchOne();
    // Implicit savepoint created here
    try {
        DSL.using(outer)
            .transaction(nested -> {
                DSL.using(nested)
                    .insertInto(BOOK, BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, BOOK.TITLE)
                    .values(author.getId(), "1984")
                    .values(author.getId(), "Animal Farm")
                    .execute();
                // Rolls back the nested transaction
                if (oops)
                    throw new RuntimeException("Oops");
                // Implicit savepoint is discarded, but no commit is issued yet.
            });
    } catch (RuntimeException e) {
        // We can decide whether an exception is "fatal enough" to roll back also the outer transaction
        if (isFatal(e))
            // Rolls back the outer transaction
            throw e;
    }
    // Implicit commit executed here
});
```

### TransactionProvider implementations

By default, jOOQ ships with the `org.jooq.impl.DefaultTransactionProvider`, which implements nested transactions using JDBC `java.sql.Savepoint`. Spring Boot will configure an alternative `TransactionProvider` that should work for most use-cases. You can, however, still implement your own `org.jooq.TransactionProvider` and supply that to your `Configuration` to override jOOQ's default behaviour. A simple example implementation using Spring's `DataSourceTransactionManager` can be seen here:
import static org.springframework.transaction.TransactionDefinition.PROPAGATION_NESTED;
import org.jooq.Transaction;
import org.jooq.TransactionContext;
import org.jooq.TransactionProvider;
import org.jooq.tools.JooqLogger;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager;
import org.springframework.transaction.TransactionStatus;
import org.springframework.transaction.support.DefaultTransactionDefinition;

public class SpringTransactionProvider implements TransactionProvider {
    private static final JooqLogger log = JooqLogger.getLogger(SpringTransactionProvider.class);

    @Autowired
    DataSourceTransactionManager txMgr;

    @Override
    public void begin(TransactionContext ctx) {
        log.info("Begin transaction");
        // This TransactionProvider behaves like jOOQ's DefaultTransactionProvider, which supports nested transactions using Savepoints
        TransactionStatus tx = txMgr.getTransaction(new DefaultTransactionDefinition(PROPAGATION_NESTED));
        ctx.transaction(new SpringTransaction(tx));
    }

    @Override
    public void commit(TransactionContext ctx) {
        log.info("commit transaction");
        txMgr.commit(((SpringTransaction) ctx.transaction()).tx);
    }

    @Override
    public void rollback(TransactionContext ctx) {
        log.info("rollback transaction");
        txMgr.rollback(((SpringTransaction) ctx.transaction()).tx);
    }
}

class SpringTransaction implements Transaction {
    final TransactionStatus tx;
    SpringTransaction(TransactionStatus tx) {
        this.tx = tx;
    }
}

5.15. Exception handling

Checked vs. unchecked exceptions

Pros and cons have been discussed time and again, and it is mostly still a matter of taste, today. In this topic, jOOQ clearly takes a side. jOOQ’s exception strategy is simple:

- All "system exceptions" are unchecked. If in the middle of a transaction involving business logic, there is no way that you can recover sensibly from a lost database connection, or a constraint violation that indicates a bug in your understanding of your database model.
- All "business exceptions" are checked. Business exceptions are true exceptions that you should handle (e.g. not enough funds to complete a transaction). Other languages may have union types or monads to implement the same behaviour, minus the control flow implications of exceptions.

With jOOQ, it's simple. All of jOOQ's exceptions are "system exceptions", hence they are all unchecked.
jOOQ's DataAccessException

jOOQ uses its own `org.jooq.exception.DataAccessException` to wrap any underlying `java.sql.SQLException` that might have occurred. Note that most methods in jOOQ that may cause such a DataAccessException document this both in the Javadoc as well as in their method signature, even if this isn't a requirement for unchecked exceptions in the Java language.

DataAccessException is subtyped several times as follows:

- **ConfigurationException**: The `org.jooq.Configuration` was set up in a way that does not allow for a particular operation.
- **DataAccessException**: General exception usually originating from a `java.sql.SQLException`
- **DataChangedException**: An exception indicating that the database's underlying record has been changed in the mean time (see optimistic locking)
- **DataTypeException**: Something went wrong during type conversion
- **DetachedException**: A SQL statement was executed on a "detached" `UpdatableRecord` or a "detached" SQL statement.
- **InvalidResultException**: An operation was performed expecting only one result, but several results were returned.
- **LoaderConfigurationException**: The `Loader API` was executed with an illegal loader configuration.
- **MappingException**: Something went wrong when loading a record from a `POJO` or when mapping a record into a `POJO`
- **NoDataFoundException**: No rows were returned from an `org.jooq.ResultQuery` when exactly one row was expected.
- **TooManyRowsException**: More than one rows were returned from an `org.jooq.ResultQuery` when at most one row was expected.

Override jOOQ's exception handling

The following section about execute listeners documents means of overriding jOOQ's exception handling, if you wish to deal separately with some types of constraint violations, or if you raise business errors from your database, etc.

5.16. ExecuteListeners

The `Configuration` lets you specify a list of `org.jooq.ExecuteListener` instances. The ExecuteListener is essentially an event listener for Query, Routine, or ResultSet render, prepare, bind, execute, fetch steps. It is a base type for loggers, debuggers, profilers, data collectors, triggers, etc. Advanced ExecuteListeners can also provide custom implementations of Connection, PreparedStatement and ResultSet to jOOQ in appropriate methods.

(?! For convenience and better backwards-compatibility, consider extending `org.jooq.impl.DefaultExecuteListener` instead of implementing this interface.)
Example: Query statistics ExecuteListener

Here is a sample implementation of an ExecuteListener, that is simply counting the number of queries per type that are being executed using jOOQ:

```java
package com.example;

// Extending DefaultExecuteListener, which provides empty implementations for all methods...
public class StatisticsListener extends DefaultExecuteListener {

    /**
     * Generated UID
     */
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 7399239846062763212L;

    public static final Map<ExecuteType, Integer> STATISTICS = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();

    @Override
    public void start(ExecuteContext ctx) {
        STATISTICS.compute(ctx.type(), (k, v) -> v == null ? 1 : v + 1);
    }
}
```

Now, configure jOOQ's runtime to load your listener

```java
// Create a configuration with an appropriate listener provider:
Configuration configuration = new DefaultConfiguration().set(connection).set(dialect);
configuration.set(new DefaultExecuteListenerProvider(new StatisticsListener()));

// Create a DSLContext from the above configuration
DSLContext create = DSL.using(configuration);
```

And log results any time with a snippet like this:

```java
log.info("STATISTICS");
log.info("----------");
for (ExecuteType type : ExecuteType.values()) {
    log.info(type.name(), StatisticsListener.STATISTICS.get(type) + " executions");
}
```

This may result in the following log output:

```
15:16:52,982 INFO - TEST STATISTICS
15:16:52,982 INFO - ----------
15:16:52,983 INFO - READ : 919 executions
15:16:52,983 INFO - WRITE : 117 executions
15:16:52,983 INFO - DDL : 2 executions
15:16:52,983 INFO - BATCH : 4 executions
15:16:52,983 INFO - ROUTINE : 21 executions
15:16:52,983 INFO - OTHER : 30 executions
```

Please read the [ExecuteListener javadoc](https://www.jooq.org/javadoc/) for more details

Example: Custom Logging ExecuteListener

The following depicts an example of a custom ExecuteListener, which pretty-prints all queries being executed by jOOQ to stdout:
import org.jooq.DSLContext;
import org.jooq.ExecuteContext;
import org.jooq.conf.Settings;
import org.jooq.impl.DefaultExecuteListener;
import org.jooq.tools.StringUtils;

public class PrettyPrinter extends DefaultExecuteListener {

    /**
     * Hook into the query execution lifecycle before executing queries
     */
    @Override
    public void executeStart(ExecuteContext ctx) {
        // Create a new DSLContext for logging rendering purposes
        // This DSLContext doesn't need a connection, only the SQLDialect...
        DSLContext create = DSL.using(ctx.dialect(),
            // ... and the flag for pretty-printing
            new Settings().withRenderFormatted(true));
        // If we're executing a query
        if (ctx.query() != null) {
            System.out.println(create.renderInlined(ctx.query()));
        }
        // If we're executing a routine
        else if (ctx.routine() != null) {
            System.out.println(create.renderInlined(ctx.routine()));
        }
    }
}

See also the manual's sections about logging for more sample implementations of actual ExecuteListeners.

Example: Bad query execution ExecuteListener

You can also use ExecuteListeners to interact with your SQL statements, for instance when you want to check if executed UPDATE or DELETE statements contain a WHERE clause. This can be achieved trivially with the following sample ExecuteListener:

public class DeleteOrUpdateWithoutWhereListener extends DefaultExecuteListener {

    @Override
    public void renderEnd(ExecuteContext ctx) {
        if (ctx.sql().matches("^(?i:(UPDATE|DELETE)(?!.* WHERE ).*)$") ) {
            throw new DeleteOrUpdateWithoutWhereException();
        }
    }
}

You might want to replace the above implementation with a more efficient and more reliable one, of course.

5.17. Database meta data

Not only the code generator, but also the runtime library offers a way to access database meta data. This API is made available as org.jooq.Meta, and it has several implementations, out of the box:

- A JDBC backed implementation querying java.sql.DatabaseMetaData
- A DDL interpreter backed implementation that parses and interprets a set of DDL scripts
- An XML backed implementation (implementing https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-meta-3.12.0.xsd)
- A generated code backed implementation.

The following sections document each one of the above.
5.17.1. JDBC meta data

This is the default implementation of Database meta data, which is mainly backed by JDBC's java.sql.DatabaseMetaData, or by custom SQL queries against the database's INFORMATION_SCHEMA or vendor-specific dictionary views. If you configure your DSLContext with a JDBC Connection or DataSource, you can access its meta data like this:

```java
create.meta()  .getTables()  .forEach(System.out::println);
```

The above may print the tables from our sample database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>BOOK</th>
<th>BOOK_STORE</th>
<th>BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE</th>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Beware that by default, the entire catalog might be loaded to ensure referential integrity of all tables and their constraints. If you're only interested in a limited subset of your schema, you can use the various filter methods:

```java
create.meta()  .filterSchema(s -> s.getName().equals("PUBLIC"))  .getTables()  .forEach(System.out::println);
```

5.17.2. Interpreted meta data

jOOQ's parser is used by a DDL interpreter to create an alternative implementation of org.jooq.Meta based on your DDL scripts:

```java
// Using strings:
create.meta(  Source.of("create table a (i int);"),  Source.of("create table b (j int);"),  Source.of("create table c (k int);"))  .getTables()  .forEach(System.out::println);
```

The above prints all of the tables from the DDL scripts:

```
a  b  c
```

All the meta data is available, including column names, types, constraints, etc.

DDL can be interpreted from org.jooq.Source, which represents any string providing source, including files, input streams, etc.
5.17.3. Exporting DDL

Any org.jooq.Meta implementation can be exported back to DDL statements (translated to any dialect!) using Meta.ddl().

5.17.3. XML meta data

jOOQ offers a JAXB serialisable XML representation of the standard SQL INFORMATION_SCHEMA: https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-meta-3.12.0.xsd. This format can be imported and exported as org.jooq.util.xml.jaxb.InformationSchema, and converted to org.jooq.Meta:

```java
// Using JAXB annotated API:
create.meta(informationSchema)
    .getTables()!
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Assuming the following XML content:

```xml
<information_schema>
  <tables>
    <table>
      <table_name>a</table_name>
      <table_type>BASE TABLE</table_type>
    </table>
    <table>
      <table_name>b</table_name>
      <table_type>BASE TABLE</table_type>
    </table>
    <table>
      <table_name>c</table_name>
      <table_type>BASE TABLE</table_type>
    </table>
  </tables>
  <columns>
    <column>
      <table_name>a</table_name>
      <column_name>i</column_name>
      <data_type>int</data_type>
      <ordinal_position>1</ordinal_position>
      <is_nullable>true</is_nullable>
    </column>
    <column>
      <table_name>b</table_name>
      <column_name>j</column_name>
      <data_type>int</data_type>
      <ordinal_position>1</ordinal_position>
      <is_nullable>true</is_nullable>
    </column>
    <column>
      <table_name>c</table_name>
      <column_name>k</column_name>
      <data_type>int</data_type>
      <ordinal_position>1</ordinal_position>
      <is_nullable>true</is_nullable>
    </column>
  </columns>
</information_schema>
```

The above prints all of the tables from the DDL scripts:

```
a
b
c
```

All the meta data is available, including column names, types, constraints, etc.

XML can also be read from org.jooq.Source, which represents any string providing source, including files, input streams, etc.
Exporting XML

Any org.jooq.Meta implementation can be exported back to XML using Meta.informationSchema() (the JAXB annotated API, use JAXB to get the XML content).

5.17.4. Generated meta data

Generated code already implements the usual meta data API, such as org.jooq.Table, org.jooq.Field, etc., but if you need to access the powerful org.jooq.Meta API, e.g. to export DDL or XML, you can wrap your generated code using:

```
Meta meta = create.meta(BOOK, AUTHOR);
```

5.18. JDBC Connection

Sometimes, access to the JDBC java.sql.Connection is required from code that would otherwise use jOOQ. Your DSLContext and Configuration is configured with a JDBC Connection or DataSource via a org.jooq.ConnectionProvider, but rather than going through those SPIs, you can access (and acquire) a java.sql.Connection directly from your DSLContext. This can be done easily using DSLContext.connection() or DSLContext.connectionResult(). Just write:

```java
// When you don't produce any results:
create.connection((Connection c) -> {
    // Modify your JDBC connection or get information from it
    c.setClientInfo("key", "value");
    // Run statements directly with JDBC
    try (Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
        s.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO author (id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (3, 'William', 'Shakespeare'));
    }
});

// When you produce results
int rows = create.connectionResult(c -> {
    try (Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
        return s.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO author (id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (3, 'William', 'Shakespeare'));
    }
});
```

5.19. Mocking Connection

When writing unit tests for your data access layer, you have probably used some generic mocking tool offered by popular providers like Mockito, jmock, mockrunner, or even DBUnit. With jOOQ, you can take advantage of the built-in JDBC mock API that allows you to emulate a simple database on the JDBC level for precisely those SQL/JDBC use cases supported by jOOQ.

(!) Disclaimer: The general idea of mocking a JDBC connection with this jOOQ API is to provide quick workarounds, injection points, etc. using a very simple JDBC abstraction. It is NOT RECOMMENDED to emulate an entire database (including complex state transitions, transactions, locking, etc.) using this mock API. Once you have this requirement, please consider using an actual
database product instead for integration testing, rather than implementing your test database inside of a MockDataProvider.

Mocking the JDBC API

JDBC is a very complex API. It takes a lot of time to write a useful and correct mock implementation, implementing at least these interfaces:

- `java.sql.Connection`
- `java.sql.Statement`
- `java.sql.PreparedStatement`
- `java.sql.CallableStatement`
- `java.sql.ResultSet`
- `java.sql.ResultSetMetaData`

Optionally, you may even want to implement interfaces, such as `java.sql.Array`, `java.sql.Blob`, `java.sql.Clob`, and many others. In addition to the above, you might need to find a way to simultaneously support incompatible JDBC minor versions, such as 4.0, 4.1

Using jOOQ's own mock API

This work is greatly simplified, when using jOOQ's own mock API. The org.jooq.tools.jdbc package contains all the essential implementations for both JDBC 4.0 and 4.1, which are needed to mock JDBC for jOOQ. In order to write mock tests, provide the jOOQ Configuration with a MockConnection, and implement the MockDataProvider:

```java
// Initialise your data provider (implementation further down):
MockDataProvider provider = new MyProvider();
MockConnection connection = new MockConnection(provider);

// Pass the mock connection to a jOOQ DSLContext:
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.ORACLE);

// Execute queries transparently, with the above DSLContext:
Result<BookRecord> result = create.selectFrom(BOOK).where(BOOK.ID.eq(5)).fetch();
```

As you can see, the configuration setup is simple. Now, the MockDataProvider acts as your single point of contact with JDBC / jOOQ. It unifies any of these execution modes, transparently:

- Statements without results
- Statements without results but with generated keys
- Statements with results
- Statements with several results
- Batch statements with single queries and multiple bind value sets
- Batch statements with multiple queries and no bind values

The above are the execution modes supported by jOOQ. Whether you're using any of jOOQ's various fetching modes (e.g. `pojo fetching`, `lazy fetching`, `many fetching`, `later fetching`) is irrelevant, as those modes are all built on top of the standard JDBC API.

Implementing MockDataProvider

Now, here's how to implement MockDataProvider:
public class MyProvider implements MockDataProvider {

    @Override
    public MockResult[] execute(MockExecuteContext ctx) throws SQLException {
        // You might need a DSLContext to create org.jooq.Result and org.jooq.Record objects
        DSLContext create = DSL.using(SQLDialect.ORACLE);
        MockResult[] mock = new MockResult[1];
        // The execute context contains SQL string(s), bind values, and other meta-data
        String sql = ctx.sql();
        // Exceptions are propagated through the JDBC and jOOQ APIs
        if (sql.toUpperCase().startsWith("DROP")) {
            throw new SQLException("Statement not supported: " + sql);
        }
        // You decide, whether any given statement returns results, and how many
        else if (sql.toUpperCase().startsWith("SELECT")) {
            // Always return one record
            Result<Record2<Integer, String>> result = create.newResult(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME);
            result.add(create
                    .newRecord(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
                    .values(1, "Orwell"));
            mock[0] = new MockResult(1, result);
        }
        // You can detect batch statements easily
        else if (ctx.batch()) {
            // [...] 
        }
        return mock;
    }
}

Essentially, the MockExecuteContext contains all the necessary information for you to decide, what kind of data you should return. The MockResult wraps up two pieces of information:

- Statement.getUpdateCount(): The number of affected rows
- Statement.getResultSet(): The result set

You should return as many MockResult objects as there were query executions (in batch mode) or results (in fetch-many mode). Instead of an awkward java.sql.ResultSet, however, you can construct a “friendlier” org.jooq.Result with your own record types. The jOOQ mock API will use meta data provided with this Result in order to create the necessary JDBC java.sql.ResultSetMetaData

See the MockDataProvider Javadoc for a list of rules that you should follow.

5.20. Mock File Database

An alternative to the previous programmatic implementation of a mocking connection is the more declarative approach using a org.jooq.tools.jdbc.MockFileDatabase, which reads SQL statements and their corresponding result sets directly from a file.

(!) Disclaimer: The general idea of mocking a JDBC connection with this jOOQ API is to provide quick workarounds, injection points, etc. using a very simple JDBC abstraction. It is NOT RECOMMENDED to emulate an entire database (including complex state transitions, transactions, locking, etc.) using this mock API. Once you have this requirement, please consider using an actual database product instead for integration testing, rather than implementing your test database inside of a MockDataProvider.

Assuming the following file content:
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5.20. Mock File Database

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# All lines with a leading hash are ignored. This is the MockFileDatabase comment syntax
/* The same is true for multi-line SQL comments */
"select 'A';"
"> A"
"@ rows: 1"
"select 'A', 'B' union all 'C', 'D';"
"> A B"
"> C D"
"@ rows: 2"
"# Statements without result sets just leave that section empty"
"update t set x = 1;"
"@ rows: 3"

The above syntax consists of the following elements to define an individual statement:

- **MockFileDatabase comments** are any line with a leading hash ("#") symbol. They are ignored when reading the file
- **SQL comments** are part of the SQL statement
- **A SQL statement** always starts on a new line and ends with a semi colon (;), which is the last symbol on the line (apart from whitespace)
- If the statement has a result set, it immediately succeeds the SQL statement and is prefixed by angle brackets and a whitespace ("> "). Any format that is accepted by DSLContext.fetchFromTXT(), DSLContext.fetchFromJSON(), or DSLContext.fetchFromXML() is accepted.
- The statement is always terminated by the row count, which is prefixed by an at symbol, the "rows" keyword, and a double colon (@ rows:).

The above database supports exactly two statements in total, and is completely stateless (e.g. an INSERT statement cannot be made to affect the results of a subsequent SELECT statement on the same table). It can be loaded through the MockFileDatabase can be used as follows:

```java
// Initialise your data provider:
MockFileDatabase provider = new MockFileDatabase(new File("/path/to/db.txt"));
MockConnection connection = new MockConnection(provider);

// Pass the mock connection to a jOOQ DSLContext:
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.POSTGRES);

// Execute queries transparently, with the above DSLContext:
Result<?> result = create.select(inline("A")).fetch();
Result<?> result = create.select(inline("A"), inline("B"));.fetch();

// Queries that are not listed in the MockFileDatabase will simply fail
Result<?> result = create.select(inline("C"));.fetch();
```

In situations where the expected set of queries are well-defined, the MockFileDatabase can offer a very effective way of mocking parts of the database engine, without offering the complete functionality of the [programmatic mocking connection](#).

Matching statements using regular expressions

Alternatively, regular expressions can be used to match statements in order of definition in the file.
Regardless of the number of columns, if selecting 'A' as the first column, always return a single row containing columns A and B:
```
select 'A', .*;
> A B
  > - -
  > A B
@ rows: 1
```
All other select statements are assumed to return only a column A:
```
select .*;
> A
  > -
  > A
@ rows: 1
```
The same rules apply as before. The first matching statement will be applied for any given input statement.

This feature is "opt-in", so it has to be configured appropriately:
```
// Initialise your data provider:
MockFileDatabase provider = new MockFileDatabase(new MockFileDatabaseConfiguration()
    .source(new File("/path/to/db.txt"))
    .patterns(true) // Turn on regular expressions here
);
MockConnection connection = new MockConnection(provider);
// Pass the mock connection to a jOOQ DSLContext:
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, SQLDialect.POSTGRES);
// This returns a column A only
Result<?> result = create.select(inline("X")).fetch();
// This returns columns A and B
Result<?> result = create.select(inline("A"), inline("B"), inline("C")).fetch();
```

## 5.21. Parsing Connection

As previously discussed in the manual's section about the SQL parser, jOOQ exposes a full-fledged SQL parser through `DSLContext.parser()`, and often more interestingly: Through `DSLContext.parsingConnection()`. A parsing connection is a JDBC `java.sql.Connection`, which proxies all commands through the jOOQ parser, transforming the inbound SQL statement (and bind variables) given the entirety of jOOQ’s `Configuration`, including `SQLDialect`, `Settings` (e.g. formatting SQL or inlining bind variables) and much more. This allows for transparent SQL transformation of the SQL produced by any JDBC client (including JPA!). Here’s a simple usage example:
```
// Configuration is configured with the target DataSource, SQLDialect, etc. for instance Oracle.
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration).parsingConnection();
    Statement s = c.createStatement();
    // This syntax is not supported in Oracle, but thanks to the parser and jOOQ,
    // it will run on Oracle and produce the expected result
    ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM (VALUES (1, 'a'), (2, 'b')) t(x, y)");
while (rs.next())
    System.out.println("x: " + rs.getInt(1) + ", y: " + rs.getString());
)
```
Running the above statement will yield:
```
x: 1, y: a
x: 2, y: b
```
5.22. Diagnostics

jOOQ includes a powerful diagnostics SPI, which can be used to detect problems and inefficiencies on different levels of your database interaction:

- On the jOOQ API level
- On the JDBC level
- On the SQL level

Just like the parsing connection, which was documented in the previous section, this functionality does not depend on using the jOOQ API in a client application, but can expose itself through a JDBC java.sql.Connection that proxies your real database connection.

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class MyDiagnosticsListener extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
    // Override methods here
}
```

And then:

```java
// Configuration is configured with the target DataSource, SQLDialect, etc. for instance Oracle.
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new MyDiagnosticsListener())))
    .diagnosticsConnection();
    Statement s = c.createStatement();
    // The tooManyRowsFetched() event is triggered.
    // This logic does not consume the entire ResultSet. There is more than one row
    // ready to be fetched into the client, but the client only fetches one row.
    try (ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT id, title FROM book WHERE id > 1");
        if (rs.next())
            System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt(1) + ", title: " + rs.getInt(2));
    }
    // The duplicateStatements() event is triggered.
    // The statement is the same as the previous one, apart from a different "bind variable".
    // Unfortunately, no actual bind variables were used, which may
    // 1) hint at a SQL injection risk
    // 2) can cause a lot of pressure / contention on execution plan caches and SQL parsers
    //
    // The tooManyColumnsFetched() event is triggered.
    // When iterating the ResultSet, we're actually only ever reading the TITLE column, never
    // the ID column. This means we probably should not have projected it in the first place
    try (ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT id, title FROM book WHERE id > 2");
        while (rs.next())
            System.out.println("Title: " + rs.getString(2));
    }
```

This feature incurs a certain overhead over normal operation as it requires:

- Parsing SQL statements and re-rendering them back to normalised SQL.
- Storing a limited size list of such normalised SQL in a cache to gather statistics on that cache.

The following sections describe each individual event, how it can happen, how and why it should be remedied.
5.22.1. Too Many Rows

The SPI method handling this event is `tooManyRowsFetched()`. If you're using jOOQ (or an ORM) to eagerly fetch your entire result set, then this will not be a problem in your code base, but when working with jOOQ's [lazy fetching API](#) or [lazy streaming support](#), or as well as with JDBC `java.sql.ResultSet` directly, then it may certainly be possible that client code is aborting the iteration over the entire result set prematurely.

**Why is it bad?**

While it is definitely good not to fetch too many rows from a `java.sql.ResultSet`, it would be even better to communicate to the database that only a limited number of rows are going to be needed in the client, by using the `LIMIT` clause. Not only will this prevent the pre-allocation of some resources both in the client and in the server, but it opens up the possibility of much better execution plans. For instance, the optimizer may prefer to chose nested loop joins over hash joins if it knows that the loops can be aborted early.

An example is given here:

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class TooManyRows extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
    @Override
    public void tooManyRowsFetched(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
        System.out.println("Consumed rows: " + ctx.resultSetConsumedRows());
        System.out.println("Fetched rows: " + ctx.resultSetFetchedRows());
    }
}
```

And then:

```java
// Configuration is configured with the target DataSource, SQLDialect, etc. for instance Oracle.
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new TooManyRows()))
     .diagnosticsConnection();
     Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
    try (ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM book")) {
        // Unlike "while", "if" only consumes the first row, here.
        if (rs.next())
            System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt(1));
    }
}
```

5.22.2. Too Many Columns

The SPI method handling this event is `tooManyColumnsFetched()`. A common problem with SQL is the high probability of having too many columns in the projection. This may be due to reckless usage of SELECT * or some refactoring which removes the need to select some of the projected columns, but the query was not adapted.

If the columns are consumed by some client (e.g. an ORM), then the jOOQ diagnostics have no way of knowing whether they were actually needed or not. But if they are never consumed from the JDBC `java.sql.ResultSet`, then we can say with certainty that too many columns have been projected.
Why is it bad?

The drawbacks of projecting too many columns are manifold:

- Too much data is loaded, cached, transferred between server and client. The overall resource consumption of a system is too high if too many columns are projected. This can cause orders of magnitude of overhead in extreme cases!
- Locking could occur in cases where it otherwise wouldn't happen, because two conflicting queries actually don't really need to touch the same columns.
- The probability of using "covering indexes" (or "index only scans") on some tables decreases because of the unnecessary projection. This can have drastic effects!
- The probability of applying JOIN elimination decreases, because of the unnecessary projection. This is particularly true if you're querying views.

An example is given here:

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class TooManyColumns extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
  @Override
  public void tooManyColumnsFetched(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
    System.out.println("Consumed columns: " + ctx.resultSetConsumedColumnCount());
    System.out.println("Fetched columns: " + ctx.resultSetFetchedColumnCount());
  }
}
```

And then:

```java
// Configuration is configured with the target DataSource, SQLDialect, etc. for instance Oracle.
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new TooManyColumns()))
    .diagnosticsConnection();
    Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
  try (ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT id, title FROM book")) {
    // On none of the rows, we retrieve the TITLE column, so selecting it would not have been necessary.
    while (rs.next())
      System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt(1));
  }
}
```

5.22.3. Duplicate Statements

The SPI method handling this event is `duplicateStatements()`.

A common source of overhead in databases that have an execution plan cache (or "cursor cache", etc.) are static statements, or prepared statements that differ only by "irrelevant" things:

- They may differ by white space
- They may differ by irrelevant syntactic elements (e.g. excess parentheses, or object name qualification, table aliasing, etc.)
- They may differ by input values, which are inlined into the statement rather than parameterised as bind values
- They may differ by the length of their IN predicate's IN-list sizes
Why is it bad?

There are two main problems:

- If the duplicate SQL appears in dynamic SQL (i.e. in generated SQL), then there is an indication that the database's parser and optimiser may have to do too much work parsing the various similar (but not identical) SQL queries and finding an execution plan for them, each time. In fact, it will find the same execution plan most of the time, but with some significant overhead. Depending on the query complexity, this overhead can easily go from milliseconds into several seconds, blocking important resources in the database. If duplicate SQL happens at peak load times, this problem can have a significant impact in production. It never affects your (single user) development environments, where the overhead of parsing duplicate SQL is manageable.

- If the duplicate SQL appears in static SQL, this can simply indicate that the query was copy pasted, and you might be able to refactor it. There's probably not any performance issue arising from duplicate static SQL.

An example is given here:

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class DuplicateStatements extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
    @Override
    public void duplicateStatements(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
        // The statement that is being executed and which has duplicates
        System.out.println("Actual statement: " + ctx.actualStatement());
        // A normalised version of the actual statement, which is shared by all duplicates
        // This statement has "normal" whitespace, bind variables, IN-lists, etc.
        System.out.println("Normalised statement: " + ctx.normalisedStatement());
        // All the duplicate actual statements that have produced the same normalised
        // statement in the recent past.
        System.out.println("Duplicate statements: " + ctx.duplicateStatements());
    }
}
```

And then:

```java
// Utility to run SQL on a new JDBC Statement
void run(String sql) {
    try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new DuplicateStatements()))
            .diagnosticsConnection();
        Statement s = c.createStatement();
        ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery(sql)) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            // Consume result set
        }
    }
}
```

Unlike when detecting repeated statements, duplicate statement statistics are performed globally over all JDBC connections and data sources.
5.22.4. Repeated statements

The SPI method handling this event is `repeatedStatements()`

Sometimes, there is no other option than to repeat an identical (or similar, see `duplicate statements`) statement many times in a row, but often, it is a sign that your queries can be rewritten and your repeated statements should really be joined to a larger query.

