SYBASE®
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Client-Library Migration Guide

Open Client™

15.7

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Contents

About This Book

This book contains information on how to migrate Open Client™ DB-Library™ applications to Open Client Client-Library.

Audience

This book has a dual audience:

- Managers or other decision makers who will decide whether to migrate a particular DB-Library application to Client-Library.
- Experienced DB-Library programmers who will perform the migration.

How to use this book

This book contains these chapters:

- Chapter 1, “Understanding Client-Library” introduces Client-Library and explains what is unique about Client-Library.
- Chapter 2, “Evaluating an Application for Migration” provides guidelines to help you decide whether to migrate a DB-Library application to Client-Library.
- Chapter 3, “Planning for Migration” contains practical information on planning for migration.
- Chapter 4, “Comparing DB-Library and Client-Library Infrastructures” compares the DB-Library and Client-Library infrastructures.
- Chapter 5, “Converting DB-Library Application Code” explains how to accomplish basic DB-Library tasks using Client-Library.
- Chapter 6, “Advanced Topics” contains information on more advanced Client-Library features.
- Appendix A, “Mapping DB-Library Routines to Client-Library Routines” maps DB-Library routines to Client-Library.

Related documents

You can see these books for more information:

- The *Open Server and SDK New Features for Windows, Linux, and UNIX*, which describes new features available for Open Server and the Software Developer’s Kit. This document is revised to include new features as they become available.

- The *Open Server Release Bulletin* for your platform contains important last-minute information about Open Server.
- The *Software Developer's Kit Release Bulletin* for your platform contains important last-minute information about Open Client™ and SDK.
- The *jConnect™ for JDBC™ Release Bulletin* contains important last-minute information about jConnect.
- The *Open Client and Open Server Configuration Guide* for your platform contains information about configuring your system to run Open Client and Open Server.
- The *Open Client Client-Library/C Programmers Guide* contains information on how to design and implement Client-Library applications.
- The *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* contains reference information for Open Client Client-Library™.
- The *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual* contains reference information for Open Server Server-Library.
- The *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual* contains reference information for CS-Library, which is a collection of utility routines that are useful in both Client-Library and Server-Library applications.
- The *Open Server DB-Library/C Reference Manual* contains reference information for the C version of Open Client DB-Library™.
- The *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for your platform contains platform-specific information for programmers using Open Client and Open Server. This document includes information about:
  - Compiling and linking an application
  - The sample programs that are included with Open Client and Open Server
  - Routines that have platform-specific behaviors
- The *Installation and Release Bulletin Sybase® SDK DB-Library Kerberos Authentication Option* contains information about installing and enabling the MIT Kerberos security mechanism to be used on DB-Library. DB-Library only supports network authentication and mutual authentication in the Kerberos security mechanism.

- The *Open Client and Open Server International Developers Guide* provides information about creating internationalized and localized applications.
- The *Open Client Embedded SQL™/C Programmers Guide* explains how to use Embedded SQL and the Embedded SQL precompiler with C applications.
- The *Open Client Embedded SQL™/COBOL Programmers Guide* explains how to use Embedded SQL and the Embedded SQL precompiler with COBOL applications.
- The *jConnect for JDBC Programmers Reference* describes the jConnect for JDBC product and explains how to access data stored in relational database management systems.
- The *Adaptive Server® Enterprise ADO.NET Data Provider Users Guide* provides information on how to access data in Adaptive Server using any language supported by .NET, such as C#, Visual Basic .NET, C++ with managed extension, and J#.
- The *Adaptive Server Enterprise ODBC Driver by Sybase® Users Guide* for Microsoft Windows and UNIX, provides information on how to access data from Adaptive Server on Microsoft Windows and UNIX platforms, using the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) Driver.
- The *Adaptive Server Enterprise OLE DB Provider by Sybase Users Guide for Microsoft Windows* provides information on how to access data from Adaptive Server on Microsoft Windows platforms, using the Adaptive Server OLE DB Provider.
- The *Adaptive Server Enterprise Database Driver for Perl Programmers Guide* provides information for Perl developers to connect to an Adaptive Server database and query or change information using a Perl script.
- The *Adaptive Server Enterprise extension module for PHP Programmers Guide* provides information for PHP developers to execute queries against an Adaptive Server database.
- The *Adaptive Server Enterprise extension module for Python Programmers Guide* provides information about Sybase-specific Python interface that can be used to execute queries against an Adaptive Server database.

Other sources of information

Use the Sybase Getting Started CD and the Sybase Product Documentation Web site to learn more about your product:

- The Getting Started CD contains release bulletins and installation guides in PDF format. It is included with your software. To read or print documents on the Getting Started CD, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which you can download at no charge from the Adobe Web site using a link provided on the CD.
- The Sybase Product Documentation Web site is accessible using a standard Web browser. In addition to product documentation, you will find links to EBFs/Maintenance, Technical Documents, Case Management, Solved Cases, newsgroups, and the Sybase Developer Network.

  To access the Sybase Product Documentation Web site, go to Product Documentation at http://www.sybase.com/support/manuals/.

Return code error checking in code fragments

This book contains a number of code fragments taken from the set of migration sample programs that Sybase provides on the World Wide Web.

The example fragments in this book use the EXIT_ON_FAIL() example macro, which is as follows. Macros similar to this can simplify return code error checking. However, this macro is not appropriate for every situation.

```
/*
** Define a macro that exits if a function return code indicates
** failure. Accepts a CS_CONTEXT pointer, a Client-Library
** or CS-Library return code, and an error string. If the
** return code is not CS_SUCCEED, the context will be
** cleaned up (if it is non-NULL), the error message is
** printed, and we exit to the operating system.
*/
#define EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, str) {
   if (ret != CS_SUCCEED)
   {
      fprintf(stderr, "Fatal error: %s\n", str);
      if (context != (CS_CONTEXT *) NULL) {
         (CS_VOID) ct_exit(context, CS_FORCE_EXIT);
         (CS_VOID) cs_ctx_drop(context);
      } \
      exit(ERROR_EXIT);
   }
}
```

World Wide Web access

The migration sample programs are on the Sybase World Wide Web page at http://www.sybase.com/detail?id=1013159. You can also find these sample programs in the following Open Server™ installation directory:

On UNIX: *$SYBASE/$SYBASE_OCS/sample/db2ct*

On Windows: *%SYBASE%\%SYBASE_OCS%\sample\db2ct*

The *README* file provided with the migration samples contains a descriptive list of the sample files.

Sybase certifications on the Web

Technical documentation at the Sybase Web site is updated frequently.

❖ **Finding the latest information on product certifications**

1. Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.
2. Click Partner Certification Report.
3. In the Partner Certification Report filter select a product, platform, and timeframe and then click Go.
4. Click a Partner Certification Report title to display the report.

❖ **Finding the latest information on component certifications**

1. Point your Web browser to Availability and Certification Reports at http://certification.sybase.com/.
2. Either select the product family and product under Search by Base Product; or select the platform and product under Search by Platform.
3. Select Search to display the availability and certification report for the selection.

❖ **Creating a personalized view of the Sybase Web site (including support pages)**

Set up a MySybase profile. MySybase is a free service that allows you to create a personalized view of Sybase Web pages.

1. Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.
2. Click MySybase and create a MySybase profile.

Sybase EBFs and software maintenance

❖ **Finding the latest information on EBFs and software maintenance**

1. Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.
2. Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.
3. Select a product.

4 Specify a time frame and click Go. A list of EBF/Maintenance releases is displayed.

   Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as a Technical Support Contact. If you have not registered, but have valid information provided by your Sybase representative or through your support contract, click Edit Roles to add the "Technical Support Contact" role to your MySybase profile.

5 Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, or click the product description to download the software.

Conventions

Table 1: Syntax conventions

Key	Definition
command	Command names, command option names, utility names, utility flags, and other keywords are in sans serif font.
variable	Variables, or words that stand for values that you fill in, are in *italics*.
{ }	Curly braces indicate that you choose at least one of the enclosed options. Do not include the braces in the command.
[ ]	Brackets mean choosing one or more of the enclosed items is optional. Do not include the braces in the command.
( )	Parentheses are to be typed as part of the command.
|	The vertical bar means you can select only one of the options shown.
,	The comma means you can choose as many of the options shown as you like, separating your choices with commas to be typed as part of the command.

Accessibility features

This document is available in an HTML version that is specialized for accessibility. You can navigate the HTML with an adaptive technology such as a screen reader, or view it with a screen enlarger.

Open Client and Open Server documentation has been tested for compliance with U.S. government Section 508 Accessibility requirements. Documents that comply with Section 508 generally also meet non-U.S. accessibility guidelines, such as the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) guidelines for Web sites.

Note You might need to configure your accessibility tool for optimal use. Some screen readers pronounce text based on its case; for example, they pronounce ALL UPPERCASE TEXT as initials, and MixedCase Text as words. You might find it helpful to configure your tool to announce syntax conventions. Consult the documentation for your tool.

For information about how Sybase supports accessibility, see Sybase Accessibility at http://www.sybase.com/accessibility. The Sybase Accessibility site includes links to information on Section 508 and W3C standards.

If you need help

Each Sybase installation that has purchased a support contract has one or more designated people who are authorized to contact Sybase Technical Support. If you cannot resolve a problem using the documentation or online help, please have the designated person contact Sybase Technical Support or the Sybase subsidiary in your area.

CHAPTER 1

Understanding Client-Library

This chapter introduces Client-Library and explains the unique features of Client-Library.

This chapter covers the following topics:

What is Client-Library?

Client-Library is an applications programming interface (API) for use in writing client applications. Client-Library provides generic building blocks for constructing distributed client applications, including non-database applications.

Although Sybase supports several other client interfaces, including DB-Library, ODBC, and Embedded SQL™, Client-Library offers powerful advantages to the application programmer:

- It is both query-language-independent and database-independent, enabling application programmers to create a wide range of powerful, flexible applications.
- It shares type definitions, defines, and data element descriptions with Sybase's Open Server Server-Library interface, enabling application programmers to integrate client functionality into Server-Library applications.
- It provides an asynchronous interface, enabling application programmers to develop applications that simultaneously perform multiple work requests.
- It allows programmers to set configuration properties in a runtime configuration file, without making changes to the application itself.

Client-Library is the API of choice for new Sybase customers and customers writing new applications. For customers with existing DB-Library applications, choosing to migrate to Client-Library depends on whether the applications need access to new Sybase functionality and how much effort the migration requires.

Comparing the client interfaces

Table 1-1 compares Sybase's client interfaces:

Table 1-1: Comparing Sybase's client interfaces

	Client-Library	DB-Library	Embedded SQL	ODBC
Available Client/Server features	All	DB-Library does not support new features added to Client-Library version 11.0 and later, except for these: • dbsetconnect routine that specifies server connection information • SYBOCS_DBVERSION environment variable that externally configures DB-Library version level at runtime • LDAP directory service support on Windows platform • MIT Kerberos network and mutual authentication services on Linux, Solaris, and Microsoft Windows platforms For information about these features, see the *Open Client DB-Library/C Reference Manual*.	All except data stream messaging and registered procedure notifications	Similar to DB-Library; different implementations may provide different feature sets, or may implement the same feature differently
Query-language independent?	Yes	No	No	No

	Client-Library	DB-Library	Embedded SQL	ODBC
Supports non-database development?	Yes	No	Yes	No
Interface style	Synchronous or asynchronous	Synchronous	Synchronous	Synchronous
Chief advantages	Powerful, generic, portable	Simple, portable	Simple, portable, and an international standard	Simple, widely available
Chief disadvantages	Learning curve associated with a new interface	Sybase-specific, does not support all generic client/server services	Less flexible than call-level interfaces	Lack of a single conformance test suite for all implementations results in a mixed level of function support

What is unique about Client-Library?

Of Sybase's client interfaces, Client-Library is the only one that supports the following features:

- Tight integration with Open Server
- Client interface to server-side cursors
- Client interface to dynamic SQL
- Asynchronous mode of operation
- Multithreaded application support
- Support for network-based directory and security services
- User-defined datatypes and conversion routines
- Localization mechanisms
- A streamlined interface

Tight integration with Open Server

Client-Library and Server-Library share public type definitions, macros, and data element descriptions. In addition, both Client-Library and Server-Library applications use CS-Library routines to allocate common data structures, handle localization, and convert data values.

This tight integration allows Server-Library and gateway applications to include Client-Library-based functionality.

Client interface to server-side cursors

Cursors are a powerful data management tool. They allow client applications to update individual result rows while processing a result set. A server-side cursor, sometimes called a "native cursor," is a cursor that exists on Adaptive Server Enterprise.

Client-Library fully supports server-side cursors, providing a call-level interface that allows client applications to declare, open, and manipulate server-side cursors.

DB-Library does not support server-side cursors. Instead, it supports a type of cursor emulation known as "client-side cursors." Client-side cursors do not correspond to actual Adaptive Server Enterprise cursors. Instead, DB-Library buffers rows internally and performs all necessary keyset management, row positioning, and concurrency control to manage the cursor.

Client-Library's cursor functionality replaces DB-Library's row buffering functionality, which carries a memory and performance penalty because each row in the buffer is allocated and freed individually.

Client interface to dynamic SQL

Dynamic SQL allows applications to create compiled SQL statements (called "prepared statements") on the server and execute them at will. The statements can include placeholder variables whose values can be supplied at runtime by application end users. The client application can query the server for the formats of the statement's input values, if any.

Client-Library fully supports dynamic SQL, providing a call-level interface that implements the ANSI-standard embedded SQL prepare, execute, and execute immediate statements. Client-Library also allows applications to get descriptions of prepared-statement input and output.

Client applications typically use dynamic SQL to allow end users to customize SQL statements at runtime. For example, an application might prepare a SQL query retrieving all known information about a particular customer. This query is prepared as a dynamic SQL statement with a placeholder variable: the customer's name. At runtime, the application's end user supplies the customer's name and executes the prepared statement.

Asynchronous mode

Client-Library's asynchronous mode allows applications to constructively use time that might otherwise be spent waiting for certain types of operations to complete. Typically, reading from or writing to a network or external device is much slower than straightforward program execution.

When asynchronous behavior is enabled, all Client-Library routines that could potentially block program execution behave asynchronously. That is, they either:

- Initiate the requested operation and return immediately, or
- Return immediately with information that an asynchronous operation is already pending.

Applications can learn of operation completions using one of two models:

- Non-polling (interrupt-driven)
- Polling

Non-polling (interrupt-driven)

The non-polling model is available on platforms that support interrupt-driven I/O or multithreading. These platforms include all UNIX and Microsoft Windows platforms.

When an asynchronous operation completes, Client-Library automatically triggers the programmer-installed completion callback routine. The completion callback routine typically notifies the application's main code of the asynchronous routine's completion.

Polling

The polling model is available on all platforms. If portability is a concern, polling is recommended.

In the polling model, an application calls ct_poll to determine if an asynchronous operation has completed. If it has, then ct_poll automatically triggers the programmer-installed completion callback routine.

Multithreaded application support

Client-Library and later provide reentrant libraries that support thread-safe applications on most platforms. In some situations, Client-Library developers can use a multithreaded design to improve response time or throughput. For example:

- An interactive Client-Library application can use one thread to query a server and another thread to manage the user interface. Such an application seems more responsive to the user because the user-interface thread is able to respond to user actions while the query thread is waiting for results.
- An application that uses several connections to one or more servers can run each connection within a dedicated thread. While one thread is waiting for command results, the other threads can be processing received results or sending new commands. Such an approach may increase throughput because the application spends less idle time while waiting for results.

See the Client-Library chapter in the *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for information on which system thread libraries, if any, can be linked with Client-Library on your platform.

See "Multithreaded Programming" in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* for information on coding Client-Library calls in a multithreaded application.

Support for network-based security and directory services

Client-Library and Server-Library allow applications to take advantage of distributed network security and directory services.

Security services

Using Sybase-supplied security drivers, client/server applications can be integrated with distributed network security software, such as CyberSafe Kerberos, MIT Kerberos, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), or Microsoft Windows LAN Manager. The application can then use network-based security features such as:

- Centralized user authentication: Application user names and passwords are maintained by the network security system, rather than on each Sybase server. Users log in to the network security system, and need not provide their password when logging in to servers.
- Secure connections over insecure networks: Client-Library and Server-Library can interact with the network security system to perform per-packet security services, such as encryption or integrity checking. These services allow applications to safely transmit confidential data and commands over a communication medium that may not be physically secure, such as a wireless service or a leased line.

Directory services

Network-based directory software, such as Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), provides an alternative to maintaining several interfaces files. Using a Sybase-supplied directory driver, applications communicate with the directory-provider software to look up the network addresses for a named Sybase server.

Where to go for more information

See the *Open Client and Open Server Configuration Guide* for information on what directory and security drivers are available on your system and how they are configured.

See the following sections in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* for descriptions of how applications are coded to use network-based directory and security services:

- “Directory Services” topics section
- “Security Features” topics section

User-defined datatypes and conversion routines

Applications often need to use user-defined types. Client-Library makes it easy for applications to both create and convert user-defined datatypes:

- In Client-Library applications, user-defined types are C-language types. To create them, an application simply declares them. (Don't confuse Client-Library user-defined types with Adaptive Server Enterprise user-defined types, which are database column datatypes created with the system stored procedure sp_addtype.)
- To convert user-defined types to and from other user-defined types and standard Client-Library types, you can write custom conversion routines and add code to install them in Client-Library. Once the conversion routines are installed, Client-Library calls your custom routines to transparently handle all conversions.

CS-Library routines related to user-defined types include:

- cs_set_convert – installs a custom conversion routine to convert between standard Open Client and user-defined datatypes.
- cs_will_convert – indicates whether conversion of a datatype is supported.
- cs_setnull – defines a null substitution value for a user-defined datatype.

Localization mechanisms

An internationalized application can run in multiple language environments with no change. In each environment, the application localizes—that is, determines what language, character set, and datetime and money formats to use—through the use of external information, such as an external configuration file or environment variable.

Client-Library includes powerful localization mechanisms that make it easy to develop internationalized applications:

- The locales file maps locale names to language/character-set/sort-order combinations.
- Applications can check the value of environment variables at runtime to determine what locale to use.
- Applications can use different locales for different parts of an application. For example, an internationalized sales application that runs in French in France and Italian in Italy might generate reports for the London office using a U.S. English locale.

Streamlined interface

Client-Library is a streamlined interface. Both Client-Library and CS-Library together have fewer than 64 routines, while DB-Library has more than 200. (Bulk copy routines are excluded from both counts.)

In addition, Client-Library provides a unified results-processing model in which applications use the same routines to process all types of results.

Client-Library's size and consistent design make it easier to use.

CHAPTER 2

Evaluating an Application for Migration

This chapter provides guidelines to help you decide whether to migrate a DB-Library application to Client-Library.

Questions to consider

There are two primary questions to keep in mind when deciding whether to migrate a DB-Library application to Client-Library:

- Will the application benefit from migration?
- How much effort will the migration require?

