Incorrect SQLCode With DAL and Selective UPDATES (4/93)

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Article Change History

06/04/93 - REVISED
- To better state the problem.

TOPIC -----

There is a problem with DAL that an update with a "where" clause does not return the proper sqlcode if no rows met the "where" criteria.

DISCUSSION -----

There is a workaround to do a select with the desired "where" clause before attempting the update, checking the sqlcode to see if there were any rows, and then continuing with the update only when the sqlcode is 0:

```
Select * from offices where city = 'none';
fetch;
print $sqlcode;
```

If there was at least one row in the cursor, the $sqlcode will be zero (0), otherwise it will be one hundred (100).

It is necessary to do a fetch before the "print $sqlcode", because the SQL generated by the select is only the prepare, describe and open of the cursor. The fetch command actually causes the DBMS to execute the statement and return rows to the cursor table.

Alternatively, if you want a 'count' of the rows that would be changed, as opposed to just knowing whether there were 'any' rows that met the where clause, the workaround statements should look like this:

```
select * from offices where city > 'abc' for scrolling;
fetch last;
print $rowcnt;
```

Here, a "select...for scrolling" (or "select...for extract") is required to

be able to get a count of the entire cursor table with a single fetch statement. The "fetch last" is required to force the server to actually fetch all the rows that qualify. This then enables the "print $rowcnt" command to return the actual number of qualifying rows with one fetch command.
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Keywords: <None>

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