Why is it bad?

This problem is usually referred to as the N+1 problem. A parent entity is loaded (often by an ORM), and its child entities are loaded lazily. Unfortunately, there were several parent instances, so for each parent instance, we’re now loading a set of child instances, resulting in many many queries. This diagnostic detects if on the same connection, there is repeated execution of the same statement, even if it is not exactly identical.

An example is given here:

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class RepeatedStatement extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
    @Override
    public void repeatedStatements(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
        // The statement that is being executed and which has duplicates
        System.out.println("Actual statement: " + ctx.actualStatement());
        // A normalised version of the actual statement, which is shared by all duplicates
        System.out.println("Normalised statement: " + ctx.normalisedStatement());
        // All the duplicate actual statements that have produced the same normalised
        // statement in the recent past.
        System.out.println("Repeated statements: " + ctx.repeatedStatements());
    }
}
```

And then:

```java
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new RepeatedStatement()))
     .diagnosticsConnection();
     Statement s1 = c.createStatement();
     ResultSet a = s1.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM author WHERE first_name LIKE 'A%'")) {
    while (a.next()) {
        int id = a.getInt(1);

        try (PreparedStatement s2 = c.prepareStatement("SELECT title FROM book WHERE author_id = ?");
             ResultSet b = s2.executeQuery()) {
            while (b.next()) {
                System.out.println("ID: " + id + ", title: " + b.getString(1));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Unlike when detecting `duplicate statements`, repeated statement statistics are performed locally only, for a single JDBC Connection, or, if possible, for a transaction. Repeated statements in different transactions are usually not an indication of a problem.
5.22.5. WasNull calls

The SPI methods handling these events are `unnecessaryWasNullCall()` and `missingWasNullCall()`.

This problem appears only when using the JDBC API directly, as both jOOQ and most ORMs abstract over this JDBC legacy correctly. In JDBC, when fetching a primitive types (and some types are available only in their primitive form), a subsequent call to `ResultSet.wasNull()` is required, to see if the previous primitive type was really a NULL value, not a 0 or false value.

Why is it bad?

There are two misuses that can arise in this area:

- The call to wasNull() wasn't made when it should have been (nullable type, fetched as a primitive type), possibly resulting in wrong results in the client.
- The call to wasNull() was made too often, or when it did not need to have been made (non-nullable type, or types fetched as reference types), possibly resulting in a very slight performance overhead, depending on the driver.

An example is given here:

```java
// A custom DiagnosticsListener SPI implementation
class WasNull extends DefaultDiagnosticsListener {
    @Override
    public void unnecessaryWasNullCall(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
        System.out.println("Unnecessary wasNull() call: " + ctx.resultSetUnnecessaryWasNullCall());
    }

    @Override
    public void missingWasNullCall(DiagnosticsContext ctx) {
        System.out.println("Missing wasNull() call: " + ctx.resultSetMissingWasNullCall());
    }
}
```

And then:

```java
try (Connection c = DSL.using(configuration.derive(new WasNull()))
    .diagnosticsConnection();
    Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
    try (ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("SELECT year_of_birth FROM author")) {
        // The YEAR_OF_BIRTH column is nullable, so a 0 int could really mean null
        while (rs.next())
            System.out.println("Year of birth: " + rs.getInt(1));
    }
}
```

5.23. Logging with LoggerListener

For development purposes, jOOQ logs all SQL queries and fetched result sets to its internal DEBUG logger, which is implemented as an `execute listener`. By default, execute logging is activated in the jOOQ Settings. In order to see any DEBUG log output, put slf4j on jOOQ's classpath or module path along with their respective configuration. A sample log4j configuration can be seen here:
With the above configuration, let's fetch some data with jOOQ

```java
create.select(BOOK.ID, BOOK.TITLE).from(BOOK).orderBy(BOOK.ID).limit(1, 2).fetch();
```

The above query may result in the following log output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executing query</th>
<th>with bind values</th>
<th>Fetched result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>select *BOOK_.ID*, *BOOK_.TITLE* from *BOOK_* order by *BOOK_.ID* asc limit ? offset ?</code></td>
<td><code>select *BOOK_.ID*, *BOOK_.TITLE* from *BOOK_* order by *BOOK_.ID* asc limit 2 offset 1</code></td>
<td><code>+----+------------+</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Essentially, jOOQ will log

- The SQL statement as rendered to the prepared statement
- The SQL statement with inlined bind values (for improved debugging)
- The first 5 records of the result. This is formatted using jOOQ's text export

If you wish to use your own logger (e.g. avoiding printing out sensitive data), you can deactivate jOOQ's logger using your custom settings and implement your own execute listener logger.

## 5.24. Logging Connection

In addition to logging things on a jOOQ level, there is also the option of logging things on the JDBC level using the org.jooq.tools.jdbc.LoggingConnection. This connection acts as a JDBC proxy, intercepting all relevant calls in order to DEBUG log relevant information to slf4j or java.util.logging.
try (Connection logging = new LoggingConnection(datasource.getConnection())) {
    // Run statements directly with JDBC
    try (Statement s = c.createStatement()) {
        s.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO author (id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (3, 'William', 'Shakespeare');
    }
    // ... or wrap the connection with jOOQ
    DSL.using(logging, dialect)
        .insertInto(AUTHOR)
        .columns(AUTHOR.ID, AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME)
        .values(3, "William", "Shakespeare")
        .execute();
}

5.25. Performance considerations

Many users may have switched from higher-level abstractions such as Hibernate to jOOQ, because of Hibernate's difficult-to-manage performance, when it comes to large database schemas and complex second-level caching strategies. However, jOOQ itself is not a lightweight database abstraction framework, and it comes with its own overhead. Please be sure to consider the following points:

- It takes some time to construct jOOQ queries. If you can reuse the same queries, you might cache them. Beware of thread-safety issues, though, as jOOQ's Configuration is not necessarily threadsafe, and queries are "attached" to their creating DSLContext
- It takes some time to render SQL strings. Internally, jOOQ reuses the same java.lang.StringBuilder for the complete query, but some rendering elements may take their time. You could, of course, cache SQL generated by jOOQ and prepare your own java.sql.PreparedStatement objects
- It takes some time to bind values to prepared statements. jOOQ does not keep any open prepared statements, internally. Use a sophisticated connection pool, that will cache prepared statements and inject them into jOOQ through the standard JDBC API
- It takes some time to fetch results. By default, jOOQ will always fetch the complete java.sql.ResultSet into memory. Use lazy fetching to prevent that, and scroll over an open underlying database cursor

Optimise wisely

Don't be put off by the above paragraphs. You should optimise wisely, i.e. only in places where you really need very high throughput to your database. jOOQ's overhead compared to plain JDBC is typically less than 1ms per query.

5.26. Alternative execution models

Just because you can, doesn't mean you must. In this chapter, we'll show how you can use jOOQ to generate SQL statements that are then executed with other APIs, such as Spring's JdbcTemplate, or Hibernate.

(!) Please note that we strongly recommend executing queries directly with jOOQ and to use jOOQ's code generator!
5.26.1. Using jOOQ with Spring's JdbcTemplate

A lot of people are using Spring's useful org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate in their projects to simplify common JDBC interaction patterns, such as:

- Variable binding
- Result mapping
- Exception handling

When adding jOOQ to a project that is using JdbcTemplate extensively, a pragmatic first step is to use jOOQ as a SQL builder and pass the query string and bind variables to JdbcTemplate for execution. For instance, you may have the following class to store authors and their number of books in our stores:

```java
public class AuthorAndBooks {
    public final String firstName;
    public final String lastName;
    public final int books;

    public AuthorAndBooks(String firstName, String lastName, int books) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.books = books;
    }
}
```

You can then write the following code

```java
// The jOOQ part stays the same as always:
Book b = BOOK.as("b");
Author a = AUTHOR.as("a");
BookStore s = BOOK_STORE.as("s");
BookToBookStore t = BOOK_TO_BOOK_STORE.as("t");

ResultQuery<Record3<String, String, Integer>> query =
    create.select(a.FIRST_NAME, a.LAST_NAME, countDistinct(s.NAME))
    .from(a)
    .join(b).on(b.AUTHOR_ID.equal(a.ID))
    .join(t).on(t.BOOK_ID.equal(b.ID))
    .join(s).on(t.BOOK_STORE_NAME.equal(s.NAME))
    .groupBy(a.FIRST_NAME, a.LAST_NAME)
    .orderBy(countDistinct(s.NAME).desc());

// But instead of executing the above query, we'll send the SQL string and the bind values to JdbcTemplate:
JdbcTemplate template = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
List<AuthorAndBooks> result = template.query(
    query.getSQL(),
    (r, i) -> new AuthorAndBooks(
        r.getString(1),
        r.getString(2),
        r.getInt(3)
    ),
    query.getBindValues().toArray()
);
```

This approach helps you gradually migrate from using JdbcTemplate to a jOOQ-only execution model.

5.26.2. Using jOOQ with JPA

These sections will show how to use jOOQ with JPA's native query API in order to fetch tuples or managed entities using the Java EE standards.

(!) The goal of these sections is to describe how to do this, if you have strong reasons to do so. Mostly, however, you're better off executing your queries directly with jOOQ, especially if you...
want to use jOOQ's more advanced features. This blog post illustrates various reason why it's better to execute queries directly with jOOQ.

In all of the following sections, let's assume we have the following JPA entities to model our database:

```java
@Entity
@Table(name = "book")
public class JPABook {
    @Id
    public int id;
    @Column(name = "title")
    public String title;
    @ManyToOne
    public JPAAuthor author;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "JPABook \[id=\+id\+\], title=\+title\+\], author=\+author\+\]\];
    }
}

@Entity
@Table(name = "author")
public class JPAAuthor {
    @Id
    public int id;
    @Column(name = "first_name")
    public String firstName;
    @Column(name = "last_name")
    public String lastName;
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "author")
    public Set<JPABook> books;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "JPAAuthor \[id=\+id\+\], firstName=\+firstName\+\], lastName=\+lastName\+\], book size=\+books.size() + \+\]\];
    }
}
```

5.26.2.1. Using jOOQ with JPA Native Query

(!) The goal of these sections is to describe how to do this, if you have strong reasons to do so. Mostly, however, you're better off executing your queries directly with jOOQ, especially if you want to use jOOQ's more advanced features. This blog post illustrates various reason why it's better to execute queries directly with jOOQ.

If your query doesn't really map to JPA entities, you can fetch ordinary, untyped Object[] representations for your database records by using the following utility method:

```java
static List<Object[]> nativeQuery(EntityManager em, org.jooq.Query query) {
    // Extract the SQL statement from the jOOQ query:
    Query result = em.createNativeQuery(query.getSQL());
    // Extract the bind values from the jOOQ query:
    List<Object> values = query.getBindValues();
    for (int i = 0; i < values.size(); i++) {
        result.setParameter(i + 1, values.get(i));
    }
    return result.getResultList();
}
```
Note, if you’re using custom data types or bindings, make sure to take those into account as well. E.g. as follows:

```java
static List<Object[]> nativeQuery(EntityManager em, org.jooq.Query query) {
    // Extract the SQL statement from the jOOQ query:
    Query result = em.createNativeQuery(query.getSQL());
    // Extract the bind values from the jOOQ query:
    int i = 1;
    for (Param<?> param : query.getParams().values())
        if (!param.isInline())
            result.setParameter(i++, convertToDatabaseType(param));
    return result.getResultList();
}
static <T> Object convertToDatabaseType(Param<T> param) {
    return param.getBinding().converter().to(param.getValue());
}
```

This way, you can construct complex, type safe queries using the jOOQ API and have your jakarta.persistence.EntityManager execute it with all the transaction semantics attached:

```
List<Object[]> books =
    nativeQuery(em, DSL.using(configuration)
        .select(AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME, AUTHOR.LAST_NAME, BOOK.TITLE)
        .from(AUTHOR)
        .join(BOOK).on(AUTHOR.ID.eq(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))
        .orderBy(BOOK.ID))
```

5.26.2.2. Using jOOQ with JPA entities

(!) The goal of these sections is to describe how to do this, if you have strong reasons to do so. Mostly, however, you’re better off executing your queries directly with jOOQ, especially if you want to use jOOQ’s more advanced features. This blog post illustrates various reason why it’s better to execute queries directly with jOOQ.

The simplest way to fetch entities via the native query API is by passing the entity class along to the native query method. The following example maps jOOQ query results to JPA entities (from the previous section). Just add the following utility method:

```java
public static <E> List<E> nativeQuery(EntityManager em, org.jooq.Query query, Class<E> type) {
    // Extract the SQL statement from the jOOQ query:
    Query result = em.createNativeQuery(query.getSQL(), type);
    // Extract the bind values from the jOOQ query:
    List<Object> values = query.getBindValues();
    for (int i = 0; i < values.size(); i++)
        result.setParameter(i + 1, values.get(i));
    // There's an unsafe cast here, but we can be sure that we'll get the right type from JPA
    return result.getResultList();
}
```

Note, if you’re using custom data types or bindings, make sure to take those into account as well. E.g. as follows:
static List<Object[]> nativeQuery(EntityManager em, org.jooq.Query query, Class<E> type) {
    // Extract the SQL statement from the jOOQ query:
    Query result = em.createNativeQuery(query.getSQL(), type);
    // Extract the bind values from the jOOQ query:
    int i = 1;
    for (Param<?> param : query.getParams().values())
        if (!param.isInline())
            result.setParameter(i++, convertToDatabaseType(param));
    return result.getResultList();
}

static <T> Object convertToDatabaseType(Param<T> param) {
    return param.getBinding().converter().to(param.getValue());
}

With the above simple API, we're ready to write complex jOOQ queries and map their results to JPA entities:

Listing 5.110: Using jOOQ with JPA EntityResult

With the above simple API, we're ready to write complex jOOQ queries and map their results to JPA entities:

5.26.2.3. Using jOOQ with JPA EntityResult

(!) The goal of these sections is to describe how to do this, if you have strong reasons to do so. Mostly, however, you're better off executing your queries directly with jOOQ, especially if you want to use jOOQ's more advanced features. This blog post illustrates various reason why it's better to execute queries directly with jOOQ.

While JPA specifies how the mapping should be implemented (e.g. using jakarta.persistence.SqlResultSetMapping), there are no limitations regarding how you want to generate the SQL statement. The following, simple example shows how you can produce JPABook and JPAAuthor entities (from the previous section) from a jOOQ-generated SQL statement.

In order to do so, we'll need to specify the SqlResultSetMapping. This can be done on any entity, and in this case, we're using jakarta.persistence.EntityResult:
Using the above API

Now that we have everything setup, we can use the above API to run a jOOQ query to fetch JPA entities like this:
```java
List<Object[]> result =
    nativeQuery(em,
        DSL.using(configuration
            .select(
                AUTHOR.ID.as("a_id"),
                AUTHOR.FIRST_NAME.as("a_first_name"),
                AUTHOR.LAST_NAME.as("a_last_name"),
                BOOK.ID.as("b_id"),
                BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.as("b_author_id"),
                BOOK.TITLE.as("b_title")
            )
            .from(AUTHOR)
            .join(BOOK).on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
            .orderBy(BOOK.ID),
            "bookmapping" // The name of the SqlResultSetMapping
        )
    .getResultList();
result.forEach((Object[] entities) -> {
    JPAAuthor author = (JPAAuthor) entities[1];
    JPABook book = (JPABook) entities[0];
    System.out.println(author.firstName + " " + author.lastName + " wrote " + book.title);
});
```

The entities are now ready to be modified and persisted again.

Caveats:

- We have to reference the result set mapping by name (a String) - there is no type safety involved here
- We don't know the type contained in the resulting List - there is a potential for ClassCastException
- The results are in fact a list of Object[], with the individual entities listed in the array, which need explicit casting
6. Code generation

While optional, source code generation is one of jOOQ's main assets if you wish to increase developer productivity. jOOQ's code generator takes your database schema and reverse-engineers it into a set of Java classes modelling tables, records, sequences, POJOs, DAOs, stored procedures, user-defined types and many more.

The essential ideas behind source code generation are these:

- Increased IDE support: Type your Java code directly against your database schema, with all type information available
- Type-safety: When your database schema changes, your generated code will change as well. Removing columns will lead to compilation errors, which you can detect early.

The following chapters will show how to configure the code generator and how to generate various artefacts.

6.1. Configuration and setup of the generator

There are three binaries available with jOOQ, to be downloaded from https://www.jooq.org/download or from Maven central:

- jooq-3.12.4.jar
  The main library that you will include in your application to run jOOQ
- jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar
  The utility that you will include in your build to navigate your database schema for code generation. This can be used as a schema crawler as well.
- jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar
  The utility that you will include in your build to generate your database schema

Configure jOOQ's code generator

You need to tell jOOQ some things about your database connection. Here's an example of how to do it for an Oracle database

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <!-- Configure the database connection here -->
  <jdbc>
    <driver>oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver</driver>
    <url>jdbc:oracle:thin:@[your jdbc connection parameters]</url>
    <user>[your database user]</user>
    <password>[your database password]<!-- You can also pass user/password and other JDBC properties in the optional properties tag: -->
  </jdbc>

  <!-- Generation flags: See advanced configuration properties -->
  <generate/>

  <target>
    <!-- The destination package of your generated classes (within the destination directory) -->
    <packageName>org.jooq.your.packagename</packageName>
    <directory>/path/to/your/dir</directory>
  </target>
</configuration>

The database dialect from jooq-meta. Available dialects are named org.jooq.meta.[database].Database. Natively supported values are:

- org.jooq.meta.ase.ASEDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.auroramysql.AuroraMySQLDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.aurorapostgres.AuroraPostgresDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.cubrid.CUBRIDDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.db2.DB2Database
- org.jooq.meta.derby.DerbyDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.firebird.FirebirdDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.h2.H2Database
- org.jooq.meta.hana.HANADatabase
- org.jooq.meta.hsqldb.HSQLDBDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.informix.InformixDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.mariadb.MariaDBDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.mysql.MySQLDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.oracle.OracleDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.postgres.PostgresDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.redshift.RedshiftDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.sqldatawarehouse.SQLDataWarehouseDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase
- org.jooq.metagresql.SQLServerDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.sybase.SybaseDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.teradata.TeradataDatabase
- org.jooq.meta.vertica.VerticaDatabase

This value can be used to reverse-engineer generic JDBC DatabaseMeta (e.g., for MS Access)

- org.jooq.meta.jdbc.JDBCDatabase

This value can be used to reverse-engineer standard jOOQ-meta XML formats

- org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase

This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by SQL files (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency)

- org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase

This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by JPA annotated entities (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency, or jooq-meta-extensions-hibernate starting from jOOQ 3.14)

- org.jooq.meta.extensions.jpa.JPADatabase

You can also provide your own org.jooq.meta.Database implementation here, if your database is currently not supported -->

<include>"</include>

/**
 * All elements that are excluded from your schema (A Java regular expression.
 * Use the pipe to separate several expressions) Watch out for case-sensitivity. Depending on your database, this might be important!
 * You can create case-insensitive regular expressions using this syntax: (?i:expr)
 * Whitespace is ignored and comments are possible.
 */

<excludes>UNUSED_TABLE # This table (unqualified name) should not be generated
| PREFIX_. # Objects with a given prefix should not be generated
| SCHEMA\|SECRET_TABLE # This table (qualified name) should not be generated
| SECRET_ROUTINE # This routine (unqualified name) ...
</excludes>

/**
 * The schema that is used locally as a source for meta information.
 * This could be your development schema or the production schema, etc
 * This cannot be combined with the schemata element.
 * If empty, jOOQ will generate all available schemata. See the manual's next section to learn how to generate several schemata -->
 */

<inputSchema>[your database schema / owner / name]"</inputSchema>
</database>

<!-- Generation flags: See advanced configuration properties -->
<generate/>

<target>
  <!-- The destination package of your generated classes (within the destination directory) -->
  JOOQ may append the schema name to this package if generating multiple schemata, e.g., org.jooq.your.packagename.schemaname
</target>
See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

    // Configure the database connection here
    .withDriver("oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver")
    .withUrl("jdbc:oracle:thin:@[your jdbc connection parameters]")
    .withUser("[your database user]")
    .withPassword("[your database password]")

    // You can also pass user/password and other JDBC properties in the optional properties tag:
    .withProperties(
        new Property()
          .withKey("user")
          .withValue("[db-user]"),
        new Property()
          .withKey("password")
          .withValue("[db-password]")
    )

    // The database dialect from jooq-meta. Available dialects are
    // named org.jooq.meta.[database].[database]Database.
    // Natively supported values are:
    //
    // org.jooq.meta.ase.ASEDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.auroramysql.AuroraMySQLDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.aurorapostgres.AuroraPostgresDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.cubrid.CUBRIDDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.db2.DB2Database
    // org.jooq.meta.derby.DerbyDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.firebird.FirebirdDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.h2.H2Database
    // org.jooq.meta.hana.HANADatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.informix.InformixDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.mysql.MySQLDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.oracle.OracleDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.postgres.PostgresDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.redshift.RedshiftDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.sqlserver.SQLServerDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.sqldatawarehouse.SQLDataWarehouseDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.sybase.SybaseDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.teradata.TeradataDatabase
    // org.jooq.meta.vertica.VerticaDatabase
    //
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer generic JDBC DatabaseMetaData (e.g. for MS Access)
    //
    // org.jooq.meta.jdbc.JDBCDatabase
    //
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer standard jOOQ-meta XML formats
    //
    // org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase
    //
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by SQL files
    // (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency)
    //
    // org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase
    //
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by JPA annotated entities
    // (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency, or jooq-meta-extensions-hibernate starting from jOOQ 3.14)
    //
    // org.jooq.meta.extensions.jpa.JPADatabase
    //
    // You can also provide your own org.jooq.meta.Database implementation
    // here, if your database is currently not supported

    .withInputSchema("[your database schema / owner / name]")

    // Generation flags: See advanced configuration properties
    .withGenerate()
    .withTarget(new Target())
See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
generationTool { 
    // Configure the database connection here 
    jdbc { 
        driver = "oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver" 
        url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@[your jdbc connection parameters]" 
        user = "[your database user]" 
        password = "[your database password]"
    } 
    // You can also pass user/password and other JDBC properties in the optional properties tag: 
    properties { 
        property { 
            key = "user" 
            value = "[db-user]"
        } 
        property { 
            key = "password" 
            value = "[db-password]"
        }
    }
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer generic JDBC DatabaseMetaData (e.g. for MS Access) 
    database { 
        name = "org.jooq.meta.jdbc.JDBCDatabase"
    }
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer standard jOOQ-meta XML formats 
    // (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency) 
    // generates = "org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase"
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by SQL files 
    // (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency) 
    // generates = "org.jooq.meta.extensions.dal.DDLDatabase"
    // This value can be used to reverse-engineer schemas defined by JPA annotated entities 
    // (requires jooq-meta-extensions dependency, or jooq-meta-extensions-hibernate starting from jOOQ 3.14) 
    // generates = "org.jooq.meta.extensions.jpa.JPADatabase"
    // You can also provide your own org.jooq.meta.Database implementation 
    // here, if your database is currently not supported 
    // name = "org.jooq.meta.oracle.OracleDatabase"
    // All elements that are generated from your schema (A Java regular expression). 
    // Use the pipe to separate several expressions) Watch out for 
    // case-sensitivity. Depending on your database, this might be 
    // important! 
    // includes = ".*"
    // Whitespace is ignored and comments are possible. 
    // includes = ".*"
    // All elements that are excluded from your schema (A Java regular expression). 
    // Use the pipe to separate several expressions). Excludes match before 
    // includes, i.e. excludes have a higher priority 
    // excludes = "*** 
    // These schemas should not be generated
    // PREFIX_. # This table (qualified name) should not be generated 
    // SECRET_SCHEMA\SECRET_TABLE # This table (qualified name) should not be generated 
    // SECRET_ROUTINE # This routine (unqualified name) ... 
    // The schema that is used locally as a source for meta information. 
    // This could be your development schema or the production schema, etc 
    // This cannot be combined with the schemata element. 
    // Only if left empty, jOOQ will generate all available schemata. 
    // See the manual's next section to learn how to generate several schemata 
    inputSchema = "[your database schema / owner / name]"
}
// Generation flags: See advanced configuration properties 
generate {} 
target {


See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details. There are also lots of advanced configuration parameters, which will be treated in the manual's section about advanced code generation features. Note, you can find the official XSD file for a formal specification at: https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd

Run jOOQ code generation

Code generation works by calling this class with the above property file as argument.

```
org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool /jooq-config.xml
```

Be sure that these elements are located on the classpath:

- jooq-3.12.4.jar, jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar, jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar, reactive-streams-1.0.2.jar
- The JDBC driver you configured

A command-line example (for Windows, OSX/Linux/etc. will be similar)

```
- Put the XML configuration file, jooq*.jar and the JDBC driver into a directory, e.g. C:\temp\jooq
- Go to C:\temp\jooq
- Run java -cp jooq-3.12.4.jar;jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar;jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar;reactive-streams-1.0.2.jar;[JDBC-driver].jar org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool <XML-file>
```

Note that the XML configuration file can also be loaded from the classpath, in which case the path should be given as /path/to/my-configuration.xml

Run code generation from Eclipse

Of course, you can also run code generation from your IDE. In Eclipse, set up a project like this. Note that:

- this example uses jOOQ's log4j support by adding log4j.xml and log4j.jar to the project classpath.

Once the project is set up correctly with all required artefacts on the classpath, you can configure an Eclipse Run Configuration for org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool.

With the XML file as an argument

And the classpath set up correctly
Finally, run the code generation and see your generated artefacts

Integrate generation with Maven

Using the official jOOQ-codegen-maven plugin, you can integrate source code generation in your Maven build process:

```xml
<plugin>
  <!-- Specify the maven code generator plugin -->
  <!-- Use org.jooq for the Open Source Edition
       org.jooq.pro for commercial editions,
       org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
       org.jooq.pro-java-6 for commercial editions with Java 6 support,
       org.jooq.trial for the free trial edition
     Note: Only the Open Source Edition is hosted on Maven Central.
     Install the others locally using the provided scripts, or access them from here: https://repo.jooq.org -->
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-codegen-maven</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
  <!-- The plugin should hook into the generate goal -->
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <goals>
        <goal>generate</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <!-- Manage the plugin’s dependency. In this example, we’ll use a PostgreSQL database -->
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.postgresql</groupId>
      <artifactId>postgresql</artifactId>
      <version>9.4.1212</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
  <!-- Specify the plugin configuration.
       The configuration format is the same as for the standalone code generator -->
  <configuration>
    <!-- JDBC connection parameters -->
    <jdbc>
      <driver>org.postgresql.Driver</driver>
      <url>jdbc:postgresql:postgres</url>
      <user>postgres</user>
      <password>test</password>
    </jdbc>
    <!-- Generator parameters -->
    <generator>
      <database>
        <name>org.jooq.meta.postgres.PostgresDatabase</name>
        <includes>*</include>
        <excludes></exclude>
      </database>
      <target>
        <packageName>org.jooq.codegen.maven.example</packageName>
        <directory>target/generated-sources/jooq</directory>
      </target>
    </generator>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

Use jOOQ generated classes in your application

Be sure, both jooq-3.12.4.jar and your generated package (see configuration) are located on your classpath. Once this is done, you can execute SQL statements with your generated classes.
6.2. Advanced generator configuration

In the previous section we have seen how jOOQ's source code generator is configured and run within a few steps. In this chapter we'll cover some advanced settings, individually.

6.2.1. Logging

This optional top level configuration element simply allows for overriding the log level of anything that has been specified by the runtime, e.g. in log4j or slf4j and is helpful for per-code-generation log configuration. For example, in order to mute everything that is less than WARN level, write:

XML (standalone and maven)

```
<configuration>
  <logging>WARN</logging>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withLogging(Logging.WARN)
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  logging = "WARN"
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Available log levels are:

- TRACE
- DEBUG
- INFO
- WARN
- ERROR
- FATAL
6.2.2. Error handling

This optional top level configuration element allows configuring the action to be taken by the generator in case of unexpected exceptions encountered during the code generation. For example, to instruct the generator to just log a warning rather than failing with an exception, write:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <onError>LOG</onError>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details. Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withOnError(OnError.LOG)
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details. Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  onError = "LOG"
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details. The available error actions are:

- FAIL - The exception will be thrown and handled by the caller (e.g. Maven); this is the default behavior
- LOG - The exception will be handled by the generator by logging it as a warning
- SILENT - The exception will be silently ignored by the generator

6.2.3. Jdbc

This optional top level configuration element allows for configuring a JDBC connection. By default, the jOOQ code generator requires an active JDBC connection to reverse engineer your database schema. For example, if you want to connect to a MySQL database, write this:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <jdbc>
    <driver>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver>
    <url>jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb</url>
    <!-- "username" is a valid synonym for "user" -->
    <user>root</user>
    <password>secret</password>
  </jdbc>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withJdbc(new Jdbc()(
    .withDriver("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver")
    .withUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb")
    // "username" is a valid synonym for "user"
    .withUser("root")
    .withPassword("secret")
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  jdbc {
    driver = "com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"
    url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb"
    // "username" is a valid synonym for "user"
    user = "root"
    password = "secret"
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Note that when using the programmatic configuration API through the GenerationTool, you can also pass a pre-existing JDBC connection to the GenerationTool and leave this configuration element alone.