After answering these questions, decide whether or not to migrate by balancing the benefits against the required effort.

Will the application benefit from migration?

Applications that need enhancement or access to new Sybase features generally benefit from migration:

- Client-Library supports all current Sybase server features and includes a number of valuable features of its own. (See “What is unique about Client-Library?” on page 3.)
- Client-Library supports threadsafe applications with reentrant libraries, while DB-Library does not.
- Client-Library supports network-based directory and security services while DB-Library does not. (See “Support for network-based security and directory services” on page 6.)

Applications that do not need enhancement or access to new Sybase features will not benefit from migration.

How much effort will the migration require?

In order to understand how much effort a given DB-Library-to-Client-Library migration will take, you need to examine the DB-Library application in terms of what tasks it performs and what routines it uses.

Some DB-Library tasks, such as sending a SQL command to a server, are straightforward in both libraries. Other tasks, such as using Open Server registered procedures, are more complex in Client-Library.

Table 2-1 classifies typical DB-Library application tasks according to the degree of effort required to duplicate the same application functionality with Client-Library:

Table 2-1: DB-Library tasks ranked by migration effort required

DB-Library task	Partial list of related routines	Degree of effort required for migration	Notes
Sending a Transact-SQL language command to a server	dbcmd, dbfcmd, dbsqlexec	Less than average	Sending language commands is straightforward in Client-Library.
Sending an RPC command to a server	dbrpcinit, dbrpcparam, dbrpcsend	Less than average	Sending RPC commands is straightforward in Client-Library.
Inserting and retrieving text and image data from a server	dbreadtext, dbwritetext, dbtxtptr, dbtxtimestamp	Less than average	Client-Library handles text and image data more gracefully than DB-Library.
Manipulating datetime values	dbdatename, dbdatepart, dbdatezero	Average	Client-Library does not provide direct equivalents for these routines. Instead, use cs_dt_crack and cs_dt_info.
Automatic result row formatting	dbprhead, dbprrow, dbspr1row, dbsprhead	Average	Client-Library does not provide equivalent routines, which can easily be replaced by application code such as that found in the *exutils.c* Client-Library sample program. Applications that use these routines for debugging purposes can use ct_debug instead.

DB-Library task	Partial list of related routines	Degree of effort required for migration	Notes
Bulk copy operations	Bulk copy routines	Average	DB-Library's bcp_ routines include built-in file I/O routines, which read and write host data files and format files, and write error files. Client-Library applications use Bulk-Library, which does not include file I/O routines.
Use pointers to result data instead of binding the data	dbdata, dbadata	Average	Currently, Client-Library applications are required to bind results to memory in the application's data space.
Row buffering	DBCURROW, DBFIRSTROW, DBLASTROW, dbsetrow	More than average	Client-Library provides cursor and array-binding functionality as an alternative to row buffering. Using cursors to replace row buffering may require some application design work.
Registered procedures	dbnpcreate, dbnpdefine, dbregdrop	More than average	Client-Library does not provide equivalent routines. Client-Library applications must send RPC commands to invoke the Open Server system registered procedures sp_regcreate and sp_regdrop to create and drop registered procedures.
Read and write Adaptive Server Enterprise pages	dbreadpage, dbwritepage	Do not convert	Client-Library does not support this functionality.

DB-Library task	Partial list of related routines	Degree of effort required for migration	Notes
Two-phase commit	Two-phase commit routines	Do not convert	Client-Library does not provide equivalent routines. Instead, Client-Library supports transaction monitors to control transactions. View the two-phase commit sample programs available in these directories: • *$SYBASE/$SYBASE_OCS/sample/ctlibrary* on UNIX platforms • *%SYBASE%\%SYBASE_OCS%\sample\ctlib* on Windows

Summary

When trying to determine whether a given migration is worth the effort, remember that because Client-Library is a generic interface, applications that use it are in an excellent position to take advantage of new Sybase and industry technologies.

If your application is still evolving—that is, if it will probably change in order to meet future needs—it is a good candidate for migration.

CHAPTER 3

Planning for Migration

This chapter contains practical information on planning for migration.

Get software

Both Client-Library and DB-Library are packaged as part of the Software Developer's Kit.

The kit contains the following software components:

- Production libraries

  These are runtime libraries for production DB-Library and Client-Library applications. On Microsoft systems, the libraries are import libraries and DLLs. On UNIX systems, they are static and shared-object libraries.

- Development libraries

  These libraries contain debug symbols and trace code for the Client-Library routine ct_debug.

- Bulk-Library, Embedded SQL/C (ESQL/C) and ESQL/COBOL

- Include files

- Sample programs

  Client-Library includes a number of sophisticated sample programs that illustrate Client-Library features. See the *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for your platform.

- Net-Library drivers

Learn about Client-Library

The more you understand about Client-Library before starting to code, the smoother the migration process will be.

Resources for learning about Client-Library include:

- Sybase Education's Client-Library class, "Open Client Using Client-Library." For more information, call Sybase Education at 1-800-8-SYBASE.
- The Client-Library sample programs included with the software.
- The *Open Client Client-Library/C Programmers Guide*. This book contains basic information on how to structure Client-Library programs.
- The following chapters contain information on how to perform specific DB-Library application tasks using Client-Library:
  - Chapter 4, "Comparing DB-Library and Client-Library Infrastructures"
  - Chapter 5, "Converting DB-Library Application Code"
  - Chapter 6, "Advanced Topics"

  In particular, Chapter 5, "Converting DB-Library Application Code," contains side-by-side comparisons of DB-Library and Client-Library call sequences for common application tasks.

Familiarize yourself with sample programs

Sybase provides a set of migration sample programs that are available on the Sybase Web site at http://www.sybase.com/detail?id=1013159 to help you understand how to convert DB-Library code to Client-Library.

Isolate DB-Library code

If possible, isolate DB-Library code from the rest of your application code before you begin the migration. DB-Library code located in separate routines or modules is easier to evaluate, easier to replace, and the converted code will be easier to debug after migration.

If you make code changes to isolate the DB-Library code, test the application to make sure the changed code works correctly before you introduce Client-Library functionality.

Consider application redesign

Migration offers an excellent opportunity to redesign an application to take advantage of Client-Library features that DB-Library does not support. You may want to consider redesigning your application to take advantage of new Adaptive Server Enterprise features as well.

The following sections discuss specific opportunities for redesign.

Unified results handling

DB-Library does not use a unified-results handling model. Instead, applications retrieve different types of results by calling different routines:

- Regular row result columns are bound with dbbind, but compute row result columns are bound with dbaltbind.
- Regular and compute row data is fetched with dbnextrow, but stored procedure return parameters are retrieved with dbretdata.

In contrast, Client-Library offers the following:

- All types of fetchable data are bound with ct_bind and fetched with ct_fetch
- The unified results handling model allows applications to consolidate results handling code

See “Code that processes results” on page 59.

Cursors

Client-Library (server-side) cursors replace several types of DB-Library functionality:

- DB-Library cursors

  Client-Library (server-side) cursors are faster than DB-Library cursors. The Client-Library supports scrollable cursors wherein you can set the position of a cursor anywhere in the cursor result set. You can navigate forward or backward in the result set from a given current position, using either absolute or relative row number offsets into the result set. In addition, you can also use the fetch orientations like NEXT, FIRST, LAST, and PREVIOUS within the result set to select single rows for further processing.

- DB-Library browse mode

  Although Client-Library supports browse mode, cursors provide the same functionality in a more portable and flexible manner.

DB-Library applications that use cursors or browse mode can benefit from redesign to use Client-Library (server-side) cursors.

See “Client-Library cursors” on page 76.

Array binding

Client-Library’s array binding allows an application to bind a result column to an array of program variables. Multiple rows’ worth of column values are then fetched with a single call to ct_fetch.

Array binding can increase application performance, especially when result sets are large (more than 20 rows) and contain only a few small columns (total row size of less than 512 bytes).

Array sizes of 4 to 16 are most effective; larger array sizes do not increase throughput significantly.

DB-Library applications that use row buffering can often use Client-Library array binding instead.

See “Client-Library’s array binding” on page 75.

Asynchronous mode

Client-Library’s asynchronous mode allows applications to perform potentially blocking operations asynchronously. This can be an enormous benefit to end-user applications using a GUI interface, because it allows application users to proceed with other work while waiting for blocked operations to complete.

Synchronous DB-Library applications are often improved by redesign as asynchronous Client-Library applications.

See “Asynchronous programming” on page 83.

Multithreading

Multithreading can improve response time in interactive applications and may improve throughput in batch-processing applications. See “Multithreaded application support” on page 6.

Review your estimate of the migration effort

Now that you understand Client-Library, know how much and what sort of DB-Library code your application contains, and have decided what parts, if any, of your application to redesign, reevaluate your previous estimate of the migration effort.

Redesign does add to migration time, but it is generally worth the effort.

Plan for testing

Develop a test plan and create a test environment before beginning the migration. Make sure you can compare test results from the Client-Library application with those from the DB-Library application.

Develop a schedule

When scheduling migration tasks, it would be useful to first categorize them by degree of difficulty and then schedule them accordingly.

Sybase recommends scheduling the easiest migration tasks first, the most difficult tasks second, and the medium-level tasks third.

Do not leave the most difficult tasks for last if you are on a tight schedule.

Check your environment

Verify that your migration environment is complete and correctly configured:

- Is Client-Library installed?
- Are your servers at the correct version?
- Are your servers set up to support your application? For example, if you intend to use implicit cursors, you must be using version 12.5 or later. Are they configured for the right number of connections? Do they have the right databases installed?
- Do the Client-Library sample programs run correctly? If they do not, fix any problems with your environment before continuing.
- Is your test environment set up?

After completing the planning steps outlined in this chapter, you are ready to code. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of this book contain information essential to this coding stage:

- Chapter 4, “Comparing DB-Library and Client-Library Infrastructures,” compares header files, utility routines, and data structures.

- Chapter 5, “Converting DB-Library Application Code,” explains how basic DB-Library programming tasks can be accomplished with Client-Library.
- Chapter 6, “Advanced Topics,” discusses more advanced programming tasks.

CHAPTER 4

Comparing DB-Library and Client-Library Infrastructures

This chapter compares the DB-Library and Client-Library infrastructures.

Utility routines

DB-Library utility routines are included as part of DB-Library, while utility routines for Client-Library applications are provided by CS-Library.

Note dblib-based bcp calls are not supported against DOL or XNL tables. This factor needs to be considered by developers.

CS-Library is a shared Open Client and Open Server library that includes routines for use in both Client-Library and Open Server Server-Library applications.

CS-Library includes routines to support the following:

- Datatype conversion – cs_convert can replace calls to dbconvert.
- Arithmetic operations – cs_calc can replace many different dbmny calls.
- Character-set conversion – cs_locale and cs_convert can replace calls to dbload_xlate and dbxlate.
- Datetime operations – cs_dt_crack can replace dbdtcrack calls.
- Sort-order operations – cs_strcmp can replace dbstrsort calls.

- Localized error messages – cs_strbuild can replace dbstrbuild calls.

CS-Library is documented in the *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual*.

Header files

DB-Library uses the *sybfront.h*, *sybdb.h*, and *syberror.h* header files.

Client-Library uses the *ctpublic.h* header file:

- *ctpublic.h* includes *cspublic.h*, which is CS-Library's header file.
- *cspublic.h* includes:
  - *cstypes.h*, which contains type definitions for Client-library datatypes
  - *csconfig.h*, which contains platform-dependent datatypes and definitions
  - *sqlca.h*, which contains a typedef for the SQLCA structure

When migrating your application, replace DB-Library header file names with the Client-Library header file name (*ctpublic.h*).

Note Because *ctpublic.h* includes *cspublic.h*, which in turn includes all other required header files, the application itself needs only to include *ctpublic.h*.

Control structures

DB-Library uses two main control structures: LOGINREC and DBPROCESS.

Client-Library uses three control structures: CS_CONTEXT, CS_CONNECTION, and CS_COMMAND.

- The CS_CONTEXT structure defines an application context, or operating environment.
- The CS_CONNECTION structure defines a client/server connection within an application context. Multiple connections are allowed per context.

- The CS_COMMAND structure defines a command space within a connection. Multiple command structures are allowed per connection.

The CS_CONTEXT structure has no real DB-Library equivalent but stores information similar to that stored in DB-Library hidden global variables.

Together, the CS_CONNECTION and CS_COMMAND structures roughly correspond to the DBPROCESS structure.

Unlike DB-Library structures, Client-Library control structures are truly hidden: The structure names are defined in Client Library's public header files, but the fields are not.

Note In this document, CS_CONTEXT structures are also called "context structures," CS_CONNECTION structures are also called "connection structures," and CS_COMMAND structures are also called "command structures."

Control structure properties

Client-Library control structures have *properties*. Some property values determine how Client-Library behaves, while others are just information associated with the control structure.

For example:

- CS_TIMEOUT is a CS_CONTEXT structure property. Its value determines how long Client-Library waits for a server response before raising a timeout error. DB-Library applications specify a timeout value with dbsettime, and the timeout value is a hidden DB-Library global variable.
- CS_NETIO is a CS_CONNECTION structure property. Its value determines whether network I/O is synchronous, fully asynchronous, or deferred asynchronous. DB-Library has no similar concept. A DB-Library application calls different routines to get synchronous or asynchronous behavior.

- CS_USERNAME is a CS_CONNECTION structure property. Its value specifies the user name to log in to the server. The Client-Library application sets the username before opening a connection with ct_connect. With the connection open, the property is read-only. A DB-Library application specifies a packet size by calling the DBSETLUSER macro to change the contents of the LOGINREC structure; when dbopen is called, the LOGINREC password becomes the DBPROCESS username.
- CS_USERDATA is a CS_CONNECTION structure property and a CS_COMMAND structure property. Its value is the address of user data that is associated with a particular connection or command structure. The use of the CS_USERDATA property is similar to the use of dbgetuserdata and dbsetuserdata in a DB-Library application.

Inherited property values

Every CS_COMMAND structure has a parent CS_CONNECTION structure, and every CS_CONNECTION structure has a parent CS_CONTEXT structure.

When a structure is allocated, it inherits all applicable property values from its parent.

For example, a new CS_CONNECTION structure will inherit its parent CS_CONTEXT's CS_NETIO value. If the parent CS_CONTEXT is set up to use synchronous network I/O, the new CS_CONNECTION will also be synchronous.

Inherited property values can be changed after a structure is allocated.

Setting property values

Client-Library, CS-Library, and Server-Library all include routines to set and retrieve property values.

The CS_CONTEXT structure

The CS_CONTEXT structure defines an application context, or operating environment. Although an application can have multiple CS_CONTEXT structures, typical applications have only one.

Applications use the CS_CONTEXT structure to define Client-Library behavior at the highest level:

- CS_CONTEXT structure properties replace DB-Library hidden global variables. For example, a call to dbsettime in a DB-Library application changed a global timeout value. In a Client-Library application, setting the CS_TIMEOUT property affects only the child connections of that particular CS_CONTEXT structure.
- Message and error handlers that are installed for a CS_CONTEXT structure are inherited by all CS_CONNECTIONs allocated within that CS_CONTEXT.
- CS_CONTEXT can include locale information such as locale name, language, and date order.

The CS_CONNECTION structure

The CS_CONNECTION structure defines a connection from a client application to a remote server. Applications use the CS_CONNECTION structure to define Client-Library behavior at the connection level, and to store and retrieve information about a connection:

- CS_CONNECTION properties customize connection behavior. For example, an application can set the CS_TDS_VERSION connection property to request that a connection use a certain Tabular Data Stream™ (TDS) protocol version.
- A CS_CONNECTION inherits message and error handlers from its parent context, but an application can override these default handlers by installing new ones.

The Client-Library CS_CONNECTION structure has several advantages over the DB-Library DBPROCESS:

- Message and error handlers can be installed on a per-connection basis.
- Login information is bound to the connection: Login parameters become read-only properties after the connection is established.
- A Client-Library connection can simultaneously support an active cursor and another command.

The CS_COMMAND structure

The CS_COMMAND structure defines a command space within a client/server connection.

Applications use CS_COMMAND structures to send commands to servers and process the results of those commands.

Connection and command rules

Applications can have multiple command structures active on the same connection only when using Client-Library cursors. Client-Library cursors allow the application to send new commands while processing rows returned by the cursor.

When processing the results of a command other than a Client-Library cursor open command, the application cannot send additional commands over the same connection until the results of the original command have been completely processed or canceled.

See Chapter 7, “Using Client-Library Cursors,” in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Programmers Guide*.

Other structures

In addition to its three basic control structures, Client-Library uses other structures:

- CS_DATAFMT
- CS_IODESC
- CS_LOCALE
- CS_BLKDESC

CS_DATAFMT

Applications use the CS_DATAFMT structure to describe data values and program variables to Client-Library routines.

For example:

- ct_bind requires a CS_DATAFMT structure describing a destination variable.
- ct_describe fills a CS_DATAFMT structure describing a result data item.
- ct_param requires a CS_DATAFMT structure describing an input parameter.
- cs_convert requires CS_DATAFMT structures describing source and destination data.

For information on how to use a CS_DATAFMT with ct_bind or ct_describe, see the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*. For information on how to use a CS_DATAFMT with cs_convert, see the *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual*.

CS_IODESC

Applications typically use the CS_IODESC structure when manipulating text or image data. The CS_IODESC structure defines an I/O descriptor for a column in the current row of a result set. This structure contains the column's text timestamp and other information about the column data.

See "Client-Library's CS_IODESC structure" on page 89.

CS_LOCALE

Applications use the CS_LOCALE structure to supply custom localization information at the context, connection, or data element level.

See "CS_LOCALE Structure" on page 95.

CS_BLKDESC

Applications use the CS_BLKDESC when performing bulk copy operations.

See "Bulk-Library initialization and cleanup" on page 87.

CHAPTER 5

Converting DB-Library Application Code

This chapter provides information necessary for successfully converting a DB-Library program to Client-Library program.

This chapter covers the following topics:

Conversion steps

Converting a DB-Library program to its Client-Library equivalent generally involves the following steps:

1 Replace DB-Library header file names with the Client-Library header file name (see “Header files” on page 24).

2 Plan the code conversion. Client application code can be split roughly into the categories covered in this chapter:

- Initialization and cleanup code
- Code that opens a connection
- Error and message handlers
- Code that sends commands
- Code that processes results

Each section shows equivalent DB-Library and Client-Library program logic. Before beginning the conversion, read these sections to ensure that you understand Client-Library fundamentals. Other, more advanced features are discussed in Chapter 6, “Advanced Topics.”

3 Perform the conversion:

4 Replace or remove DB-Library declarations, as appropriate.

5 Replace DB-Library function calls with their Client-Library or CS-Library equivalents, changing program logic as necessary. Table A-1 on page 97 lists DB-Library routines and their Client-Library equivalents.

