UniVerse 11.1 Indexed Subroutine Enhancement

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Agenda

- Overview
- Indexed Subroutine behavior
- New @variable introduced at 11.1
- Impact on existing applications
- Example
- Performance comparison



Overview

- A new @-variable (@IDX.IOTYPE) has been added at UniVerse 11.1 which allows an index based on a BASIC subroutine to perform some functions similar to SQL based file triggers.
- @IDX.IOTYPE can be accessed within an indexed subroutine to determine the type of I/O operation being performed.
- An indexed subroutine will typically have less overhead than a SQL based trigger and may be more performant for certain operations.

UniVerse Indexed Subroutine Behavior

- What happens when writing/deleting a record in a file which has an Index based on a BASIC subroutine
 - The subroutine is called once when adding a new record to the file or when deleting an existing record.
 - On an update to an existing record, the subroutine is called twice.
 - First to evaluate the current value of the index.
 - Second to evaluate the new value of the index.
 - This is done to determine if an index update is needed.



UniVerse Indexed Subroutine Behavior

- Prior to 11.1, there was no way to determine what type of I/O operation was being performed (i.e. insert, update, or delete) while in the subroutine.
- At UniVerse release 11.1, the @variable @IDX.IOTYPE has been introduced.
- While the indexed subroutine is executing, the @IDX.IOTYPE variable contains a numeric value corresponding to the type of I/O operation being performed.



Possible Values for @IDX.IOTYPE

- 0 is returned when checked outside an indexed subroutine
- 1 is returned for an INSERT (i.e. when a new record is being added to the file)
- 2 is returned for a DELETE (i.e. when an existing record is being deleted from the file)



Possible values for @IDX.IOTYPE

- 3 is returned for an UPDATE when the subroutine is called to evaluate the original index value of an existing record (@RECORD contains original record contents)
- 4 is returned for an UPDATE when the subroutine is called to evaluate the new index value of an existing record (@RECORD contains new record contents)



No Impact on Existing Applications

- This change does not alter how UniVerse indices functioned prior to 11.1.
- The only change done at 11.1 related to this enhancement is that @IDX.IOTYPE is now available for use within an indexed BASIC subroutine.
- Indexes based on BASIC subroutines which do not use @IDX.IOTYPE will not be impacted.

Indexed Subroutine Example

```
0001
       SUBROUTINE INDEX.SUB(RTNVAL)
0002
       COMMON /INDEX.SUB/ OPENFLAG, F. AUDIT, OLDRECORD
0003
       RTNVAL = "" ;* Set index value to "" for NO.NULLS index
       OPERATIONS = "INSERT":@FM:"DELETE":@FM:"UPDATE":@FM:"UPDATE"
0004
0005
       IF NOT(OPENFLAG) THEN
         OPEN "AUDIT.FILE" TO F.AUDIT ELSE STOP "CANNOT OPEN AUDIT.FILE"
0006
0007
         OPENFLAG = 1
0008
       END
0009 *
```

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```
0010 * The following case statement can be used to execute any specific
0011 * operations related to the type of operation being performed.
0012 *
0013
       AUDIT.REC = "
0014
      BEGIN CASE
     CASE @IDX.IOTYPE = 1 ; * INSERT
0015
0016 CASE @IDX.IOTYPE = 2 : * DELETE
        CASE @IDX.IOTYPE = 3 ; * UPDATE BEFORE
0017
0018
          OLDRECORD = LOWER(@RECORD)
         CASE @IDX.IOTYPE = 4 : * UPDATE AFTER
0019
0020
          AUDIT.REC<2> = OLDRECORD
0021
        CASE 1
0022
          RFTURN
0023
       END CASE
       IF @IDX.IOTYPE # 3 THEN
0024
0025
         RECID = @DATE:"*":SYSTEM(12):"*":@ID
        AUDIT.REC<1> = OPERATIONS<@IDX.IOTYPE>
0026
0027
        WRITE AUDIT.REC ON F.AUDIT,RECID
0028
       FND
0029
       RETURN
0030
      END
```



Creating an Index Subroutine

- BASIC BP INDEX.SUB
- CATALOG BP INDEX.SUB
- CT DICT TEST.IDX INDEX.ITYPE
 - **0001:**
 - 0002: SUBR(INDEX.SUB)
- CREATE.INDEX TEST.IDX INDEX.ITYPE NO.NULLS
- BUILD.INDEX TEST.IDX INDEX.ITYPE



Performance Test Example

- Comparison testing done at 11.1.0 on AIX, HP, and 11.1.1 on Windows platforms.
- Testing was done using an indexed or trigger subroutine which simply returned after being called.
- Test program wrote 2 million records into both empty and full files using either index or trigger.
- Elapsed time to perform test was consistently 2 to 3 times longer for trigger than indexed subroutine.
- Your mileage may vary.