Optional JDBC properties

JDBC drivers allow for passing java.util.Properties to the JDBC driver when creating a connection. This is also supported in the code generator configuration with a list of key/value pairs as follows:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <jdbc>
    <driver>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver>
    <url>jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb</url>
    <properties>
      <property>
        <key>user</key>
        <value>root</value>
      </property>
      <property>
        <key>password</key>
        <value>secret</value>
      </property>
    </properties>
  </jdbc>
</configuration>
```
See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withJdbc(new Jdbc()
        .withDriver("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver")
        .withUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb")
        .withProperties(
            new Property()
                .withKey("user")
                .withValue("root"),
            new Property()
                .withKey("password")
                .withValue("secret")
        )
    )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
    jdbc {
        driver = "com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"
        url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb"
        properties {
            property {
                key = "user"
                value = "root"
            }
            property {
                key = "password"
                value = "secret"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

```groovy
generationTool {
    jdbc {
        driver = "com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"
        url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/testdb"
        properties {
            property {
                key = "user"
                value = "root"
            }
            property {
                key = "password"
                value = "secret"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Auto committing

jOOQ's code generator will use the driver's / connection's default auto commit flag. If for some reason you need to override this (e.g. in order to recover from failed transactions in PostgreSQL, by setting it to true), you can specify it here:

XML (standalone and maven)

```
<configuration>
    <jdbc>
        <autoCommit>true</autoCommit>
    </jdbc>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withJdbc(new Jdbc()
        .withAutoCommit(true)
    )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
    jdbc {
        autoCommit = true
    }
}

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

When the JDBC configuration is optional

There are some exceptions, where the JDBC connection does not need to be configured, for instance when using the [JPADatabase](#) (to reverse engineer JPA annotated entities) or when using the [XMLDatabase](#) (to reverse engineer an XML file). Please refer to the respective sections for more details.

6.2.4. Generator

This mandatory top level configuration element wraps all the remaining configuration elements related to code generation, including the overridable code generator class.

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <!-- Optional: The fully qualified class name of the code generator. -->
        <name></name>

        <!-- Optional: The programmatic or configurative generator strategy. -->
        <strategy/>

        <!-- Optional: The jooq-meta configuration, configuring the information schema source. -->
        <database/>

        <!-- Optional: The jooq-codegen configuration, configuring the generated output content. -->
        <generate/>

        <!-- Optional: The generation output target -->
        <target/>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
 .withGenerator(new Generator()
     // Optional: The fully qualified class name of the code generator.
     .withName(...)
     // Optional: The programmatic or configurative generator strategy.
     .withStrategy()
     // Optional: The jooq-meta configuration, configuring the information schema source.
     .withDatabase()
     // Optional: The jooq-codegen configuration, configuring the generated output content.
     .withGenerate()
     // Optional: The generation output target
     .withTarget();
)
The two main elements in the `<database/>` element are `<name/>` and `<properties/>, which specify the class to implement the database meta data source, and an optional list of key/value parameters, which are described in the next chapter.

Subsequent elements are:

### 6.2.5.1. Database name and properties

The two main elements in the `<database/>` element are `<name/>` which specifies the class to implement the database meta data source, and depending on that class, an optional list of key/value `<properties/>(see later sections for details). An example for the **XML Database**: 

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <name>org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase</name>
      <properties>
        <property>
          <key>dialect</key>
          <value>MYSQL</value>
        </property>
        <property>
          <key>xmlFile</key>
          <value>/path/to/database.xml</value>
        </property>
      </properties>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration().
  .withGenerator(new Generator().
    .withDatabase(new Database().
      .withName("org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase")
      .withProperties(
        new Property().
          .withKey("dialect")
          .withValue("MYSQL"),
        new Property().
          .withKey("xmlFile")
          .withValue("/path/to/database.xml")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      name = "org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase"
      properties {
        property {
          key = "dialect"
          value = "MYSQL"
        }
        property {
          key = "xmlFile"
          value = "/path/to/database.xml"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.
The default `<name/>` if no name is supplied will be derived from the JDBC connection. If you want to specifically specify your SQL dialect's database name, any of these values will be supported by jOOQ, out of the box:

- `org.jooq.meta.ase.ASEDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.auroramysql.AuroraMySQLDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.aurorapostgres.AuroraPostgresDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.cockroachdb.CockroachDBDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.db2.DB2Database`
- `org.jooq.meta.derby.DerbyDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.firebird.FirebirdDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.h2.H2Database`
- `org.jooq.meta.hana.HanaDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.hsqldb.HSQLDBDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.informix.InformixDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.ingres.IngresDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.mariadb.MariaDBDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.mysql.MySQLDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.oracle.OracleDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.postgres.PostgresDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.redshift.RedshiftDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.sqldatawarehouse.SQLDataWarehouseDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.sqlserver.SQLServerDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.sybase.SybaseDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.teradata.TeradataDatabase`
- `org.jooq.meta.vertica.VerticaDatabase`

Alternatively, you can also specify the following database if you want to reverse-engineer a generic JDBC `java.sql.DatabaseMetaData` source for an unsupported database version / dialect / etc:

- `org.jooq.meta.jdbc.JDBCDatabase`
Furthermore, there are two out-of-the-box database meta data sources, that do not rely on a JDBC connection: the JPADatabase (to reverse engineer JPA annotated entities) and the XMLDatabase (to reverse engineer an XML file). Please refer to the respective sections for more details.

Last, but not least, you can of course implement your own by implementing org.jooq.meta.Database from the jooq-meta module.

6.2.5.2. RegexFlags

A lot of configuration elements rely on regular expressions. The most prominent examples are the useful includes and excludes elements. All of these regular expressions use the Java java.util.regex.Pattern API, with all of its features. The Pattern API allows for specifying flags and for your configuration convenience, the applied flags are, by default:

- COMMENTS: This allows for embedding comments (and, as a side-effect: meaningless whitespace) in regular expressions, which makes them much more readable.
- CASE_INSENSITIVE: Most schemas are case insensitive, so case-sensitive regular expressions are a bit of a pain, especially in multi-vendor setups, where databases like PostgreSQL (mostly lower case) and Oracle (mostly UPPER CASE) need to be supported simultaneously.

But of course, this default setting may get in your way, for instance if you rely on case sensitive identifiers and whitespace in identifiers a lot, it might be better for you to turn off the above defaults:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <regexFlags>COMMENTS DOTALL</regexFlags>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
 .withGenerator(new Generator()
   .withDatabase(new Database()
     .withRegexFlags(List.COMMENTS DOTALL)
   )
 )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.
All the flags available from `java.util.regex.Pattern` are available as a whitespace-separated list in standalone XML, or a comma separated list in Maven.

### 6.2.5.3. Includes and Excludes

Perhaps the most important elements of the code generation configuration are used for the inclusion and exclusion of content as reported by your database meta data configuration.

These expressions match any of the following object types, either by their fully qualified names (`catalog.schema.object_name`), or by their names only (`object_name`):

- Array types
- Domains
- Enums
- Links
- Packages
- Queues
- Routines
- Sequences
- Tables
- UDTs

Excludes match **before** includes, meaning that something that has been excluded cannot be included again. Remember, these expressions are regular expressions with default flags, so multiple names need to be separated with the pipe symbol `|`, not with commas, etc. For example:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <includes>.*</includes>
      <excludes>
        UNUSED_TABLE # This table (unqualified name) should not be generated
        | PREFIX_.*       # Objects with a given prefix should not be generated
        | SECRET_SCHEMA\._SECRET_TABLE # This table (qualified name) should not be generated
        | SECRET_ROUTINE # This routine (unqualified name) ...
      </excludes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withIncludes(".*")
      .withExcludes(""
        UNUSED_TABLE # This table (unqualified name) should not be generated
        | PREFIX_.*       # Objects with a given prefix should not be generated
        | SECRET_SCHEMA\._SECRET_TABLE # This table (qualified name) should not be generated
        | SECRET_ROUTINE # This routine (unqualified name) ...
      
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```
Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```java
gradle {
  generator {
    database {
      includes = ".*"
      excludes = "+\*" # This table (unqualified name) should not be generated
      UNUSED_TABLE  # This table (unqualified name) should not be generated
      PREFIX_.*      # Objects with a given prefix should not be generated
      SECRET_SCHEMA\..SECRET_TABLE  # This table (qualified name) should not be generated
      SECRET_ROUTINE  # This routine (unqualified name) ...
      ***
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

A special, additional option allows for specifying whether the above two regular expressions should also match table columns. The following example will hide an INVISIBLE_COL in any table (and also tables called this way, of course):

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <includes>.*</includes>
      <excludes>INVISIBLE_COL</excludes>
      <includeExcludeColumns>true</includeExcludeColumns>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration().
  .withGenerator(new Generator().
    .withDatabase(new Database().
      .withIncludes(".*")
      .withExcludes(".*")
      .withIncludeExcludeColumns(true)
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```java
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      includes = "+\*"
      excludes = "INVISIBLE_COL"
      includeExcludeColumns = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
6.2.5.4. Include object types

Sometimes, you want to generate only tables. Or only routines. Or you want to exclude them from being generated. Whatever the use-case, there's a way to do this with the following, additional includes flags:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <database>
            <includeCheckConstraints>false</includeCheckConstraints>
            <includeEmbeddables>true</includeEmbeddables>
            <includeForeignKeys>false</includeForeignKeys>
            <includeIndexes>false</includeIndexes>
            <includeInvisibleColumns>true</includeInvisibleColumns>
            <includePackageConstants>true</includePackageConstants>
            <includePackageRoutines>true</includePackageRoutines>
            <includePackageUDTs>true</includePackageUDTs>
            <includePrimaryKeys>false</includePrimaryKeys>
            <includeRoutines>true</includeRoutines>
            <includeSequences>false</includeSequences>
            <includeTables>true</includeTables>
            <includeTriggerRoutines>false</includeTriggerRoutines>
            <includeTriggers>true</includeTriggers>
            <includeUDTs>true</includeUDTs>
            <includeUniqueKeys>false</includeUniqueKeys>
            <includeXMLSchemaCollections>false</includeXMLSchemaCollections>
        </database>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withIncludeCheckConstraints(false)
            .withIncludeEmbeddables(true)
            .withIncludeForeignKeys(false)
            .withIncludeIndexes(false)
            .withIncludeInvisibleColumns(true)
            .withIncludePackageConstants(true)
            .withIncludePackageRoutines(true)
            .withIncludePackageUDTs(true)
            .withIncludePrimaryKeys(false)
            .withIncludeRoutines(true)
            .withIncludeSequences(false)
            .withIncludeTables(true)
            .withIncludeTriggerRoutines(false)
            .withIncludeTriggers(true)
            .withIncludeUDTs(true)
            .withIncludeUniqueKeys(false)
            .withIncludeXMLSchemaCollections(false)
        )
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```
6.2.5.5. Record Version and Timestamp Fields

jOOQ's `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord` supports an optimistic locking feature, which can be enabled in the code generator by specifying a regular expression that defines such a record's version and/or timestamp fields. These regular expressions should match at most one column per table, again either by their fully qualified names (catalog.schema.table.column_name) or by their names only (column_name):

XML (standalone and maven)

```
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <recordVersionFields>REC_VERSION</recordVersionFields>
      <recordTimestampFields>REC_TIMESTAMP</recordTimestampFields>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withRecordVersionFields("REC_VERSION")
      .withRecordTimestampFields("REC_TIMESTAMP")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

By default, most of these flags are set to true, with the exception of:

- includeTriggerRoutines: Some databases store triggers as special ROUTINE types in the schema. These routines are not meant to be called directly, by clients, which is why their inclusion in code generation is undesirable.
6.2.5.6. Synthetic identities

jOOQ's code generator recognises identity columns if they are reported as such by the database. Some databases do not support "real" identity columns, but allow for emulating them, e.g. through triggers and sequences (e.g. Oracle prior to 12c). If a column is a known "identity" without formally being one, users can specify a regular expression that matches all columns (one column per table), which will be treated as if they were formal identities. For example:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <syntheticIdentities>SCHEMA\ TABLE\ ID</syntheticIdentities>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withSyntheticIdentities("SCHEMA\ TABLE\ ID")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

```groovy
generationTool { 
  generator { 
    database { 
      syntheticIdentities = "SCHEMA\ TABLE\ ID" 
    } 
  } 
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
6.2.5.7. Synthetic primary keys

jOOQ's code generator recognises primary keys that are declared and reported as such by the database. But some databases don't report all keys, or some tables don't have them enabled, or sometimes, a view is a 1:1 representation of an underlying table, but it doesn't expose the key information. In these cases, this regular expression can match all columns that users wish to "pretend" are part of such a primary key. If a composite synthetic primary key is desired, the regular expression should match all columns of that table that are part of the primary key. For example, a composite synthetic primary key consists of (COLUMN1, COLUMN2) in table SCHEMA.TABLE:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<generator>
    <database>
        <syntheticPrimaryKeys>SCHEMA\.TABLE\.COLUMN(1|2)</syntheticPrimaryKeys>
    </database>
</generator>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withSyntheticPrimaryKeys("SCHEMA\.TABLE\.COLUMN(1|2)")
        )
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
    generator {
        database {
            syntheticPrimaryKeys = "SCHEMA\.TABLE\.COLUMN(1|2)"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags. If the regular expression matches column in a table that already has an existing primary key, that existing primary key will be replaced by the synthetic one. It will still be reported as a unique key, though.

6.2.5.8. Override primary keys

In some legacy contexts, there might not be any primary key, only a bunch of unique keys, defined in a table. jOOQ cannot pick one of those as the "primary key", and the table won't be generated as a
org.jooq.UpdatableRecord. Users can, however, use this regular expression to match all UNIQUE key names that should be used as a table's primary key.

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <overridePrimaryKeys>MY_UNIQUE_KEY_NAME</overridePrimaryKeys>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withOverridePrimaryKeys("MY_UNIQUE_KEY_NAME")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```java
genarationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      overridePrimaryKeys = "MY_UNIQUE_KEY_NAME"
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

If several keys match, a warning is emitted and the first one encountered will be used. This flag will also replace synthetic primary keys, if it matches.

6.2.5.9. Date as timestamp

The Oracle database doesn't know a SQL standard DATE type (YYYY-MM-DD). It's vendor-specific DATE type is really a TIMESTAMP(0), i.e. a TIMESTAMP with zero fractional seconds precision (YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS). For historic reasons, many legacy Oracle databases do not use the TIMESTAMP data type, but the DATE data type for timestamps, in case of which client applications also need to treat these columns as timestamps.

If upgrading the schema to proper TIMESTAMP usage isn't an option, and neither is using data type rewrites on a per-column basis, then this flag is the right one to activate. It will remove the DATE type from the Oracle type system (at least as far as the jOOQ code generator is concerned), and pretend all such columns are really TIMESTAMP typed. This is how to activate the flag:

XML (standalone and maven)
6.2.5.10. Ignore procedure return values (deprecated)

In jOOQ 3.6.0, [#4106](https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/issues/4106) was implemented to support Transact-SQL's optional return values from stored procedures. This turns all procedures into `Routine<Integer>` (instead of `Routine<Void>`). For backwards-compatibility reasons, users can suppress this change in jOOQ 3.x

This feature is deprecated as of jOOQ 3.6.0 and will be removed again in jOOQ 4.0.

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <ignoreProcedureReturnValues>true</ignoreProcedureReturnValues>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](https://jooq.org/configuration/xsd), [standalone code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/standalone), and [maven code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/maven) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()"n    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withDateAsTimestamp(true)
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](https://jooq.org/configuration/xsd) and [programmatic code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/programmatic) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {"n  generator {
    database {
      dateAsTimestamp = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](https://jooq.org/configuration/xsd) and [gradle code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/gradle) for more details.

**Gradle (Groovy)**

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {"n  generator {
    database {
      dateAsTimestamp = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](https://jooq.org/configuration/xsd) and [gradle code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/gradle) for more details.

**Gradle (third party)**

```groovy
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      dateAsTimestamp = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](https://jooq.org/configuration/xsd) and [gradle code generation](https://jooq.org/configuration/gradle) for more details.

This flag will apply before any other data type related flags are applied, including [forced types](https://jooq.org/configuration/forced).

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6.2.11. Unsigned types

The JDBC and Java type system don't know any unsigned integer data types, but some databases do, most importantly MySQL. This flag allows for overriding the default mapping from unsigned to signed integers and generates JOOQ types instead:

- `org.jooq.types.UByte`
- `org.jooq.types.UShort`
- `org.jooq.types.UInteger`
- `org.jooq.types.ULong`

Those types work just like ordinary `java.lang.Number` wrapper types, except that there is no primitive version of them. The configuration looks like follows:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <unsignedTypes>true</unsignedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
   .withGenerator(new Generator()
      .withDatabase(new Database()
         .withUnsignedTypes(true)
      )
   )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.
6.2.5.12. Catalog and schema mapping

These configuration elements combine two features in one:

- They allow for specifying one or more catalogs (default: all catalogs) as well as one or more schemas (default: all schemas) for inclusion in the code generator. This works in a similar fashion as the `includes` and `excludes` elements, but it is applied on an earlier stage.
- Once all "input" catalogs and schemas are specified, they can each be associated with a matching "output" catalog or schema, in case of which the "input" will be mapped to the "output" by the code generator. For more details about this, please refer to the manual section about schema mapping.

There are two ways to operate "input" and "output" catalogs and schemas configurations: "top level" and "nested". Note that catalogs are only supported in very few databases, so usually, users will only use the "input" and "output" schema feature.

**Top level configurations**

This mode is preferable for small projects or quick tutorials, where only a single catalog and a/or a single schema need to be generated. In this case, the following "top level" configuration elements can be applied:

Read only a single schema (from all catalogs, but in most databases, there is only one "default catalog")

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <inputSchema>my_schema</inputSchema>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withInputSchema("my_schema")
        ))
}

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputSchema = "my_schema"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputSchema = "my_schema"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withInputCatalog("my_catalog")
        ))
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool { 
    generator { 
        database { 
            inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
        }
    }
}
```
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <inputCatalog>my_catalog</inputCatalog>
      <inputSchema>my_schema</inputSchema>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withInputCatalog("my_catalog")
      .withInputSchema("my_schema")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      inputCatalog = "my_catalog"
      inputSchema = "my_schema"
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Nested configurations

This mode is preferrable for larger projects where several catalogs and/or schemas need to be included. The following examples show different possible configurations:

Read two or more schemas (from all catalogs, but in most databases, there is only one "default catalog")

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <schemata>
        <schema>
          <inputSchema>schema1</inputSchema>
        </schema>
        <schema>
          <inputSchema>schema2</inputSchema>
        </schema>
      </schemata>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
 .withGenerator(new Generator()
   .withDatabase(new Database()
     .withSchemata(
       new SchemaMappingType() // Generator version
         .withInputSchema("schema1"),
       new SchemaMappingType() // Generator version
         .withInputSchema("schema2"))
   )
 )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      schemata {
        schema {
          inputSchema = "schema1"
        }
        schema {
          inputSchema = "schema2"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Read two or more catalogs and all their schemas

XML (standalone and maven)

<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <catalogs>
        <catalog>
          <inputCatalog>catalog1</inputCatalog>
        </catalog>
        <catalog>
          <inputCatalog>catalog2</inputCatalog>
        </catalog>
      </catalogs>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
 .withGenerator(new Generator()
   .withDatabase(new Database()
     .withCatalogs(
       new CatalogMappingType() // Generator version
         .withInputCatalog("catalog1"),
       new CatalogMappingType() // Generator version
         .withInputCatalog("catalog2"))
   )
 )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)
Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool {
    generator {
        database {
            catalogs { // The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
                catalog { // The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
                    inputCatalog = "catalog1"
                }
                catalog { // The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
                    inputCatalog = "catalog2"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.
Read two or more schemas from one or more specific catalogs

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <database>
            <catalogs>
                <catalog>
                    <inputCatalog>catalog</inputCatalog>
                    <schemata>
                        <schema>
                            <inputSchema>schema1</inputSchema>
                        </schema>
                        <schema>
                            <inputSchema>schema2</inputSchema>
                        </schema>
                    </schemata>
                </catalog>
            </catalogs>
        </database>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration().
    .withGenerator(new Generator().
        .withDatabase(new Database().
            .withCatalogs(
                new CatalogMappingType().
                    withInputCatalog("catalog")
                    .withSchemata(
                        new SchemaMappingType().
                            withInputSchema("schema1"),
                            new SchemaMappingType().
                                withInputSchema("schema2")
                    )
            )
        ))
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)
Catalog and schema mapping

Wherever you can place an inputCatalog or inputSchema element (top level or nested), you can also put a matching mapping instruction, if you wish to profit from the catalog and schema mapping feature. The following configurations are possible:

Map input names to a specific output name

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <inputCatalog>my_input_catalog</inputCatalog>
      <outputCatalog>my_output_catalog</outputCatalog>
      <inputSchema>my_input_schema</inputSchema>
      <outputSchema>my_output_schema</outputSchema>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withInputCatalog("my_input_catalog")
            .withOutputCatalog("my_output_catalog")
            .withInputSchema("my_input_schema")
            .withOutputSchema("my_output_schema")
        )
    )
```

See the configuration XSD, programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
For continuous integration reasons, users often like to version their database schemas, e.g. with tools like Flyway. In these cases, it is usually beneficial if the catalog and/or schema version can be placed
with generated jOOQ code for documentation purposes and to prevent unnecessary re-generation of a catalog and/or schema.

For this reason, jOOQ allows for implementing a simple code generation SPI which tells jOOQ what the user-defined version of any given catalog or schema is.

There are three possible ways to implement this SPI:

- By providing a fully qualified class name that implements any of org.jooq.meta.CatalogVersionProvider or org.jooq.meta.SchemaVersionProvider respectively for programmatic version providing.
- By providing a SELECT statement returning one row with one column containing the version string. The SELECT statement may contain a named variable called :catalog_name or :schema_name respectively.
- By providing a constant, such as a Maven property, for instance.

These schema versions will be generated into the javax.annotation.Generated annotation on generated artefacts.

Example: fully qualified class name

This example is assuming that you have version provider classes on your code generation classpath available:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <catalogVersionProvider>com.example.MyCatalogVersionProvider</catalogVersionProvider>
      <schemaVersionProvider>com.example.MySchemaVersionProvider</schemaVersionProvider>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withCatalogVersionProvider("com.example.MyCatalogVersionProvider")
      .withSchemaVersionProvider("com.example.MySchemaVersionProvider")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      catalogVersionProvider = "com.example.MyCatalogVersionProvider"
      schemaVersionProvider = "com.example.MySchemaVersionProvider"
    }
  }
}
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Example: SQL SELECT statement

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <catalogVersionProvider>
        SELECT :catalog_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version"
      </catalogVersionProvider>
      <schemaVersionProvider>
        SELECT :schema_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version"
      </schemaVersionProvider>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withCatalogVersionProvider("SELECT :catalog_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
      .withSchemaVersionProvider("SELECT :schema_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      catalogVersionProvider = "SELECT :catalog_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
      schemaVersionProvider = "SELECT :schema_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

```
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      catalogVersionProvider = "SELECT :catalog_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
      schemaVersionProvider = "SELECT :schema_name || '_' || MAX("version") FROM "schema_version""
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Example: A constant

Instead of supplying the constant directly in your configuration, you can also use your build system's property expression, or some other mechanism to produce this constant.

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <catalogVersionProvider>1</catalogVersionProvider>
      <schemaVersionProvider>2</schemaVersionProvider>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
6.2.5.14. Custom ordering of generated code

By default, the jOOQ code generator maintains the following ordering of objects:

- Catalogs, schemas, tables, user-defined types, packages, routines, sequences, constraints are ordered alphabetically
- Table columns, user-defined type attributes, routine parameters are ordered in their order of definition

Sometimes, it may be desirable to override this default ordering to a custom ordering. In particular, the default ordering may be case-sensitive, when case-insensitive ordering is really more desirable at times. Users may define an order provider by specifying a fully qualified class on the code generator’s class path, which must implement java.util.Comparator<org.jooq.meta.Definition> as follows:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <orderProvider>com.example.CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider</orderProvider>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withOrderProvider("com.example.CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider")
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
    generator {
        database {
            orderProvider = "com.example.CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider"
        }
    }
}
```

Gradle (Groovy)

```groovy
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
    generator {
        database {
            orderProvider = "com.example.CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider"
        }
    }
}
```

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

This order provider may then look as follows:

```groovy
package com.example;
import java.util.Comparator;
import org.jooq.meta.Definition;
public class CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider implements Comparator<Definition> {
    @Override
    public int compare(Definition o1, Definition o2) {
        return o1.getQualifiedInputName().compareToIgnoreCase(o2.getQualifiedInputName());
    }
}
```

While changing the order of "top level types" (like tables) is irrelevant to the jOOQ runtime, there may be some side-effects to changing the order of table columns, user-defined type attributes, routine parameters, as the database might expect the exact same order as is defined in the database. In order to only change the ordering for tables, the following order provider can be implemented instead:

```groovy
public class CaseInsensitiveOrderProvider implements Comparator<Definition> {
    @Override
    public int compare(Definition o1, Definition o2) {
        if (o1 instanceof TableDefinition && o2 instanceof TableDefinition)
            return o1.getQualifiedInputName().compareToIgnoreCase(o2.getQualifiedInputName());
        else
            return 0; // Retain input ordering
    }
}
```

6.2.5.15. Forced types

The code generator allows users to override column, attribute, and parameter data types, as well as other attributes in three different ways:
- By rewriting them to some other data type using the data type rewriting feature.
- By mapping them to some user type using the data type converter feature and a custom org.jooq.Converter.
- By mapping them to some user type using the data type binding feature and a custom org.jooq.Binding.

All of this, and more, can be done using forced types.

## 6.2.5.15.1. Matching of forced types

The <database> configuration's <forcedTypes> element can contain many <forcedType> elements and the generator will always pick the first of these definitions (ordered by lexical appearance in the configuration), where all given match predicates match a given database attribute, column, array element, parameter, or sequence.

These are the available match predicates, all are optional:

- `<objectType>`: Must be one of ATTRIBUTE, COLUMN, ELEMENT, PARAMETER, SEQUENCE, or ALL and specifies what type of database objects this forced type is applicable to.
- `<nullability>`: Must be one of NULL, NOT_NULL, or ALL and specifies if this forced type is applicable to NULL, NOT NULL, or all definitions.
- `<excludeExpression>`: This exclude predicate is a regular expression which is matched against the definition's fully qualified, partially qualified, or unqualified name; any definition's name matching the regular expression will be considered not matching this forced type. If left empty, then nothing is excluded.
- `<includeExpression>`: This predicate is a regular expression which is matched against the definition's fully qualified, partially qualified, or unqualified name. If left empty, then everything is included.
- `<excludeTypes>`: This exclude predicate is a regular expression which is matched against the name of the definition's type (provided that it has one); any definition's type name matching the regular expression will be considered not matching this forced type. If left empty, then nothing is excluded.
- `<includeTypes>`: This predicate is a regular expression which is matched against the name of the definition's type (provided that it has one). If left empty, then everything is included.
- `<sql>`: An SQL query returning all (qualified or unqualified) object names which should be considered to match this forced type; an example is given at the end of this section.