Note The code fragments in this chapter use an EXIT_ON_FAIL example macro, as specified in the migration sample *dbtoctex.h*. For information on this macro, see “Return code error checking in code fragments” on page ix.

Initialization and cleanup code

Initialization sets up the programming environment for a DB-Library or Client-Library program. Cleanup closes connections and deallocates library data structures.

Comparing call sequences

Table 5-1 compares the DB-Library calls used for initialization and cleanup with their Client-Library equivalents. For Client-Library, the default version level supports all the features starting with 10.x.

For detailed descriptions of each routine, see the reference page for the routine.

Table 5-1: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—initialization and cleanup

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
(none)		cs_ctx_alloc(version, context)	Allocate a CS_CONTEXT structure and specify the version level for desired CS-Library behavior. *version* can be CS_VERSION_120, CS_VERSION_125, CS_VERSION_150, CS_VERSION_155, or CS_VERSION_157.
(none)		cs_config(context, CS_SET, CS_MESSAGE_CB, handler, CS_UNUSED, NULL)	Install CS-Library error-handler callback function.
dbinit()	Initialize DB-Library.	ct_init(context, version)	Initialize Client-Library and specify the version level for desired behavior.
dbsetversion(dbproc, version)	(For DB-Library 10.x or later applications only.) Specify the version level for desired behavior. *version* can be DBVERSION_46 or DBVERSION_100. Sybase recommends DBVERSION_100 to be able to use the features and code changes introduced in the updated versions.	(none)	
dberrhandle(handler)	Install DB-Library error callback function.	ct_callback(context, NULL,CS_SET, CS_CLIENTMSG_CB, handler)	Install Client-Library error callback function. See “Error and message handlers” on page 47.
dbmsghandle(handler)	Install DB-Library server message callback function.	ct_callback(context, NULL, CS_SET, CS_SERVERMSG_CB, handler)	Install Client-Library server message callback function. See “Error and message handlers” on page 47.

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
(See *Table 5-2: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—opening a connection*)	Open connection(s).	See Table 5-2.	Open connection(s). Before you open the connection, set the required properties for the context/connection.
dbexit()	Close and deallocate all DBPROCESS structures and clean up any structures initialized by dbinit.	ct_exit(context, option)	Exit Client-Library. Before exiting Client-Library, deallocate all open command and context structures. *option* is normally CS_UNUSED. CS_FORCE_EXIT is useful when exiting because of an error.
(none)		cs_ctx_drop(context)	Deallocate a CS_CONTEXT structure.

The Client-Library application must allocate and deallocate CS_CONTEXT structure. CS_CONTEXT serves as "handle" for basic application properties, such as the language and character set for error messages and the application's default error and message callbacks. See "The CS_CONTEXT structure" on page 26.

Example: Client-Library initialization and cleanup

The following code fragment, taken from the *ctfirst.c* migration sample program, illustrates Client-Library initialization and cleanup.

The fragment installs error handlers for CS-Library and Client-Library, as well as a Client-Library server message callback. For examples of a Client-Library error handler and a server message handler, see the "Callbacks" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*. For an example CS-Library error handler, see the *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual*.

```
CS_CONTEXT    *context = (CS_CONTEXT *) NULL;
CS_CONNECTION *conn;
CS_RETCODE    ret;

/*
** Setup screen output.
*/
```

```
EX_SCREEN_INIT();

/*
** Step 1.
** Allocate a CS_CONTEXT structure and initialize Client-Libary. The
** EXIT_ON_FAIL() macro used for return code error checking is defined in
** dbtoctex.h. If the return code passed to EXIT_ON_FAIL() is not CS_SUCCEED,
** it:
- Cleans up the context structure if the pointer is not NULL.
- Exits to the operating system.
**
-- if (dbinit() == FAIL
--   exit(ERREXIT);
*/

ret = cs_ctx_alloc(CS_CURRENT_VERSION, &context);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not allocate context.");

ret = ct_init(context, CS_CURRENT_VERSION);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Client-Library initialization failed.");

/*
** Step 2.
** Install callback handlers for CS-Library errors, Client-Library errors, and
** Server-Library errors. The handlers are defined at the bottom of
** this source file.
**
-- dberrhandle(err_handler);
-- dbmsghandle(msg_handler);
*/

/*
** cs_config() installs a handler for CS-Library errors.
*/

ret = cs_config(context, CS_SET, CS_MESSAGE_CB, (CS_VOID *) cserror_cb,
      CS_UNUSED, NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not install CS-Library error handler.");

/*
** ct_callback() installs handlers for Client-Library errors and server
messages.
**
** ct_callback() lets you install handlers in the context or the connection.
** Here, we install them in the context so that they are inherited by the
** connections that are allocated using this context.
*/

ret = ct_callback(context, NULL, CS_SET, CS_CLIENTMSG_CB, (CS_VOID
      clientmsg_cb);
```

```
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context,ret,"Could not install Client-Library error handler.");
ret = ct_callback(context, NULL, CS_SET, CS_SERVERMSG_CB, (CS_VOID *)
      servermsg_cb);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context,ret,"Could not install server message handler.");
... deleted code that connects and interacts with the server ...
/*
** Clean up Client-Library.
** ct_exit(context, CS_UNUSED) requests an "orderly" exit -- this
** call fails if we have open connections. If it fails, EXIT_ON_FAIL() calls
** ct_exit(context, CS_FORCE_EXIT) to force cleanup of Client-Library.
*/
ret = ct_exit(context, CS_UNUSED);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_exit(CS_UNUSED) failed.");

/*
** Clean up CS-Library. cs_ctx_drop() always fails if ct_init()
** succeeded on the context but ct_exit() did not (or if ct_exit()
** was not called at all).
*/
(CS_VOID) cs_ctx_drop(context);
context = (CS_CONTEXT *) NULL;
exit(NORMAL_EXIT);
/*
** clientmsg_cb() -- Callback handler for Client-Library messages.
** Client-Library messages inform the application of errors or
** significant conditions.
** Parameters:
** context -- Pointer to the context structure where the error occurred.
** The handler can retrieve context properties and set the CS_USERDATA
** property.
** connection -- Pointer to the connection on which the error occurred.
** This parameter can be NULL if no connection was involved in the
** error. If connection is non-NULL, the handler can retrieve connection
** properties, set the CS_USERDATA property, and call
** ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) on the connection.
** errmsg -- Pointer to a CS_CLIENTMSG structure that describes the
** error. See the "CS_CLIENTMSG" topics page in the Client-Library
** reference manual for a description of the fields.
** Returns: CS_SUCCEED
** Side Effects: None.
*/
CS_RETCODE CS_PUBLIC
clientmsg_cb(context, connection, errmsg)
CS_CONTEXT     *context;
CS_CONNECTION  *connection;
CS_CLIENTMSG   *errmsg;
```

```
CS_RETCODE ret;
CS_INT     timeout_val;
/*
** Composition of error messages.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** Client-Library message numbers encode values for severity,
** layer, origin, and number. The layer, origin, and number
** correspond to national language strings from the ctlib.loc
** locales file. Client-Library composes the text of the message
** (received in errmsg->msgstring) as follows:
** <routine name>: <layer string>: <origin string>: <description>
** where:
** <routine name> is the name of the Client-Library routine
** that was active when the exception occurred.
** <layer string> describes the layer where the exception occurred
** or was found.
** <origin string> indicates whether the error is internal or external
** to Client-Library.
** <description> is the error description.
*/
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Client-Library Message: ");
fprintf(ERR_CH, "LAYER = (%ld) ORIGIN = (%ld) ",
(long)CS_LAYER(errmsg->msgnumber), (long)CS_ORIGIN(errmsg->msgnumber));

fprintf(ERR_CH, "SEVERITY = (%ld) NUMBER = (%ld)\n",
long)CS_SEVERITY(errmsg->msgnumber), (long)CS_NUMBER(errmsg->msgnumber));



fprintf(ERR_CH, "Message String: %s\n", errmsg->msgstring);
/*
** Operating system errors.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** Some exceptions reported by Client-Library are caused by exceptions
** in the underlying system software. When this occurs, Client-Library
** forwards the system error information to the application.
*/
if (errmsg->osstringlen > 0)
{
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Operating System Error: %s\n",
errmsg->osstring);
}
/*
** Handler return values and their meaning.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** Client-Library error handlers must return CS_SUCCEED or CS_FAIL.
```

```
** Returning any other value "kills" the connection -- Client-

** Library responds by marking the connection "dead", which makes

** it unuseable. You can test for dead connections by retrieving

** the value of the CS_CON_STATUS connection property, which is

** a bit-masked value. The CS_CONSTAT_DEAD bit is set if the connection
** is dead. This functionality replaces DB-Library's DBDEAD() macro.
** Unlike the DB-Library error handler, there is no return code that

** causes Client-Library to exit to the operating system. The application
** must check return codes in the main-line code and abort from the
** main-line code.
*/
/*
** (Optional) Test for specific error conditions.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** The ERROR_SNOL() macro is defined at the top of this file.
** The component byte values of a message number (origin, layer, and
** number) are defined in the Client-Library locales file.
*/
/*
** Test for timeout errors. Timeout errors will be received when you:
** -- are using a synchronous mode connection,
** -- have set the CS_TIMEOUT context property to a non-zero positive value
** (representing a number of seconds).
** -- the server takes longer than the given time to respond to a command.
** For timeout errors, the command can be canceled with
** ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN). Other ct_cancel() options are not
** to be used in an error handler. If we return CS_SUCCEED
** without canceling, then Client-Library will wait for another
** timeout period, then call this error handler again. If the
** we return CS_FAIL, then Client-Library kills the
** connection, making it unuseable.
*/
if (ERROR_SNOL(errmsg->msgnumber, CS_SV_RETRY_FAIL, 63, 2, 1))
{
/*
```

```
** Get the timeout period. This is not really neccessary, but
** demonstrated to show the correlation between timeout errors
** and the CS_TIMEOUT context property.
*/
ret = ct_config(context, CS_GET, CS_TIMEOUT, CS_VOID *)&timeout_val, CS_UNUSED,
(CS_INT *)NULL);
if (ret != CS_SUCCEED)
{
timeout_val = 0;
}
fprintf(ERR_CH, "\nServer has not responded in at least %ld seconds.
Canceling.\n",(long)timeout_val);
(CS_VOID)ct_cancel(connection, (CS_COMMAND *)NULL, CS_CANCEL_ATTN);
}
return CS_SUCCEED;
} /* clientmsg_cb() */
/*
** cserror_cb() -- Callback handler for CS-Library errors.
** Parameters:
** context -- Pointer to the context structure passed to the CS-Library
** call where the error occurred. The handler can retrieve any
** context property, and set the CS_USERDATA property.
** errmsg -- Pointer to a CS_CLIENTMSG structure that describes the
** error. See the "CS_CLIENTMSG" topics page in the Client-Library
** reference manual for a description of the fields.
** Returns: CS_SUCCEED
** Side Effects: None
*/
CS_RETCODE CS_PUBLIC
cserror_cb(context, errmsg)
CS_CONTEXT     *context;
CS_CLIENTMSG   *errmsg;
{
/*
** Composition of error messages.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** CS-Library message numbers are decoded the same way as Client-
** Library messages. See the comments in clientmsg_cb() for a
** description.
*/
fprintf(ERR_CH, "CS-Library error: ");
fprintf(ERR_CH, "LAYER = (%ld) ORIGIN = (%ld) ",
(long)CS_LAYER(errmsg->msgnumber), (long)CS_ORIGIN(errmsg->msgnumber));
fprintf(ERR_CH, "SEVERITY = (%ld) NUMBER = (%ld)\n",
(long)CS_SEVERITY(errmsg->msgnumber), (long)CS_NUMBER(errmsg->msgnumber));
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Message String: %s\n", errmsg->msgstring);
```

```
/*
** Operating System Errors.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** If an operating system error occurred and CS-Library was notified,
** then CS-Library forwards the error information to the application.
*/
if (errmsg->osstringlen > 0)
{
 fprintf(ERR_CH, "Operating System Error: %s\n", errmsg->osstring);
}
/*
** Handler Return Values.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** CS-Library error handlers should return CS_SUCCEED.
*/
return CS_SUCCEED;
} /* cserror_cb */
/*
** servermsg_cb() -- Callback handler for server messages. The
** server sends messages to describe errors or significant
** events. Client-Library calls this function to forward
** server messages to the client program.
** Parameters:
** context -- Pointer to the context structure that is the parent of
** the connection. The handler can retrieve context properties
** and set the CS_USERDATA property.
** connection -- Pointer to the connection on which the message was
** received. The handler can retrieve any connection property, set
** the CS_USERDATA property, and call ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN)
** on the connection. In addition, when the server sends
** extended error data with a message, the handler can retrieve
** the data. This handler ignores extended error data.
** srvmsg -- Pointer to a CS_SERVERMSG structure that contains the
** message info. See the "CS_SERVERMSG" topics page in the Client-
** Library reference manual for a description of the fields. All the
** information that the DB-Library message handler received as
** parameters is available in the CS_SERVERMSG structure.
** Returns: CS_SUCCEED
** Side Effects: None
*/
CS_RETCODE CS_PUBLIC
servermsg_cb(context, connection, srvmsg);
CS_CONTEXT     *context;
CS_CONNECTION  *connection;
CS_SERVERMSG   *srvmsg;
{
```

```
/*
** CS_SERVERMSG Fields.
** ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
** When connected to an Adaptive Server Enterprise, most of the CS_SERVERMSG
fields
** have corresponding columns in the sysmessages system table. When
** connected to an Open Server, it's up to the Open Server programmer
** to set the fields for the messages sent by the Open Server.
*/
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Server message: ");
/*
** For Adaptive Server Enterprise connections, srvmsg->number and srvmsg-
>severity come
** from the sysmessages system table, columns 'error' and 'severity',
** respectively.
*/
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Number %ld, Severity %ld, ",
long)srvmsg->msgnumber, (long)srvmsg->severity);
/*
** For Adaptive Server Enterprise connections, srvmsg->line is the line number
** in a language batch, or, if srvmsg->proclen field is > 0, the
** line number within the stored procedure named in srvmsg->proc.
** srvmsg->state is the Adaptive Server Enterprise error state, which provides
** information to Sybase Technical Support about serious Adaptive
** Server errors.
*/
fprintf(ERR_CH, "State %ld, Line %ld\n",
(long)srvmsg->state, (long)srvmsg->line);
/*
** For Adaptive Server Enterprise connections, srvmsg->srvname is the value of
** the @@servername global variable. See the Adaptive Server Enterprise
documentation
** for information on how to set or change @@servername.
*/
if (srvmsg->svrnlen > 0)
{
fprintf(ERR_CH, "Server '%s'\n", srvmsg->svrname);
}
/*
** For Adaptive Server Enterprise connections, srvmsg->proclen is > 0 if the
message
** was raised while executing a stored procedure. srvmsg->proc is the
** procedure name in this case, and srvmsg->line is the line in the
** procedure's code where the error or condition was raised.
*/
if (srvmsg->proclen > 0)
```

```
{
 fprintf(ERR_CH, " Procedure '%s'\n", srvmsg->proc);
}
/*
** Finally, for Adaptive Server Enterprise connections, srvmsg->text is the text
of the
** message from the 'description' column in sysmessages.
*/
 fprintf(ERR_CH, "Message String: %s\n", srvmsg->text);
/*
** The Client-Library message handler must return CS_SUCCEED.
** Returning any other value "kills" the connection -- Client-
** Library responds by marking the connection "dead", which makes
** it unuseable.
*/
return CS_SUCCEED;
} /* servermsg_cb() */
```

Code that opens a connection

DB-Library applications use the LOGINREC and DBPROCESS structure to open a connection to the server. Client-Library uses the CS_CONNECTION hidden structure. See “The CS_CONNECTION structure” on page 27.

Comparing call sequences

Table 5-2 compares DB-Library routines used for opening a connection with their Client-Library equivalents:

Table 5-2: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—opening a connection

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dblogin()	Allocate a LOGINREC for use in dbopen.	ct_con_alloc(context, connection)	Allocate a CS_CONNECTION structure.
DBSETLUSER(loginrec, username)	Set the username in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(connection, CS_SET, CS_USERNAME, username, buflen, NULL)	Set the user name property in the connection structure.

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
DBSETLPWD(loginrec, password)	Set the user server password in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(connection, CS_SET, CS_PASSWORD, password, buflen, NULL)	Set the user server password property in the connection structure.
DBSETLAPP(loginrec, application)	Set the application name in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(connection, CS_SET, CS_APPNAME, appname, buflen, NULL)	Set the application name property in the connection structure.
dbopen(loginrec, server)	Connect to a server (and allocate the DBPROCESS).	ct_connect(connection, server_name, snamelen)	Connect to a server (with the pre-allocated connection structure).
dbloginfree(loginrec)	Free the LOGINREC structure.	None	
language commands, RPC commands, and TDS passthrough calls	Send requests and process results using a DBPROCESS structure.	CS_COMMAND (See "Code that sends commands" on page 51)	Send requests and process results using a command structure.
dbclose(dbproc)	Close and deallocate a DBPROCESS structure.	ct_close(connection, option)	Close a server connection. *option* is normally CS_UNUSED. CS_FORCE_CLOSE is useful when closing the connection because of an error.
(none)		ct_con_drop(connection)	Deallocate a connection structure.

Client-Library enhancements

Client-Library applications can also establish connections using network-based user authentication that is provided by a network-based security mechanism such as Windows NT Lan Manager (SSPI) and Kerberos. In this case, the Client-Library application performs the following tasks instead of calling ct_con_props to set the user name and password:

- (Optional) Specifies a security mechanism for the connection by setting the CS_SEC_MECHANISM connection property. Most applications will use the default, which is defined by the Sybase security driver configuration.
- Sets the connection's CS_USERNAME property to match the user's network name.

- Sets the CS_SEC_NETWORKAUTH connection property to allow network-based authentication.

Network-based authentication requires a Sybase security driver for the network security mechanism. Not all servers support network-based authentication. For more detailed information, see the "Security Features" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.

Migrating LOGINREC code

In DB-Library, applications use the LOGINREC structure to customize a connection before opening it. In Client-Library applications, use CS_CONNECTION properties to customize a connection before opening it.

To replace DB-Library code that uses the same LOGINREC structure to open several connections, you can use ct_getloginfo and ct_setloginfo, as follows:

1 Allocate a connection structure with ct_con_alloc.

2 Customize the connection with calls to ct_con_props.

3 Open the connection with ct_connect.

4 For each connection to be opened with the same login properties:

- Call ct_getloginfo to allocate a CS_LOGINFO structure and copy the original connection's login properties into it.
- Allocate a new connection structure with ct_con_alloc.
- Call ct_setloginfo to copy login properties from the CS_LOGINFO structure to the new connection structure. After copying the properties, ct_setloginfo deallocates the CS_LOGINFO structure.
- Customize any non-login properties in the new connection with calls to ct_con_props.
- Open the new connection with ct_connect.

Example: Opening a Client-Library connection

The following code fragment, taken from the *ctfirst.c* migration sample program, illustrates opening a Client-Library connection:

```
... deleted initialization code ...
/*
```

```
** Step 1.
** Allocate a CS_CONTEXT structure and initialize Client-Libary. The
** EXIT_ON_FAIL() macro used for return code error checking is defined in
** dbtoctex.h. If the return code passed to EXIT_ON_FAIL() is not CS_SUCCEED,
** it:
- Cleans up the context structure if the pointer is not NULL.
- Exits to the operating system.
**
-- if (dbinit() == FAIL
-- exit(ERREXIT);
*/
ret = cs_ctx_alloc(CS_CURRENT_VERSION, &context);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not allocate context.");
ret = ct_init(context, CS_CURRENT_VERSION);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Client-Library initialization failed.");
/*
... deleted code that defines callback handlers ...

/*
** Step 3.
** Connect to the server named by the DSQUERY environment
** variable using the credentials defined in dbtoctex.h
**
**  3a. Allocate a CS_CONNECTION structure.
**  3b. Insert the username, password, and other login parameters
** into the connection structure.
**  3c. Call ct_connect(), passing the CS_CONNECTION as an argument.
*/
/*
** Step 3a.
** Allocate a CS_CONNECTION structure. The CS_CONNECTION replaces
** DB-Library's LOGINREC and DBPROCESS structures. The LOGINREC
** fields are connection properties in Client-Library.
**
-- login = dblogin();
-- if (login == (LOGINREC *) NULL)
-- {
--   fprintf(ERR_CH, "dblogin() failed. Exiting.\n");
--   dbexit();
--   exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/
ret = ct_con_alloc(context, &conn);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Allocate connection structure failed.");
/*
** Step 3b.
```

```
** Put the username, password, and other login information into the
** connection structure. We do this with ct_con_props() calls.
** After the connection is open, Client-Library makes these properties
** read-only.
**
** USER and PASSWORD are defined in dbtoctex.h
**
-- DBSETLUSER(login, USER);
-- DBSETLPWD(login, PASSWORD);
-- DBSETLAPP(login, "dbfirst");
*/
ret = ct_con_props(conn, CS_SET, CS_USERNAME, USER, STRLEN(USER), NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Set connection username failed.");
ret = ct_con_props(conn, CS_SET, CS_PASSWORD, PASSWORD, STRLEN(PASSWORD),NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Set connection password failed.");
ret = ct_con_props(conn, CS_SET, CS_APPNAME, "ctfirst", STRLEN("ctfirst"),
      NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Set connection application name failed.");
/*
** Step 3c.
** Call ct_connect() to open the connection. Unlike dbopen(), ct_connect()
** uses a connection structure which is already allocated.
**
-- dbproc = dbopen(login, NULL);
-- if (dbproc == (DBPROCESS *) NULL)
-- {
--   fprintf(ERR_CH, "Connect attempt failed. Exiting.\n");
--   dbexit();
--   exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/
ret = ct_connect(conn, NULL, STRLEN(NULL));
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Connection attempt failed.");
... deleted command code ...
/*
** Step 5.
** Close our connection. CS_UNUSED as the second ct_close() parameter
** requests an "orderly" close. This means that we expect the connection to
** be idle. If we had issued a command to the server, but had not
** read all the results sent by the server, then the connection would
** not be idle and this call would fail.
**
** If ct_close() were to fail here, then the code in EXIT_ON_FAIL() would
** ct_exit(CS_FORCE_EXIT) to force all connections closed before exiting.
**
-- dbclose(dbproc);
```

```
*/
ret = ct_close(conn, CS_UNUSED);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Orderly connection-close failed.");
ret = ct_con_drop(conn);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_con_drop() failed.");
/*
** Clean up Client-Library.
** ct_exit(context, CS_UNUSED) requests an "orderly" exit -- this
** call fails if we have open connections. If it fails, EXIT_ON_FAIL()
** calls ct_exit(context, CS_FORCE_EXIT) to force cleanup of Client-Library.
*/
ret = ct_exit(context, CS_UNUSED);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_exit(CS_UNUSED) failed.");
/*
** Clean up CS-Library. cs_ctx_drop() always fails if ct_init()
** succeeded on the context but ct_exit() did not (or if ct_exit()
** was not called at all).
*/
(CS_VOID) cs_ctx_drop(context);
context = (CS_CONTEXT *) NULL;
exit(NORMAL_EXIT);
}
... deleted error callback routine code ...
```

Error and message handlers

Most applications use callback routines to handle errors messages.

Client-Library provides in-line message handling as an alternative to callback message handling. In-line message handling gives an application control over when it handles messages. The ct_diag routine initializes in-line message handling at the connection level.

Client-Library and CS-Library use structures to return error and message information to message callback routines:

- The CS_CLIENTMSG structure describes Client-Library and CS-Library errors. The structure is passed to an application's Client-Library or CS-Library error handler. Most of the fields in this structure map directly to DB-Library error handler parameters.

- The CS_SERVERMSG structure describes server messages and is passed to an application's server message handler. Most of these fields map directly to DB-Library message-handler parameters.

Sequenced messages

Client-Library handles large messages using a series of calls to the callback message handler routine. A status bitmask in the message information structure indicates whether the message text is an entire message or the first, middle, or last chunk of a sequenced message. Most server messages are small enough to be handled with one invocation of the message callback. The exception is user-defined messages raised with the Transact-SQL raiserror or print commands. These can be longer than the 1024-byte text field in CS_SERVERMSG.

Unlike Client-Library, which puts a message in a fixed-length buffer DB-Library provides a pointer to the message.

Replacing server message handlers

Each DB-Library server message handler parameter maps to a field in the CS_SERVERMSG structure. In addition, CS_SERVERMSG includes four fields that do not map to DB-Library message handler parameters. These parameters represent the lengths, in bytes, of the message text, server name, and procedure name, and a bitmask indicator used for sequenced message and extended error message information.

Table 5-3: DB-Library message handler parameters vs. CS_SERVERMSG fields

DB-Library message handler parameters	Description of parameter or field	Client-Library CS_SERVERMSG structure fields
severity	The severity of the error message	severity
msgno	The identifying number of the error message	msgnumber
msgstate	The server error state associated with the server message	state
msgtxt	The text of the server message	text
(none)	The length, in bytes, of *text*	textlen
srvname	The name of the server that generated the message	svrname
(none)	The length, in bytes, of *svrname*	svrnlen

DB-Library message handler parameters	Description of parameter or field	Client-Library CS_SERVERMSG structure fields
procname	The name of the stored procedure that caused the message, if any	proc
(none)	The length, in bytes, of *proc*	proclen
line	The number of the command batch or stored procedure line, if any, that generated the message	line
(none)	A bitmask indicator of whether msgstring contains an entire message or what part of a sequenced message it contains	status
(none)	A byte string containing the SQL state value associated with the error, if any	sqlstate

Server message handlers for DB-Library applications must return 0. Server message handlers for Client-Library applications must return CS_SUCCEED. If a Client-Library server message handler returns any value other than CS_SUCCEED, Client-Library marks the connection as "dead," and it becomes unusable. A return of any code but CS_SUCCEED marks the connection dead from both the server and client message callbacks.

See the "Callbacks" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* for an example server-message callback.

Replacing DB-Library error handlers

The DB-Library error handler (installed with dberrhandle) should be replaced with a CS-Library error handler and a Client-Library client message handler (installed with cs_config and ct_callback, respectively). The CS-Library handler is called for errors occurring in CS-Library calls, and the Client-Library handler is called for errors occurring in Client-Library calls.

Both the CS-Library and Client-Library handlers take a CS_CLIENTMSG structure. Each DB-Library error-handler parameter maps to a field in the CS_CLIENTMSG structure.

In addition, CS_CLIENTMSG includes three fields that do not map to DB-Library error handler parameters. For example, CS_CLIENTMSG provides integer fields that specify the lengths, in bytes, of the message text and operating system message text. These fields allow the use of character sets that do not support null terminators.

Table 5-4 shows the correspondence between DB-Library error handler parameters and CS_CLIENTMSG fields:

Table 5-4: DB-Library error handler parameters vs. CS_CLIENTMSG fields

DB-Library error handler parameters	Description of parameter or field	Client-Library CS_CLIENTMSG structure fields
severity	The severity of the error	severity
dberr	The identifying number of the error	msgnumber
dberrstr	The printable message description string	msgstring
(none)	The length, in bytes, of msgstring	msgstringlen
oserr	The operating system-specific error number	osnumber
oserrstr	The printable operating system message description string	osstring
(none)	The length, in bytes, of osstring	osstringlen
(none)	A bitmask indicator of whether msgstring contains an entire message or what part of a sequenced message it contains	status
(none)	A byte string containing the SQL state value associated with the error, if any	sqlstate

Error handler return values

Client-Library and DB-Library require different error handler return values:

- A DB-Library error handler can return:
  - INT_EXIT – causes DB-Library to print an error message, abort the program, and return an error indication to the operating system.
  - INT_CANCEL – causes DB-Library to return FAIL from the DB-Library routine that caused the error.
  - INT_TIMEOUT – on timeout errors, causes DB-Library to cancel the server command batch that timed out; on all other errors INT_TIMEOUT is treated as INT_EXIT.
  - INT_CONTINUE – on timeout errors, causes DB-Library to wait one timeout period and call the error handler again; on all other errors, INT_CONTINUE is treated as INT_EXIT.
- A Client-Library message handler can return:

- CS_SUCCEED – causes Client-Library to continue any current processing on this connection; on timeout errors, wait one timeout period and call the error handler again. CS_SUCCEED allows the application to continue after errors. DB-Library has no equivalent to this return code.
- CS_FAIL – causes Client-Library to terminate any current processing on this connection and mark the connection as dead. The application must close and reopen the connection before using it again.

Note that error handler return values cannot directly cause Client-Library to abort the program.

The behavior of INT_CONTINUE is built into CS_SUCCEED.

In order to duplicate the behavior of INT_TIMEOUT, a Client-Library application must call ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) from the callback routine.

The error and severity codes for DB-Library errors do not map directly to Client-Library and CS-Library error and severity codes.

For more information:

- See the *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual* for information on coding a CS-Library error handler.
- See the "Callbacks" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* for information on coding a Client-Library message handler.
- See the "CS_CLIENTMSG Structure" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual* for information on Client-Library error numbers.

Code that sends commands

In Client-Library, CS_COMMAND is the control structure for sending commands to a server and processing results. Multiple command structures may be allocated from a single connection structure.

DB-Library applications can send the following types of commands:

- Language commands – define a batch of one or more SQL statements and send it to the server to be compiled and executed. See “Sending language commands” on page 52.
- Remote procedure call (RPC) commands – invoke an Adaptive Server Enterprise stored procedure or Open Server registered procedure, passing parameters in their declared datatypes. See “Sending RPC commands” on page 54.
- TDS passthrough calls – used by Open Server gateways, read and write raw TDS packets. See “TDS passthrough” on page 59.

There are other Client-Library command types that have no DB-Library equivalents. Chapter 5, “Choosing Command Types,” in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Programmers Guide* summarizes the Client-Library command types.

Sending language commands

A language command defines a batch of one or more SQL statements and sends it to the server to be compiled and executed.

Table 5-5 compares the DB-Library routines used for sending language commands with their Client-Library equivalents:

Table 5-5: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—sending language commands

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
(none)	(none)	ct_cmd_alloc(connection, cmd_pointer)	Allocate a CS_COMMAND structure.
dbfcmd(dbproc, string, args...)	Format text and add to the DBPROCESS command buffer. There is a 1k buffer limit for DB-Library.	sprintf(cmd_string, control_string, args...)	Format text and initialize the language command string using sprintf, strcpy, or other system calls.
dbcmd(dbproc, string)	Add text to the DBPROCESS command buffer.	ct_command(cmd, CS_LANG_CMD, cmd_string, string_len, CS_MORE)	Initiate a language command using *cmd_string*, with more command text to follow.
(none)		ct_command(cmd, CS_LANG_CMD, cmd_string, string_len, CS_END)	Add *cmd_string* as the final piece of command text for this command.

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbsqlexec(dbproc)	Send a command batch to the server for execution.	ct_send(cmd)	Send a command batch to the server for execution.

Client-Library enhancements

Client-Library offers the following enhancements for language commands:

- Language commands can contain host language parameters (identified by undeclared variables such as "@param" in the command text). Between the last ct_command call and the ct_send call, the application specifies a value for each host language parameter by calling ct_param or ct_setparam.
- In Client-Library, language commands are resendable. Immediately after processing the results of the previous execution, the application can call ct_send to resend the same command. The definition of the language command and its parameters remains associated with the command structure until the application calls ct_command, ct_cursor, ct_dynamic, or ct_sendpassthru to initiate a new command on the same command structure.

Example: Sending a Client-Library language command

The following code fragment illustrates sending a Client-Library language command. This fragment is from the *ex01ct.c* migration sample program:

```
CS_CONNECTION *conn;
CS_COMMAND *cmd;

... connection has been opened ...
/*
** Allocate a command structure.
*/
ret = ct_cmd_alloc(conn, &cmd);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not allocate command structure.");  /*
-- dbcmd(dbproc, "select name, type, id, crdate from sysobjects");
-- dbcmd(dbproc, " where type = 'S' ");
-- dbcmd(dbproc, "select name, type, id, crdate from sysobjects");
-- dbcmd(dbproc, " where type = 'P' ");
*/

/*
** Build up a language command. ct_command() constructs language,
```

```
** RPC, and some other server commands.
**
** Note that the application manages the language buffer: You
** must format the language string with stdlib calls before
** passing it to ct_command().
*/
strcpy(sql_string, "select name, type, id, crdate from sysobjects");
strcat(sql_string, " where type = 'S' ");
strcat(sql_string, "select name, type, id, crdate from sysobjects");
strcat(sql_string, " where type = 'P' ");
ret = ct_command(cmd, CS_LANG_CMD, (CS_VOID *) sql_string,
                 CS_NULLTERM,CS_UNUSED);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Init language command failed.");  /*
--  * Send the commands to Adaptive Server Enterprise and start execution. *
-- dbsqlexec(dbproc);
*/
/*
** Send the command. Unlike dbsqlexec(), ct_send() returns as
** soon as the command has been sent. It does not wait for
** the results from the first statement to arrive.
*/
ret = ct_send(cmd);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Send language command failed.");
... deleted results processing code ...
```

Sending RPC commands

An RPC command invokes an Adaptive Server Enterprise stored procedure or an Open Server registered procedure, passing parameters in their declared datatypes.

Table 5-6 compares the Client-Library and DB-Library call sequences to define and send an RPC command:

Table 5-6: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—sending RPC commands

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
(none)	(none)	ct_cmd_alloc(connection, cmd_pointer)	Allocate a CS_COMMAND structure.

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbrpcinit(dbproc, rpc_name, option)	Initialize an RPC. *option* can be DBRPCRECOMPILE or 0.	ct_command(cmd, CS_RPC_CMD, rpc_name, buflen, option)	Initiate an RPC command. *option* can be CS_RECOMPILE, CS_NO_RECOMPILE, or CS_UNUSED. A value of 0 in the DB-Library program maps to CS_UNUSED or CS_NO_RECOMPILE.
dbrpcparam(dbproc, paramname, status, type, maxlen, datalen, data)	Add a parameter to an RPC.	ct_param or ct_setparam(cmd, datafmt, data, datalen, indicator)	Define an RPC parameter.
dbrpcsend(dbproc)	Send an RPC call to the server for execution.	ct_send(cmd)	Send a command to the server for execution.

The use of ct_param for RPC commands is very similar to the use of dbrpcparam. Most of dbrpcparam's parameters map to fields in the CS_DATAFMT structure that is passed as ct_param's *datafmt* parameter.

- dbrpcparam's *paramname*, *status*, *type*, and *maxlen* parameters map to fields in the CS_DATAFMT structure taken as ct_param's *datafmt* parameter.
- A dbrpcparam call specifies a null value by passing *datalen* as 0. A ct_param call specifies a null value by passing *indicator* as -1.

Client-Library enhancements

Unlike DB-Library, Client-Library allows applications to resend RPC commands. The application can resend the RPC command simply by calling ct_send after processing the results of the previous execution. The definition of the RPC command and its parameters remains associated with the command structure until the application calls ct_command, ct_cursor, ct_dynamic, or ct_sendpassthru to initiate a new command on the same command structure.