### An example using various attributes

The following example is a forced type that applies a data type rewrite of all matched objects to the type BOOLEAN:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <!-- The first matching forcedType will be applied to the data type definition. -->
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify any data type that is supported in your database, or if unsupported, a type from org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType -->
          <name>BOOLEAN</name>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. -->
          <includeExpression>.*\.IS_VALID</includeExpression>
          <!-- A Java regex matching data types to be forced to have this type. -->
          <includeTypes>.*</includeTypes>
          <!-- Force a type depending on data type nullability. Default is ALL. -->
          <nullability>ALL</nullability>
          <!-- Force a type on ALL or specific object types. Default is ALL. Options include: ATTRIBUTE, COLUMN, ELEMENT, PARAMETER, SEQUENCE -->
          <objectType>ALL</objectType>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      // The first matching forcedType will be applied to the data type definition.
      .withForcedTypes(
        new ForcedType()
          // Specify any data type that is supported in your database, or if unsupported, a type from org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType
          .withName("BOOLEAN")
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          .withIncludeExpression(".*\."\.IS_VALID")
          // A Java regex matching data types to be forced to have this type.
          .withIncludeTypes(".*")
          // Force a type depending on data type nullability. Default is ALL.
          .withNullability(Nullability.ALL)
          // Force a type on ALL or specific object types. Default is ALL. Options include: ATTRIBUTE, COLUMN, ELEMENT, PARAMETER, SEQUENCE
          .withObjectType(ForcedTypeObjectType.ALL)
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      // The first matching forcedType will be applied to the data type definition.
      forcedTypes {
        forcedType {
          // Specify any data type that is supported in your database, or if unsupported, // a type from org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType
          name = "BOOLEAN"
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          includeExpression = ".*\.IS_VALID"
          // A Java regex matching data types to be forced to have this type.
          // Data types may be reported by your database as:
          // - NUMBER              regexp suggestion: NUMBER
          // - NUMBER(5)           regexp suggestion: NUMBER\(5\)
          // - NUMBER(5, 2)        regexp suggestion: NUMBER\(5,\s*2\)
          // - any other form.
          // It is thus recommended to use defensive regexes for types.
          includeTypes = ".*"
          // Force a type depending on data type nullability. Default is ALL.
          nullability = "ALL"
          // Force a type on ALL or specific object types. Default is ALL. Options include:
          // ATTRIBUTE, COLUMN, ELEMENT, PARAMETER, SEQUENCE
          objectType = "ALL"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.
As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

Using SQL to match column names

If you want to match your column names based on more complex criteria not supported by jOOQ yet, you can supply the matching column names using a SQL query that runs against your dictionary views. The following example uses a SQL query to find all columns that are "probably boolean", and applies a data type converter to them:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Rewrite types to BOOLEAN -->
          <userType>java.lang.Boolean</userType>
          <converter>com.example.YNBooleanConverter</converter>
          <!-- All Oracle columns that have a default of 'Y' or 'N' are probably boolean -->
          <sql>
            SELECT owner || '.' || table_name || '.' || column_name
            FROM all_tab_cols
            WHERE data_default IN ('Y', 'N')
          </sql>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withForcedTypes(new ForcedType()
        // Rewrite types to BOOLEAN
        .withUserType("java.lang.Boolean")
        .withConverter("com.example.YNBooleanConverter")
        // All Oracle columns that have a default of 'Y' or 'N' are probably boolean
        .withSql("SELECT owner || '.' || table_name || '.' || column_name
                    FROM all_tab_cols
                    WHERE data_default IN ('Y', 'N')")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      forcedTypes {
        forcedType {
          // Rewrite types to BOOLEAN
          userType = "java.lang.Boolean"
          converter = "com.example.YNBooleanConverter"
          // All Oracle columns that have a default of 'Y' or 'N' are probably boolean
          sql = "SELECT owner || '.' || table_name || '.' || column_name
                   FROM all_tab_cols
                   WHERE data_default IN ('Y', 'N')"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      forcedTypes {
        forcedType {
          // Rewrite types to BOOLEAN
          userType = "java.lang.Boolean"
          converter = "com.example.YNBooleanConverter"
          // All Oracle columns that have a default of 'Y' or 'N' are probably boolean
          sql = "SELECT owner || '.' || table_name || '.' || column_name
                   FROM all_tab_cols
                   WHERE data_default IN ('Y', 'N')"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

Please see the relevant sections of the manual to get more information about using converters or bindings.
6.2.5.15.2. Data type rewriting

Sometimes, the actual database data type does not match the SQL data type that you would like to use in Java. This is often the case for ill-supported SQL data types, such as BOOLEAN, UUID, or INSTANT. jOOQ’s code generator allows you to apply simple data type rewriting. The following configuration will rewrite IS_VALID columns in all tables to be of type BOOLEAN.

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify any data type that is supported in your database, or if unsupported, a type from org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType -->
          <name>BOOLEAN</name>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. -->
          <includeExpression>.*\.IS_VALID</includeExpression>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withForcedTypes(
        new ForcedType()
          // Specify any data type that is supported in your database, or if unsupported, a type from org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType
          .withName("BOOLEAN")
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          .withIncludeExpression(".*\.IS_VALID")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

After such a data type rewrite, neither jOOQ's code generator, nor the runtime have any information about the original data type that your column may have had. Hence, this approach works best when the original data type (e.g. INTEGER), and the configured data type (e.g. BIGINT) are reasonably compatible.

For more details about how to match columns, please refer to the section about matching columns for forced types.

### 6.2.5.15.3. Qualified converters

When using a custom type in jOOQ, you need to let jOOQ know about its associated `org.jooq.Converter`. Ad-hoc usages of such converters has been discussed in the chapter about [data type conversion](#).

However, when mapping a custom type onto a standard JDBC type, a more common use-case is to let jOOQ know about custom types at code generation time.

The following example shows how to reference a custom Converter from your `<forcedType>` configuration:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's <U> type. -->
          <userType>java.time.Year</userType>
          <!-- Associate that custom type with your converter. -->
          <converter>com.example.IntegerToYearConverter</converter>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. --
          <includeExpression>.*\.YEAR.*</includeExpression>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withForcedTypes(new ForcedType()
                // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's <U> type.
                .withUserType("java.time.Year")
                // Associate that custom type with your converter.
                .withConverter("com.example.IntegerToYearConverter")
                // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
                .withIncludeExpression(".*\.YEAR.*")
            )
        )
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

**Gradle (third party)**
The above configuration will lead e.g. to AUTHOR.YEAR_OF_BIRTH being generated like this:

```java
class TAuthor extends TableImpl<TAuthorRecord> {
    // [...]
    public final TableField<TAuthorRecord, Year> YEAR_OF_BIRTH = // [...]
    // [...]
}
```

This means that the bound type of `<T>` will be Year, wherever you reference YEAR_OF_BIRTH. jOOQ will use your custom converter when binding variables and when fetching data from `java.sql.ResultSet`:

```java
// Get all date of births of authors born after 1980
List<Year> result =
create.selectFrom(AUTHOR)
    .where(AUTHOR.YEAR_OF_BIRTH.gt(Year.of(1980))
    .fetch(AUTHOR.YEAR_OF_BIRTH);
```

### 6.2.5.15.4. Inline converters

For convenience, you can inline your converter code directly into the configuration instead of providing a class reference, as shown previously.

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's `<U>` type. -->
          <userType>java.time.Year</userType>
          <!-- Associate that custom type with your inline converter. -->
          <converter>org.jooq.Converter.ofNullable(
            Integer.class, Year.class,
            Year::of, Year::getValue
          )</converter>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. -->
          <includeExpression>.*\.YEAR.*</includeExpression>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withForcedTypes(new ForcedType()
        // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's `<U>` type.
        .withUserType("java.time.Year")
        // Associate that custom type with your inline converter.
        .withConverter("org.jooq.Converter.ofNullable(
          Integer.class, Year.class,
          Year::of, Year::getValue
        )")
        // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
        .withIncludeExpression(".*\.YEAR.*")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      forcedTypes {
        forcedType {
          // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's `<U>` type.
          userType = "java.time.Year"
          // Associate that custom type with your inline converter.
          converter = "org.jooq.Converter.ofNullable(
            Integer.class, Year.class,
            Year::of, Year::getValue
          )"
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          includeExpression = ".*\\\.YEAR\\.*"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
The effect on your query user code will be the same as with explicit converters.

For more details about how to match columns, please refer to the section about matching columns for forced types.

### 6.2.5.15.5. Enum converters

If your user type is a Java enum, you can use the `<enumConverter/>` convenience flag instead of an explicit converter per enum type. This will apply the built-in `org.jooq.impl.EnumConverter`.

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's <U> type. -->
          <userType>com.example.MyEnum</userType>
          <!-- Apply the built in org.jooq.impl.EnumConverter. -->
          <enumConverter>true</enumConverter>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. -->
          <includeExpression>.*\.MY_STATUS</includeExpression>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withForcedTypes(
        new ForcedType()
          // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's <U> type.
          .withUserType("com.example.MyEnum")
          // Apply the built in org.jooq.impl.EnumConverter.
          .withEnumConverter(true)
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          .withIncludeExpression(".*\\\./MY_STATUS")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

**Gradle (third party)**
As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags. The effect on your query user code will be the same as with explicit converters.

For more details about how to match columns, please refer to the section about matching columns for forced types.

6.2.5.15.6. Data type bindings

The previous sections discussed the case where your custom data type is mapped onto a standard JDBC type as contained in org.jooq.impl.SQLDataType. In some cases, however, you want to map your own type onto a type that is not explicitly supported by JDBC, such as for instance, PostgreSQL's various advanced data types (though do check out the jooq-postgres-extensions module to see what we're already offering in this area). For this, you can register an org.jooq.Binding for relevant columns in your code generator. Consider the following trivial implementation of a binding for PostgreSQL's JSON data type, which binds the JSON string in PostgreSQL to a Google GSON object:

```java
generationTool {
gererator {
database {
forcedTypes {
    forcedType {
        // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Converter's <U> type.
        userType = "com.example.MyEnum"
        // Apply the built in org.jooq.impl.EnumConverter.
        enumConverter = true
        // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
        includeExpression = ".*\.|\|MY_STATUS\|
    }
    }
    }
    }
)
}
}
}
```
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6.2.5.15.6. Data type bindings

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.*;
import
import
import
import

org.jooq.*;
org.jooq.conf.*;
org.jooq.impl.DSL;
com.google.gson.*;

// We're binding <T> = JSON (or JSONB), and <U> = JsonElement (user type)
// Alternatively, extend org.jooq.impl.AbstractBinding to implement fewer methods.
public class PostgresJSONGsonBinding implements Binding<JSON, JsonElement> {
private final Gson gson = new Gson();
// The converter does all the work
@Override
public Converter<JSON, JsonElement> converter() {
return new Converter<JSON, JsonElement>() {
@Override
public JsonElement from(JSON t) {
return t == null ? JsonNull.INSTANCE : gson.fromJson(t.data(), JsonElement.class);
}
@Override
public JSON to(JsonElement u) {
return u == null || u == JsonNull.INSTANCE ? null : JSON.json(gson.toJson(u));
}
@Override
public Class<JSON> fromType() {
return JSON.class;
}
@Override
public Class<JsonElement> toType() {
return JsonElement.class;
}
};
}
// Rending a bind variable for the binding context's value and casting it to the json type
@Override
public void sql(BindingSQLContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
// Depending on how you generate your SQL, you may need to explicitly distinguish
// between jOOQ generating bind variables or inlined literals.
if (ctx.render().paramType() == ParamType.INLINED)
ctx.render().visit(DSL.inline(ctx.convert(converter()).value())).sql("::json");
else
ctx.render().sql(ctx.variable()).sql("::json");
}
// Registering VARCHAR types for JDBC CallableStatement OUT parameters
@Override
public void register(BindingRegisterContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.statement().registerOutParameter(ctx.index(), Types.VARCHAR);
}
// Converting the JsonElement to a String value and setting that on a JDBC PreparedStatement
@Override
public void set(BindingSetStatementContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
JSON json = ctx.convert(converter()).value();
ctx.statement().setString(ctx.index(), json == null ? null : json.data());
}
// Getting a String value from a JDBC ResultSet and converting that to a JsonElement
@Override
public void get(BindingGetResultSetContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.convert(converter()).value(JSON.json(ctx.resultSet().getString(ctx.index())));
}
// Getting a String value from a JDBC CallableStatement and converting that to a JsonElement
@Override
public void get(BindingGetStatementContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
ctx.convert(converter()).value(JSON.json(ctx.statement().getString(ctx.index())));
}
// Setting a value on a JDBC SQLOutput (useful for Oracle OBJECT types)
@Override
public void set(BindingSetSQLOutputContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
throw new SQLFeatureNotSupportedException();
}
// Getting a value from a JDBC SQLInput (useful for Oracle OBJECT types)
@Override
public void get(BindingGetSQLInputContext<JsonElement> ctx) throws SQLException {
throw new SQLFeatureNotSupportedException();
}
}

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Registering bindings to the code generator

The above `org.jooq.Binding` implementation intercepts all the interaction on a JDBC level, such that jOOQ will never need to know how to correctly serialise / deserialise your custom data type. Similar to what we've seen in the previous section about how to register Converters to the code generator, we can now register such a binding to the code generator. Note that you will reuse the same types of XML elements `<forcedType/>`:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <forcedTypes>
        <forcedType>
          <!-- Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Binding's <U> type. -->
          <userType>com.google.gson.JsonElement</userType>
          <!-- Associate that custom type with your binding. -->
          <binding>com.example.PostgresJSONGsonBinding</binding>
          <!-- A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions. -->
          <includeExpression>.*JSON.*</includeExpression>
          <!-- A Java regex matching data types to be forced to have this type. -->
          <includeTypes>(?i:JSON)</includeTypes>
        </forcedType>
      </forcedTypes>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withForcedTypes(
        new ForcedType()
          // Specify the Java type of your custom type. This corresponds to the Binding's <U> type.
          .withUserType("com.google.gson.JsonElement")
          // Associate that custom type with your binding.
          .withBinding("com.example.PostgresJSONGsonBinding")
          // A Java regex matching fully-qualified columns, attributes, parameters. Use the pipe to separate several expressions.
          .withIncludeExpression(".*JSON.*")
          // A Java regex matching data types to be forced to have this type.
          .withIncludeTypes("(\i:JSON)")
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)
6.2.5.16. Table valued functions

jOOQ supports table valued functions in many databases, including Oracle, PostgreSQL, SQL Server. By default, table valued functions are treated as:

- ordinary tables in most databases including PostgreSQL, SQL Server - because that’s what they are. They’re intended for use in FROM clauses of SELECT statements, not as standalone routines.
- ordinary routines in some databases including Oracle - for historic reasons. While Oracle also allows for embedding (pipelined) table functions in FROM clauses of SELECT statements, it is not uncommon to call these as standalone routines in Oracle.

The <tableValuedFunctions/> flag is thus set to false by default on Oracle, and true otherwise. Here’s how to explicitly change this behaviour:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <database>
            <tableValuedFunctions>true</tableValuedFunctions>
        </database>
    </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withTableValuedFunctions(true)
        )
    )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen:gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

 generationTool {
    generator {
        database {
            tableValuedFunctions = true
        }
    }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

### 6.2.6. Generate

This element wraps all the configuration elements that are used for the jooq-codegen module, which generates Java or Scala code, or XML from your database.

Contained elements are:

### 6.2.6.1. Annotations

The code generator supports a set of annotations on generated code, which can be turned on using the following flags. These annotations include:
- Generated annotations: The JDK generated annotation can be added to all generated classes to include some useful meta information, like the jOOQ version, or the schema version, or the generation date. Depending on the configured generatedAnnotationType, the annotation is one of:

* `javax.annotation.processing.Generated` (JDK 9+)
* `javax.annotation.Generated` (JDK 8-)

- JPA annotations: A minimal set of JPA annotations can be generated on POJOs and other artefacts to convey type and metadata information that is available to the code generator. These annotations include:

* `javax.persistence.Column`
* `javax.persistence.Entity`
* `javax.persistence.GeneratedValue`
* `javax.persistence.GenerationType`
* `javax.persistence.Id`
* `javax.persistence.Index` (JPA 2.1 and later)
* `javax.persistence.Table`
* `javax.persistence.UniqueConstraint`

While jOOQ generated code cannot really be used as full-fledged entities (use e.g. Hibernate or EclipseLink to generate such entities), this meta information can still be useful as documentation on your generated code. Some of the annotations (e.g. @Column) can be used by the `org.jooq.impl.DefaultRecordMapper` for mapping records to POJOs.

- Validation annotations: A set of Bean Validation API annotations can be added to the generated code to convey type information. They include:

* `javax.validation.constraints.NotNull`
* `javax.validation.constraints.Size`

jOOQ does not implement the validation spec, nor does it validate your data, but you can use third-party tools to read the jOOQ-generated validation annotations.

- Spring annotations: Some useful Spring annotations can be generated on DAOs for better Spring integration. These include:

* `org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired`
* `org.springframework.stereotype.Repository`

The flags governing the generation of these annotations are:

XML (standalone and maven)
6.2.6.2. Covariant overrides

Generated tables can extend the DSL in a way for a DSL method return type to return again the generated type. This leads to improved type safety in client code by allowing for type safe dereferencing of table columns also from certain table expressions, not just the tables themselves.

The following sections discuss options for such covariant overrides:
6.2.6.2.1. Overriding as()

The most popular covariant override is the override of the `Table.as(Name)` method and its overloads, in order to offer type safe column aliasing.

```java
// Overridden Book.as() returns Book, not Table<Book>:
Book b = BOOK.as("b");
// Type safe dereferencing of TableField:
Field<String> title = b.TITLE;
```

6.2.6.2.2. Overriding rename()

(!) As of jOOQ 3.12.4, the `rename()` method is not declared in any super type yet, but it will be eventually, see #13937.

Occasionally, users will want to rename a table for the scope of a single query, rather than globally as with the runtime schema and table mapping feature. This can be done with `Table.rename(Name)`:

```java
// Overridden Book.rename() returns Book, not Table<Book>:
Book b = BOOK.rename("b");
// Type safe dereferencing of TableField:
Field<String> title = b.TITLE;
```

Unlike `as()`, this does not affect generated SQL other than assuming a table `b` of the same structure as `BOOK` exists in the schema.

6.2.6.3. Default catalog and schema

Generated catalog and schema objects have purposes other than qualifying their contents, such as tables, sequences, routines, etc. Some of these purposes include:

- mapping of qualifiers
- declaring of version providers to prevent unnecessary re-generation
- declaring of qualifier based global artefacts

This is why jOOQ generates a `DefaultCatalog` and `DefaultSchema` instance even when there are no catalogs or schemas in the database, or when the catalogs or schemas have been mapped to the default.
6.2.6.4. Fluent setters

By default, jOOQ generated artefacts follow JavaBeans conventions, where setters return void. If that is not a hard requirement, fluent setters can be generated where the setter returns the record/interface/pojo itself. To activate this behaviour, use:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <generate>
      <fluentSetters>true</fluentSetters>
    </generate>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(
    new Generate()
      .withFluentSetters(true)
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

gradleTool {
  generator {
    generate {
      fluentSetters = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

6.2.6.5. Fully Qualified Types

By default, the jOOQ code generator references all types as unqualified types, generating the necessary import statement at the beginning of generated classes.

In rare cases, this can cause problems when two types conflict with each other, e.g. when there is both a TABLE and a TABLE_RECORD table (generating a TableRecord org.jooq.Record type for TABLE as well as a TableRecord org.jooq.Table type for TABLE_RECORD). In this case, users can specify a regular expression that matches all objects whose corresponding generated artefacts should never be imported, but always be fully qualified.

XML (standalone and maven)
6.2.6.6. Global Artefacts

For convenience, jOOQ generates a set of global artefacts, which group static constants of the same type in a well-known class. The following set of flags allows for turning off the generation of these artefacts, individually:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <generate>
      <!-- This overrides all the other individual flags -->
      <globalObjectReferences>true</globalObjectReferences>
      <!-- Individual flags for each object type -->
      <globalCatalogReferences>true</globalCatalogReferences>
      <globalSchemaReferences>true</globalSchemaReferences>
      <globalTableReferences>true</globalTableReferences>
      <globalSequenceReferences>true</globalSequenceReferences>
      <globalUDTReferences>true</globalUDTReferences>
      <globalRoutineReferences>true</globalRoutineReferences>
      <globalQueueReferences>true</globalQueueReferences>
      <globalLinkReferences>true</globalLinkReferences>
    </generate>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details. Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(
    new Generate()
      .withFullyQualifiedTypes(".*\.MY_TABLE")
  )
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details. Programmatic

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool { 
  generator { 
    generate { 
      fullyQualifiedTypes = ".*\.MY_TABLE" 
    } 
  } 
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details. As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
6.2.6.7. Implicit JOIN paths

Implicit JOINs are one of jOOQ's most powerful synthetic SQL features, which depends entirely on code generation. The code generator produces links between tables that follow "to-one" relationships (i.e. from child table to parent table). This way, it is possible to greatly simplify your queries:

```java
// Get all books, their authors, and their respective language
create.select(
    BOOK.author().FIRST_NAME,
    BOOK.author().LAST_NAME,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.language().CD.as("language")
).from(BOOK)
.fetch();
```

The feature has a few feature toggles in the code generator, including:
XML (standalone and maven)
6.2.6.8. Java Time Types

With jOOQ 3.9, support for JSR-310 java.time types has been added to the jOOQ API and to the code generator. Users of Java 8 can now specify that the jOOQ code generator should prefer JSR 310 types over their equivalent JDBC types. This includes:

- `java.time.LocalDate` instead of `java.sql.Date`
- `java.time.LocalTime` instead of `java.sql.Time`
- `java.time.LocalDateTime` instead of `java.sql.Timestamp`

Semantically, the above types are exactly equivalent, although the new types do away with the many flaws of the JDBC types. If there is no JDBC type for an equivalent JSR 310 type, then the JSR 310 type is generated by default. This includes:

- `java.time.OffsetTime` (for SQL TIME WITH TIME ZONE)
- `java.time.OffsetDateTime` (for SQL TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)
To get more fine-grained control of the above, you may wish to consider applying data type rewriting. In order to activate the generation of these types, use:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <generate>
      <javaTimeTypes>true</javaTimeTypes>
    </generate>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generate()
    .withJavaTimeTypes(true)
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

gradleTool {
  generator {
    generate {
      javaTimeTypes = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generateTool1 {
  generator {
    generate {
      javaTimeTypes = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

6.2.6.9. Whitespace (newlines and indentation)

By default, jOOQ's code generator produces unix newline characters (`\n`) and 4 space indentation (Java) or 2 space indentation (Scala). This can be overridden by using the below configuration flags. Depending on how you're loading the configuration, whitespace characters may get lost, which is why you may need to escape the backslash `\` to `\\`. Supported escape sequences include:

- Indentation: `\t` (tab)
- Newline: `\r` (carriage return) and `\n` (newline)

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <generate>
      <indentation>\t</indentation>
      <newline>\r<newline>
    </generate>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
6.2.6.10. Zero Scale Decimal Types

A zero-scale decimal, such as DECIMAL(10) or NUMBER(10, 0) is really an integer type with a decimal precision rather than a binary / bitwise precision. Some databases (e.g. Oracle) do not support actual integer types at all, only decimal types. Historically, jOOQ generates the most appropriate integer wrapper type instead of BigDecimal or BigInteger:

- NUMBER(2, 0) and less: java.lang.Byte
- NUMBER(4, 0) and less: java.lang.Short
- NUMBER(9, 0) and less: java.lang.Integer
- NUMBER(18, 0) and less: java.lang.Long

If this is not a desireable default, it can be deactivated either explicitly on a per-column basis using forced types, or globally using the following flag:

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
In the previous sections, we've seen the `<target/>` element which configures the location of your generated output. The following XML snippet illustrates some additional flags that can be specified in that section:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <target>
      <packageName>org.jooq.your.packagename</packageName>
      <directory>/path/to/your/dir</directory>
      <encoding>UTF-8</encoding>
      <clean>true</clean>
    </target>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the **configuration XSD**, **standalone code generation**, and **maven code generation** for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
      .withTarget(new Target()
        .withPackageName("org.jooq.your.packagename")
        .withDirectory("/path/to/your/dir")
        .withEncoding("UTF-8")
        .withClean(true)
      )
  )
```

See the **configuration XSD** and **programmatic code generation** for more details.

---

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

**Gradle (third party)**

```groovy
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      forceIntegerTypesOnZeroScaleDecimals = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the **configuration XSD** and **gradle code generation** for more details.

---

6.2.7. Output target configuration

In the previous sections, we've seen the `<target/>` element which configures the location of your generated output. The following XML snippet illustrates some additional flags that can be specified in that section:

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <target>
      <packageName>org.jooq.your.packagename</packageName>
      <directory>/path/to/your/dir</directory>
      <encoding>UTF-8</encoding>
      <clean>true</clean>
    </target>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the **configuration XSD**, **standalone code generation**, and **maven code generation** for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
      .withTarget(new Target()
        .withPackageName("org.jooq.your.packagename")
        .withDirectory("/path/to/your/dir")
        .withEncoding("UTF-8")
        .withClean(true)
      )
  )
```

See the **configuration XSD** and **programmatic code generation** for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```kotlin
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

**Gradle (third party)**
6.3. Programmatic generator configuration

Configuring your code generator with Java, Groovy, etc.

In the previous sections, we have covered how to set up jOOQ's code generator using XML, either by running a standalone Java application, or by using Maven. However, it is also possible to use jOOQ's GenerationTool programmatically. The XSD file used for the configuration (https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd) is processed using XJC to produce Java artefacts. The below example uses those artefacts to produce the equivalent configuration of the previous PostgreSQL / Maven example:

```java
// Use the fluent-style API to construct the code generator configuration
import org.jooq.meta.jaxb.*;
import org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration;
// [...]
Configuration configuration = new Configuration()
    .withJdbc(new Jdbc()
        .withDriver("org.postgresql.Driver")
        .withUrl("jdbc:postgresql:postgres")
        .withUser("postgres")
        .withPassword("test")
    )
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
            .withName("org.jooq.meta.postgres.PostgresDatabase")
            .withIncludes("")
            .withExcludes("*")
            .withInputSchema("public")
        )
        .withTarget(new Target()
            .withPackageName("org.jooq.codegen.maven.example")
            .withDirectory("target/generated-sources/jooq")
        )
    );
GenerationTool.generate(configuration);
```

For the above example, you will need all of jooq-3.12.4.jar, jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar, and jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar, on your classpath.

See the [configuration XSD](https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd) and [gradle code generation](https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd) for more details.

- **packageName**: Specifies the root package name inside of which all generated code is located. This package is located inside of the `<directory/>`. The package name is part of the [generator strategy](https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd) and can be modified by a custom implementation, if so desired.
- **directory**: Specifies the root directory inside of which all generated code is located.
- **encoding**: The encoding that should be used for generated classes.
- **clean**: Whether the target package `<packageName/>` should be cleaned to contain only generated code after a generation run. Defaults to true.
Manually loading the XML file

Alternatively, you can also load parts of the configuration from an XML file using JAXB and programmatically modify other parts using the code generation API:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<configuration>
  
  <jdbc>
    <driver>org.h2.Driver</driver>
    <!-- ... -->
  </jdbc>

</configuration>
```

Load the above using standard JAXB API:

```java
import java.io.File;
import javax.xml.bind.JAXB;
import org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration;

// [...]
// and then

Configuration configuration = JAXB.unmarshal(new File("jooq.xml"), Configuration.class);
configuration.getJdbc().withUser("username").withPassword("password");
GenerationTool.generate(configuration);
```

... and then, modify parts of your configuration programmatically, for instance the JDBC user / password:

6.4. Custom generator strategies

Using custom generator strategies to override naming schemes

jOOQ allows you to override default implementations of the code generator or the generator strategy. Specifically, the latter can be very useful if you want to inject custom behaviour into jOOQ's code generator with respect to naming classes, members, methods, and other Java objects.

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
  
  <generator>
    <!-- A programmatic naming strategy implementation, referenced by class name. -->
    <strategy>
      <name>com.example.AsInDatabaseStrategy</name>
    </strategy>
  </generator>

</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withName("com.example.AsInDatabaseStrategy")
    ));
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.
Gradle (Kotlin)

```java
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

```java
generationTool {
  generator {
    // A programmatic naming strategy implementation, referenced by class name.
    strategy {
      name = "com.example.AsInDatabaseStrategy"
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details. The following example shows how you can override the DefaultGeneratorStrategy to render table and column names the way they are defined in the database, rather than switching them to camel case:
It is recommended that you extend the DefaultGeneratorStrategy. Most of the GeneratorStrategy API is already declared final. You only need to override any of the following methods, for whatever generation behaviour you'd like to achieve.

Also, the DefaultGeneratorStrategy takes care of disambiguating quite a few object names in case of conflict. For example, MySQL indexes do not really have a name, so a synthetic, non-ambiguous name is generated based on the table. If you override the default behaviour, you must ensure that this disambiguation still takes place for generated code to be compilable.

Beware that most methods also receive a "Mode" object, to tell you whether a TableDefinition is being rendered as a Table, Record, POJO, etc. Depending on that information, you can add a suffix only for TableRecords, not for Tables.

public class AsInDatabaseStrategy extends DefaultGeneratorStrategy {

    @Override
    public String getJavaIdentifier(Definition definition) {
        // The DefaultGeneratorStrategy disambiguates some synthetic object names,
        // such as the MySQL PRIMARY key names, which do not really have a name
        // Uncomment the below code if you want to reuse that logic.
        // if (definition instanceof IndexDefinition)
        //     return super.getJavaIdentifier(definition);
        return definition.getOutputName();
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaSetterName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return "set" + definition.getOutputName();
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaGetterName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return "get" + definition.getOutputName();
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaMethodName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return "call" + org.jooq.tools.StringUtils.toCamelCase(definition.getOutputName());
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaClassName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return super.getJavaClassName(definition, mode);
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaPackageName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return super.getJavaPackageName(definition, mode);
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaMemberName(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return definition.getOutputName();
    }

    @Override
    public String getJavaClassExtends(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return Object.class.getName();
    }

    @Override
    public List<String> getJavaClassImplements(Definition definition, Mode mode) {
        return Arrays.asList(Serializable.class.getName(), Cloneable.class.getName());
    }

    @Override
    public String getOverloadSuffix(Definition definition, Mode mode, String overloadIndex) {
        return "_OverloadIndex_" + overloadIndex;
    }
}

An org.jooq.Table example:

This is an example showing which generator strategy method will be called in what place when generating tables. For improved readability, full qualification is omitted:

```java
package com.example.tables;
// 1: -----------------
public class Book extends TableImpl<com.example.tables.records.BookRecord> {
    // 2: ^--
    public static final Book BOOK = new Book();
    // 2: ^-- 4: ^-
    public final TableColumn<BookRecord, Integer> ID = /* ... */
    // 3: ^-- 5: --
}
// 1: strategy.getJavaPackageName(table)
// 2: strategy.getJavaClassName(table)
// 3: strategy.getJavaClassName(table, Mode.RECORD)
// 4: strategy.getJavaIdentifier(table)
// 5: strategy.getJavaIdentifier(column)
```

An org.jooq.Record example:

This is an example showing which generator strategy method will be called in what place when generating records. For improved readability, full qualification is omitted:

```java
package com.example.tables.records;
// 1: -----------------------------
public class BookRecord extends UpdatableRecordImpl<BookRecord> {
    // 2: ^--
    public void setId(Integer value) { /* ... */ }
    // 3: ^-
    public Integer getId() { /* ... */ }
    // 4: ^-
}
// 1: strategy.getJavaPackageName(table, Mode.RECORD)
// 2: strategy.getJavaClassName(table, Mode.RECORD)
// 3: strategy.getJavaSetterName(column, Mode.RECORD)
// 4: strategy.getJavaGetterName(column, Mode.RECORD)
```

A POJO example:

This is an example showing which generator strategy method will be called in what place when generating pojos. For improved readability, full qualification is omitted:

```java
package com.example.tables.pojos;
// 1: -----------------
public class Book implements java.io.Serializable {
    // 2: ^-
    private Integer id;
    // 3: "
    public void setId(Integer value) { /* ... */ }
    // 4: "
    public Integer getId() { /* ... */ }
    // 5: "
}
// 1: strategy.getJavaPackageName(table, Mode.POJO)
// 2: strategy.getJavaClassName(table, Mode.POJO)
// 3: strategy.getJavaMemberName(column, Mode.POJO)
// 4: strategy.getJavaSetterName(column, Mode.POJO)
// 5: strategy.getJavaGetterName(column, Mode.POJO)
```
An out-of-the-box strategy to keep names as they are

By default, jOOQ's generator strategy will convert your database's UNDER SCORE NAMES to PascalCaseNames as this is a more common idiom in the Java ecosystem. If, however, you want to retain the names and the casing exactly as it is defined in your database, you can use the org.jooq.codegen.KeepNamesGeneratorStrategy, which will retain all names exactly as they are.

More examples can be found here:

- org.jooq.codegen.example.JPrefixGeneratorStrategy
- org.jooq.codegen.example.JVArgsGeneratorStrategy

6.5. Matcher strategies

Using custom matcher strategies

In the previous section, we have seen how to override generator strategies programmatically. In this chapter, we'll see how such strategies can be configured in the XML or Maven code generator configuration. Instead of specifying a strategy name, you can also specify a <matchers/> element as explained in the following subsections.

The generic structure of such matchers looks as follows:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <matchers>
        <tables>
          <table>
            <!-- Match unqualified or qualified table names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all tables. -->
            <expression>MY_TABLE</expression>
            <!-- These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Table object. -->
            <tableClass>a MatcherRule specification</tableClass>
            <tableIdentifier>a MatcherRule specification</tableIdentifier>
            <tableImplements>com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface</tableImplements>
          </table>
        </tables>
      </matchers>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

// These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
      .withGenerator(new Generator()
               .withStrategy(new Strategy()
               .withMatchers(new Matchers()
               .withTables(
                        new MatchersTableType()
                        .withExpression("MY_TABLE")
                        .withTableClass(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
                        .withTableIdentifier(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
                        .withTableImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
                        )
               )
      )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.
Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
      // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
      generator {
               strategy {
               matchers {
                        tables {
                        table {
                           // Match unqualified or qualified table names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all tables.
                           expression = "MY_TABLE"
                           // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Table object.
                           .withTableClass(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
                           .withTableIdentifier(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
                           .withTableImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
                        }
                        }
                        }
      }

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

A matcher configuration element can be any of these things:

- A regular expression matching an identifier
- A org.jooq.meta.jaxb.MatcherRule specification (see MatcherRule)
- A constant value

(!) All regular expressions that match object identifiers try to match identifiers first by unqualified name (org.jooq.meta.Definition.getName()), then by qualified name (org.jooq.meta.Definition.getQualifiedName()).

The following sections explain the above more in detail:
6.5.1. MatcherRule

Most matchers use references to MatcherRule, which consists of two elements:

- The regex replacement expression to replace the matched name with.
- The transformation directive, which allows for specifying how to transform the resulting name.

Transformation directives

The following transformation directives are supported:

- **AS_IS**: Leave the database name as it is, e.g. `MY_name => MY_name`
- **LOWER**: Transform the database name into lower case, e.g. `MY_name => my_name`
- **LOWER_FIRST_LETTER**: Transform the first letter into lower case, e.g. `MY_name => mY_name`
- **UPPER**: Transform the database name into upper case, e.g. `MY_name => MY_NAME`
- **UPPER_FIRST_LETTER**: Transform the first letter into upper case, e.g. `my_NAME => My_NAME`
- **CAMEL**: Transform the database name into camel case, e.g. `MY_name => myName`
- **PASCAL**: Transform the database name into pascal case, e.g. `MY_name => MyName`

Example: Adding a prefix / suffix to names

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```
<generator>
  <strategy>
    <matchers>
      <schemas>
        <schema>
          <!-- Without an input expression, this rule applies to all schemas -->
          <schemaClass>
            <!-- Optional transform directive -->
            <transform>CAMEL</transform>
            <!-- The mandatory expression element lets you specify a replacement expression to be used when replacing the matcher's regular expression. You can use indexed variables $0, $1, $2. -->
            <expression>PREFIX_$0_SUFFIX</expression>
          </schemaClass>
        </schema>
      </schemas>
    </matchers>
  </strategy>
</generator>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        .withSchemas(new MatchersSchemaType()
          // Without an input expression, this rule applies to all schemas
          .withSchemaClass(new MatcherRule()
            // Optional transform directive
            .withTransform(MatcherTransformType.CAMEL)
            // The mandatory expression element lets you specify a replacement expression to be used when
            // replacing the matcher’s regular expression. You can use indexed variables $0, $1, $2.
            .withExpression("PREFIX_$0_SUFFIX")
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    strategy {
      matchers {
        schemas {
          schema {
            // Without an input expression, this rule applies to all schemas
            schemaClass {
              // Optional transform directive
              transform = "CAMEL"
              // The mandatory expression element lets you specify a replacement expression to be used when
              // replacing the matcher’s regular expression. You can use indexed variables $0, $1, $2.
              expression = "PREFIX_$0_SUFFIX"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

### Example: Removing a prefix / suffix from names

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <matchers>
        <tables>
          <table>
            <!-- Provide an optional input expression to apply this rule only to certain tables. -->
            <!-- We can match groups with the regex (group expression) -->
            <expression>^T_(.*)$</expression>
            <tableClass>
              <!-- Optional transform directive -->
              <transform>CAMEL</transform>
              <!-- This ignores the prefix and replaces the name by the first matched group. -->
              <expression>$1</expression>
            </tableClass>
          </table>
        </tables>
      </matchers>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        .withTables(new MatchersTableType()
          // Provide an optional input expression to apply this rule only to certain tables.
          // We can match groups with the regex (group expression)
          .withExpression("^T_(.*)$")
          .withTableClass(new MatcherRule()
            // Optional transform directive
            .withTransform(MatcherTransformType.CAMEL)
            // This ignores the prefix and replaces the name by the first matched group.
            .withExpression("$1")
          )
        ))
    ))
  ));
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
6.5.2. Matching schemas

The following example shows how to define a MatcherStrategy for generated org.jooq.Schema types and related objects:

XML (standalone and maven)

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

In other words, a MatcherRule describes how a specific object type name (e.g. a class name representing a generated org.jooq.Schema) should be declared and referenced based on the object’s input name.

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

// These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
.withGenerator(new Generator())
.withStrategy(new Strategy())
.withMatchers(new Matchers())

// Specify 0..n schema matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from schemas.
.withSchemas(
    new MatchersSchemaType()
    .withExpression("MY_SCHEMA")
)

// These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Schema object.
.withSchemaClass("a MatcherRule specification")
.withSchemaIdentifier("a MatcherRule specification")
.withSchemaImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
    // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
    generator {
        strategy {
            matchers {
                schemas {
                    // Specify 0..n schema matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from schemas.
                    expression = "MY_SCHEMA"
                    // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Schema object.
                    schemaClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
                    schemaIdentifier = "a MatcherRule specification"
                    schemaImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

See [MatcherRule](#) for more information about MatcherRule specifications.

### 6.5.3. Matching tables

The following example shows how to define a [MatcherStrategy](#) for generated [org.jooq.Table](#) and [org.jooq.TableRecord](#) types and related objects:

**XML (standalone and maven)**
<configuration>
  <!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <!-- Specify 0..n table matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from tables. -->
      <matchers>
        <!-- Match unqualified or qualified table names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all tables. -->
        <tables>
          <table>
            <!-- Specify 0..n table matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from tables. -->
            <expression>MY_TABLE</expression>
            <!-- These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Table object. -->
            <tableClass>MatcherRule specification</tableClass>
            <tableIdentifier>MatcherRule specification</tableIdentifier>
            <tableImplements>com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface</tableImplements>
            <tableImplement>com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface</tableImplement>
          </table>
        </tables>
      </matchers>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        // Specify 0..n table matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from tables.
        .withTables(new MatchersTableType()
          .withExpression("MY_TABLE")
          .withTableIdentifier(MatcherRule specification)
          .withTableImplement("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
          .withRecordClass(MatcherRule specification)
          .withRecordImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
          .withInterfaceClass(MatcherRule specification)
          .withInterfaceImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
          .withDaoClass(MatcherRule specification)
          .withDaoImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
        ))
      ))
  ));

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)
The jOOQ User Manual

6.5.4. Matching fields

The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Grade (Groovy)
Grade (third party)

generationTool {

  // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
  generator {
    strategy {
      matchers {

        // Specify 0..n table matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from tables.
        tables {
          table {

            // Match unqualified or qualified table names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all tables.
            // expression = "MY_TABLE"

            // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Table object.
            tableClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
            tableIdentifier = "a MatcherRule specification"
            tableImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"

            // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Record object.
            recordClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
            recordImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"

            // These elements influence the naming of a generated interface, implemented by
            // generated org.jooq.Record objects and by generated POJOs.
            interfaceClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
            interfaceImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"

            // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.DAO object.
            daoClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
            daoImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"

            // These elements influence the naming of a generated POJO object.
            pojoClass = "a MatcherRule specification"
            pojoExtends = "com.example.MyOptionalPojoBaseClass"
            pojoImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.
As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
See MatcherRule for more information about MatcherRule specifications.

6.5.4. Matching fields

The following example shows how to define a MatcherStrategy for generated org.jooq.Field types and related objects:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <matchers>
        <!-- Specify 0..n field matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from fields. -->
        <fields>
          <field>
            <!-- Match unqualified or qualified field names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all fields. -->
            <expression>MY_FIELD</expression>
            <!-- These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Field object. -->
            <fieldIdentifier> a MatcherRule specification </fieldIdentifier>
            <fieldMember> a MatcherRule specification </fieldMember>
            <fieldSetter> a MatcherRule specification </fieldSetter>
            <fieldGetter> a MatcherRule specification </fieldGetter>
          </field>
        </fields>
      </matchers>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

  // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        // Specify 0..n field matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from fields.
        .withFields(
          new MatchersFieldType()
            // Match unqualified or qualified field names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all fields.
            .withExpression("MY_FIELD")
            // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Field object.
            .withFieldIdentifier(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
            .withFieldMember(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
            .withFieldSetter(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
            .withFieldGetter(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
        )
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)
The following example shows how to define a MatcherStrategy for generated org.jooq.Routine types and related objects:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <!-- Specify 0..n field matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from fields. -->
      <field identifier="a MatcherRule specification"></field>
      <field member="a MatcherRule specification"></field>
      <field setter="a MatcherRule specification"></field>
      <field getter="a MatcherRule specification"></field>
      <fields/>
      <!-- Specify 0..n routine matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from routines. -->
      <routine>
        <!-- Match unqualified or qualified routine names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all routines. -->
        <expression>MY_ROUTINE</expression>
        <routine class="a MatcherRule specification"></routine class>
        <routine method="a MatcherRule specification"></routine method>
        <routine implements=com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface></routine implements>
      </routine>
      </routines>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

// These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
// withGenerator(new Generator())
// withStrategy(new Strategy())
// withMatchers(new Matchers())

// Specify 0..n routine matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from routines.
// withRoutines(
    new MatchersRoutineType()
        // Match unqualified or qualified routine names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all routines.
        .withExpression("MY_ROUTINE")
        // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.Routine object.
        .withRoutineClass(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
        .withRoutineMethod(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
        .withRoutineImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
    )
)

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.
Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {

// These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
// generator {
    strategy {
        matchers {

            // Specify 0..n routine matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from routines.
            routines {

                // Match unqualified or qualified routine names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all routines.
                routine {
                    expression = "MY_ROUTINE"
                    routineClass = " a MatcherRule specification "
                    routineMethod = " a MatcherRule specification "
                    routineImplements = "com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.
As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.
See MatcherRule for more information about MatcherRule specifications.

6.5.6. Matching sequences

The following example shows how to define a MatcherStrategy for generated org.jooq.Sequence types and related objects:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
<!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
<generator>
  <strategy>
    <matchers>
      <!-- Specify 0..n sequence matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from sequences. -->
      <sequences>
        <sequence>
          <!-- Match unqualified or qualified sequence names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all sequences. -->
          <expression>MY_SEQUENCE</expression>
          <!-- These elements influence the naming of the generated Sequences class. -->
          <sequenceIdentifier> a MatcherRule specification </sequenceIdentifier>
        </sequence>
      </sequences>
    </matchers>
  </strategy>
</generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
// These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
.withGenerator(new Generator()
  .withStrategy(new Strategy()
    .withMatchers(new Matchers()
      // Specify 0..n sequence matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from sequences.
      .withSequences(
        new MatchersSequenceType()
          // Match unqualified or qualified sequence names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all sequences.
          .withExpression("MY_SEQUENCE")
          // These elements influence the naming of the generated Sequences class.
          .withSequenceIdentifier(MatcherRule. a MatcherRule specification )
      )
    ))
  ));
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

GenerationTool {
  // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
  generator {
    strategy {
      matchers {
        // Specify 0..n sequence matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from sequences.
        sequences {
          sequence {
            // Match unqualified or qualified sequence names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all sequences.
            expression = "MY_SEQUENCE"
            // These elements influence the naming of the generated Sequences class.
            sequenceIdentifier = " a MatcherRule specification "
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

See MatcherRule for more information about MatcherRule specifications.
6.5.7. Matching enums

The following example shows how to define a MatcherStrategy for generated `org.jooq.EnumType` types and related objects:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <!-- These properties can be added directly to the generator element: -->
  <generator>
    <strategy>
      <matchers>
        <!-- Specify 0..n enum matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from enums. -->
        <enums>
          <enum>
            <!-- Match unqualified or qualified enum names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all enums. -->
            <expression>MY_ENUM</expression>
            <!-- These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.EnumType object. -->
            <enumClass>MatcherRule specification</enumClass>
            <enumImplements>com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface</enumImplements>
          </enum>
        </enums>
      </matchers>
    </strategy>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()

  // These properties can be added directly to the generator element:
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        // Specify 0..n enum matchers to provide a strategy for naming objects created from enums.
        .withEnumTypes(
          new MatchersEnumType()
            // Match unqualified or qualified enum names. If left empty, this matcher applies to all enums.
            .withExpression("MY_ENUM")
            // These elements influence the naming of a generated org.jooq.EnumType object.
            .withEnumClass(MatcherRule specification)
            .withEnumImplements("com.example.MyOptionalCustomInterface")
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
The following example shows a matcher strategy that adds a "T_" prefix to all table classes and to table identifiers:

XML (standalone and maven)

See the configuration XSD, gradle code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withStrategy(new Strategy()
      .withMatchers(new Matchers()
        .withTables(
          new MatchersTableType()
            // Expression is omitted. This will make this rule apply to all tables
            .withTableIdentifier(new MatcherRule()
              .withTransform(MatcherTransformType.UPPER)
              .withExpression("T_$0")
            )
            .withTableClass(new MatcherRule()
              .withTransform(MatcherTransformType.PASCAL)
              .withExpression("T_$0")
            )
        )
      )
    )
  )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    strategy {
      matchers {
        tables {
          table {
            // Expression is omitted. This will make this rule apply to all tables
            tableIdentifier {
              transform = "UPPER"
              expression = "T_$0"
            }
            tableClass {
              transform = "PASCAL"
              expression = "T_$0"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

The following example shows a matcher strategy that renames BOOK table identifiers (or table identifiers containing BOOK) into BROCHURE (or tables containing BROCHURE):

XML (standalone and maven)

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withStrategy(new Strategy()
            .withMatchers(new Matchers()
                .withTables(
                    new MatchersTableType()
                        .withExpression("^(.*?)_BOOK_(.*)$"
                        .withTableIdentifier(new MatcherRule()
                            .withTransform(MatcherTransformType.UPPER)
                            .withExpression("$1_BROCHURE_$2")
                        )
                )
            )
        )
    )
)
)

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
generator {
  strategy {
    matchers {
      tables {
        table {
          expression = "^(.*?)_BOOK_(.*)$"
          tableIdentifier {
            transform = "UPPER"
            expression = "$1_BROCHURE_$2"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

As always, when regular expressions are used, they are regular expressions with default flags.

For more information about each XML tag, please refer to the https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-codegen-3.12.0.xsd XSD file.

6.6. Custom code sections

Power users might choose to re-implement large parts of the org.jooq.codegen.JavaGenerator class. If you only want to add some custom code sections, however, you can extend the JavaGenerator and override only parts of it.

An example for generating custom class footers

public class MyGenerator1 extends JavaGenerator {

  @Override
  protected void generateRecordClassFooter(TableDefinition table, JavaWriter out) {
    out.println();
    out.tab(1).println("public String toString() {");
    out.tab(2).println("return \"MyRecord\" + valuesRow() + \"\";");
    out.tab(1).println("}"");
  }
}
The above example simply adds a class footer to generated records, in this case, overriding the default `toString()` implementation.

**An example for generating custom class Javadoc**

```java
public class MyGenerator2 extends JavaGenerator {
    @Override
    protected void generateRecordClassJavadoc(TableDefinition table, JavaWriter out) {
        out.println("/**");
        out.println(" * This record belongs to table " + table.getOutputName() + ".*/");
        if (table.getComment() != null && !table.getComment().isEmpty()) {
            out.println(" *<p>");
            out.println(" * Table comment: " + table.getComment());
        }
        out.println(" */");
    }
}
```

Any of the below methods can be overridden:

- `generateArray(SchemaDefinition, ArrayDefinition)` // Generates an Oracle array class
- `generateArrayClassFooter(ArrayDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an Oracle array class footer
- `generateArrayClassJavadoc(ArrayDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an Oracle array class Javadoc

- `generateDao(TableDefinition)` // Generates a DAO class
- `generateDaoClassFooter(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a DAO class footer
- `generateDaoClassJavadoc(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a DAO class Javadoc

- `generateEnum(EnumDefinition)` // Generates an enum
- `generateEnumClassFooter(EnumDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an enum footer
- `generateEnumClassJavadoc(EnumDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an enum Javadoc

- `generateInterface(TableDefinition)` // Generates an interface
- `generateInterfaceClassFooter(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an interface footer
- `generateInterfaceClassJavadoc(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for an interface Javadoc

- `generatePojo(TableDefinition)` // Generates a POJO class
- `generatePojoClassFooter(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a POJO class footer
- `generatePojoClassJavadoc(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a POJO class Javadoc

- `generateRecord(TableDefinition)` // Generates a Record class
- `generateRecordClassFooter(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Record class footer
- `generateRecordClassJavadoc(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Record class Javadoc

- `generateRoutine(SchemaDefinition, RoutineDefinition)` // Generates a Routine class
- `generateRoutineClassFooter(RoutineDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Routine class footer
- `generateRoutineClassJavadoc(RoutineDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Routine class Javadoc

- `generatePackage(SchemaDefinition, PackageDefinition)` // Generates a package
- `generatePackageClassFooter(PackageDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a package class footer
- `generatePackageClassJavadoc(PackageDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a package class Javadoc

- `generateTable(SchemaDefinition, TableDefinition)` // Generates a Table class
- `generateTableClassFooter(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Table class footer
- `generateTableClassJavadoc(TableDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a Table class Javadoc

- `generateUDT(SchemaDefinition, UDTDefinition)` // Generates a UDT class
- `generateUDTClassFooter(UDTDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a UDT class footer
- `generateUDTClassJavadoc(UDTDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a UDT class Javadoc

- `generateUDTRecord(UDTDefinition)` // Generates a UDT Record class
- `generateUDTRecordClassFooter(UDTDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a UDT Record class footer
- `generateUDTRecordClassJavadoc(UDTDefinition, JavaWriter)` // Callback for a UDT Record class Javadoc

When you override any of the above, do note that according to jOOQ's understanding of semantic versioning, incompatible changes may be introduced between minor releases, even if this should be the exception.
6.7. Generated global artefacts

For increased convenience at the use-site, jOOQ generates "global" artefacts at the code generation root location, referencing tables, routines, sequences, etc. In detail, these global artefacts include the following:

- Keys.java: This file contains all of the required primary key, unique key, foreign key and identity references in the form of static members of type `org.jooq.Key`.
- Routines.java: This file contains all standalone routines (not in packages) in the form of static factory methods for `org.jooq.Routine` types.
- Sequences.java: This file contains all sequence objects in the form of static members of type `org.jooq.Sequence`.
- Tables.java: This file contains all table objects in the form of static member references to the actual singleton `org.jooq.Table` object
- UDTs.java: This file contains all UDT objects in the form of static member references to the actual singleton `org.jooq.UDT` object

Referencing global artefacts

When referencing global artefacts from your client application, you would typically static import them as such:

```java
// Static imports for all global artefacts (if they exist)
import static com.example.generated.Keys.*;
import static com.example.generated.Routines.*;
import static com.example.generated.Sequences.*;
import static com.example.generated.Tables.*;

// You could then reference your artefacts as follows:
create.insertInto(MY_TABLE)
    .values(MY_SEQUENCE.nextval(), myFunction())
```

```java
// as a more concise form of this:
create.insertInto(com.example.generated.Tables.MY_TABLE)
    .values(com.example.generated.Sequences.MY_SEQUENCE.nextval(), com.example.generated.Routines.myFunction())
```

Configuring these artefacts

The generation of these artefacts can be turned off. For details, see the relevant section in the manual.

6.8. Generated tables

Every table and view in your database will generate a `org.jooq.Table` implementation that looks like this:
public class Book extends TableImpl<BookRecord> {

    // The singleton instance
    public static final Book BOOK = new Book();

    // Generated columns
    public final TableField<BookRecord, Integer> ID        = createField("ID", INTEGER, this);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, Integer> AUTHOR_ID = createField("AUTHOR_ID", INTEGER, this);
    public final TableField<BookRecord, String>  TITLE     = createField("TITLE", VARCHAR, this);

    // Covariant aliasing method, returning a table of the same type as BOOK
    @Override
    public Book as(java.lang.String alias) {
        return new Book(alias);
    }

    // [...]
}

Flags influencing generated tables

These flags from the [code generation configuration](#) influence generated tables:

- recordVersionFields: Relevant methods from super classes are overridden to return the VERSION field
- recordTimestampFields: Relevant methods from super classes are overridden to return the TIMESTAMP field
- syntheticPrimaryKeys: This overrides existing primary key information to allow for "custom" primary key column sets
- overridePrimaryKeys: This overrides existing primary key information to allow for unique key to primary key promotion
- dateAsTimestamp: This influences all relevant columns
- unsignedTypes: This influences all relevant columns
- relations: Relevant methods from super classes are overridden to provide primary key, unique key, foreign key and identity information
- instanceFields: This flag controls the "static" keyword on table columns, as well as aliasing convenience
- records: The generated record type is referenced from tables allowing for type-safe single-table record fetching

Flags controlling table generation

Table generation can be deactivated using the tables flag

6.9. Generated records

Every table and view in your database will generate an [org.jooq.Record](#) implementation that looks like this:
// JPA annotations can be generated, optionally
@Entity
@Table(name = "BOOK", schema = "TEST")
public class BookRecord extends UpdatableRecordImpl<BookRecord>

// An interface common to records and pojos can be generated, optionally
implements IBook {
    // Every column generates a setter and a getter
    @Override
    public void setId(Integer value) {
        setValue(BOOK.ID, value);
    }

    @Id
    @Column(name = "ID", unique = true, nullable = false, precision = 7)
    @Override
    public Integer getId() {
        return getValue(BOOK.ID);
    }

    // More setters and getters
    public void setAuthorId(Integer value) {...}
    public Integer getAuthorId() {...}

    // Convenience methods for foreign key methods
    public void setAuthorId(AuthorRecord value) {
        if (value == null) {
            setValue(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, null);
        } else {
            setValue(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, value.getValue(AUTHOR.ID));
        }
    }

    // Navigation methods
    public AuthorRecord fetchAuthor() {
        return create.selectFrom(AUTHOR).where(AUTHOR.ID.eq(getValue(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID))).fetchOne();
    }
    // [...]
}

**TableRecord vs UpdatableRecord**

If primary key information is available to the code generator, an `org.jooq.UpdatableRecord` will be generated. If no such information is available, a `org.jooq.TableRecord` will be generated. Primary key information can be absent because:

- The table is a view, which does not expose the underlying primary keys
- The table does not have a primary key
- The code generator configuration has turned off primary keys usage information usage through one of various flags (see below)
- The primary key information is not available to the code generator

**Flags influencing generated records**

These flags from the code generation configuration influence generated records:
- syntheticPrimaryKeys: This overrides existing primary key information to allow for "custom" primary key column sets, possibly promoting a TableRecord to an UpdatableRecord
- overridePrimaryKeys: This overrides existing primary key information to allow for unique key to primary key promotion, possibly promoting a TableRecord to an UpdatableRecord
- includePrimaryKeys: This includes or excludes all primary key information in the generator's database meta data
- dateAsTimestamp: This influences all relevant getters and setters
- unsignedTypes: This influences all relevant getters and setters
- relations: This is needed as a prerequisite for navigation methods
- daos: Records are a pre-requisite for DAOs. If DAOs are generated, records are generated as well
- interfaces: If interfaces are generated, records will implement them
- jpaAnnotations: JPA annotations are used on generated records (details here)
- jpaVersion: Version of JPA specification is to be used to generate version-specific annotations. If it is omitted, the latest version is used by default. (details here)

Flags controlling record generation

Record generation can be deactivated using the records flag

6.10. Generated POJOs

Every table and view in your database will generate a POJO implementation that looks like this:

```java
// JPA annotations can be generated, optionally
@javax.persistence.Entity
@javax.persistence.Table(name = "BOOK", schema = "TEST")
public class Book implements java.io.Serializable

// An interface common to records and pojos can be generated, optionally
, IBook {
    // JSR-303 annotations can be generated, optionally
    @NotNull
    private Integer id;
    @NotNull
    private Integer authorId;
    @NotNull
    @Size(max = 400)
    private String title;

    // Every column generates a getter and a setter
    @Id
    @Column(name = "ID", unique = true, nullable = false, precision = 7)
    @Override
    public Integer getId() {
        return this.id;
    }
    @Override
    public void setId(Integer id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    // [...]
}
```

Flags influencing generated POJOs

These flags from the code generation configuration influence generated POJOs:
- dateAsTimestamp: This influences all relevant getters and setters
- unsignedTypes: This influences all relevant getters and setters
- interfaces: If interfaces are generated, POJOs will implement them
- immutablePojos: Immutable POJOs have final members and no setters. All members must be passed to the constructor
- daos: POJOs are a pre-requisite for DAOs. If DAOs are generated, POJOs are generated as well
- jpaAnnotations: JPA annotations are used on generated records (details here)
- jpaVersion: Version of JPA specification is to be used to generate version-specific annotations. If it is omitted, the latest version is used by default. (details here)
- pojosToString: Whether POJOs should have a generated toString() implementation.
- pojosEqualsAndHashCode: Whether POJOs should have generated equals() and hashCode() implementations.
- validationAnnotations: JSR-303 validation annotations are used on generated records (details here)

Flags controlling POJO generation

POJO generation can be activated using the pojos flag

6.11. Generated Interfaces

Note, there are numerous problems related to generated interfaces as can be seen in #10509. A future version of jOOQ might remove support for this functionality.

Every table, view, udt in your database will generate an interface that looks like this:

```java
public interface IBook extends java.io.Serializable {
    // Every column generates a getter and a setter
    public void setId(Integer value);
    public Integer getId();
    // [...]
}
```

The purpose of these interfaces is to be able to abstract over jOOQ generated records and POJOs.