Example: sending an RPC command

The following code fragment illustrates sending an RPC command with Client-Library. The fragment invokes an Adaptive Server Enterprise stored procedure rpctest:

```
create procedure rpctest
         (@param1 int out,
          @param2 int out,
          @param3 int out,
          @param4 int)
as
     begin
         select "rpctest is running."
         select @param1 = 11
         select @param2 = 22
         select @param3 = 33
         select @param1
         return 123
     end
```

The following code invokes rpctest from a Client-Library client. This fragment is from the *ex08ct.c* migration sample program.

```
  CS_CONNECTION *conn;
  CS_COMMAND *cmd;

  ... connection has been opened ...

  /*
  ** Allocate a command structure.
  */
  ret = ct_cmd_alloc(conn, &cmd);
  EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not allocate command structure.");  /*
  -- * Make the rpc. *
  -- if (dbrpcinit(dbproc, "rpctest", (DBSMALLINT)0) == FAIL)
  -- {
  --   printf("dbrpcinit failed.\n");
  --   dbexit();
  --   exit(ERREXIT);
  -- }
  */  /*
  ** Initiate an RPC command. In Client-Library ct_command is used for
  ** language commands (dbsqlexec or dbsqlsend commands in DB-Library),
  ** RPC commands (dbrpcinit), and text/image "send-data" commands
  ** (dbwritetext).
  */

  ret = ct_command(cmd, CS_RPC_CMD, "rpctest", CS_NULLTERM, CS_UNUSED);
  EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "Could not initiate RPC command.");  /*
  ** Pass a value for each RPC parameter with ct_param. In this case,
  ** the required RPC parameters are the parameters in the definition of
  ** the rpctest stored procedure.
```

```
**
** The parameter's name, datatype, and status (input-only or output)
** are passed within a CS_DATAFMT structure.
*/  /*
-- if (dbrpcparam
--        (dbproc, "@param1", (BYTE)DBRPCRETURN,
--         SYBINT4, -1, -1, &param1)
--    == FAIL)
-- {
--    printf("dbrpcparam failed.\n");
--    dbexit();
--    exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/  /*
** @param1 is integer (CS_INT) and is a return parameter.
** The datafmt.status field must be set to indicate whether
** each parameter is 'for output' (CS_RETURN) or not
** (CS_INPUTVALUE)
*/  datafmt.datatype = CS_INT_TYPE;
datafmt.maxlength = CS_UNUSED;
datafmt.status = CS_RETURN;
strcpy(datafmt.name, "@param1");
datafmt.namelen = strlen(datafmt.name);  ret = ct_param(cmd, &datafmt,
(CS_VOID *) (paramvals+1),
                CS_UNUSED, 0);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_param() for @param1 failed.");  /*
-- if (dbrpcparam(dbproc, "@param2", (BYTE)0, SYBINT4,
--                 -1, -1, &param2)
--     == FAIL)
-- {
--    printf("dbrpcparam failed.\n");
--    dbexit();
--    exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/  /*
** @param2 is integer (CS_INT) and is not a return parameter.
*/
datafmt.datatype = CS_INT_TYPE;
datafmt.maxlength = CS_UNUSED;
datafmt.status = CS_INPUTVALUE;
strcpy(datafmt.name, "@param2");
datafmt.namelen = strlen(datafmt.name);  ret = ct_param(cmd, &datafmt,
(CS_VOID *) (paramvals+2),
                CS_UNUSED, 0);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_param() for @param2 failed.");  /*
-- if (dbrpcparam
```

```
--        (dbproc, "@param3", (BYTE)DBRPCRETURN, SYBINT4,
--         -1, -1, &param3)
--    == FAIL)
-- {
--   printf("dbrpcparam failed.\n");
--   dbexit();
--   exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/  /*
** @param3 is integer (CS_INT) and is a return parameter.
*/

datafmt.datatype = CS_INT_TYPE;
datafmt.maxlength = CS_UNUSED;
datafmt.status = CS_RETURN;
strcpy(datafmt.name, "@param3");
datafmt.namelen = strlen(datafmt.name);  ret = ct_param(cmd, &datafmt,
(CS_VOID *) (paramvals+3),
               CS_UNUSED, 0);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_param() for @param3 failed.");  /*
-- if (dbrpcparam(dbproc, "@param4", (BYTE)0, SYBINT4,
--                -1, -1, &param4)
--    == FAIL)
-- {
--   printf("dbrpcparam failed.\n");
--   dbexit();
--   exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/  /*
** @param4 is integer (CS_INT) and is not a return parameter.
*/
datafmt.datatype = CS_INT_TYPE;
datafmt.maxlength = CS_UNUSED;
datafmt.status = CS_INPUTVALUE;
strcpy(datafmt.name, "@param4");
datafmt.namelen = strlen(datafmt.name);  ret = ct_param(cmd, &datafmt,
(CS_VOID *) (paramvals+4),
               CS_UNUSED, 0);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_param() for @param4 failed.");  /*
-- if (dbrpcsend(dbproc) == FAIL)
-- {
--   printf("dbrpcsend failed.\n");
--   dbexit();
--   exit(ERREXIT);
-- }
*/  /*
```

```
** Send the command to the server. The ct_send routine sends
** any kind of command, not just RPC commands.
*/
ret = ct_send(cmd);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_send() failed.");

... deleted results processing code ...
```

TDS passthrough

Tabular Data Stream (TDS) transfer routines are useful in gateway applications. The DB-Library routines, dbrecvpassthru and dbsendpassthru, map directly to the Client-Library routines ct_recvpassthru and ct_sendpassthru. The Client-Library routines use a CS_COMMAND structure while the DB-Library routines use a DBPROCESS structure.

Code that processes results

This section describes how DB-Library results processing logic maps to Client-Library results processing logic.

Program structure for results processing

Table 5-7 shows the loop structure for processing the types of results that might be seen in a DB-Library program. Table 5-8 on page 60 shows the equivalent Client-Library program logic.

Table 5-7: DB-Library results loop structure

Loop control	`while ((results_ret = dbresults(dbproc)) != NO_MORE_RESULTS)`
	`{`
	`  if (results_ret == SUCCEED)`
	`  {`

Retrieve regular and compute rows	*Bind regular rows.*
	Bind compute rows.
	while (dbnextrow(dbproc)
	!= NO_MORE_ROWS)
	{
	Retrieve regular and compute rows.
	} /* while */

Retrieve return parameter values	if (dbnumrets(dbproc) > 0)
	{
	Retrieve output parameter values.
	}

Retrieve return status values	if (dbhasretstatus(dbproc))
	{
	Retrieve stored procedure return status.
	}

(optional) Get statistics	if (DBROWS(dbproc) != -1)
	{
	Find out number of rows affected.
	}

Command error checking (server-side or client-side)	} /* if results_ret == SUCCEED */
	
	else if (results_ret == FAIL)
	{
	printf("Command failed");
	}
	} /* while */

Table 5-8 shows the results-loop structure for a typical Client-Library program:

Table 5-8: Client-Library results loop structure

Loop control	while ((results_ret = ct_results(cmd, &result_type))
	== CS_SUCCEED)
	{
	switch(result_type)
	{

Retrieve regular and compute rows	case CS_ROW_RESULT: *Bind regular rows.* *Fetch regular rows.* break; case CS_COMPUTE_RESULT: *Bind compute rows.* *Fetch compute rows.* break;

Retrieve return parameter values	`case CS_PARAM_RESULT:`
	`  *Bind output parameter values.*`
	`  *Fetch output parameter values.*`
	`break;`

Retrieve return status values	`case CS_STATUS_RESULT:`
	`  *Bind stored procedure return status.*`
	`  *Fetch stored procedure return status.*`
	`break;`

(optional) Get statistics	`case CS_CMD_DONE:`
	`  *Find out number of rows affected.*`
	`break;`

Command error checking (server-side)	`case CS_CMD_FAIL:`
	`  printf("Command failed on server.")`
	`break;`
	
	`case CS_CMD_SUCCEED:`
	`break;`

Command error checking (client-side)	`default: /* case */`
	`  printf("Unexpected result type");`
	`break;`
	
	`  } /* end switch */`
	`} /* end while */`
	`if (results_ret != CS_END_RESULTS`
	`  && results_ret != CS_CANCELED)`
	`  printf("ERROR: ct_results failed!");`

Comparing *dbresults* and *ct_results* return codes

DB-Library's dbresults can return SUCCEED, FAIL, or NO_MORE_RESULTS:

- SUCCEED indicates that a command executed successfully and that there may be data for the application to retrieve.
- FAIL usually indicates that the command failed on the server, but it can also indicate a network or internal DB-Library error. Further, when a command fails on the server, dbresults returns FAIL, but data from subsequent commands may still be available.
- NO_MORE_RESULTS indicates that no more results are available for processing. A typical application calls dbresults in a loop until it returns NO_MORE_RESULTS. Within the loop, the application checks for dbresults return codes of SUCCEED or FAIL.

In Client-Library, a synchronous-mode ct_results call can return CS_SUCCEED, CS_FAIL, CS_CANCELED, or CS_END_RESULTS. (For an asynchronous call, the completion status will be one of these values.)

- CS_SUCCEED indicates that the ct_results routine succeeded. It indicates nothing about the results of the command.
- CS_FAIL indicates that the ct_results routine failed. It always indicates either a serious network or client-side error. No result data is available after ct_results returns CS_FAIL.
- CS_END_RESULTS is identical in meaning to dbresults' NO_MORE_RESULTS.
- CS_CANCELED means that results were canceled with ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) or ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ALL).

ct_results indicates server-side error or success by means of its *result_type* output parameter:

- A result type of CS_CMD_FAIL indicates that a command failed on the server. DB-Library indicates this by returning FAIL from dbsqlexec, dbsqlok, or dbresults (whichever is active when the server reports the error).
- A result type of CS_CMD_SUCCEED indicates that a data-modification (create, update, insert, and so forth) or an exec command executed successfully. For example, after a successful delete language command, the application receives a *result_type* value of CS_CMD_SUCCEED.

Handling command-processing errors

The following examples demonstrate how command-processing errors are handled differently by DB-Library and Client-Library:

- The application sends a language command that contains a syntax error:

  In DB-Library, dbsqlexec or dbsqlok (whichever was called) invokes the application's server message handler to forward the error reported by the server. dbsqlexec or dbsqlok returns FAIL. No data is returned, and a call to dbresults returns NO_MORE_RESULTS.

  In Client-Library, ct_results forwards the error reported by the server by calling the application's server message handler. ct_results returns CS_SUCCEED, but with *result_type* set to CS_CMD_FAIL. The application must process the rest of the results with ct_results or cancel them with ct_cancel.

- The second statement in a language batch of four statements selects an object, but the user lacks select permission for the object:

  In DB-Library, dbresults forwards the permissions violation reported by the server by calling the application's server message handler. dbresults returns FAIL. Results from the rest of the commands in the batch are available, and the application must retrieve them with dbresults or cancel them with dbcancel.

  In Client-Library, ct_results forwards the permissions violation reported by the server by calling the application's server message handler. ct_results returns CS_SUCCEED, but with *result_type* set to CS_CMD_FAIL. The application must process the rest of the results with ct_results or cancel them with ct_cancel.

Comparing *ct_results' result_type* to DB-Library program logic

In Client-Library, ct_results takes a pointer argument to a *result_type* indicator. In addition to indicating command status (CS_CMD_SUCCEED and CS_CMD_FAIL), *result_type* indicates whether results are available and what type of results they represent.

Table 5-9 lists the possible values of *result_type* and compares them to the equivalent DB-Library program logic. See the ct_results reference page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*:

Table 5-9: ct_results' result_type parameter vs. DB-Library program logic

Client-Library *result_type*	Indicates	DB-Library program logic
CS_CMD_DONE	The results of a logical command have been completely processed.	None. The receipt of CS_CMD_DONE by the Client-Library program is equivalent to the end of one iteration of the DB-Library dbresults loop.
CS_CMD_FAIL	The server encountered an error while executing a command.	Active routine (dbsqlexec, dbsqlok, or dbresults) returns FAIL.
CS_CMD_SUCCEED	The success of a command that returns no data, such as a language command containing a Transact-SQL insert statement.	dbresults returns SUCCEED. DBCMDROW returns FAIL to indicate that the command could not return rows.

Client-Library *result_type*	Indicates	DB-Library program logic
CS_COMPUTE_RESULT	Compute row results.	Calls DBROWS to determine if rows are returned. There is no equivalent call or macro for DBROWS in Client-Library. Calls dbnumcompute to determine if compute rows will be returned. In the dbnextrow loop, dbnextrow returns > 0 when a compute row is retrieved.
CS_PARAM_RESULT	Return parameter results.	After dbnextrow returns NO_MORE_ROWS, checks whether dbnumrets returns > 0.
CS_ROW_RESULT	Regular row results.	DBCMDROW returns TRUE if the current command can return rows. dbnextrow returns REG_ROW after each regular row is retrieved.
CS_STATUS_RESULT	Stored procedure return status results.	After dbnextrow returns NO_MORE_ROWS, checks if dbhasretstat returns TRUE.
CS_CURSOR_RESULT	Cursor row results.	None. DB-Library does not support server-based cursors.
CS_COMPUTEFMT_RESULT	• Compute row format information. • Format results are seen only when the CS_EXPOSE_FORMATS property is enabled.	None.
CS_ROWFMT_RESULT	• Regular row format information. • Format results are seen only when the CS_EXPOSE_FORMATS property is enabled.	None.
CS_MSG_RESULT	Arrival of a Client-Library message result set.	None. DB-Library does not support message commands and results.
CS_DESCRIBE_RESULT	Dynamic SQL descriptive information.	None. DB-Library does not support dynamic SQL.

Retrieving data values

Client-Library applications retrieve data using a bind/fetch model that is very similar to DB-Library's dbbind/dbnextrow model. The main difference between the two is that in Client-Library, more types of result data are fetchable. Data values for all the result following types can be retrieved using ct_bind and ct_fetch:

- Regular rows (also fetchable in DB-Library)
- Compute rows (also fetchable in DB-Library)
- Output parameter values
- Stored procedure return status values

Note In DB-Library, retrieval of output parameter values and return status values is optional. A Client-Library application must retrieve or cancel all fetchable results sent by the server, including output parameter values and return status values.

ct_bind versus *dbbind*

DB-Library provides four similar bind routines:

- dbbind – binds regular row columns
- dbbind_ps (version 10.0 and later) – same as dbbind but provides precision and scale support for decimal and numeric datatypes
- dbaltbind – binds compute row columns
- dbaltbind_ps (version 10.0 and later) – same as dbaltbind_ps but provides precision and scale support for decimal and numeric datatypes

If you understand how dbbind_ps usage maps to ct_bind usage, you will be able to convert any other DB-Library bind routine call to an equivalent ct_bind call. dbbind_ps is an enhancement of dbbind. It takes as an additional parameter a DBTYPEINFO structure to convey precision and scale information about numeric and decimal datatypes. For datatypes other than numeric and decimal, the additional parameter is ignored, and dbbind_ps is equivalent to dbbind.

Table 5-10 compares dbbind_ps parameters to ct_bind parameters:

Table 5-10: dbbind_ps parameters vs. ct_bind parameters

dbbind_ps parameter	Parameter description	ct_bind parameter	Parameter description
dbproc	A pointer to the DBPROCESS structure for this connection.	*cmd*	A pointer to the CS_COMMAND structure.
column	An integer representing the number of the column to bind.	*item*	An integer representing the number of the column to bind.
		datafmt	A pointer to the CS_DATAFMT structure that describes the destination variable.
vartype	A symbolic value corresponding to the datatype of the program variable that will receive the copy of the data from the DBPROCESS.	*datafmt→datatype*	*datatype* is a symbol (CS_xxx_TYPE) representing the datatype of the destination variable.
		datafmt→format	*format* is a symbol describing the destination format of character or binary data.
varlen	The length of the program variable in bytes.	*datafmt→maxlength*	The length of the *buffer* destination variable in bytes.
typeinfo→precision *typeinfo→scale*	*typeinfo* is a pointer to a DBTYPEINFO structure, which contains information about the precision and scale of decimal or numeric data. *typeinfo* of NULL is equivalent to calling dbbind.	*datafmt→precision* *datafmt→scale*	The precision and scale to be used for the destination variable. If the source data is the same type as the destination, then scale and precision can be set to CS_SRC_VALUE to pick up the value from the source data.
(none)		*datafmt→count*	The number of rows to copy to program variables per ct_fetch call. (Set to 1 if not binding to arrays.)
varaddr	The address of the program variable to which the data is to be copied.	*buffer*	The address of an array of *datafmt→count* variables, each of which is of size *datafmt→maxlength*.

dbbind_ps parameter	Parameter description	ct_bind parameter	Parameter description
(none)		*copied*	The address of an array of *datafmt→count* integer variables, to be filled at fetch time with the lengths of the copied data (optional).
(none—the routines dbnullbind and dbanullbind bind indicator variables)		*indicator*	The address of an array of *datafmt→count* CS_SMALLINT variables, to be filled at fetch time to indicate certain conditions about the fetched data.

The mapping of DB-Library *vartype* values to Client-Library CS_DATAFMT datatype and *format* values is straightforward for all of the fixed-length datatypes.

For character and binary types, the mapping is shown in Table 5-11:

Table 5-11: DB-Library vartype vs. CS_DATAFMT datatype and format fields

Program variable type	DB-Library *vartype*	CS_DATAFMT→*datatype*	CS_DATAFMT→*format*
DBCHAR	CHARBIND	CS_CHAR_TYPE	CS_FMT_PADBLANK
DBCHAR	STRINGBIND	CS_CHAR_TYPE	CS_FMT_NULLTERM
DBCHAR	NTBSTRINGBIND	CS_CHAR_TYPE	CS_FMT_NULLTERM **Note** Client-Library does not trim trailing blanks.
DBVARYCHAR	VARYCHARBIND	CS_VARCHAR_TYPE	CS_FMT_UNUSED
DBBINARY	BINARYBIND	CS_BINARY_TYPE	CS_FMT_PADNULL
DBVARYBIN	VARYBINBIND	CS_VARBINARY_TYPE	CS_FMT_UNUSED

With dbbind, passing NTBSTRINGBIND for *vartype* causes DB-Library to trim trailing blanks from the destination string. Client-Library lacks a format option to strip trailing blanks.

For Adaptive Server Enterprise column data, only values that originate as a fixed-length char column will have trailing blanks to begin with, because Adaptive Server Enterprise trims trailing blanks from varchar columns on entry.

If a DB-Library application relies on NTBSTRINGBIND behavior, the Client-Library version of the application must trim any trailing blanks itself.

ct_get_data versus *dbdata*

Client-Library offers no direct equivalents for DB-Library's dbdata or for the similar routines dbadata, dbretdata, and dbretstatus. All of these routines return a pointer to a buffer that contains a data value.

Client-Library does allow applications to retrieve data values with ct_get_data as an alternative to binding. Applications typically use ct_get_data to retrieve large text or image columns, but it can be used on data of any type.

ct_get_data copies all or part of a data value into a caller-supplied buffer. A call to ct_get_data can replace a call to dbdata, dbadata, dbretdata, or dbretstatus. However, ct_get_data has the following restrictions:

- ct_get_data requires that the application pre-allocate a buffer for the data.
- An application can only use ct_get_data on result items past the last item that was bound with ct_bind. For example, if result item numbers 1, 3, and 4 are bound, then it is an error to call ct_get_data for item numbers 1 through 4.
- With dbretdata and dbretstatus, the application did not have to fetch parameter values or return status values. With Client-Library, ct_fetch must be called before return parameter values or return status values can be retrieved with ct_get_data.
- For each call to ct_fetch that returns CS_SUCCEED, the application can only retrieve a data item with ct_get_data once.

The following code fragment illustrates a ct_get_data call that retrieves a CS_INT data item:

```
CS_INT status;
... after ct_fetch() has returned CS_SUCCEED ...
ret = ct_get_data(cmd, 1, (CS_VOID *)status,
                  CS_SIZEOF(CS_INT), (CS_INT *) NULL);
if (ret != CS_END_ITEM && ret != CS_END_DATA)
{
   printf("Error: ct_get_data failed.\n");
}
else
{
   printf("Status is %ld.\n", (long) status);
}
```

As with dbdata, data retrieved with ct_get_data must be converted if the value is not already expressed in the desired datatype. A Client-Library application can call the CS-Library routine cs_convert to convert data.

Getting descriptions of result data

Applications need to determine the number of items in a result set and the format of each item before they can bind items and fetch rows.

Applications that process the results of known queries have this information already, but applications that process the results of ad hoc queries do not.

To handle the results of an ad hoc query, the application must:

- Determine the number of result columns.
- Determine the name, datatype, length, and so forth of each column.

Obtaining the number of items in a result set

In DB-Library, an application calls different routines to obtain the number of items in a result set, depending on the type of results being retrieved.

In Client-Library, whenever the ct_results *result_type* parameter indicates fetchable data, the application can retrieve the number of data items by calling ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA).

Table 5-12 lists DB-Library routines that ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA) replaces:

Table 5-12: DB-Library routines that convert to ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA)

Routine	Description
dbnumalts	Returns the number of columns in a compute row
dbnumcols	Determines the number of regular columns for the current set of results
dbnumrets	Determines the number of return parameter values generated by a stored procedure

Obtaining Format Descriptions for Individual Items

A DB-Library application calls several routines to get a description of a data item.