Flags controlling interface generation

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <generate>
      <!-- Turn on the generation of interfaces -->
      <interfaces>true</interfaces>
      <!-- Generated interfaces will not expose mutable components of their implementations, such as setters -->
      <immutableInterfaces>true</immutableInterfaces>
      <!-- Whether generated interfaces are Serializable -->
      <serializableInterfaces>true</serializableInterfaces>
    </generate>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(
    new Generate()
      // Turn on the generation of interfaces
      .withInterfaces(true)
      // Generated interfaces will not expose mutable components of their implementations, such as setters
      .withImmutableInterfaces(true)
      // Whether generated interfaces are Serializable
      .withSerializableInterfaces(true)
  )

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```java
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    generate {
      // Turn on the generation of interfaces
      interfaces = true
      // Generated interfaces will not expose mutable components of their implementations, such as setters
      immutableInterfaces = true
      // Whether generated interfaces are Serializable
      serializableInterfaces = true
    }
  }
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

### 6.12. Generated DAOs

**Generated DAOs**

Every table and view in your database will generate a `org.jooq.DAO` implementation that looks like this:
public class BookDao extends DAOImpl<BookRecord, Book, Integer> {

    // Generated constructors
    public BookDao() {
        super(BOOK, Book.class);
    }

    public BookDao(Configuration configuration) {
        super(BOOK, Book.class, configuration);
    }

    // Every column generates at least one fetch method
    public List<Book> fetchById(Integer... values) {
        return fetch(BOOK.ID, values);
    }

    public Book fetchOneById(Integer value) {
        return fetchOne(BOOK.ID, value);
    }

    public List<Book> fetchByAuthorId(Integer... values) {
        return fetch(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID, values);
    }

    // [...]
}

Flags controlling DAO generation

XML (standalone and maven)

<configuration>
    <generator>
        <!-- Generate the DAO classes -->
        <daos>true</daos>

        <!-- Annotate DAOs (and other types) with spring annotations, such as @Repository and @Autowired
        for auto-wiring the Configuration instance, e.g. from Spring Boot’s jOOQ starter -->
        <springAnnotations>true</springAnnotations>
    </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(
        new Generate()
            .withDaos(true)
            .withSpringAnnotations(true)
    )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)
6.13. Generated sequences

Every sequence in your database will generate a `org.jooq.Sequence` implementation that looks like this:

```java
public final class Sequences {
    // Every sequence generates a member
    public static final Sequence<Integer> S_AUTHOR_ID = new SequenceImpl<Integer>("S_AUTHOR_ID", TEST, INTEGER);
}
```

Flags controlling sequence generation

**XML (standalone and maven)**

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <generate>
            <!-- Generate the Sequences class -->
            <sequences>true</sequences>
        </generate>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
    .withGenerator(    
        new Generate()    
            .withSequences(true)    
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

**Gradle (third party)**

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.
package and member procedures or functions

Procedures or functions contained in packages or UDTs are generated in a sub-package that corresponds to the package or UDT name.

Flags controlling routine generation

XML (standalone and maven)

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
   .withGenerator(
       new Generate()
         // Generate the Routines class and a class for each individual routine
         .withRoutines(true)
   )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

    // The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
  generator {
    generate {
      // Generate the Routines class and a class for each individual routine
      routines = true
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

6.15. Generated UDTs

Every UDT in your database will generate a org.jooq.UDT implementation that looks like this:

    public class AddressType extends UDTImpl<AddressTypeRecord> {
      // The singleton UDT instance
      public static final UAddressType U_ADDRESS_TYPE = new UAddressType();

      // Every UDT attribute generates a static member
      public static final UDTField<AddressTypeRecord, String> ZIP     =
          createField("ZIP",     VARCHAR, U_ADDRESS_TYPE);
      public static final UDTField<AddressTypeRecord, String> CITY    =
          createField("CITY",    VARCHAR, U_ADDRESS_TYPE);
      public static final UDTField<AddressTypeRecord, String> COUNTRY =
          createField("COUNTRY", VARCHAR, U_ADDRESS_TYPE);

      // [...]
    }

Besides the org.jooq.UDT implementation, a org.jooq.UDTRecord implementation is also generated

    public class AddressTypeRecord extends UDTRecordImpl<AddressTypeRecord> {
      // Every attribute generates a getter and a setter
      public void setZip(String value) {...}
      public String getZip() {...}
      public void setCity(String value) {...}
      public String getCity() {...}
      public void setCountry(String value) {...}
      public String getCountry() {...}

      // [...]
    }

Flags controlling UDT generation

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <!-- Generate the UDTs class, records and UDT literals for each UDT -->
    <udts>true</udts>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

**Programmatic**

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(
    new Generate()
      // Generate the UDTs class, records and UDT literals for each UDT
      .withUdts(true)
  )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

**Gradle (Kotlin)**

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

**Gradle (Groovy)**

```gradle
generationTool {
  generator {
    generate {
      // Generate the UDTs class, records and UDT literals for each UDT
      udts = true
    }
  }
}```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

## 6.16. Mapping generated catalogs and schemas

We've seen previously in the chapter about [runtime schema mapping](#), that catalogs, schemata and tables can be mapped at runtime to other names. But you can also hard-wire catalog and schema mapping in generated artefacts at code generation time, e.g. when you have 5 developers with their own dedicated developer databases, and a common integration database. In the code generation configuration, you would then write.

### Schema mapping

The following configuration applies mapping only for schemata, not for catalogs. The `<schemata/>` element is a standalone element that can be put in the code generator's `<database/>` configuration element:

**XML (standalone and maven)**
See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
 .withGenerator(new Generator()
  .withDatabase(new Database()
    .withSchemata(
      new SchemaMappingType()
        // Use this as the developer's schema:
        .withInputSchema("LUKAS_DEV_SCHEMA")
        // Use this as the integration / production database:
        .withOutputSchema("PROD")
    )
  )
)
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      schemata {
        schema {
          // Use this as the developer's schema:
          inputSchema = "LUKAS_DEV_SCHEMA"
          // Use this as the integration / production database:
          outputSchema = "PROD"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

```groovy
generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      schemata {
        schema {
          // Use this as the developer's schema:
          inputSchema = "LUKAS_DEV_SCHEMA"
          // Use this as the integration / production database:
          outputSchema = "PROD"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

The following configuration applies mapping for catalogs and their schemata. The <catalogs/> element is a standalone element that can be put in the code generator’s <database/> configuration element:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <catalogs>
        <catalog>
          <!-- Use this as the developer's catalog: -->
          <inputCatalog>LUKAS_DEV_CATALOG</inputCatalog>
          <!-- Use this as the integration / production database: -->
          <outputCatalog>PROD</outputCatalog>
          <!-- Optionally, nest also schema mapping configurations: -->
          <schemata/>
        </catalog>
      </catalogs>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withCatalogs(
        new CatalogMappingType()
          // Use this as the developer's catalog:
          .withInputCatalog("LUKAS_DEV_CATALOG")
          // Use this as the integration / production database:
          .withOutputCatalog("PROD")
          // Optionally, nest also schema mapping configurations:
          .withSchemata()
        )
      )
    )
  )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool { 
  generator { 
    database { 
      catalog { 
        // Use this as the developer's catalog: 
        inputCatalog = "LUKAS_DEV_CATALOG" 
        // Use this as the integration / production database: 
        outputCatalog = "PROD" 
        // Optionally, nest also schema mapping configurations: 
        schemata {} 
        } 
    } 
  } 
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Groovy)

```groovy
Gradle (third party)

generationTool { 
  generator { 
    database { 
      catalog { 
        // Use this as the developer's catalog: 
        inputCatalog = "LUKAS_DEV_CATALOG" 
        // Use this as the integration / production database: 
        outputCatalog = "PROD" 
        // Optionally, nest also schema mapping configurations: 
        schemata {} 
      } 
    } 
  } 
}
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.
6.17. Code generation for large schemas

Databases can become very large in real-world applications. This is not a problem for jOOQ's code generator, but it can be for the Java compiler. jOOQ generates some classes for global access. These classes can hit two sorts of limits of the compiler / JVM:

- Methods (including static / instance initialisers) are allowed to contain only 64kb of bytecode.
- Classes are allowed to contain at most 64k of constant literals

While there exist workarounds for the above two limitations (delegating initialisations to nested classes, inheriting constant literals from implemented interfaces), the preferred approach is either one of these:

- Distribute your database objects in several schemas. That is probably a good idea anyway for such large databases
- Configure jOOQ's code generator to exclude excess database objects
- Configure jOOQ's code generator to avoid generating global objects using <globalObjectReferences/>
- Remove uncompilable classes after code generation

6.18. Code generation and version control

When using jOOQ's code generation capabilities, you will need to make a strategic decision about whether you consider your generated code as

- Part of your code base
- Derived artefacts

In this section we'll see that both approaches have their merits and that none of them is clearly better.

Part of your code base

When you consider generated code as part of your code base, you will want to:

- Check in generated sources in your version control system
- Use manual source code generation
- Possibly use even partial source code generation

This approach is particularly useful when your Java developers are not in full control of or do not have full access to your database schema, or if you have many developers that work simultaneously on the same database schema, which changes all the time. It is also useful to be able to track side-effects of database changes, as your checked-in database schema can be considered when you want to analyse the history of your schema.

With this approach, you can also keep track of the change of behaviour in the jOOQ code generator, e.g. when upgrading jOOQ, or when modifying the code generation configuration.
The drawback of this approach is that it is more error-prone as the actual schema may go out of sync with the generated schema.

Derived artefacts

When you consider generated code to be derived artefacts, you will want to:

- Check in only the actual DDL (e.g. controlled via Flyway)
- Regenerate jOOQ code every time the schema changes
- Regenerate jOOQ code on every machine - including continuous integration

This approach is particularly useful when you have a smaller database schema that is under full control by your Java developers, who want to profit from the increased quality of being able to regenerate all derived artefacts in every step of your build.

The drawback of this approach is that the build may break in perfectly acceptable situations, when parts of your database are temporarily unavailable.

Pragmatic combination

In some situations, you may want to choose a pragmatic combination, where you put only some parts of the generated code under version control. For example, you may want to version control your POJOs, but not your tables / records. This can be achieved in multiple ways:

- You could use a generator strategy to relocate your POJOs to a different package, making excluding one or the other artifact using e.g. .gitignore much simpler
- You could run the code generator twice, once for POJOs only, and once for the rest.

6.19. JPADatabase: Code generation from entities

Many jOOQ users use jOOQ as a complementary SQL API in applications that mostly use JPA for their database interactions, e.g. to perform reporting, batch processing, analytics, etc.

In such a setup, you might have a pre-existing schema implemented using JPA-annotated entities. Your real database schema might not be accessible while developing, or it is not a first-class citizen in your application (i.e. you follow a Java-first approach). This section explains how you can generate jOOQ classes from such a JPA model. Consider this model:
Now, instead of connecting the jOOQ code generator to a database that holds a representation of the above schema, you can use jOOQ's JPA Database and feed that to the code generator. The JPA Database uses Hibernate internally, to generate an in-memory H2 database from your entities, and reverse-engineers that again back to jOOQ classes.

The easiest way forward is to use Maven in order to include the jooq-meta-extensions-hibernate library (which then includes the H2 and Hibernate dependencies).

With that dependency in place, you can now specify the JPA Database in your code generator configuration:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <name>org.jooq.meta.extensions.jpa.JPADatabase</name>
      <properties>
        <!-- A comma separated list of Java packages, that contain your entities -->
        <property>
          <key>packages</key>
          <value>com.example.entities</value>
        </property>
        <!-- Whether JPA 2.1 AttributeConverters should be auto-mapped to jOOQ Converters. Custom <forcedType/> configurations will have a higher priority than these auto-mapped converters. This defaults to true. -->
        <property>
          <key>useAttributeConverters</key>
          <value>true</value>
        </property>
        <!-- The default schema for unqualified objects: 
          - public: all unqualified objects are located in the PUBLIC (upper case) schema 
          - none: all unqualified objects are located in the default schema (default) 
          This configuration can be overridden with the schema mapping feature -->
        <property>
          <key>unqualifiedSchema</key>
          <value>none</value>
        </property>
      </properties>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration() 
  .withGenerator(new Generator() 
    .withDatabase(new Database() 
      .withName("org.jooq.meta.extensions.jpa.JPADatabase") 
      .withProperties(
        // A comma separated list of Java packages, that contain your entities
        new Property() 
          .withKey("packages") 
          .withValue("com.example.entities"),
        // Whether JPA 2.1 AttributeConverters should be auto-mapped to jOOQ Converters. Custom <forcedType/> configurations will have a higher priority than these auto-mapped converters. This defaults to true.
        new Property() 
          .withKey("useAttributeConverters") 
          .withValue(true),
        // The default schema for unqualified objects:
        // - public: all unqualified objects are located in the PUBLIC (upper case) schema
        // - none: all unqualified objects are located in the default schema (default)
        // This configuration can be overridden with the schema mapping feature
        new Property() 
          .withKey("unqualifiedSchema") 
          .withValue("none")
      ))
  ));
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```gradle
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```

Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)
The above will generate all jOOQ artefacts for your AUTHOR and BOOK tables.

Passing settings to Hibernate

The current versions of jOOQ use Hibernate behind the scenes to generate an in-memory H2 database from which to reverse engineer jOOQ code. In order to influence Hibernate's schema generation, Hibernate specific flags can be passed to MetadataSources. All properties that are prefixed with hibernate. or jakarta.persistence. will be passed along to Hibernate. For example, this is possible:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <database>
            <properties>
                <property>
                    <key>hibernate.physical_naming_strategy</key>
                    <value>org.springframework.boot.orm.jpa.hibernate.SpringPhysicalNamingStrategy</value>
                </property>
            </properties>
        </database>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the [configuration XSD](#), [standalone code generation](#), and [maven code generation](#) for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration().
    .withGenerator(new Generator().
        .withDatabase(new Database().
            .withProperties(new Property().
                .withKey("hibernate.physical_naming_strategy")
                .withValue("org.springframework.boot.orm.jpa.hibernate.SpringPhysicalNamingStrategy")
            )
        )
    )
```

See the [configuration XSD](#) and [programmatic code generation](#) for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)
Gradle (Groovy)

Gradle (third party)

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      properties {
        property {
          key = "hibernate.physical_naming_strategy"
          value = "org.springframework.boot.orm.jpa.SpringPhysicalNamingStrategy"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

How to organise your dependencies

The JPADatabase will use Spring to look up your annotated entities from the classpath. This means that you have to create several modules with a dependency graph that looks like this:

```
+-------------------+    +---------------------+
| Your JPA entities |    | jOOQ codegen plugin |
+-------------------+    +---------------------+
| depends on |    | generates |
+-----------+    +-----------+
| jOOQ codegen plugin |    | jOOQ generated classes |
|                  +---------------------+
|                  | Your application |
|                  +---------------------+
```

You cannot put your JPA entities in the same module as the one that runs the jOOQ code generator.

6.20. XMLDatabase: Code generation from XML files

By default, jOOQ's code generator takes live database connections as a database meta data source. In many project setups, this might not be optimal, as the live database is not always available.

One way to circumvent this issue is by providing jOOQ with a database meta definition file in XML format and by passing this XML file to jOOQ's XMLDatabase.

The XMLDatabase can read a standardised XML file that implements the https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-meta-3.12.0.xsd schema. Essentially, this schema is an XML representation of the SQL standard INFORMATION_SCHEMA, as implemented by databases like H2, HSQLDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, or SQL Server.

An example schema definition containing simple schema, table, column definitions can be seen below:
Constraints can be defined with the following elements:

```xml
<information_schema xmlns="http://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-meta-3.12.0.xsd">
  <table_constraints>
    <table_constraint>
      <constraint_schema>TEST</constraint_schema>
      <constraint_name>PK_AUTHOR</constraint_name>
      <constraint_type>PRIMARY KEY</constraint_type>
      <table_schema>TEST</table_schema>
      <table_name>AUTHOR</table_name>
    </table_constraint>
    <!-- ... -->
  </table_constraints>
  <key_column_usages>
    <key_column_usage>
      <constraint_schema>TEST</constraint_schema>
      <constraint_name>PK_AUTHOR</constraint_name>
      <table_schema>TEST</table_schema>
      <table_name>AUTHOR</table_name>
      <column_name>ID</column_name>
      <ordinal_position>1</ordinal_position>
    </key_column_usage>
    <!-- ... -->
  </key_column_usages>
  <referential_constraints>
    <referential_constraint>
      <constraint_schema>TEST</constraint_schema>
      <constraint_name>FK_BOOK_AUTHOR_ID</constraint_name>
      <unique_constraint_schema>TEST</unique_constraint_schema>
      <unique_constraint_name>PK_AUTHOR</unique_constraint_name>
    </referential_constraint>
    <!-- ... -->
  </referential_constraints>
</information_schema>
```

The above file can be made available to the code generator configuration by using the XMLDatabase as follows:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <name>org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase</name>
      <properties>
        <!-- Use any of the SQLDialect values here -->
        <property>
          <key>dialect</key>
          <value>ORACLE</value>
        </property>
        <!-- Specify the location of your database file -->
        <property>
          <key>xmlFile</key>
          <value>src/main/resources/database.xml</value>
        </property>
      </properties>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
class Configuration {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
      .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database()
          .withName("org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase")
          .withProperties(
            // Use any of the SQLDialect values here
            new Property()
              .withKey("dialect")
              .withValue("ORACLE").
            // Specify the location of your database file
            new Property()
              .withKey("xmlFile")
              .withValue("src/main/resources/database.xml")
          )
        )
      )
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    database {
      name = "org.jooq.meta.xml.XMLDatabase"
      properties {
        // Use any of the SQLDialect values here
        property {
          key = "dialect"
          value = "ORACLE"
        }
        // Specify the location of your database file
        property {
          key = "xmlFile"
          value = "src/main/resources/database.xml"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

If you already have a different XML format for your database, you can either XSL transform your own format into the one above via an additional Maven plugin, or pass the location of an XSL file to the XMLDatabase by providing an additional property:

XML (standalone and maven)
6.21. DDLDatabase: Code generation from SQL files

In many cases, the schema is defined in the form of a SQL script, which can be used with Flyway, or some other database migration tool.

If you have a complete schema definition in a single file, or perhaps a set of incremental files that can reproduce your schema in any SQL dialect, then the DDLDatabase might be the right choice for you. It uses the SQL parser internally and applies all your DDL increments to an in-memory H2 database,
in order to produce a replica of your schema prior to reverse engineering it again using ordinary code generation.

For example, the following database.sql script (the sample database from this manual) could be used:

```sql
CREATE TABLE language (
    id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    cd              CHAR(2)       NOT NULL,
    description     VARCHAR2(50)
);

CREATE TABLE author ( id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
                      first_name      VARCHAR2(50),
                      last_name       VARCHAR2(50)  NOT NULL,
                      date_of_birth   DATE,
                      year_of_birth   NUMBER(7),
                      distinguished   NUMBER(1)
);

CREATE TABLE book ( id              NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
                    author_id       NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL,
                    title           VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL,
                    published_in    NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL,
                    language_id     NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL,
                    CONSTRAINT fk_book_author FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES author(id),
                    CONSTRAINT fk_book_language FOREIGN KEY (language_id) REFERENCES language(id)
);

CREATE TABLE book_store ( name            VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL UNIQUE
);

CREATE TABLE book_to_book_store ( name            VARCHAR2(400) NOT NULL,
                                  book_id         INTEGER       NOT NULL,
                                  stock           INTEGER,
                                  PRIMARY KEY(name, book_id),
                                  CONSTRAINT fk_b2bs_book_store FOREIGN KEY (name) REFERENCES book_store (name) ON DELETE CASCADE,
                                  CONSTRAINT fk_b2bs_book FOREIGN KEY (book_id) REFERENCES book (id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

While the script uses pretty standard SQL constructs, you may well use some vendor-specific extensions, and even DML statements in between to set up your schema - it doesn't matter. You will simply need to set up your code generation configuration as follows:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <name>org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase</name>
      <properties>
        <!-- Specify the location of your SQL script. You may use ant-style file matching, e.g. /path/**/to/*.sql
        Where:
        - ** matches any directory subtree
        - * matches any number of characters in a directory / file name
        - ? matches a single character in a directory / file name -->
        <property>
          <key>scripts</key>
          <value>src/main/resources/database.sql</value>
        </property>
        <!-- The sort order of the scripts within a directory, where:
        - semantic: sorts versions, e.g. v-3.10.0 is after v-3.9.0 (default)
        - alphanumerical: sorts strings, e.g. v-3.10.0 is before v-3.9.0
        - flyway: sorts files the same way as flyway does
        - none: doesn't sort directory contents after fetching them from the directory -->
        <property>
          <key>sort</key>
          <value>semantic</value>
        </property>
        <!-- The default schema for unqualified objects:
        - public: all unqualified objects are located in the PUBLIC (upper case) schema
        - none: all unqualified objects are located in the default schema (default)
        This configuration can be overridden with the schema mapping feature -->
        <property>
          <key>unqualifiedSchema</key>
          <value>none</value>
        </property>
        <!-- The default name case for unquoted objects:
        - as_is: unquoted object names are kept unquoted
        - upper: unquoted object names are turned into upper case (most databases)
        - lower: unquoted object names are turned into lower case (e.g. PostgreSQL) -->
        <property>
          <key>defaultNameCase</key>
          <value>as_is</value>
        </property>
      </properties>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
Programmatic
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
      .withDatabase(new Database()
          .withName("org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase")
          .withProperties(
              // Specify the location of your SQL script.
              // You may use ant-style file matching, e.g. /path/**/to/*.sql
              // Where:
              // - ** matches any directory subtree
              // - * matches any number of characters in a directory / file name
              // - ? matches a single character in a directory / file name
              new Property()
                  .withKey("scripts")
                  .withValue("src/main/resources/database.sql"),
              // The sort order of the scripts within a directory, where:
              // - semantic: sorts versions, e.g. v-3.10.0 is after v-3.9.0 (default)
              // - alphanumeric: sorts strings, e.g. v-3.10.0 is before v-3.9.0
              // - flyway: sorts files the same way as flyway does
              // - none: doesn't sort directory contents after fetching them from the directory
              new Property()
                  .withKey("sort")
                  .withValue("semantic"),
              // The default schema for unqualified objects:
              // - public: all unqualified objects are located in the PUBLIC (upper case) schema
              // - none: all unqualified objects are located in the default schema (default)
              // This configuration can be overridden with the schema mapping feature
              new Property()
                  .withKey("unqualifiedSchema")
                  .withValue("none"),
              // The default name case for unquoted objects:
              // - as_is: unquoted object names are kept unquoted
              // - upper: unquoted object names are turned into upper case (most databases)
              // - lower: unquoted object names are turned into lower case (e.g. PostgreSQL)
              new Property()
                  .withKey("defaultNameCase")
                  .withValue("as_is")
          )
      ))
  )

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.
Gradle (Kotlin)

// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

Gradle (Groovy)
Gradle (third party)
See the [configuration XSD](#) and [gradle code generation](#) for more details.

### Ignoring unsupported content

The jOOQ parser supports parsing everything that is representable through the jOOQ API, as well as ignores some well known vendor specific syntax. But RDBMS have a lot more features and syntax that are not known to jOOQ. In this case, you can specify two comment tokens around the SQL syntax that jOOQ should ignore. The tokens are located in ordinary single line or multi line comments, so they do not affect your DDL scripts in any other way. For example:

```sql
-- [jooq ignore start]
-- Anything between these two tokens is ignored by the jOOQ parser
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
-- [jooq ignore stop]
CREATE TABLE a (i INT);
CREATE TABLE b (i INT);
/* [jooq ignore start] */
-- This table will not be generated by jOOQ:
CREATE TABLE c (i INT);
/* [jooq ignore stop] */
```

The tokens can be overridden, or the feature can be turned off entirely using the following properties:

XML (standalone and maven)
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <database>
      <name>org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase</name>
      <properties>
        <!-- Turn on/off ignoring contents between such tokens. Defaults to true -->
        <property>
          <key>parseIgnoreComments</key>
          <value>true</value>
        </property>
        <!-- Change the starting token -->
        <property>
          <key>parseIgnoreCommentStart</key>
          <value>[jooq ignore start]</value>
        </property>
        <!-- Change the stopping token -->
        <property>
          <key>parseIgnoreCommentStop</key>
          <value>[jooq ignore stop]</value>
        </property>
      </properties>
    </database>
  </generator>
</configuration>

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withDatabase(new Database()
      .withName("org.jooq.meta.extensions.ddl.DDLDatabase")
      .withProperties(
        // Turn on/off ignoring contents between such tokens. Defaults to true
        new Property()
          .withKey("parseIgnoreComments")
          .withValue(true),
        // Change the starting token
        new Property()
          .withKey("parseIgnoreCommentStart")
          .withValue("[jooq ignore start]"),
        // Change the stopping token
        new Property()
          .withKey("parseIgnoreCommentStop")
          .withValue("[jooq ignore stop]"
      )
    )
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.
```
6.22. XMLGenerator: Generating XML

By default the code generator produces Java files for use with the jOOQ API as documented throughout this manual. In some cases, however, it may be desireable to generate other meta data formats, such as an XML document. This can be done with the XMLGenerator.

The format produced by the XMLGenerator is the same as the one consumed by the XMLDatabase, which can read such XML content to produce Java code. It is specified in the https://www.jooq.org/xsd/jooq-meta-3.12.0.xsd schema. Essentially, this schema is an XML representation of the SQL standard INFORMATION_SCHEMA, as implemented by databases like H2, HSQLDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, or SQL Server.

In order to use the XMLGenerator, simply place the following class reference into your code generation configuration:

XML (standalone and maven)
6.23. Running the code generator with Maven

There is no substantial difference between running the code generator with Maven or in standalone mode. Both modes use the exact same <configuration/> element. The Maven plugin configuration adds some additional boilerplate around that:

```xml
<configuration>
  <generator>
    <name>org.jooq.codegen.XMLGenerator</name>
  </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.

Programmatic

```java
new org.jooq.meta.jaxb.Configuration()
  .withGenerator(new Generator()
    .withName("org.jooq.codegen.XMLGenerator")
  )
```

See the configuration XSD and programmatic code generation for more details.

Gradle (Kotlin)

```groovy
// The jOOQ-codegen-gradle plugin has been introduced in version 3.19 only.

generationTool {
  generator {
    name = "org.jooq.codegen.XMLGenerator"
  }
}
```

See the configuration XSD and gradle code generation for more details.

This configuration does not interfere with most of the remaining code generation configuration, e.g. you can still specify the JDBC connection or the generation output target as usual.
<plugin>
  <!-- Specify the maven code generator plugin -->
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-codegen-maven</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>jooq-codegen</id>
      <phase>generate-sources</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>generate</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <configuration>
    ...  
  </configuration>
</plugin>

Additional Maven-specific flags

There are, however, some additional, Maven-specific flags that can be specified with the jooq-codegen-maven plugin only:

```
<plugin>
  <configuration>
    <!-- A boolean property (or constant) can be specified here to tell the plugin not to do anything -->
    <skip>${skip.jooq.generation}</skip>
    <!-- Instead of providing an inline configuration here, you can specify an external XML configuration file here -->
    <configurationFile>${externalfile}</configurationFile>
    <!-- Alternatively, you can provide several external configuration files. These will be merged by using
    Maven's combine.children=*append* policy -->
    <configurationFiles>
      <configurationFile>${file1}</configurationFile>
      <configurationFile>${file2}</configurationFile>
      ...  
    </configurationFiles>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

Maven plugin inheritance mechanism

As with any other Maven plugin configuration, you can profit from Maven's powerful plugin inheritance mechanism. This is particularly useful when you configure several code generation runs for jOOQ, e.g.

- Different configurations for different tenants
- Different configurations for different schemas
- Different configurations for different environments

One approach would be to use a `<pluginManagement/>` configuration
The jOOQ User Manual

6.23. Running the code generator with Maven

The above now applies to all of your jooq-codegen-maven plugin configurations by default. Now, in some module or execution, you may want to enhance / override the above defaults:

Another approach is to use multiple executions:

Multiple executions

As with any Maven plugin, jOOQ's maven code generation plugin can be executed multiple times, inheriting the common configuration in each execution:
6.24. Running the code generator with Ant

Run generation with Ant

When running code generation with ant's `<java/>` task, you may have to set fork="true":

```xml
<target name="generate-test-classes">
    <java fork="true" classname="org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool">
        <arg value="/path/to/configuration.xml"/>
        <classpath>
            <pathelement location="/path/to/jooq-3.12.4.jar"/>
            <pathelement location="/path/to/jooq-meta-3.12.4.jar"/>
            <pathelement location="/path/to/jooq-codegen-3.12.4.jar"/>
            <!-- Add JDBC drivers and other required artifacts -->
        </classpath>
    </java>
</target>
```

Please refer to the [Maven documentation](https://maven.apache.org/) for more details.
Using the Ant Maven plugin

Sometimes, ant can be useful to work around a limitation (misunderstanding?) of the Maven build. Just as with the above standalone ant usage example, the jOOQ code generator can be called from the maven-antrun-plugin:

```
<!-- Run the code generation task -->
<plugin>
    <artifactId>maven-antrun-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>1.8</version>
    <executions>
        <execution>
            <phase>generate-sources</phase>
            <goals>
                <goal>run</goal>
            </goals>
        </execution>
    </executions>
    <configuration>
        <tasks>
            <java fork="true" classname="org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool"
                classpathref="maven.compile.classpath">
                <arg value="/path/to/configuration.xml"/>
            </java>
        </tasks>
    </configuration>
</plugin>
```

6.25. Running the code generator with Gradle

This is experimental functionality, and as such subject to change. Use at your own risk!

Run generation with the Gradle plugin

Historically, we used to recommend using the Gradle plugin by Etienne Studer (from Gradle Inc.). It provides a concise DSL that allows you to tune all configuration properties supported by each jOOQ version. Please direct any support questions or issues you may find directly to the third party plugin vendor.

Consider also the various examples provided there: https://github.com/etiennestuder/gradle-jooq-plugin/tree/master/example
Alternatively, programmatic configuration can be used

If you don't want to use the above plugin approach, there's also the possibility to use jOOQ's standalone code generator for simplicity. The following working example build.gradle script should work out of the box:

```gradle
import org.jooq.codegen.GenerationTool
import org.jooq.meta.jaxb.*
GenerationTool.generate(new Configuration()
    .withJdbc(new Jdbc()
        .withDriver('org.h2.Driver')
        .withUrl('jdbc:h2:~/test-gradle')
        .withUser('sa')
        .withPassword(''))
    .withGenerator(new Generator()
        .withDatabase(new Database())
        .withGenerate(new Generate()
            .withPojos(true)
            .withDaos(true)
            .withTarget(new Target()
                .withPackageName('org.jooq.example.gradle.db')
                .withDirectory(['src/main/java']))))
```

6.26. System properties governing code generation

Regardless if you're using a standalone code generation configuration, or if you're generating code with Maven, ant, or gradle, you can always provide default values for certain configuration elements through the following system properties:
6.27. Features requiring generated code

There are numerous features in jOOQ that require the use of generated code, which is why we always recommend using generated code by default. The main and only reason why you wouldn't use the code generator is because your schema is dynamic and known only at runtime.

However, even when you use the jOOQ code generator, there are occasions where you may need to bypass it by using plain SQL or Name based Field and Table types. In those cases, you will not benefit from the following features either (the features are effectively bypassed). Such features include:

- **INSERT RETURNING**, **UPDATE RETURNING**, and **DELETE RETURNING** emulations need access to constraint meta data.
- **Forced types** are a code generation feature that is attached to a `org.jooq.DataType`.
- **Render mapping** is a runtime feature, depending on `org.jooq.Catalog`, `org.jooq.Schema`, or `org.jooq.Table` equality.

(!) Note that it is possible to use some of the above features even with plain SQL if you copy a `org.jooq.DataType` from generated code to your template, although, you will have to remember this step every time you create such a template.
7. Tools

These chapters hold some information about tools to be used with jOOQ

7.1. API validation using the Checker Framework or Error Prone

Java 8 introduced JSR 308 (type annotations) and with it, the Checker Framework was born. The Checker Framework allows for implementing compiler plugins that run sophisticated checks on your Java AST to introduce rich annotation based type semantics, e.g.

```java
// This still compiles
@Positive int value1 = 1;

// This no longer compiles:
@Positive int value2 = -1;
```

jOOQ has two annotations that are very interesting for the Checker Framework to type check, namely:

- **org.jooq.Support**: This annotation documents jOOQ DSL API with valuable information about which database supports a given SQL clause or function, etc. For instance, only Informix and Oracle currently support the `CONNECT BY` clause.

- **org.jooq.PlainSQL**: This annotation documents jOOQ DSL API which operates on plain SQL. Plain SQL being string-based SQL that is injected into a jOOQ expression tree, these API elements introduce a certain SQL injection risk (just like JDBC in general), if users are not careful.

Using the optional jooq-checker module (available only from Maven Central), users can now type-check their code to work only with a given set of dialects, or to forbid access to plain SQL.

Example:

A detailed blog post shows how this works in depth. By adding a simple dependency to your Maven build:

```xml
<dependency>
  <!-- Use org.jooq            for the Open Source edition
       org.jooq.pro        for commercial editions,
       org.jooq.pro-java-8 for commercial editions with Java 8 support,
       org.jooq.pro-java-6 for commercial editions with Java 6 support,
       org.jooq.trial      for the free trial edition -->

  <!-- Note: Only the Open Source Edition is hosted on Maven Central.
       Install the others locally using the provided scripts, or access them from here: https://repo.jooq.org -->

  <!-- Use org.jooq/checker艺 for jooq-checker module -->
  <groupId>org.jooq</groupId>
  <artifactId>jooq-checker</artifactId>
  <version>3.12.4</version>
</dependency>
```

... you can now include one of the two checkers:
SQLDialectChecker

The SQLDialect checker reads all of the org.jooq.Allow and org.jooq.Require annotations in your source code and checks if the jOOQ API you're using is allowed and/or required in a given context, where that context can be any scope, including:

- A package
- A class
- A method

Configure this compiler plugin:

```xml
<plugin>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.3</version>
  <configuration>
    <source>1.8</source>
    <target>1.8</target>
    <fork>true</fork>
    <annotationProcessors>
      <annotationProcessor>org.jooq.checker.SQLDialectChecker</annotationProcessor>
    </annotationProcessors>
    <compilerArgs>
      <arg>-Xbootclasspath/p:1.8</arg>
    </compilerArgs>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

... annotate your packages, e.g.

```java
// Scope: entire package (put in package-info.java)
@Allow(ORACLE)
package org.jooq.example.checker;
```

And now, you'll no longer be able to use any SQL Server specific functionality that is not available in Oracle, for instance. Perfect!

There are quite some delicate rules that play into this when you nest these annotations. Please refer to this blog post for details.

PlainSQLChecker

This checker is much simpler. Just add the following compiler plugin to deactivate plain SQL usage by default:

```xml
<plugin>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.3</version>
  <configuration>
    <source>1.8</source>
    <target>1.8</target>
    <fork>true</fork>
    <annotationProcessors>
      <annotationProcessor>org.jooq.checker.PlainSQLChecker</annotationProcessor>
    </annotationProcessors>
    <compilerArgs>
      <arg>-Xbootclasspath/p:1.8</arg>
    </compilerArgs>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

From now on, you won't risk any SQL injection in your jOOQ code anymore, because your compiler will reject all such API usage. If, however, you need to place an exception on a given package / class / method, simply add the org.jooq.Allow.PlainSQL annotation, as such:
// Scope: Single method.
@Allow.PlainSQL
public List<Integer> iKnowWhatImDoing() {
    return DSL.using(configuration)
        .connectBy("level < ?", bindValue)
        .select(level())
        .fetch(0, int.class);
}

The Checker Framework does add some significant overhead in terms of compilation speed, and its IDE tooling is not yet at a level where such checks can be fed into IDEs for real user feedback, but the framework does work pretty well if you integrate it in your CI, nightly builds, etc.

7.2. jOOQ Console

The jOOQ Console is no longer supported or shipped with jOOQ 3.2+. You may still use the jOOQ 3.1 Console with new versions of jOOQ, at your own risk.
8. Coming from JPA

If you've written most of your Java persistence logic using JPA, then the following sections are for you. In the following sections, we'll explain the main conceptual differences between JPA and jOOQ, as well as show how individual JPA features are best mapped to jOOQ or SQL features.

8.1. Set based thinking

Many conceptual differences that you may encounter between using JPA and jOOQ are not technology specific, but a matter of how you think about your database interactions. Neither approach is "the best" one, both approaches are each better suited to certain use-cases. The approaches being discussed here are:

- Working with entity state transitions (where JPA shines)
- Working with data set transformations (where jOOQ / SQL shine)

A typical application will have both of the above problems, maybe one type of problem more than the other. It is important to recognise that if you do have both problems, using both types of technology next to each other is a perfectly fine option! Using jOOQ and using JPA aren't mutually exclusive.

Having said so, jOOQ is used most efficiently when following the SQL paradigm of set based thinking. I.e. don't do this:

```sql
FOR rec IN (SELECT id FROM book WHERE title LIKE 'A%') LOOP
    UPDATE book
    SET last_update = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
    WHERE book.id = rec.id;
END LOOP;
```

But do this, instead:

```sql
UPDATE book
SET last_update = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
WHERE title LIKE 'A%';
```

The example deliberately didn't use any Java or even JPA code to show the idea that set based thinking isn't strictly related to writing SQL. The first example exposes the N+1 problem via PL/SQL code. It may be perfectly fine to implement entity state transitions on an individual per-row basis in some cases, but in a lot of cases, it's much better to treat your data as data sets and run bulk queries.

Getting a deep understanding of this distinction is out of scope for this reference manual. It takes a lot of practice to do both approaches. But it's important to be reminded of this distinction when you want to switch from JPA to jOOQ. jOOQ embraces the SQL paradigm of set based thinking, and so should you, when you want to use jOOQ most effectively.
8.2. Database first

In principle, JPA is agnostic of an entity model first or DDL first / database first approach. In principle, you can:

- Write DDL (e.g. migrate it with Flyway or Liquibase), then re-generate your entity code.
- Write entities, then re-generate your database or derive DDL increments from your git history, etc.
- Manually maintain both in parallel.

jOOQ is more opinionated here. It assumes your database already exists, outside of jOOQ. It does not assume your database follows any rules imposed by jOOQ regarding the design. For example, when using jOOQ, it's completely irrelevant:

- If you're using surrogate keys or natural keys
- If your keys have single columns or multiple columns
- If your tables even have keys, or if they're not in the first normal form
- If your tables are even tables, or if they're views, table valued functions, etc

Not just that jOOQ doesn't care about your database model, it also doesn't care about your client side data representation (e.g. the DTOs). I.e. it doesn't care:

- If your DTO classes and attributes are public or private
- If your DTOs are immutable or mutable
- If your DTOs implement equals() or hashCode() in any way
- If your DTOs have a meaningful identity, or are just value based classes (or soon even actual value types!)

There are no best practices from a jOOQ perspective. jOOQ has seen everything, and jOOQ won't judge you. jOOQ knows, that if your tables are not even in the first normal form, you'll have enough problems already, so you don't also need a problem with jOOQ.

But

But, again, jOOQ expects you to have a database that already exists. Yes, you can even use jOOQ for your DDL, but the point here is that you write DDL first, then your jOOQ queries later, ideally using source code generation.

Client applications come and go. They used to be written in Delphi. Then PHP. Then Java. Now Kotlin. Soon TypeScript/Rust/Go/Whatever? But your database stays. It will survive your client application, and as such, jOOQ understands that your database must come first.

Obviously, there exist other ways to think about business logic and databases. But jOOQ was designed for the database first model.
8.3. Eager or lazy loading

In jOOQ, you always load data explicitly, never automatically via eager or lazy loading, both of which seem useful at first, but come at a heavy price, or say, complexity tax.

- Eager loading prevents extra round trips when you need the data, but cannot be easily prevented when you do not need the data, so chances are, eager loading is generating too much unnecessary effort
- Lazy loading prevents unnecessary loading when you don't need the data, but generates delayed extra work (the dreaded N+1 problem) when you do need the data

In the JPA ecosystem, a lot of folks advocate using queries to avoid both of the above problems. That's why in jOOQ, the above problems don't exist, because you will always spell out the exact query that you need to produce the data you want.

8.4. First level cache and second level cache

In the jOOQ world, a first or second level cache is not needed, because it fundamentally opposes the idea that you interact with your database only using queries, not using entity graph navigation.

In the JPA world, this idea exists as well when you use (DTO) projections, which cannot reasonably be cached using first and second level caches (at least not without moving the query execution partially into the client).

As these caches solve problems that jOOQ doesn't have, because jOOQ doesn't have eager or lazy loading, nor does it operate on the entity graph, there is no need for such a cache.

Should you find the need for caching other types of data (e.g. your DTOs of some master data), then it should be quite trivial to use any off-the-shelf cache product and cache that data in the service layer directly. From a jOOQ perspective, the query layer is the wrong place to cache any data.

8.5. AttributeConverter

JPA knows the jakarta.persistence.AttributeConverter, which is called org.jooq.Converter in jOOQ. They work exactly the same way. See also the manual's section on how to attach a Converter to generated code.

8.6. User types

Some JPA implementations offer user types, which are called org.jooq.Binding in jOOQ. They work exactly the same way. See also the manual's section on how to attach a Binding to generated code.
8.7. Implicit JOIN

One of HQL's greatest features is the implicit JOIN feature, which is generated from path expressions when you follow foreign key "paths" from child entities to parent entities. The same feature is available in jOOQ as well, if you're using code generation.

In HQL, you might write:

```sql
from Book as book
where book.language.cd = 'en'
```

And in jOOQ, this just translates to:

```java
create.selectFrom(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.language().CD.eq("en"))
    .fetch();
```

Some of the jOOQ features used in this section are:

- implicit joins (these are optional to the task of nesting, but greatly simplify it)
9. Reference

These chapters hold some general jOOQ reference information

9.1. Supported RDBMS

A list of supported databases

- Aurora MySQL Edition
- Aurora PostgreSQL Edition
- Azure SQL Data Warehouse (Azure Synapse Analytics)
- Azure SQL Database
- DB2 LUW
- Derby
- Firebird
- H2
- HANA
- HSQLDB
- Informix
- MariaDB
- Microsoft Access
- MySQL
- Oracle
- PostgreSQL
- Redshift
- SQL Server
- SQLite
- SingleStore (MemSQL)
- Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise
- Sybase SQL Anywhere
- Teradata
- Vertica

For an up-to-date list of currently supported RDBMS and minimal versions, please refer to https://www.jooq.org/legal/licensing/#databases and https://www.jooq.org/download/support-matrix.

9.2. Commercial only features

The commercial jOOQ editions give access to drivers for certain commercial RDBMS as well as to commercial only features, which are not available in the jOOQ Open Source Edition. These features mostly involve:
- Procedural language support (procedures, functions, triggers, anonymous blocks)

The below list of sections documents all the sections about commercial only features in jOOQ:

- SQL building : SQL Statements (DML) : The SELECT statement : [CONNECT BY clause](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [CONTINUE statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [EXECUTE statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [EXIT statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [FOR statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [GOTO statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [IF statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [Labels](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [LOOP statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [REPEAT statement](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [Variables](#)
- SQL building : Procedural statements : [WHILE statement](#)
- SQL building : Column expressions : Aggregate functions : [COLLECT](#)
- Reference : [Commercial only features](#)

See also the [Feature comparison for a high-level description](#).

9.3. Experimental features

To improve our development process and get more early adopter feedback, we've started publishing experimental functionality with our ordinary distribution. All such functionality is clearly documented as experimental either in the manual, and/or annotated with the @Experimental annotation in the API to make it clear that usage is done at the user's own risk as the API might still change in the future.

The below list of sections documents all the sections about experimental features in jOOQ:

- Code generation : [Running the code generator with Gradle](#)

9.4. Data types

There is always a small mismatch between SQL data types and Java data types. This is for two reasons:

- SQL data types are insufficiently covered by the JDBC API.
- Java data types are often less expressive than SQL data types

This chapter should document the most important notes about SQL, JDBC and jOOQ data types.
9.4.1. BLOBs and CLOBs

jOOQ aims for hiding all JDBC details from jOOQ client API. Specifically, `java.sql.Clob` and `java.sql.Blob` are quite "harsh" APIs with a few caveats that may even depend on JDBC driver specifics.

Clob and Blob are resources (but not `java.lang.AutoCloseable`) with open connections to the database. This makes no sense in an ordinary jOOQ context, when eagerly fetching all the results through `fetch()` methods, `fetchLazy()` and `fetchStream()` might be candidates where Clob and Blob types could make sense as the underlying `java.sql.ResultSet` and `java.sql.PreparedStatement` are still open while consuming these resources.

`ByteArrayInputStream` and `ByteArrayOutputStream` on the other hand are two different types which cannot be represented as a single `Field<T>` type. If either would be chosen as the `<T>` type, we’d get read-only or write-only fields. So for full lazy streaming support, we’d need another 2-way wrapper type, similar to Clob and Blob.

In many cases, streaming binary data isn't really necessary as the `byte[]` can be easily kept in memory (and it is done so for further processing anyway, e.g. when working with images), so the extra work might not really be needed. This is particularly true in Oracle, where BLOBs are the only binary types in the absences of a formal (VAR)BINARY type, and CLOBs start at 4000 bytes.

If you want to override jOOQ's default behaviour, use either `org.jooq.impl.ClobBinding` or `org.jooq.impl.BlobBinding`, see custom data type bindings as well as using a binding in code generation for more details.

9.4.2. BOOLEAN data type

The SQL standard and some databases support a BOOLEAN data type with values TRUE, FALSE, and NULL. All databases support this data type in the form of an `org.jooq.Condition`, a condition or predicate that can be placed in the `WHERE clause`, among many other places. But true SQL BOOLEAN data type support means that the data type can be used everywhere a column expression can be used, including the `WHERE clause`.

If the BOOLEAN data type is not natively supported, JDBC and most databases translate it to 1 or ‘1’ (TRUE), 0 or ‘0’ (FALSE), and NULL by convention, although other translations may be possible, including ‘Y’ / ‘N’, ‘T’ / ‘F’, ‘TRUE’ / ‘FALSE’, and many more.

jOOQ, by default, follows the most popular convention and translates to 1/0.

See the manual's section about BOOLEAN columns for details on how to use the BOOLEAN data type as a conditional expression.

9.4.3. Unsigned integer types

Some databases explicitly support unsigned integer data types. In most normal JDBC-based applications, they would just be mapped to their signed counterparts letting bit-wise shifting and tweaking to the user. jOOQ ships with a set of unsigned `java.lang.Number` implementations modelling the following types:
9.4.4. INTERVAL data types

jOOQ fills a gap opened by JDBC, which neglects an important SQL data type as defined by the SQL standards: INTERVAL types. SQL knows two different types of intervals:

- YEAR TO MONTH: This interval type models a number of months and years
- DAY TO SECOND: This interval type models a number of days, hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds

Both interval types ship with a variant of subtypes, such as DAY TO HOUR, HOUR TO SECOND, etc. jOOQ models these types as Java objects extending java.lang.Number: org.jooq.types.YearToMonth (where Number.intValue() corresponds to the absolute number of months) and org.jooq.types.DayToSecond (where Number.intValue() corresponds to the absolute number of milliseconds)

Interval arithmetic

In addition to the arithmetic expressions documented previously, interval arithmetic is also supported by jOOQ. Essentially, the following operations are supported:

- DATETIME - DATETIME => INTERVAL
- DATETIME + or - INTERVAL => DATETIME
- INTERVAL + DATETIME => DATETIME
- INTERVAL + - INTERVAL => INTERVAL
- INTERVAL * or / NUMERIC => INTERVAL
- NUMERIC * INTERVAL => INTERVAL

9.4.5. JSON data types

jOOQ supports non-JDBC but standard SQL JSON data types, which come in two forms:
- `org.jooq.JSONObject`: A text representation of a JSON document, which typically might include formatting.
- `org.jooq.JSONObjectB`: A binary representation of a JSON document, which doesn't maintain formatting or object key ordering.

### 9.4.6. XML data types

XML data types are currently not supported.

### 9.4.7. Geospatial data types

Geospatial data types

Geospatial data types are currently not supported.

### 9.4.8. CURSOR data types

Some databases support cursors returned from stored procedures. They are mapped to the following jOOQ data type:

```java
Field<Result<Record>> cursor;
```

In fact, such a cursor will be fetched immediately by jOOQ and wrapped in an `org.jooq.Result` object.

### 9.4.9. ARRAY and TABLE data types

The SQL standard specifies ARRAY data types, that can be mapped to Java arrays as such:

```java
Field<Integer[][]> intArray;
```

The above array type is supported by these SQL dialects:

- H2
- HSQLDB
- Postgres
Oracle typed arrays

Oracle has strongly-typed arrays and table types (as opposed to the previously seen anonymously typed arrays). These arrays are wrapped by `org.jooq.ArrayRecord` types.

9.4.10. Oracle DATE data type

Oracle's DATE data type does not conform to the SQL standard. It is really a TIMESTAMP(0), i.e. a TIMESTAMP with a fractional second precision of zero. The most appropriate JDBC type for Oracle DATE types is `java.sql.Timestamp`.

Performance implications

When binding TIMESTAMP variables to SQL statements, instead of truncating such variables to DATE, the cost based optimiser may choose to widen the database column from DATE to TIMESTAMP using an Oracle INTERNAL_FUNCTION(), which prevents index usage. Details about this behaviour can be seen in this Stack Overflow question.

Use a data type binding to work around this issue

The best way to work around this issue is to implement a custom data type binding, which generates the CAST expression for every bind variable:

```java
@Override
public final void sql(BindingSQLContext<Timestamp> ctx) throws SQLException {
    ctx.render()
        .visit(keyword("cast")).sql('(')
            .visit(val(ctx.value())).sql('"
        ).visit(keyword("as date")).sql('')
);}
```

Deprecated functionality

Historic versions of jOOQ used to support a `<dateAsTimestamp/>` flag, which can be used with the out-of-the-box `org.jooq.impl.DateAsTimestampBinding` as a custom data type binding:

XML (standalone and maven)

```xml
<configuration>
    <generator>
        <!-- Use this flag to force DATE columns to be of type TIMESTAMP. This has been deprecated. -->
        <dateAsTimestamp>true</dateAsTimestamp>
        <forcedTypes>
            <forcedType>
                <userType>java.sql.Timestamp</userType>
                <binding>org.jooq.impl.DateAsTimestampBinding</binding>
                <includeTypes>DATE</includeTypes>
            </forcedType>
        </forcedTypes>
    </generator>
</configuration>
```

See the configuration XSD, standalone code generation, and maven code generation for more details.
9.5. SQL to DSL mapping rules

jOOQ takes SQL as an external domain-specific language and maps it onto Java, creating an internal domain-specific language. Internal DSLs cannot 100% implement their external language counterparts, as they have to adhere to the syntax rules of their host or target language (i.e. Java). This section explains the various problems and workarounds encountered and implemented in jOOQ.

SQL allows for "keywordless" syntax

SQL syntax does not always need keywords to form expressions. The `UPDATE .. SET` clause takes various argument assignments:

```
UPDATE t SET a = 1, b = 2
```

```
update(t).set(a, 1).set(b, 2)
```
The above example also shows missing operator overloading capabilities, where "=" is replaced by "," in jOOQ. Another example are row value expressions, which can be formed with parentheses only in SQL:

```
(a, b) IN ((1, 2), (3, 4))
```

```
row(a, b).in(row(1, 2), row(3, 4))
```

In this case, ROW is an actual (optional) SQL keyword, implemented by at least PostgreSQL.

**SQL contains "composed" keywords**

As most languages, SQL does not attribute any meaning to whitespace. However, whitespace is important when forming "composed" keywords, i.e. SQL clauses composed of several keywords. jOOQ follows standard Java method naming conventions to map SQL keywords (case-insensitive) to Java methods (case-sensitive, camel-cased). Some examples:

```
GROUP BY
ORDER BY
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE
```

```
groupBy()
orderBy()
whenMatchedThenUpdate()
```

Future versions of jOOQ may use all-uppercased method names in addition to the camel-cased ones (to prevent collisions with Java keywords):

```
GROUP BY
ORDER BY
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE
```

```
GROUP_BY()
ORDER_BY()
WHEN_MATCHED_THEN_UPDATE()
```

**SQL contains "superfluous" keywords**

Some SQL keywords aren't really necessary. They are just part of a keyword-rich language, the way Java developers aren't used to anymore. These keywords date from times when languages such as ADA, BASIC, COBOL, FORTRAN, PASCAL were more verbose:

- BEGIN .. END
- REPEAT .. UNTIL
- IF .. THEN .. ELSE .. END IF

jOOQ omits some of those keywords when it is too tedious to write them in Java.

```
CASE WHEN .. THEN .. END
```

```
decode(..when(.., ..)
```

The above example omits THEN and END keywords in Java. Future versions of jOOQ may comprise a more complete DSL, including such keywords again though, to provide a more 1:1 match for the SQL language.

**SQL contains "superfluous" syntactic elements**

Some SQL constructs are hard to map to Java, but they are also not really necessary. SQL often expects syntactic parentheses where they wouldn't really be needed, or where they feel slightly inconsistent with the rest of the SQL language.
The parentheses used for the WITHIN GROUP (..) and OVER (..) clauses are required in SQL but do not seem to add any immediate value. In some cases, jOOQ omits them, although the above might be optionally re-phrased in the future to form a more SQLesque experience:

```
LISTAGG(a, b) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY c)
OVER (PARTITION BY d)
```

```java
listagg(a, b).withinGroupOrderBy(c)
 .over().partitionBy(d)
```

SQL uses some of Java's reserved words

Some SQL keywords map onto [Java Language Keywords](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jls/se8/html/jls-13.html) if they're mapped using camel-casing. These keywords currently include:

- CASE
- ELSE
- FOR

jOOQ uses a suffix on those keywords to prevent a collision:

```
CASE .. ELSE
Pivot .. FOR .. IN ..
```

```java
case_() .. else_()
pivot(..).for(..).in(..)
```

There is more future collision potential with, each resolved with a suffix:

- BOOLEAN
- CHAR
- DEFAULT
- DOUBLE
- ENUM
- FLOAT
- IF
- INT
- LONG
- PACKAGE

SQL operators cannot be overloaded in Java

Most SQL operators have to be mapped to descriptive method names in Java, as Java does not allow operator overloading:

```
=  
<>, !=  
||  
SET a = b
```

```java
equal(), eq()
notEqual(), ne()  
concat()  
set(a, b)
```

For those users using [jOOQ with Scala or Groovy](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/sql-to-dsl-mapping/), operator overloading and implicit conversion can be leveraged to enhance jOOQ:
SQL's reference before declaration capability

This is less of a syntactic SQL feature than a semantic one. In SQL, objects can be referenced before (i.e. "lexicographically before") they are declared. This is particularly true for aliasing:

```
SELECT t.a
FROM my_table t
```

```
MyTable t = MY_TABLE.as("t");
select(t.a).from(t)
```

A more sophisticated example are common table expressions (CTE), which are currently not supported by jOOQ:

```
WITH t(a, b) AS {
  SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
}
SELECT t.a, t.b
FROM t
```

Common table expressions define a "derived column list", just like table aliases can do. The formal record type thus created cannot be typesafely verified by the Java compiler, i.e. it is not possible to formally dereference t.a from t.

9.6. Quality Assurance

jOOQ is running some of your most mission-critical logic: the interface layer between your Java / Scala application and the database. You have probably chosen jOOQ for any of the following reasons:

- To evade JDBC's verbosity and error-proneness due to string concatenation and index-based variable binding
- To add lots of type-safety to your inline SQL
- To increase productivity when writing inline SQL using your favourite IDE's autocompletion capabilities

With jOOQ being in the core of your application, you want to be sure that you can trust jOOQ. That is why jOOQ is heavily unit and integration tested with a strong focus on integration tests:

Unit tests

Unit tests are performed against dummy JDBC interfaces using https://jmock.org. These tests verify that various org.jooq.QueryPart implementations render correct SQL and bind variables correctly.

Integration tests

This is the most important part of the jOOQ test suites. Some 1500 queries are currently run against a standard integration test database. Both the test database and the queries are translated into every
one of the 14 supported SQL dialects to ensure that regressions are unlikely to be introduced into the code base.

For libraries like jOOQ, integration tests are much more expressive than unit tests, as there are so many subtle differences in SQL dialects. Simple mocks just don't give as much feedback as an actual database instance.

jOOQ integration tests run the weirdest and most unrealistic queries. As a side-effect of these extensive integration test suites, many corner-case bugs for JDBC drivers and/or open source databases have been discovered, feature requests submitted through jOOQ and reported mainly to CUBRID, Derby, H2, HSQLDB.

Code generation tests

For every one of the 14 supported integration test databases, source code is generated and the tiniest differences in generated source code can be discovered. In case of compilation errors in generated source code, new test tables/views/columns are added to avoid regressions in this field.

API Usability tests and proofs of concept

jOOQ is used in jOOQ-meta as a proof of concept. This includes complex queries such as the following Postgres query

```java
Routines r1 = ROUTINES.as("r1");
Routines r2 = ROUTINES.as("r2");
for (Record record : create.select(
    r1.ROUTINE_SCHEMA,
    r1.ROUTINE_NAME,
    r1.SPECIFIC_NAME,
    // Ignore the data type when there is at least one out parameter
    DSL.when(exists(
        selectOne()
        .from(PARAMETERS)
        .where(PARAMETERS.SPECIFIC_SCHEMA.eq(r1.SPECIFIC_SCHEMA))
        .and(PARAMETERS.SPECIFIC_NAME.eq(r1.SPECIFIC_NAME))
        .and(upper(PARAMETERS.PARAMETER_MODE).ne("IN"))),
    val("void"))
    .else_(r1.DATA_TYPE).as("data_type"),
    r1.CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH,
    r1.NUMERIC_PRECISION,
    r1.NUMERIC_SCALE,
    r1.TYPE_UDT_NAME,
    // Calculate overload index if applicable
    DSL.when(
        exists(
            select(count())
            .from(r2)
            .where(r2.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.in(getInputSchemata()))
            .and(r2.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.eq(r1.ROUTINE_SCHEMA))
            .and(r2.ROUTINE_NAME.eq(r1.ROUTINE_NAME))
            .and(r2.SPECIFIC_NAME.ne(r1.SPECIFIC_NAME))),
        select(count())
        .from(r2)
        .where(r2.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.in(getInputSchemata()))
        .and(r2.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.eq(r1.ROUTINE_SCHEMA))
        .and(r2.ROUTINE_NAME.eq(r1.ROUTINE_NAME))
        .and(r2.SPECIFIC_NAME.le(r1.SPECIFIC_NAME)).asField()
        .as("overload"))
    .from(r1)
    .where(r1.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.in(getInputSchemata()))
    .orderBy(
        r1.ROUTINE_SCHEMA.asc(),
        r1.ROUTINE_NAME.asc())
    .fetch()) {
    result.add(new PostgresRoutineDefinition(this, record));
}
```

These rather complex queries show that the jOOQ API is fit for advanced SQL use-cases, compared to the rather simple, often unrealistic queries in the integration test suite.
Clean API and implementation. Code is kept DRY

As a general rule of thumb throughout the jOOQ code, everything is kept DRY. Some examples:

- There is only one place in the entire code base, which consumes values from a JDBC ResultSet
- There is only one place in the entire code base, which transforms jOOQ Records into custom POJOs

Keeping things DRY leads to longer stack traces, but in turn, also increases the relevance of highly reusable code-blocks. Chances that some parts of the jOOQ code base slips by integration test coverage decrease significantly.