A Client-Library application calls ct_describe once to initialize a CS_DATAFMT structure that completely describes any data value.

Table 5-13 lists DB-Library routines that ct_describe replaces:

Table 5-13: DB-Library data description routines vs. CS_DATAFMT fields

DB-Library routine	Value returned	CS_DATAFMT field (set by ct_describe)
dbaltlen	The maximum length of data for a particular compute column	maxlength
dbcollen	The maximum length of data for a particular regular result column	maxlength
dbretlen	The length of a stored procedure return parameter value	maxlength
dbalttype	The datatype of a compute column	datatype
dbcoltype	The datatype of a regular result column	datatype
dbrettype	The datatype of a stored procedure return parameter value	datatype
dbaltutype	The user-defined datatype for a compute column	usertype
dbcolutype	The user-defined datatype for a regular result column	usertype
dbcolname	The name of a regular result column	name
dbretname	The name of a stored procedure parameter for a particular return parameter value	name
dbdatlen	The actual length of a regular result column value	None. This information is returned using ct_bind's *copied* parameter or ct_get_data's *outlen* parameter.
dbadlen	The actual length of a compute column value	
dbretlen	The actual length of a return parameter value	

Obtaining Results Statistics

DB-Library provides routines, such as DBCURCMD and DBCOUNT, that allow applications to get results statistics.

Most of these DB-Library routines map directly to the Client-Library routine ct_res_info.

Obtaining the Command Number (DBCURCMD)

DB-Library's DBCURCMD returns the number of the current logical command.

In Client-Library, ct_res_info(CS_CMD_NUMBER) returns the number of the current logical command.

The following Client-Library code fragment demonstrates the use of ct_res_info to get the current command number:

```
CS_INT cur_cmdnum;
...
ret = ct_res_info(cmd, CS_CMD_NUMBER, &cur_cmdnum,
                  CS_UNUSED, NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret,
             "ct_res_info(CMD_NUMBER) failed.");
```

Obtaining the Number of Rows Affected

DB-Library's DBCOUNT returns the number of rows affected by the current server command. DBCOUNT is called in the dbresults loop, after all rows are retrieved (if any).

In Client-Library, ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) returns the number of rows affected by the current server command. As with DBCOUNT, the ct_res_info gives a row count of -1 when the command is one that never affects rows.

The following fragment demonstrates the use of ct_res_info to get a row count. This fragment executes in the ct_results loop, under the case where *result_type* is CS_CMD_DONE:

```
CS_INT rowcount;
...
ret = ct_res_info(cmd, CS_ROW_COUNT, (CS_VOID *)&rowcount,
                  CS_UNUSED, NULL);
EXIT_ON_FAIL(context, ret, "ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) failed.");
if (rowcount != -1)
  printf("(%ld rows affected)\n", rowcount);
```

DBCOUNT and ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) are nearly equivalent, both returning the number of rows affected by the current command. There is one important difference in behavior when the current command is one that executes a stored procedure:

- DBCOUNT returns the number of rows affected by the last select statement executed by the stored procedure.

  For example, if the last two statements executed by the procedure are select and update statements, DBCOUNT returns the number of rows affected by the select, not by the update.

- ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) returns the number of rows affected by the last statement that could affect rows executed by the stored procedure.

For example, if the last two statements executed by the procedure are a select statement and an update statement, ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) returns the number of rows affected by the update.

If your DB-Library application depends logically on DBCOUNT's behavior after executing a stored procedure, then you must change the program logic when converting the application to Client-Library.

Obtaining the number of the current row

DB-Library's DBCURROW macro returns the current row of a regular row result set. An application can call DBCURROW to get an intermediate row count while processing rows.

Client-Library has no routine to replace calls to DBCURROW. However, you can add application code that increments a counter for each fetched row. See the entry for DBCURROW in Table A-1 on page 97.

Canceling results

DB-Library programs cancel queries and discard results with dbcanquery and dbcancel.

In Client-Library, ct_cancel takes a *type* parameter that allows three different types of cancel operations.

Table 5-14 compares DB-Library and Client-Library cancel operations.

Table 5-14: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—canceling results

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbcancel(dbproc)	Cancel the current command batch and discard any results generated by the command batch.	ct_cancel(connection, cmd, CS_CANCEL_ALL) *or* ct_cancel(connection, cmd, CS_CANCEL_ATTN)	Cancel the current command and discard any results generated by the command. Cancel the current command and discard any results when the application next reads from the server (used inside callback functions).

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbcanquery(dbproc)	Discard any rows pending from the most recently executed query. While dbcancel cancels all commands on a given dbproc, dbcanquery cancel only the one being processed.	ct_cancel(connection, cmd, CS_CANCEL_CURRENT)	Discard the current result set.

There is one important difference between the scope of dbcancel and ct_cancel:

- dbcancel affects the current command batch on a single DBPROCESS.
- ct_cancel (CS_CANCEL_ALL or CS_CANCEL_ATTN) can be invoked at the command or connection level. If it is used at the connection level, the cancel operation applies to all command structures within that connection.

CS_CANCEL_ATTN

Client-Library must read from the result stream in order to discard results, and it is not always safe to read from the result stream. CS_CANCEL_ATTN causes Client-Library to wait until the application attempts to read from the server before discarding the results.

Use CS_CANCEL_ATTN from within callbacks or interrupt handlers. In an asynchronous-mode application, use CS_CANCEL_ATTN when completion of an asynchronous call is pending.

CS_CANCEL_ALL

Use CS_CANCEL_ALL in all main-line code. In an asynchronous-mode application, do not use CS_CANCEL_ALL when completion of an asynchronous call is pending.

CS_CANCEL_CURRENT

CS_CANCEL_CURRENT maps directly to dbcanquery. CS_CANCEL_CURRENT is equivalent to calling ct_fetch until it returns CS_END_DATA.

CS_CANCEL_CURRENT will:

- Discard the current result set
- Clear all bindings between the result items and program variables
- Leave the next result set (if any) available, and leave the current command unaffected

Note Using CS_CANCEL_ALL or CS_CANCEL_ATTN will cause a connection's open cursors to enter an undefined state. It is preferable to close a cursor rather than cancel a cursor open command. CS_CANCEL_CURRENT is safe to use on a connection with open cursors.

CHAPTER 6

Advanced Topics

This chapter contains information on more advanced Client-Library features.

This chapter covers the following topics:

Client-Library's array binding

Array binding is the process of binding a result column to an array of program variables. At fetch time, multiple rows' worth of the column values are copied to the array of variables with a single ct_fetch call.

Using Array Binding

An application indicates array binding when it calls ct_bind, by setting the *count* field of the CS_DATAFMT structure parameter to a value greater than 1.

The *count* must be the same for all columns in a result set. (Exception: *count* values of 0 and 1 are considered to be equivalent. Both of these values cause ct_fetch to fetch a single row.)

Array binding is only practical for regular row and cursor row result sets, because only these types of result sets can have multiple rows.

Array Binding Example

The *ex04ct.c* migration sample program illustrates array binding. *ex04ct.c* is DB-Library's *example4.c* converted to Client-Library. *ex04ct.c* illustrates conversion of DB-Library row buffering code to Client-Library array binding code. *ex04ct.c* actually calls routines in the *ctrowbuf.c* migration sample to perform array binding. *ctrowbuf.c* is a simple array binding utility library. The examples are located in the following directory:

- *$SYBASE/$SYBASE_OCS/sample/dblibrary* on UNIX
- *%SYBASE%\%SYBASE_OCS%\sample\dblib* on Microsoft Windows

See the *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for your platform.

Client-Library cursors

An application can use Client-Library cursors to replace the following types of DB-Library functionality:

- DB-Library cursors
- DB-Library browse mode

Comparing DB-Library and Client-Library cursors

DB-Library supports client-side cursors, while Client-Library supports server-side cursors:

- A client-side cursor does not correspond to an Adaptive Server Enterprise cursor. Instead, DB-Library buffers rows internally and performs all necessary keyset management, row positioning, and concurrency control to manage the cursor.
- A server-side cursor, sometimes called a "native" cursor, is an actual Adaptive Server Enterprise cursor. Client-Library provides an interface that allows applications to declare, open, and manipulate a server-side cursor, but Adaptive Server Enterprise actually manages the cursor.

Table 6-1 outlines some key differences between DB-Library and Client-Library cursors:

Table 6-1: Differences between DB-Library cursors and Client-Library cursors

DB-Library cursors	Client-Library cursors
Cursor row position is defined by the client.	Cursor row position is defined by the server.
Can define optimistic concurrency control.	Cannot define optimistic concurrency control.
Can fetch backwards (if *scrollopt* is CUR_KEYSET or CUR_DYNAMIC in the call to dbcursoropen).	With scrollable cursors, it is possible to fetch data in any of these fetch orientations: • ABSOLUTE • RELATIVE • FIRST • LAST • PREVIOUS
Memory requirements depend on the size of the fetch buffer specified during dbcursoropen.	Memory requirements depend on the cursor-rows setting and whether the application sends new commands on the connection while the cursor is open.
You cannot access an Open Server application unless the application installs the required DB-Library stored procedures.	You can access an Open Server application that is coded to support cursors.
Slower performance.	Faster performance.
Multiple cursors per DBPROCESS possible.	Multiple cursors per CS_CONNECTION possible. Only one cursor per CS_COMMAND structure.

Rules for Processing Cursor Results

In general, when a Client-Library application sends a command to the server, it cannot send another command on the same connection until ct_results returns CS_END_RESULTS, CS_CANCELED, or CS_FAIL.

An exception to this rule occurs when ct_results returns cursor results. In this case, the application can:

- Send a cursor command on the same command structure that is processing the cursor results. Applications commonly use this technique to perform cursor updates and deletes.

- Send an unrelated command on any other command structure.

Comparing Cursor Routines

Table 6-2 compares DB-Library cursor routines to Client-Library cursor routines. See:

- Chapter 7, "Using Client-Library Cursors," in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Programmers Guide*.
- Appendix A, "Cursors," in the *Open Client DB-Library/C Reference Manual*.

Table 6-2: DB-Library vs. Client-Library cursor commands

DB-Library equivalent	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbcursoropen(dbproc, stmt, scrollopt, concuropt, nrows, pstatus)	Open a cursor, specify the SQL statement that defines the cursor, the scroll option, the concurrency option, the number of rows in the fetch buffer, and a pointer to the array of row status indicators.	ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_DECLARE, name, namelen, text, textlen, option)	Initiate a command to declare the cursor, specifying the SQL text that is the body of the cursor. *option* is CS_UNUSED or a bitwise OR of these values: • CS_MORE • CS_END • CS_FOR_UPDATE • CS_READ_ONLY • CS_UNUSED • CS_IMPLICIT_CURSORS • CS_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE • CS_SCROLL_SEMISENSITIVE • CS_SCROLL_CURSOR • CS_NOSCROLL_INSENSITIVE
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_ROWS, NULL, CS_UNUSED, NULL, CS_UNUSED, nrows)	Specify the number of rows to be returned to Client-Library per internal fetch. The default is 1.

DB-Library equivalent	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_OPTION, NULL, CS_UNUSED, NULL, CS_UNUSED, option)	Initiate a cursor set options command. *option* is one these values: • CS_FOR_UPDATE • CS_READ_ONLY • CS_UNUSED • CS_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE • CS_SCROLL_SEMISENSITIVE • CS_SCROLL_CURSOR • CS_NOSCROLL_INSENSITIVE
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_UPDATE, name, namelen, text, textlen, option)	Initiate a cursor update command. *option* is one these values: • CS_UNUSED • CS_MORE • CS_END
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_DELETE, name, namelen, NULL, CS_UNUSED, CS_UNUSED)	Initiate a command to delete the cursor.
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_DEALLOC, NULL, CS_UNUSED, NULL, CS_UNUSED, CS_UNUSED)	Initiate a command to deallocate cursor.
		ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_OPEN, NULL, CS_UNUSED, NULL, CS_UNUSED, option)	Initiate a command to open the cursor. *option* is one these values: • CS_RESTORE_OPEN • CS_UNUSED
(none)		ct_send, ct_results	Send and process the results of ct_cursor commands. Cursor-declare, cursor-option, and cursor-rows commands can be batched and sent as one command. Other ct_cursor commands can not be batched.

DB-Library equivalent	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library routines	Client-Library functionality
dbcursorbind(hc, col, vartype, varlen, poutlen, pvaraddr)	Register the binding information on the cursor columns.	ct_bind(cmd, item, datafmt, buffer, copied, indicator)	Bind cursor results to program variables.
dbcursorfetch(hc, fetchtype, rownum)	Fetch a block of rows into the program variables specified in the call to dbcursorbind. DB-Library does not support scrollable cursors.	ct_fetch(cmd, CS_UNUSED, CS_UNUSED, CS_UNUSED, rows_read)	Fetch cursor result data.
		ct_scroll_fetch(cmd, type, CS_UNUSED, CS_TRUE, rows_read)	Fetch cursor from a result set. Provide browsing ability to navigate within the result set and select single rows for further processing.
none		ct_keydata(cmd, action, colnum, buffer, buflen, outlen)	Set (*action*=CS_SET) or retrieve (*action*=CS_GET) the contents of a key column.
dbcursorclose(hc)	Close the cursor with the given handle (*hc*). The cursor handle should not be reused.	ct_cursor(cmd, CS_CURSOR_CLOSE, NULL, CS_UNUSED, NULL, CS_UNUSED, option)	Close a cursor. *option* is CS_DEALLOC or CS_UNUSED If the cursor is not deallocated, the same cursor can be reopened later by calling ct_cursor with the same command structure.

DB-Library fetch types and Client-Library cursors

dbcursorfetch supports a variety of fetch types. Table 6-3 lists dbcursorfetch fetch types and their Client-Library equivalents, if any:

Table 6-3: dbcursorfetch fetch types and their Client-Library equivalents

dbcursor fetch type	Client-Library equivalent
FETCH_FORWARD	ct_fetch or ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_NEXT
FETCH_FIRST	ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_FIRST
FETCH_PREVIOUS	ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_PREV
FETCH_RANDOM	ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_ABSOLUTE
FETCH_RELATIVE	ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_RELATIVE
FETCH_LAST	ct_scroll_fetch with fetch orientation (or type) set as CS_LAST

Using *ct_keydata*

Applications that use array binding to retrieve cursor rows often find ct_keydata useful; calls to this routine reposition a Client-Library cursor update or delete to affect a row other than the most recently fetched row.

When using array binding, an update to any row in the bound column arrays, except for the last row, must be repositioned by calling ct_keydata.

DB-Library has no direct ct_keydata equivalent.

Comparing Client-Library cursors to Browse Mode Updates

The following differences exist between Client-Library cursors and browse mode updates:

- A Client-Library cursor requires only one connection. Browse mode requires a second connection for updates, which consumes additional client and server resources.
- Browse mode requires timestamps, but Client-Library cursors do not.
- A sensitive cursor points directly at the underlying data tables, preventing other users from updating the page containing the current cursor row. An insensitive cursor points at a copy of the data (in a work table on the server).

A browse mode update is always insensitive because no lock is applied to the underlying table. A Client-Library cursor can be sensitive or insensitive.

An insensitive Client-Library cursor may still be updatable. In this case, concurrent updates to the underlying data are managed by "version keys." When updating through the cursor, the server compares values to determine if the row has changed since the client received its copy.

Generally, Client-Library cursors declared with an "order by" clause are insensitive.

Using Array Binding with Cursors

The DB-Library routine dbcursorbind binds a cursor result column to an array of program variables. The array has a number of rows equal to the size of the fetch buffer specified in the application's call to dbcursoropen.

The Client-Library routine ct_bind can bind a cursor result column either to a single program variable or to an array of program variables. The value of *datafmt→count* determines the size of the array.

For both DB-Library and Client-Library, the size of the array must be the same for all columns in the result set.

The following considerations apply when using array binding with updatable Client-Library cursors:

- Before the Client-Library cursor is opened, the application must call ct_cmd_props to allow the CS_HIDDEN_KEYS property.
- Updates to intermediate rows in the result array must be preceded by calls to ct_keydata to position the update with the key values for the intermediate row. If the update is not positioned in this way, it will affect the last row fetched instead of the intermediate row.

Client-Library cursor example

The migration sample program *ex06ct.c* illustrates conversion of DB-Library browse-mode code to Client-Library cursor code. *ex06ct.c* is a conversion of the *example6.c* DB-Library sample program. *ex06ct.c* creates a simple table, then uses a cursor to traverse the table rows and update each column.

ex06ct.c also contains additional code that shows how Client-Library cursors allow multiple commands to be active on one connection.

Asynchronous programming

Asynchronous programming allows a client application to perform other work while waiting for the server to process commands and return results.

DB-Library's Limited Asynchronous Support

On all platforms DB-Library provides limited support for "non-blocking reads," using the calls dbrpcsend, dbsqlsend, dbpoll, and dbsqlok. Following is the typical calling sequence:

- dbrpcsend or dbsqlsend – sends the RPC or language command and return immediately.
- dbpoll – is called in a loop until the *return_reason* parameter is set to DBRESULT. (Windows DB-Library 4.2 applications use the routine dbdataready instead of dbpoll.)
- dbsqlok – retrieves the initial results from the command.

With DB-Library, only the initial read of the command's results is asynchronous. The application must poll for the arrival of the initial results—if the initial results are not available when dbsqlok is called, dbsqlok blocks. After dbsqlok, subsequent calls to dbresults and dbnextrow are synchronous.

Client-Library asynchronous support

In Client-Library, every routine that reads or writes from the network can behave asynchronously. These routines are:

- ct_connect, ct_close, ct_options
- ct_send, ct_cancel, ct_results, ct_fetch
- ct_get_data, ct_send_data
- ct_recvpassthru, ct_sendpassthru

- blk_init, blk_done
- blk_sendrow, blk_sendtxt
- blk_rowxfer, blk_textxfer

Client-Library provides two models of asynchronous programming: fully asynchronous and polling.

By default, connections behave synchronously. You must request the asynchronous programming model by setting the CS_NETIO property to CS_ASYNC_IO (for fully asynchronous behavior) or CS_DEFER_IO (for the polling model). When set at the context level, the setting affects all subsequently allocated connections. You can also set the property for each connection individually.

Fully asynchronous model

In the fully asynchronous model, the application installs completion callbacks, and Client-Library invokes the callback each time an asynchronous routine completes. The fully asynchronous model is supported only on platforms that have interrupt-driven network I/O capabilities or on platforms where Client-Library uses operating-system threads to perform network I/O.

Polling model

In the polling model, the application calls ct_poll in a loop after each call to an asynchronous routine that returns CS_PENDING. The polling model is supported on all platforms. If you are concerned about portability, use the polling model when writing asynchronous applications.

For a more detailed description of these programming models, see the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.

Using *ct_poll*

Similar to dbpoll, ct_poll polls connections for asynchronous operation completions and registered procedure notifications.