9.7. Security

This section talks about a few common security related issues in jOOQ, which developers should be aware of.

9.7.1. SQL Injection

For most standard use-cases jOOQ is SQL injection safe because ordinary jOOQ usage does not involve concatenation of SQL strings. At the same time, every bit of user input is generated as a bind value in a java.sql.PreparedStatement, or escaped properly, if inlined explicitly (For more information, please refer to the section about SQL injection).

In order to completely forbid usage of API that could lead to SQL injection vulnerabilities in jOOQ (i.e. the plain SQL templating API), you can use a compiler plugin that prevents using such API.

9.7.2. Debug logging

For the convenience of the out-of-the-box jOOQ experience, jOOQ includes a lot of debug log information in its execute logging. Due to the sheer amount of logged data, users will unlikely keep this log around in production environments.

Another important reason to turn off this feature in production is the fact that Personally identifiable information (PII) can be contained in logged queries and logged result sets, including e.g. usernames, credit card numbers, etc. Logs may be distributed to other servers for technical analysis in case of production incidents, and thus give away such PII to third parties which shouldn't have access. This is also important from a GDPR compliance perspective.

9.7.3. Exception message

The org.jooq.exception.DataAccessException may contain the SQL string that has produced the exception for an improved debugging experience, including debugging in production. The assumption here is that the exception and its stack trace will never be disclosed to clients, including web browsers.
If the exception and SQL string is disclosed, then third parties may be able to deduce schema meta data information from the error (e.g. what tables and columns are available). While this may not be a significant problem by itself, if combined with another vulnerability (e.g. SQL Injection), this could help facilitate an attack.

9.7.4. Contact

In case you think you found a security issue, please look at https://github.com/jOOQ/jOOQ/security for information about how to get in touch.

9.8. Migrating to jOOQ 3.0

This section is for all users of jOOQ 2.x who wish to upgrade to the next major release. In the next subsections, the most important changes are explained. Some code hints are also added to help you fix compilation errors.

Type-safe row value expressions

Support for row value expressions has been added in jOOQ 2.6. In jOOQ 3.0, many API parts were thoroughly (but often incompatibly) changed, in order to provide you with even more type-safety.

Here are some affected API parts:

- [N] in Row[N] has been raised from 8 to 22. This means that existing row value expressions with degree >= 9 are now type-safe
- Subqueries returned from DSL.select(...) now implement Select<Record[N]>, not Select<Record>
- IN predicates and comparison predicates taking subselects changed incompatibly
- INSERT and MERGE statements now take typesafe VALUES() clauses

Some hints related to row value expressions:

```java
// SELECT statements are now more typesafe:
Record2<String, Integer> record = create.select(BOOK.TITLE, BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).where(ID.eq(1)).fetchOne();
Result<Record2<String, Integer>> result = create.select(BOOK.TITLE, BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).fetch();

// But Record2 extends Record. You don't have to use the additional typesafety:
Result<?> result = create.select(BOOK.TITLE, BOOK.ID).from(BOOK).fetch();
```

SelectQuery and SelectXXXStep are now generic

In order to support type-safe row value expressions and type-safe Record[N] types, SelectQuery is now generic: SelectQuery<R>

SimpleSelectQuery and SimpleSelectXXXStep API were removed

The duplication of the SELECT API is no longer useful, now that SelectQuery and SelectXXXStep are generic.
Factory was split into DSL (query building) and DSLContext (query execution)

The pre-existing Factory class has been split into two parts:

- The DSL: This class contains only static factory methods. All QueryParts constructed from this class are "unattached", i.e. queries that are constructed through DSL cannot be executed immediately. This is useful for subqueries. The DSL class corresponds to the static part of the jOOQ 2.x Factory type
- The DSLContext: This type holds a reference to a Configuration and can construct executable ("attached") QueryParts. The DSLContext type corresponds to the non-static part of the jOOQ 2.x Factory / FactoryOperations type.

The FactoryOperations interface has been renamed to DSLContext. An example:

```java
// jOOQ 2.6, check if there are any books
Factory create = new Factory(connection, dialect);
create.selectOne()
    .whereExists(
        create.selectFrom(BOOK) // Reuse the factory to create subselects
    ).fetch();            // Execute the "attached" query

// jOOQ 3.0
DSLContext create = DSL.using(connection, dialect);
create.selectOne()
    .whereExists(
        selectFrom(BOOK)        // Create a static subselect from the DSL
    ).fetch();            // Execute the "attached" query
```

Quantified comparison predicates

Field.equalAny(...) and similar methods have been removed in favour of Field.eq(any(...)). This greatly simplified the Field API. An example:

```java
// jOOQ 2.6
Condition condition = BOOK.ID.equalAny(create.select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK));

// jOOQ 3.0 adds some typesafety to comparison predicates involving quantified selects
QuantifiedSelect<Record1<Integer>> subselect = any(select(BOOK.ID).from(BOOK));
Condition condition = BOOK.ID.eq(subselect);
```

FieldProvider

The FieldProvider marker interface was removed. Its methods still exist on FieldProvider subtypes. Note, they have changed names from getField() to field() and from getIndex() to indexOf()

GroupField

GroupField has been introduced as a DSL marker interface to denote fields that can be passed to GROUP BY clauses. This includes all org.jooq.Field types. However, fields obtained from ROLLUP(), CUBE(), and GROUPING SETS() functions no longer implement Field. Instead, they only implement GroupField. An example:
### NULL predicate

Beware! Previously, Field.eq(null) was translated internally to an IS NULL predicate. This is no longer the case. Binding Java "null" to a comparison predicate will result in a regular comparison predicate (which never returns true). This was changed for several reasons:

- To most users, this was a surprising "feature".
- Other predicates didn't behave in such a way, e.g. the IN predicate, the BETWEEN predicate, or the LIKE predicate.
- Variable binding behaved unpredictably, as IS NULL predicates don't bind any variables.
- The generated SQL depended on the possible combinations of bind values, which creates unnecessary hard-parses every time a new unique SQL statement is rendered.

Here is an example how to check if a field has a given value, without applying SQL's ternary NULL logic:

```java
String possiblyNull = null; // Or else...

// jOOQ 2.6
Condition condition1 = BOOK.TITLE.eq(possiblyNull);

// jOOQ 3.0
Condition condition2 = BOOK.TITLE.eq(possiblyNull).or(BOOK.TITLE.isNull().and(val(possiblyNull).isNull()));
Condition condition3 = BOOK.TITLE.isNotDistinctFrom(possiblyNull);
```

### Configuration

DSLContext, ExecuteContext, RenderContext, BindContext no longer extend Configuration for "convenience". From jOOQ 3.0 onwards, composition is chosen over inheritance as these objects are not really configurations. Most importantly:

- DSLContext is only a DSL entry point for constructing "attached" QueryParts
- ExecuteContext has a well-defined lifecycle, tied to that of a single query execution
- RenderContext has a well-defined lifecycle, tied to that of a single rendering operation
- BindContext has a well-defined lifecycle, tied to that of a single variable binding operation

In order to resolve confusion that used to arise because of different lifecycle durations, these types are now no longer formally connected through inheritance.

### ConnectionProvider

In order to allow for simpler connection / data source management, jOOQ externalised connection handling in a new ConnectionProvider type. The previous two connection modes are maintained backwards-compatibly (JDBC standalone connection mode, pooled DataSource mode). Other connection modes can be injected using:
These are some side-effects of the above change

- Connection-related JDBC wrapper utility methods (commit, rollback, etc) have been moved to the new DefaultConnectionProvider. They're no longer available from the DSLContext. This had been confusing to some users who called upon these methods while operating in pool DataSource mode.

ExecuteListeners

ExecuteListeners can no longer be configured via Settings. Instead they have to be injected into the Configuration. This resolves many class loader issues that were encountered before. It also helps listener implementations control their lifecycles themselves.

Data type API

The data type API has been changed drastically in order to enable some new DataType-related features. These changes include:

- `SQLDialect.DataType` and `SQLDataType` no longer implement `DataType`. They're mere constant containers
- Various minor API changes have been done.

Object renames

These objects have been moved / renamed:

- `jOOU`: a library used to represent unsigned integer types was moved from `org.jooq.util.unsigned` to `org.jooq.util.types` (which already contained `INTERVAL` data types)

Feature removals

Here are some minor features that have been removed in jOOQ 3.0
- The ant task for code generation was removed, as it was not up to date at all. Code generation through ant can be performed easily by calling jOOQ's GenerationTool through a <java> target.
- The navigation methods and "foreign key setters" are no longer generated in Record classes, as they are useful only to few users and the generated code is very collision-prone.
- The code generation configuration no longer accepts comma-separated regular expressions. Use the regex pipe | instead.
- The code generation configuration can no longer be loaded from .properties files. Only XML configurations are supported.
- The master data type feature is no longer supported. This feature was unlikely to behave exactly as users expected. It is better if users write their own code generators to generate master enum data types from their database tables. jOOQ's enum mapping and converter features sufficiently cover interacting with such user-defined types.
- The DSL subtypes are no longer instanciable. As DSL now only contains static methods, subclassing is no longer useful. There are still dialect-specific DSL types providing static methods for dialect-specific functions. But the code-generator no longer generates a schema-specific DSL
- The concept of a "main key" is no longer supported. The code generator produces UpdatableRecords only if the underlying table has a PRIMARY KEY. The reason for this removal is the fact that "main keys" are not reliable enough. They were chosen arbitrarily among UNIQUE KEYS.
- The UpdatableTable type has been removed. While adding significant complexity to the type hierarchy, this type adds not much value over a simple Table.getPrimaryKey() != null check.
- The USE statement support has been removed from jOOQ. Its behaviour was ill-defined, while it didn't work the same way (or didn't work at all) in some databases.

9.9. Don't do this

Like any software, jOOQ has a few pitfalls, known issues, historic design flaws, etc., which the seasoned jOOQ developer should know to avoid. This section summarises both of jOOQ's and SQL's own pitfalls.

9.9.1. jOOQ: Implementing the DSL types

Almost the entire jOOQ DSL API as well as the model API should be considered as sealed in the sense of Java 17. In fact, starting from jOOQ 3.16, we have started sealing types and will continue to do so in the near future.

This means, users should never attempt to extend jOOQ via inheritance, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Exceptions to this rule include:

- **CustomQueryPart** and related types, which are designed to be subclassed.
- **Configuration SPIs** which are designed to be implemented by users, following a strategy pattern style design.
- Public classes starting with AbstractXYZ (must be extended to be used) or DefaultXYZ (may be extended, but can be used out of the box, too).
9.9.2. jOOQ: Referencing the Step types

By convention, all of jOOQ's DSL API consists of interfaces whose name ends in Step, such as `org.jooq.SelectFromStep`, which is the step in the DSL API where users can append the `FROM` clause.

When writing dynamic SQL queries, users may be tempted to reference these types explicitly, such as

```java
SelectConditionStep<?> c = create.select(T.A, T.B)
    .from(T)
    .where(T.C.eq(1));
if (something)
    c = c.and(T.D.eq(2));
Result<?> result = c.fetch();
```

With this user-code, it is possible to add predicates dynamically to a query. But there are caveats:

- In jOOQ 3.x, the DSL API is mostly mutable, but this may change in the future. Code that assumes mutability might break.
- The DSL API guarantees source compatibility of methods between minor versions, but not of types, as set out in this section of the manual. In order to evolve the DSL, it is sometimes necessary to replace the type hierarchy that implements the DSL. If you chain your method calls to look like actual SQL, you will not notice these changes (as the method calls remain compatible). But if you assign the Step types to local variables, or pass them around in your API, then that code might break.

It is much better to use one of the approaches mentioned in the section about dynamic SQL. Also, this blog post elaborates more in detail on the topic of creating optional SQL clauses.

9.9.3. Schema: NULL columns

In most RDBMS, the default nullability on any column is NULL, even if NOT NULL is mostly a more reasonable default. Whenever you know your data is not supposed to contain NULL values, then add an explicit NOT NULL constraint. This has the following benefits:

- Data integrity: One case of incorrect data less to worry about.
- Documentation: Even if your client application might make sure you'll never get NULL values in a column, it's still better to formally communicate this fact through a constraint.
- Performance: With NULL being an impossible value, quite a few optimisations can be applied that couldn't be, otherwise.

For example

```sql
CREATE TABLE customer (  
    phone TEXT,       -- Here, the default of being nullable applies (in most RDBMS), but should it?  
    address TEXT NULL,  -- The address might optional, you can mark it as such, explicitly, in many RDBMS  
    email TEXT NOT NULL  -- Every customer needs an email, this isn't an optional field  
);
```

This rule obviously doesn't apply when a value is optional, in case of which NULL might be a desirable value.
9.9.4. Schema: Unnamed constraints

Most RDBMS are able to generate a constraint name if you're not specifying one explicitly:

```
CREATE TABLE actor (
  actor_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY
);
CREATE TABLE film (
  film_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY
);
CREATE TABLE film_actor (
  actor_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES actor,
  film_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES film,
  PRIMARY KEY (actor_id, film_id)
);
```

While this is correct, it makes evolving such a schema much harder. It is usually better to give an explicit name to each constraint, such that constraints can easily be dropped, deactivated temporarily, etc.:

9.9.5. Schema: Unnecessary surrogate keys

The surrogate key vs natural key discussion is almost as old as SQL itself. Both approaches have their pros and cons, depending on the nature of the table you’re designing. In short:

- A surrogate key (e.g. an IDENTITY or UUID) has no business value, and can thus be generated on any data, including not well normalised data.
- A natural key is a true placeholder for the data it represents (e.g. an ISO country code), which can help prevent joins to look up the useful information, as the useful information is already referenced in the foreign keys.

While there is a lot of debate whether a schema should be uniformly designed for consistency reasons (usually all pro surrogate key), or whether a few exceptions on a few tables are possible, there is one exception where a surrogate key is often the wrong choice: Relationship tables! In a relationship table like this:

```
CREATE TABLE actor (
  actor_id BIGINT GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name TEXT NOT NULL,
  last_name TEXT NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE film (
  film_id BIGINT GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
  title TEXT NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE film_actor (
  actor_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES actor,
  film_id BIGINT NOT NULL REFERENCES film,
  PRIMARY KEY (actor_id, film_id)
);
```

Schema designers might be tempted to add a FILM_ACTOR_ID to the FILM_ACTOR table, but why? There is never any need to reference a many-to-many relationship entry by its surrogate key alone. We always use the foreign keys, which, if the schema is properly normalised, should have at least a UNIQUE constraint on them. Why not just make that the PRIMARY KEY?
This blog post discusses the topic of the cost of useless surrogate keys in relationship tables, from a performance perspective.

### 9.9.6. Schema: Wrong data types

Most RDBMS don't have too many data types, with PostgreSQL being an exception via its powerful EXTENSIONS system. Even so, using the correct data type has at least these benefits:

- **Data integrity**: One case of incorrect data less to worry about.
- **Documentation**: Even if your client application might make sure you'll never get e.g. non-numeric values in a VARCHAR column, it's still better to formally communicate this fact through types.
- **Performance**: Without proper statistics, the optimiser might make the wrong estimates simply because of wrong data types being used.

For example

```sql
CREATE TABLE transaction (
  -- [...]
  amount     TEXT NOT NULL, -- Amount is probably a DECIMAL or NUMERIC value, so why not use that?
  value_date TEXT NOT NULL  -- But it's a date, so why not use DATE or TIMESTAMP?
);
```

### 9.9.7. SQL: COUNT(*) instead of EXISTS()

Do you go to the supermarket to count all their apples just to see if they have any apples? You don't. Likewise, you shouldn't run a COUNT(*) query to check if the value is bigger than 0. Use the **EXISTS** predicate, instead.

**We've blogged about this and benchmarked the difference.** It really does make a difference!

So, don't do this:

```java
if (create.fetchValue(selectCount().from(AUTHOR)) > 0) {
  // ...
}
```

But do this, instead:

```java
if (create.fetchValue(exists(selectOne().from(AUTHOR)))) {
  // ...
}
```

Of course, it's totally possible to embed this EXISTS predicate in a more complex query and possibly avoid the unnecessary secondary roundtrip...

### 9.9.8. SQL: N+1

"Hooray, we're using jOOQ (i.e. SQL), so we got rid of our N+1 problems."
Well, there's a class of N+1 problems that jOOQ won't ever run into. It's those "accidental" N+1 queries that happen because of lazy loading. With jOOQ everything is always loaded "eagerly", exactly as you specify it in your queries. Unlike in ORMs, eager loading isn't automatic either. jOOQ doesn't just materialise large parts of your object graph on its own. Everything is done explicitly. But that means you can still run into explicit N+1 problems

(!) Our diagnostics module can auto detect repeated queries for you, which are usually caused by N+1 problems. See repeated statements

An example of an N+1 problem caused by jOOQ queries:

```java
// 1 query
for (Integer id : create
    .select(AUTHOR.ID)
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .fetch(AUTHOR.ID)
) {
// N queries
List<Integer> books =
    create.select(BOOK.ID)
    .from(BOOK)
    .where(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
    .fetch(BOOK.ID); 
}
```

The N+1 problem (technically, it should have been named 1+N problem) can be seen easily above:

- 1 query is executed to fetch all AUTHOR records.
- N queries are executed to fetch all BOOK records per AUTHOR.

This particular query would much better be implemented with a simple SQL JOIN:

```java
// 1 query
for (Record2<Integer, Integer> record : create
    .select(AUTHOR.ID)
    .from(AUTHOR)
    .join(BOOK)
    .on(BOOK.AUTHOR_ID.eq(AUTHOR.ID))
) {
// No additional queries needed...
}
```

You can use one of jOOQ's many mapping capabilities to nest your collections directly in your Java logic as long as you just don't run several roundtrips to the database.

N+1 isn't a problem that is strictly related to SQL. It just got popularised by ORMs that emphasise automatic population of object graphs via lazy loading, rather than emphasising querying. The underlying problem, however, is latency between a client (your Java code) and a server (your RDBMS), which is caused by too many round trips. See this blog post for an example that compares calling a stored procedure 1 time to fetch N items, vs. calling another stored procedure N times to fetch 1 item, each time: https://blog.jooq.org/the-cost-of-jdbc-server-roundtrips/. The result is the same.

But with SQL, things get even worse. If you're pushing the entire declarative query into the database, the database has freedom to choose between various eligible algorithms to produce the result (e.g. hash join vs nested loop join, etc.). If you loop over your N parent rows yourself, you're enforcing a nested loop join, which can be worse in addition to the extra latency, in case a hash join or merge join would have been better.
9.9.9. SQL: NOT IN predicate

The NOT IN predicate seems to be just the inverse of the useful IN predicate, but in SQL, this isn't entirely true, thanks to SQL's three valued logic.

Look at the following transformations of equivalent predicates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-- IN predicate is equivalent to:</th>
<th>-- NOT IN predicate is equivalent to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A IN (B, C)</td>
<td>A NOT IN (B, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = ANY (B, C)</td>
<td>A &lt;&gt; ANY (B, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = B OR A = C</td>
<td>A &lt;&gt; B AND A &lt;&gt; C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, imagine if one of the values is NULL, then, informally:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-- IN predicate is equivalent to:</th>
<th>-- NOT IN predicate is equivalent to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A IN (B, NULL)</td>
<td>A NOT IN (B, NULL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = ANY (B, NULL)</td>
<td>A &lt;&gt; ANY (B, NULL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = B OR A = NULL</td>
<td>A &lt;&gt; B AND A &lt;&gt; NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = B</td>
<td>A &lt;&gt; B AND NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Think of NULL as UNKNOWN:

- If one value of a disjunction (OR) is UNKNOWN, the result is either TRUE or UNKNOWN, the latter behaving like FALSE in a query. We're fine.
- If one value of a conjunction (AND) is UNKNOWN, the result is either FALSE or UNKNOWN, so the predicate always behaves as if it were FALSE. This is never what we want!

To make things worse, if you're using NOT IN (subquery), this problem can happen occasionally only, when the subquery returns a single NULL value. It's logical, but never useful. So better just use the NOT EXISTS predicate instead.

See also this blog post, which talks about compatibility across dialects.

9.9.10. SQL: Rely on implicit ordering

A SQL query produces reliable ordering only if:

- An ORDER BY clause is provided, explicitly.
- That ORDER BY clause is deterministic.

For example:
In many of the above examples, it would be weird if the RDBMS didn't produce any implicit ordering. But since SQL is a 4GL, and optimisers are free to produce any execution plan that implements the query's specifications (which don't specify any ordering explicitly), your assumptions may break at any time.

### Implicit row insertion ordering

```sql
SELECT * FROM BOOK ORDER BY title, id
```

You might think that rows are simple read out of a table, but what if this table is a view? What if it is partitioned? What if it is distributed? What if a covering index suddenly applies?

### Implicit derived table ordering

```sql
SELECT TITLE FROM BOOK;
```

The derived table specifies an explicit ordering, but the outer query does not. Nothing prevents an optimiser from deciding that in this case, the explicit ordering is unnecessary, even if it might be unlikely to do so for arbitrary reasons.

### Implicit union subquery ordering

```sql
(SELECT TITLE FROM BOOK ORDER BY TITLE) UNION (SELECT 'Not really a book')
```

The UNION subquery specifies an explicit ordering, but there's no requirement at all for the UNION operator to maintain this ordering. In fact, UNION might be implemented using hashing, so the ordering wouldn't be stable.

### Implicit window ordering

```sql
SELECT TITLE, ROW_NUMBER () OVER (ORDER BY TITLE) FROM BOOK;
```

A window function may be ordered, and that ordering may be stable within a query, such that by accident, the results are as one would expect. But there's no guarantee for this. The RDBMS may produce results in any other order than the one from the window function.
Implicit GROUP BY ordering

```sql
SELECT AUTHOR_ID, COUNT(*) FROM BOOK GROUP BY AUTHOR_ID;
```

The GROUP BY clause may be implemented using a sort operation, but it may as well be implemented using hashing. There's no guarantee of one algorithm being used rather than the other. With sorting, there might be an accidental order that remains stable, but there's no guarantee for that.

Implicit non-deterministic ordering

```sql
SELECT ID, TITLE FROM BOOK ORDER BY TITLE;
```

In our schema, TITLE is not a UNIQUE column, so multiple books could share the same title. There's no guarantee of any stable ordering among the resulting ID values, unless ID is included in the ORDER BY clause.

9.9.11. SQL: SELECT *

The SELECT * syntax has been introduced mostly for convenience of ad-hoc SQL. It's very useful to be able to quickly check out data on a production system to see what's available. For those cases, we often don't care about supplying a meaningful SELECT clause. We just want to project everything, e.g.

```sql
SELECT * FROM book
```

```java
create.select(asterisk()).from(BOOK).fetch();
```

In real world applications, however, we shouldn't do this practice, neither in SQL, nor with jOOQ. We should limit ourselves to project only those columns that we really need. The key here is to project only what we need, so this isn't about the * (the asterisk as a syntactic token), but it could equally be about listing all columns explicitly, e.g.

```sql
SELECT id, author_id, title, published_in, language_id, ...
FROM book
```

```java
create.select(
    BOOK.ID,
    BOOK.AUTHOR_ID,
    BOOK.TITLE,
    BOOK.PUBLISHED_IN,
    BOOK.LANGUAGE_ID,
    ...
).from(BOOK).fetch();
```

This blog post explains in depth why SELECT * is bad practice (not the asterisk is at fault, but the blind projection of everything, including when you use jOOQ's selectFrom(Table)). The main problem is that you're creating unnecessary, mandatory work on the server:

- Unnecessary, because you're throwing away the data right after fetching it
- Mandatory, because the SQL optimiser doesn't know that, so it must provide the data

This has at least the following effects:
- Disk I/O: The server has to read all the data from disk, which may be offloaded to lob storages or whatever. If your tables are wide, then this can be significant!
- Memory consumption: Both on the server and on the client, you're wasting memory and the associated CPU cycles of transferring data from/to memory, just to discard it again. The server might even cache all this data in a "buffer cache", completely unnecessarily.
- Index usage: So called "covering indexes" cannot be used this way, e.g. when your relationship tables have additional columns other than the foreign keys, the projection of those columns will likely make the query much slower than if you could just have used a covering index.
- Join elimination: Some more advanced SQL transformations are impossible to do, such as the JOIN elimination transformation, where whole joins are removed from your query, as they're provably unnecessary. But they're only unnecessary if you're not projecting anything from a table. If you do, then the JOIN must be executed.

Seems obvious, no? Best not be lazy, design your queries carefully. Again, [this blog post explains the topic in depth](https://www.jooq.org/blog/dont-use-select-distinct/).

### 9.9.12. SQL: SELECT DISTINCT

The SELECT DISTINCT syntax can occasionally be useful to remove duplicates in case your schema isn't normalised. For example, in a log table, you may want to query for distinct IP addresses:

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT ip FROM access_log
```

This is especially useful for ad-hoc querying.

A lot of times, when removing such duplicates in application queries, you'll want to add aggregate functions (e.g. number of log entries per IP, number of distinct logins per IP, etc.), so you'll use GROUP BY, instead of the DISTINCT clause.

However, be wary of using DISTINCT for removing duplicates that you're not entirely sure why they happen, i.e. typically in very large and complex queries, but also a lot of times when there are (INNER) JOIN expressions, when in fact there should be SEMI JOIN expressions. For example, the following query looks for all authors of books available in book stores starting with the letter A:

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT
    author.first_name,
    author.last_name
FROM author
JOIN book ON author.id = book.author_id
WHERE book_to_book_store.name LIKE 'A%'
```

Now, due to the nature of our schema:

- Authors have written many books
- Books are available from multiple book stores

Hence, it is very likely that the same author appears in the result multiple times, thus DISTINCT. From a database performance perspective, this may be very bad, because the authors are duplicated into some internal data structure before they're removed again from the result. Besides, depending on the optimiser, we might have to scan all the books and all the book stores even if we already found an
author. Optimisers are very different, so this may or may not be a problem of equal severity in each RDBMS, but certainly something to keep an eye out for.

A much better solution here is to use a **SEMI JOIN**, e.g. using the **IN predicate** or **EXISTS predicate** (they're semantically equivalent):

```sql
SELECT
    author.first_name,
    author.last_name
FROM author
WHERE author.id IN (  
    SELECT book.author_id  
    FROM book  
    JOIN book_to_book_store  
    WHERE book_to_book_store.name LIKE 'A%'  
)  
```

Now, we'll never get any duplicate authors.

If in doubt, check your execution plan and execution metrics about what is the best query here, but in a lot of cases, **DISTINCT** is a hint that something unnecessary is being done, and then duplicates are removed again.

### 9.9.13. SQL: Unnecessary UNION instead of UNION ALL

The **UNION** operator removes duplicate rows, whereas UNION ALL retains them. It isn't always possible for an optimiser to prove that there are no duplicates possible. If you, as a developer, **know** that there can't be any duplicates, or if you don't care about the duplicates, or even want them, then it's always better to use UNION ALL instead of UNION, as that avoids a potentially costly sort or hash operation to remove the duplicates.

For example:

```sql
SELECT 'Book' AS OBJECT_TYPE, ID FROM BOOK
UNION ALL -- No removal of duplicates necessary in this case
SELECT 'Author' AS OBJECT_TYPE, ID FROM AUTHOR;
```

### 9.10. The most important jOOQ types

For new users working with jOOQ for the first time, the number of types in the jOOQ API can be overwhelming. The SQL language doesn't have many such "visible" types, although if you think about SQL the way jOOQ does, then they're there just the same, but hidden from users via an English style syntax.

This overview will list the most important jOOQ types in a cheat sheet form.

### 9.11. Credits

jOOQ lives in a very challenging ecosystem. The Java to SQL interface is still one of the most important system interfaces. Yet there are still a lot of open questions, best practices and no "true" standard has
been established. This situation gave way to a lot of tools, APIs, utilities which essentially tackle the same problem domain as jOOQ. jOOQ has gotten great inspiration from pre-existing tools and this section should give them some credit. Here is a list of inspirational tools in alphabetical order:

- **Hibernate**: The de-facto standard (JPA) with its useful table-to-POJO mapping features have influenced jOOQ's [org.jooq.ResultQuery](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/queries/result-query/) facilities
- **JPA**: The de-facto standard in the javax.persistence packages, supplied by Oracle. Its annotations are useful to jOOQ as well.
- **QueryDSL**: A "LINQ-port" to Java. It has a similar fluent API, a similar code-generation facility, yet quite a different purpose. While jOOQ is all about SQL, QueryDSL (like LINQ) is mostly about querying.
- **SLICK**: A "LINQ-like" database abstraction layer for Scala. Unlike LINQ, its API doesn't really remind of SQL. Instead, it makes SQL look like Scala.
- **Spring Data**: Spring's JdbcTemplate knows RowMappers, which are reflected by jOOQ's or [RecordMapper](https://www.jooq.org/doc/latest/manual/queries/result-query/)