The main differences between ct_poll and dbpoll are:

- ct_poll can take either a CS_CONTEXT or a CS_CONNECTION parameter, while dbpoll takes a DBPROCESS parameter.
- ct_poll supports a wider range of completion types (*compid*).
- ct_poll makes the final return code of the completed operation available, while dbpoll does not.

For more detailed information on these differences, see *Table 6-4: Comparing dbpoll and ct_poll*.

If a platform allows the use of callback functions, ct_poll automatically calls the proper callback routine, (if one is installed), when it finds a completed operation or a notification.

Specific restrictions on ct_poll include the following:

- ct_poll does not check for asynchronous operation completions if the CS_DISABLE_POLL property is set to CS_TRUE.
- If CS_ASYNC_NOTIFS is CS_FALSE, ct_poll will not read from the network to look for registered procedure notifications. Notifications that have already been found while reading command results are still reported. In other words, the application must be actively sending commands and reading results in order for ct_poll to report a registered procedure notification when CS_ASYNC_NOTIFS is CS_FALSE.

Table 6-4: Comparing dbpoll and ct_poll

dbpoll **parameter**	**Parameter description**	***ct_poll*** **parameter**	**Parameter description**
dbproc	A pointer to a dbprocess structure. If *dbproc* is NULL, dbpoll checks all open DBPROCESS connections for the arrival of a response.	*context* *connection* (Either *context* or *connection* must be NULL)	Pointers to CS_CONTEXT and CS_CONNECTION structures. If *context* is NULL, ct_poll checks only a single connection. If *connection* is NULL, ct_poll checks all open connections within the context.
milliseconds	The number of milliseconds that dbpoll should wait for pending operations to complete before returning. If *milliseconds* is 0, dbpoll will return immediately. If *milliseconds* is -1, dbpoll will not return until either a server response arrives or a system interrupt occurs.	*milliseconds*	The number of milliseconds that ct_poll should wait for pending operations to complete before returning. If *milliseconds* is 0, ct_poll will return immediately. If *milliseconds* is CS_NO_LIMIT, ct_poll will not return until either a server response arrives or a system interrupt occurs.

***dbpoll* parameter**	**Parameter description**	***ct_poll* parameter**	**Parameter description**
ready_dbproc	A pointer to a pointer to a DBPROCESS structure. dbpoll sets this to point to the DBPROCESS for which the server response has arrived, or to NULL if no response has arrived.	*compconn*	*compconn* is the address of a pointer variable. If *connection* is NULL, all connections are polled, and ct_poll sets *compconn* to point to the CS_CONNECTION structure owning the first completed operation it finds. ct_poll sets *compconn* to NULL if no operation has completed, or if *connection* is not NULL.
		compcmd	*compcmd* is the address of a pointer variable. ct_poll sets *compcmd* to point to the CS_COMMAND structure owning the first completed operation it finds. ct_poll sets *compcmd* to NULL if no operation has completed.
return_reason	A pointer to a symbolic value indicating why dbpoll returned.	*compid*	A pointer to a symbolic value (CS_SEND, CT_FETCH) indicating what routine has completed.
(none)		*compstatus*	A pointer to a variable of type CS_RETCODE, which ct_poll sets to indicate the final return code of the completed operation, called the *completion status*. The completion status can be any of the return codes listed for the routine, except CS_PENDING.

Using *ct_wakeup*

When called by the application, ct_wakeup calls a connection's completion callback. The ct_wakeup routine is useful in applications that provide a higher level asynchronous layer implemented on top of Client-Library. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.

Bulk copy interface

Bulk-Library is an API that consists of Client-Library and Server-Library bulk copy routines. Some Bulk-Library routines are specific to either Client-Library or Server-Library, while others are common to both.

Bulk-Library routine names have the prefix “blk,” while CT-Library bulk copy routine names have the prefix “bcp”.

One significant difference between CT-Library bulk copy and Bulk-Library is that only CT-Library has built-in support for file I/O.

Both CT-Library bulk copy and Bulk-Library support encrypted columns if Adaptive Server Enterprise supports encrypted columns.

See the *Open Client and Open Server Common Libraries Reference Manual*.

Bulk-Library initialization and cleanup

Bulk-Library operations require a CS_BLKDESC structure. An application can allocate a CS_BLKDESC by calling blk_alloc. When a bulk operation is complete, the application can drop its CS_BLKDESC by calling blk_drop.

blk_init initiates a bulk copy operation.

The Bulk-Library routine blk_init has parameters for structure, tablename and direction values that are equivalent to parameters in CT-Library’s bcp_init. However, blk_init does not handle host file or error file name parameters.

Transfer routines

Bulk-Library applications transfer data using routines that are similar to Client-Library’s ct_bind, ct_recvpassthru, and ct_sendpassthru routines.

Both Bulk Library and Client-Library applications use CS_DATAFMT structures to describe program variables for binding, and both support array binding.

blk_describe sets fields in a CS_DATAFMT structure. An application can use this CS_DATAFMT structure in the blk_bind call that binds the column to a program variable.

Some of CT-Library's bcp_bind parameters map to fields in the CS_DATAFMT structure, but there are no equivalents for other parameters. In particular, Bulk Library has no equivalents for bcp_bind's length prefix, terminator, and terminator length parameters. Applications use blk_bind's *datalen* parameter to specify the number of bytes to copy from program variables, or to determine the number of bytes written to a program variable.

Other differences from DB-Library bulk copy

Only Client-Library provides blk_default to retrieve a column's default value.

Bulk-Library provides no equivalents for the following CT-Library routines, because their function is to support host or format files:

- bcp_colfmt, bcp_colfmt_ps, bcp_columns
- bcp_exec
- bcp_readfmt, bcp_writefmt

Text/Image interface

This section compares the text/image interfaces of Client-Library and DB-Library.

Retrieving *text* or *image* data

A typical Client-Library application retrieves large text or image values by calling ct_get_data inside the fetch loop that's processing the result set's rows.

ct_get_data is similar to dbreadtext but is more powerful and flexible. It exhibits the following characteristics:

- It retrieves data exactly as it is sent from the server, without performing any conversion.
- It can be used to retrieve data from regular and compute columns as well as a stored procedure's return parameters and return status value. (See "ct_get_data versus dbdata" on page 68.)

- It can be used to retrieve multiple columns of any datatype. (dbreadtext is restricted to Transact-SQL queries that return exactly one text or image column.)
- It is most often used to retrieve large text or image values.

The following restrictions apply to the use of ct_get_data:

- When using both ct_bind and ct_get_data to retrieve data in a single result set, the first column retrieved using ct_get_data must follow the last column bound with ct_bind.

  For example, if an application selects four columns and binds the first and third columns to program variables, then the application cannot use ct_get_data to retrieve the data contained in the second column. It can still, however, use ct_get_data to retrieve the data in the fourth column.

  To work within this restriction, make sure any text or image columns to be retrieved with ct_get_data reside at the end of the select list.
- If array binding was indicated in an earlier call to ct_bind, the application cannot use ct_get_data on any column in the result set.

DB-Library's text timestamp

In DB-Library, a select of a text column copies the text timestamp value from the current row to the DBPROCESS structure. A DB-Library application can retrieve this text timestamp value with dbtxtimestamp.

Client-Library uses a CS_IODESC structure to store a column's text timestamp.

Client-Library's CS_IODESC structure

The CS_IODESC structure describes text or image data.

When retrieving text or image data from a column that will be updated, a Client-Library application calls ct_data_info to get the CS_IODESC structure that describes the text or image column.

Generally an application must call ct_get_data for the column before calling ct_data_info. However, when ct_get_data is used with Server-Library API srv_send_data, to transfer text, image, and XML columns in chunks in Gateway Open Server applications, call ct_data_info before calling ct_get_data.

If you do not need to retrieve the column's data, assign 0 to *buflen* in ct_get_data. This technique is useful for determining the length of a text or image value before retrieving it.

See the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.

When updating the column, the application calls ct_data_info again to apply the CS_IODESC fields for the update operation.

DB-Library has specialized routines for manipulating the text timestamp for a column or value. In Client-Library, applications handle these tasks by calling ct_data_info and then modifying the resulting CS_IODESC structure directly.

A typical application only modifies three fields of a CS_IODESC structure before using it in an update operation:

- *total_txtlen*

  This field specifies the total length, in bytes, of the new value. This is equivalent to the *size* parameter to dbwritetext.

- *log_on_update*

  This field indicates whether or not the server should log the update. This is equivalent to the *log* parameter to dbwritetext.

- *locale*

  This field points to a CS_LOCALE structure containing localization information for the value, if any. It has no equivalent in DB-Library.

The *timestamp* field in CS_IODESC marks the time of a text or image column's last modification.

Table 6-5 compares text timestamp functionality in DB-Library and Client-Library:

Table 6-5: DB-Library vs. Client-Library—text timestamps

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library equivalent
dbtxtimestamp(dbproc, column)	Return the value of the text timestamp for a column in the current row	Retrieve the I/O descriptor for a column in the current row and put it into CS_IODESC: ct_data_info(cmd, CS_GET, colnum, iodesc). The text timestamp is in CS_IODESC → timestamp.

DB-Library routines	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library equivalent
dbtxptr(dbproc,column)	Return the value of the text pointer for a column in the current row	The text pointer is in CS_IODESC → textptr.
dbtxtsnewval(dbproc)	Return the new value of a text timestamp after a call to dbwritetext	Process the return parameter result set (ct_results returns with *result_type* of CS_PARAM_RESULT), which contains the new text timestamp value after a call to ct_send_data.

Sending *text* or *image* data

For single-chunk updates, ct_send_data is equivalent to dbwritetext.

For multiple-chunk updates, ct_send_data is equivalent to dbwritetext plus dbmoretext:

- A DB-Library application first calls dbwritetext with text as null and then calls dbmoretext in a loop to send the data.
- A Client-Library application simply calls ct_send_data in a loop to send the data.

A Client-Library application typically uses the following sequence of calls when performing an update operation:

1 Call ct_fetch to fetch the row of interest.

2 Call ct_get_data to retrieve the column's value and refresh the I/O descriptor for the column.

3 Call ct_data_info to retrieve the I/O descriptor into a CS_IODESC structure.

Using the current I/O descriptor, perform the update:

1 Call ct_command with a *type* of CS_SEND_DATA_CMD to initiate the command.

2 Modify the CS_IODESC, changing *locale*, *total_txtlen*, or *log_on_update*, if necessary, and call ct_data_info to set the I/O descriptor for the column value.

3 Call ct_send_data in a loop to write the entire value.

4 Call ct_send to send the command. Because ct_send_data buffers data, ct_send insures that all data is flushed to the server.

5 Call ct_results to process the results of the command. An update of a text or image value generates a parameter result set containing a single parameter, which is the new text timestamp for the value. If the column will be updated again, the application must save the new timestamp and copy it into the CS_IODESC before calling ct_data_info to set the I/O descriptor for the next update.

Update operations

In an update operation, the text timestamp value retrieved by an Open Client application is compared to the database's text timestamp value. This prevents competing applications from destroying one another's changes.

The DB-Library routine, dbwritetext, can be called with a null *timestamp* pointer, which causes an update to occur regardless of the database text timestamp value.

The Client-Library routine, ct_send_data, will always fail if *timestamp* in CS_IODESC does not match the current database text timestamp.

Table 6-6 compares text update functionality in DB-Library and Client-Library:

Table 6-6: Comparing text update operations

DB-Library routine (parameter)	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library equivalent
dbwritetext(objname)	The table and column name of interest, separated by a period (for example *table.column*)	CD_IODESC→ name Set by ct_data_info
dbwritetext (textptr)	A pointer to the text pointer of the text or image value to be modified	CS_IODESC→textptr Set by ct_data_info
dbwritetext(textptrlen)	For dbwritetext, must be DBTXPLEN	CS_IODESC→textptrlen Set by ct_data_info
dbwritetext(timestamp)	A pointer to the timestamp of the text or image value to be modified	CS_IODESC→timestamp Set by ct_data_info or retrieved as a parameter result after updating the column
dbwritetext(log)	A boolean value, indicating whether the server should log this text or image modification	CS_IODESC→log_on_update Set by the application
dbwritetext(size)	The total size, in bytes, of the value to be sent	CS_IODESC→total_txtlen Set by the application
dbmoretext(size)	The size, in bytes, of this part of the value being sent	ct_send_data(buflen)
dbmoretext(text)	A pointer to the portion of data to be written	ct_send_data(buffer)

Text and image examples

The following migration sample programs demonstrate conversion of DB-Library text and image code:

- *ex09ct.c* – DB-Library's *example9.c* converted to Client-Library. It illustrates conversion of code that updates a text/image column with a single dbwritetext call.
- *ex10ct.c* – DB-Library's *example10.c* converted to Client-Library. It illustrates conversion of code that updates a large text/image column in chunks using dbwritetext and dbmoretext.
- *ex11ct.c* – DB-Library's *example11.c* converted to Client-Library. It illustrates conversion of code that retrieves a large text/image column and saves it to an operating system file.

The sample programs are located in the following directory:

- *$SYBASE/$SYBASE_OCS/sample/dblibrary* on UNIX
- *%SYBASE%\%SYBASE_OCS%\sample\dblib* on Microsoft Windows

See the *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for your platform.

Localization

An application's localization determines:

- The language for Client-Library and Adaptive Server Enterprise messages
- The format of datetime values
- The character set and sort order that are used when converting and comparing strings

On most platforms, Client-Library uses environment variables to determine the default localization values that an application will use.

The locales file, *locales.dat*, associates locale names with languages, character sets, and sort orders. Open Client and Open Server products use the locales file when loading localization information. Entries in a locales file can be added or modified, as an application's requirements dictate.

If the default localization values for an environment meet an application's requirements, no further localization is necessary. If the default values do not meet the application's requirements, custom localization values can be set using a CS_LOCALE structure. An application can set localization values at the context, connection, or data-element levels.

CS_LOCALE Structure

A Client-Library application can use a CS_LOCALE structure to set up custom localization values. To do this, the application performs the following:

1 Allocates a CS_LOCALE structure with cs_loc_alloc.

2 Loads localization values into the CS_LOCALE structure by calling cs_locale.

3 Sets the locale at the desired level. The application can:

- Copy the localization values to a context structure with cs_config
- Copy the localization values to a connection structure—before the connection is open—with ct_con_props
- Supply the CS_LOCALE structure as a parameter to a routine that accepts custom localization values (cs_convert, cs_time)
- Include a pointer to the CS_LOCALE structure in a CS_DATAFMT structure describing a destination program variable (cs_convert, ct_bind)

Localization precedence

When determining which localization values to use, Client-Library uses the following order of preference:

1 Data element localization values:

- The CS_LOCALE associated with the CS_DATAFMT structure that describes a data element, or
- The CS_LOCALE passed to a routine as a parameter.

2 Connection structure localization values.

3 Context structure localization values.

Context structure localization values are always defined, because a newly allocated context structure is assigned whatever default localization values are in effect.

APPENDIX A

Mapping DB-Library Routines to Client-Library Routines

This appendix lists DB-Library routines and the equivalent Client-Library and CS-Library calls with which to replace them.

Mapping DB-Library routines to Client-Library routines

Table A-1 lists DB-Library routines and their corresponding Client-Library and CS-Library equivalents:

Table A-1: Mapping of DB-Library routines to Client-Library routines

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
db12hour	Determines whether the specified language uses 12-hour or 24-hour time.	cs_dt_info(CS_12HOUR)
dbadata	Returns a pointer to the data for a compute column.	No direct equivalent. Applications must retrieve data values by binding or with ct_get_data. See "Retrieving data values" on page 65.
dbadlen	Returns the actual length of the data for a compute column.	No direct equivalent: • Use ct_describe to determine the maximum possible length of the data (in the *maxlength* field of the CS_DATAFMT). • Use the ct_bind *copied* parameter to determine the length of data values placed into bound variables. • Use the ct_get_data *outlen* parameter to determine the length of data values retrieved with ct_get_data.
dbaltbind	Binds a compute column to a program variable.	ct_bind

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbaltbind_ps	Binds a compute column to a program variable, with precision and scale support for numeric and decimal data.	ct_bind
dbaltcolid	Returns the column ID for a compute column.	ct_compute_info(CS_COMP_COLID)
dbaltlen	Returns the maximum length of the data for a particular compute column.	ct_describe (The *maxlength* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbaltop	Returns the type of aggregate operator for a particular compute column.	ct_compute_info(CS_COMP_OP)
dbalttype	Returns the datatype for a compute column.	ct_describe (The *datatype* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbaltutype	Returns the user-defined datatype for a compute column.	ct_describe (The *usertype* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbanullbind	Associates an indicator variable with a compute-row column.	ct_bind
dbbind	Binds a regular result column to a program variable.	ct_bind
dbbind_ps	Binds a regular result column to a program variable, with precision and scale support for numeric and decimal data.	ct_bind
dbbufsize	Returns the size of a DBPROCESS row buffer.	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
dbbylist	Returns the bylist for a compute row.	Replace with the following call sequence: • ct_compute_info(CS_BYLIST_LEN) to determine the length of the bylist. • Allocate a CS_SMALLINT array to hold the bylist (or confirm that an existing array is large enough). • ct_compute_info(CS_COMP_BYLIST) to copy the bylist into the array.
dbcancel	Cancels the current command batch.	One of the following: • ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ALL) from main-line code, or • ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) from the client-message handler.
dbcanquery	Cancels any rows pending from the most recently executed query.	ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_CURRENT)

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbchange	Determines whether a command batch has changed the current database.	None. Applications that require this functionality can be coded to trap server message number 5701 in the server message handler. The text of the 5701 message contains the database name.
dbcharsetconv	Indicates whether the server is performing character set translation.	ct_con_props(CS_CHARSETCNV)
dbclose	Closes and deallocates a single DBPROCESS structure.	One of the following: • ct_close to close the connection • ct_con_drop to deallocate the structure
dbclrbuf	Drops rows from the row buffer.	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
dbclropt	Clears an option set by dbsetopt.	ct_options(CS_CLEAR).
dbcmd	Adds text to the DBPROCESS language command buffer.	ct_command(CS_LANG_CMD) puts text into the language buffer. Pass *option* as CS_MORE if more text will be appended to the language buffer, otherwise, CS_END.
DBCMDROW	Determines whether the current command can return rows.	No direct equivalent. ct_results sets *result_type* to CS_CMD_SUCCEED to indicate the success of a command that returns no data. For a comparison of ct_results *result_type* values to DB-Library program logic, see "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbcolbrowse	Determines whether the source of a regular result column can be updated using browse-mode updates.	ct_br_column (The *isbrowse* field of the CS_BROWSEDESC)
dbcollen	Returns the maximum length of the data in a regular result column.	ct_describe (The *maxlength* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbcolname	Returns the name of a regular result column.	ct_describe (The *name* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbcolsource	Returns a pointer to the name of the database column from which the specified regular result column was derived.	ct_br_column (The *origname* field of the CS_BROWSEDESC)
dbcoltype	Returns the datatype for a regular result column.	ct_describe (The *datatype* field of the CS_DATAFMT)

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbcoltypeinfo	Returns a structure containing precision and scale values for a numeric column value.	ct_describe (The *precision* and *scale* fields of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbcolutype	Returns the user-defined datatype for a regular result column.	ct_describe (The *usertype* field of the CS_DATAFMT)
dbconvert	Converts data from one datatype to another.	cs_convert
dbconvert_ps	Converts data from one datatype to another, with precision and scale support for numeric and decimal data.	cs_convert
DBCOUNT	Returns the number of rows affected by a Transact-SQL command.	ct_res_info(CS_ROW_COUNT) Call when ct_results returns a *result_type* value of CS_CMD_DONE. **Note** After a stored procedure execution, the row counts returned by DBCOUNT and ct_res_info can differ. For details, see "Obtaining the Number of Rows Affected" on page 71.
DBCURCMD	Returns the number of the current command.	ct_res_info(CS_CMD_NUMBER)
DBCURROW	Returns the number of the row currently being read.	No direct equivalent. The application can use a counter variable that is incremented when fetching regular and compute result rows. To maintain a count equivalent to DBCURROW's, follow these steps: • When ct_results sets the *result_type* parameter to CS_ROW_RESULT or CS_COMPUTE_RESULT, increment the counter for every ct_fetch call that returns CS_SUCCEED or CS_ROW_FAIL. If array binding is used, increment by the value returned in the ct_fetch *rows_read* parameter, otherwise increment by 1. • Set the counter to zero before the ct_results loop, and reset the counter to zero every time ct_results returns a CS_CMD_DONE *result_type* value.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbcursor	Inserts, updates, deletes, locks, or refreshes a particular row in the fetch buffer.	ct_cursor ct_cursor commands must be sent with ct_send and their results handled with ct_results. **Note** The feature sets for DB-Library cursors and ct_cursor cursors are not identical. See "Client-Library cursors" on page 76.
dbcursorbind	Registers the binding information on the cursor columns.	ct_bind when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_CURSOR_RESULT.
dbcursorclose	Closes the cursor associated with the given handle, releasing all the data belonging to it.	• ct_cursor(CS_CURSOR_CLOSE) initiates a cursor-close command. • ct_cursor(CS_CURSOR_DEALLOC) initiates a command that deallocates the server resources associated with the cursor. The cursor can be closed and deallocated with one command (by passing *option* as CS_DEALLOC in the ct_cursor call that initiates the cursor-close command). All ct_cursor commands must be sent with ct_send and their results handled with ct_results.
dbcursorcolinfo	Returns column information for the specified column number in the open cursor.	ct_describe when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_CURSOR_RESULT.
dbcursorfetch	Fetches a block of rows into the program variables declared by the user in dbcursorbind.	ct_fetch when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_CURSOR_RESULT.
dbcursorinfo	Returns the number of columns and the number of rows in the keyset if the keyset hit the end of the result set.	No direct equivalent. Client-Library cursors are managed by the server, and there is no equivalent concept of a keyset. To find out whether a cursor result set column is a key, call ct_describe, then check the *status* field in the CS_DATAFMT structure.
dbcursoropen	Opens a cursor, specifying the scroll option, the concurrency option, and the size of the fetch buffer (the number of rows retrieved with a single fetch).	ct_cursor **Note** The feature sets for DB-Library cursors and ct_cursor cursors are not identical. See "Client-Library cursors" on page 76.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbdata	Returns a pointer to the data in a regular result column.	No direct equivalent. Applications must retrieve data values by binding or with ct_get_data. See “ct_get_data versus dbdata” on page 68.
dbdate4cmp	Compares two DBDATETIME4 values.	cs_cmp
dbdate4zero	Initializes a DBDATETIME4 variable to Jan 1, 1900 12:00AM.	No direct equivalent. The application can call cs_convert to convert a string representation to the equivalent CS_DATETIME value. The application can also use memset (or a platform equivalent) to zero the bytes of the CS_DATETIME4 structure. This effectively sets the date value to Jan 1, 1900 12:00AM. The memset technique provides better performance.
dbdatechar	Converts an integer component of a DBDATETIME value into character format.	No direct equivalent. To replace dbdatechar calls that obtain native language month and day names, use cs_dt_info. Other dbdatechar calls just convert an integer to a string of decimal digits. These can be replaced with a call to sprintf (or an equivalent conversion routine).
dbdatecmp	Compares two DBDATETIME values.	cs_cmp
dbdatecrack	Converts a machine-readable DBDATETIME value into user-accessible format.	cs_dt_crack The DBDATEREC and CS_DATEREC structures are identical.
dbdatename	Converts the specified component of a DBDATETIME structure into its corresponding character string.	No direct equivalent. To replace dbdatename calls that obtain native language month and day names, use cs_dt_crack and cs_dt_info. Other calls can be replaced with the following call sequence: • Call cs_dt_crack to expand the date into a CS_DATEREC structure. • Perform simple calculations on the CS_DATEREC fields. • Call sprintf (or an equivalent conversion routine) to convert the result to a string.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbdateorder	Returns the date component order for a given language.	cs_dt_info(CS_DATEORDER)
dbdatepart	Returns the specified part of a DBDATETIME value as an integer value.	No direct equivalent. dbdatepart calls can be replaced by a call to cs_dt_crack and a reference to the appropriate CS_DATEREC field. To replace calls that compute DBDATE_QQ and DBDATE_WK, the application must perform simple arithmetic with the appropriate CS_DATEREC fields.
dbdatezero	Initializes a DBDATETIME value to Jan 1, 1900 12:00:00:000AM.	No direct equivalent. The application can call cs_convert to convert a string representation to the equivalent CS_DATETIME value. The application can also use memset (or a platform-specific equivalent) to zero the bytes of the CS_DATETIME structure. This effectively sets the date value to Jan 1, 1900 12:00:00:000AM. The memset technique provides better performance.
dbdatlen	Returns the length of the data in a regular result column.	No direct equivalent. • Use ct_describe to get the maximum possible length of the data (in the *maxlength* field of the CS_DATAFMT). • Use the ct_bind *copied* parameter to obtain the length of data values placed into bound variables. • Use the ct_get_data *outlen* parameter to obtain the length of data values retrieved with ct_get_data.
dbdayname	Determines the name of a specified weekday in a specified language.	cs_dt_info(CS_DAYNAME)
DBDEAD	Determines whether a particular DBPROCESS is dead.	ct_con_props(CS_GET, CS_CON_STATUS) Check the CS_CONSTAT_DEAD bit in the returned value.
dberrhandle	Installs a user function to handle DB-Library errors.	• ct_callback(CS_SET, CS_CLIENTMSG_CB) • cs_config(CS_SET, CS_MESSAGE_CB) See "Error and message handlers" on page 47.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbexit	Closes and deallocates all DBPROCESS structures and cleans up structures initialized by dbinit.	• ct_exit • cs_ctx_drop
dbfcmd	Adds text to the DBPROCESS command buffer using C runtime library sprintf-type formatting.	No direct equivalent. Use sprintf (or your system's equivalent) to format the language command string before calling ct_command. Pass *option* as CS_MORE if more text will be appended to the language buffer, or CS_END otherwise. For connections using TDS 5.0 or later, Client-Library allows parameters for language commands. Identify parameters with "@" variables in the text, and pass values with ct_param or ct_setparam.
DBFIRSTROW	Returns the number of the first row in the row buffer.	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
dbfree_xlate	Frees a pair of character set translation tables.	No direct equivalent. Character sets are stored as part of the hidden CS_LOCALE structure. Use cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure and cs_loc_drop to free the structure's memory.
dbfreebuf	Clears the command buffer.	No direct equivalent. System 10 and later Client-Library clears the command buffer with every call to ct_send. If a command has been initiated but not sent, use ct_cancel to clear the command buffer.
dbfreequal	Frees the memory allocated by dbqual.	No direct equivalent. Client-Library does not provide built-in functions to build where clauses. See the entry for dbqual in this table.
dbfreesort	Frees a sort order structure allocated by dbloadsort.	No direct equivalent. Sort orders are stored as part of the hidden CS_LOCALE structure. Use cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure and cs_loc_drop to free the structure's memory.
dbgetchar	Returns a pointer to a character in the command buffer.	No direct equivalent. Format language commands before passing them to ct_command. The internal language buffer is not accessible to the application.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbgetcharset	Gets the name of the client character set from the DBPROCESS structure.	Replace with the following call sequence: • cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure. • ct_con_props(CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the connection's locale into the application's CS_LOCALE structure. • cs_locale(CS_GET, CS_SYB_CHARSET) to get the character set name. • cs_loc_drop to drop the CS_LOCALE.
dbgetloginfo	Transfers TDS login response information from a DBPROCESS structure to a newly allocated DBLOGINFO structure.	ct_getloginfo
dbgetlusername	Returns the user name from a LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_GET, CS_USERNAME)
dbgetmaxprocs	Determines the current maximum number of simultaneously open DBPROCESSes.	ct_config(CS_GET, CS_MAX_CONNECT)
dbgetnatlang	Gets the native language from the DBPROCESS structure.	Replace with the following call sequence: • cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure. • ct_con_props(CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the connection's locale into the application's CS_LOCALE structure. • cs_locale(CS_GET, CS_SYB_LANG) to get the language name. • cs_loc_drop to drop the CS_LOCALE.
dbgetoff	Checks for the existence of Transact-SQL constructs in the command buffer.	None.
dbgetpacket	Returns the TDS packet size currently in use.	ct_con_props(CS_GET, CS_PACKETSIZE)
dbgetrow	Reads the specified row in the row buffer.	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
DBGETTIME	Returns the number of seconds that DB-Library will wait for a server response to a SQL command.	ct_config(CS_GET, CS_TIMEOUT)

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbgetuserdata	Returns a pointer to user-allocated data from a DBPROCESS structure.	User data can be installed at the context, connection, or command level: • cs_config(CS_USERDATA) sets or retrieves context-level user data • ct_con_props(CS_USERDATA), sets or retrieves connection-level user data • ct_cmd_props(CS_USERDATA), sets or retrieves command-level user data Child structures do not inherit CS_USERDATA values.
dbhasretstat	Determines whether the current command or an RPC generated a return status number.	ct_results returns a *result_type* value of CS_STATUS_RESULT when a stored procedure return status arrives. See "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbinit	Initializes DB-Library.	• cs_ctx_alloc • ct_init
DBIORDESC (UNIX and AOS/VS only)	Provides program access to the UNIX or AOS/VS file descriptor used by DB-Library to read data coming from the server.	ct_con_props(CS_ENDPOINT) The retrieved property value is -1 on platforms that do not support this functionality.
DBIOWDESC (UNIX and AOS/VS only)	Provides program access to the UNIX or AOS/VS file descriptor used by DB-Library to write data to the server.	ct_con_props(CS_ENDPOINT) The retrieved property value is -1 on platforms that do not support this functionality.
DBISAVAIL	Determines whether a DBPROCESS is available for general use.	No direct equivalent. If the program logic relies on DBISAVAIL and DBSETAVAIL, use the Client-Library's connection-level or command-level CS_USER_DATA properties to replace these calls.
dbisopt	Checks the status of a server or DB-Library option.	ct_options(CS_GET)
DBLASTROW	Returns the number of the last row in the row buffer.	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
dbload_xlate	Loads a pair of character set translation tables.	No direct equivalent. Character sets are stored as part of the hidden CS_LOCALE structure. Use cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure and cs_loc_drop to free the structure's memory. Use cs_locale to change the character set in a CS_LOCALE structure.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbloadsort	Loads a server sort order.	No direct equivalent. Sort orders are stored as part of the hidden CS_LOCALE structure. Use cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure and cs_loc_drop to free the structure's memory. Use cs_locale to change a CS_LOCALE's sort order.
dblogin	Allocates a login record for use in dbopen.	ct_con_alloc See "Code that opens a connection" on page 42 for usage information.
dbloginfree	Frees a login record.	ct_con_drop
dbmny4add	Adds two DBMONEY4 values.	cs_calc
dbmny4cmp	Compares two DBMONEY4 values.	cs_cmp

dbmny4copy	Copies a DBMONEY4 value.	No built in equivalent.
		Use the C standard library routine memcpy (or an equivalent):
		`CS_MONEY4 dest_mny4;`
		`CS_MONEY4 src_mny4;`
		`memcpy(&dest_mny4, &src_mny4,`
		`sizeof(CS_MONEY4));`

dbmny4divide	Divides one DBMONEY4 value by another.	cs_calc
dbmny4minus	Negate a DBMONEY4 value.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_calc to subtract the value from a zero-value CS_MONEY4 variable.
dbmny4mul	Multiplies two DBMONEY4 values.	cs_calc
dbmny4sub	Subtracts one DBMONEY4 value from another.	cs_calc
dbmny4zero	Initializes a DBMONEY4 variable to $0.0000.	Use memset (or an equivalent) to zero the fields of the CS_MONEY4 structure.
dbmnyadd	Adds two DBMONEY values.	cs_calc
dbmnycmp	Compares two DBMONEY values.	cs_cmp

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent

dbmnycopy	Copies a DBMONEY value.	No built in equivalent.
		Use the C standard library routine memcpy (or an equivalent):
		`CS_MONEY dest_mny;`
		`CS_MONEY src_mny;`
		`memcpy(&dest_mny,`
		`  &src_mny,`
		`  sizeof(CS_MONEY));`

dbmnydec	Decrements a DBMONEY value by one ten-thousandth of a dollar.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_convert to convert a one ten-thousandth CS_FLOAT value to a CS_MONEY, then use cs_calc.
dbmnydivide	Divides one DBMONEY value by another.	cs_calc
dbmnydown	Divides a DBMONEY value by a positive integer.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_convert to convert the integer value to a CS_MONEY, then call cs_calc to divide by the converted value.
dbmnyinc	Increments a DBMONEY value by one ten-thousandth of a dollar.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_convert to convert a one ten-thousandth CS_FLOAT value to a CS_MONEY, then use cs_calc.
dbmnyinit	Prepares a DBMONEY value for calls to dbmnyndigit.	No direct equivalent for dbmnyinit and dbmnyndigit. See the entry for dbmnydigit in this table.
dbmnymaxneg	Returns the maximum negative DBMONEY value supported.	None.
dbmnymaxpos	Returns the maximum positive DBMONEY value supported.	None.
dbmnyminus	Negates a DBMONEY value.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_calc to subtract the value from a zero-value CS_MONEY4 variable.
dbmnymul	Multiplies two DBMONEY values.	cs_calc
dbmnyndigit	Returns the rightmost digit of a DBMONEY value as a DBCHAR.	No direct equivalent. Use cs_convert to convert the CS_MONEY value to a character string, then reformat the string as necessary. To avoid losing precision in the conversion to CS_CHAR, use the conversion sequence CS_MONEY to CS_NUMERIC to CS_CHAR.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbmnyscale	Multiplies a DBMONEY value by a positive integer (*multiplier*) and add a specified amount (*addend*, in ten-thousandths).	No direct equivalent. Use cs_convert to convert the *multiplier* and *addend* values to equivalent CS_MONEY values, then use cs_calc to perform the multiplication and addition.
dbmnysub	Subtracts one DBMONEY value from another.	cs_calc
dbmnyzero	Initializes a DBMONEY value to $0.0000.	Use memset (or an equivalent) to zero the fields of the CS_MONEY structure.
dbmonthname	Determines the name of a specified month in a specified language.	• cs_dt_info(CS_MONTH), or • cs_dt_info(CS_SHORTMONTH).
DBMORECMDS	Indicates whether there are more results to be processed.	No direct equivalent. ct_results returns CS_END_RESULTS when all results have been processed. Code your results loop to process all results sent by the server, or to cancel unexpected results. For information on converting results-handling code, see “Code that processes results” on page 59. For information on canceling commands, see “Canceling results” on page 72.
dbmoretext	Sends part of a text or image value to the server.	ct_send_data For usage information, see Table 6-6 on page 93.
dbmsghandle	Installs a user function to handle server messages.	ct_callback(CS_SERVERMSG_CB) See “Error and message handlers” on page 47.
dbname	Returns the name of the current database.	No direct equivalent. Send the following language command to get the information from Adaptive Server Enterprise: `select db_name()`
dbnextrow	Reads the next result row.	ct_fetch (and ct_results if the query returns compute rows). See “Code that processes results” on page 59 for an illustration of how regular and compute rows are handled. To get the compute ID that is returned by dbnextrow, use ct_compute_info(CS_COMP_ID).

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbnpcreate	Creates a notification procedure.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regcreate with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regcreate is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbnpdefine	Defines a notification procedure.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regcreate with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regcreate is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbnullbind	Associates an indicator variable with a regular result row column.	ct_bind
dbnumalts	Returns the number of columns in a compute row.	ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA) when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_COMPUTE_RESULT.
dbnumcols	Determines the number of regular columns for the current set of results.	ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA) when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_ROW_RESULT.
dbnumcompute	Returns the number of COMPUTE clauses in the current set of results.	ct_res_info(CS_NUM_COMPUTES) when ct_results returns with a *result_type* of CS_COMPUTE_RESULT.
DBNUMORDERS	Returns the number of columns specified in a Transact-SQL select statement's order by clause.	ct_res_info(CS_NUMORDERCOLS) returns with a *result_type* of CS_ROW_RESULT.
dbnumrets	Determines the number of return parameter values generated by a stored procedure.	ct_res_info(CS_NUMDATA) ct_results returns a *result_type* of CS_PARAM_RESULT when the return parameter values arrive.
dbopen	Creates and initializes a DBPROCESS structure.	ct_connect See "Code that opens a connection" on page 42 for usage information.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbordercol	Returns the ID of a column appearing in the most recently executed query's order by clause.	Replace with the following call sequence: • ct_res_info(CS_NUMORDERCOLS) to get the length of the order-by list. • Allocate a CS_INT array to hold the order-by list (or confirm that an existing array is large enough). • ct_res_info(CS_ORDERBY_COLS) to copy the order-by list into the CS_INT array of select-list identifiers.
dbpoll	Checks if a server response has arrived for a DBPROCESS.	ct_poll **Note** Usage differs. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbprhead	Prints the column headings for rows returned from the server.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.
dbprrow	Prints all the rows returned from the server.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code. The example function ex_fetch_data in the *exutils.c* Client-Library sample program provides similar functionality. For more details of this sample program, see *Open Client and Open Server Programmers Supplement* for your platform.
dbprtype	Converts a token value to a readable string.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent

dbqual	Returns a pointer to a where clause suitable for use in updating the current row in a browsable table.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code that calls ct_br_column and ct_br_table to get the column and table names for building the where clause.
		Before sending the browse-mode query, the application must allow the CS_HIDDEN_KEYS command property. The application must also bind to the table's timestamp column and use the timestamp in the where clause.
		The format of the where clause is:
		`where key1 = value_1`
		`and key2 = value_2 ...`
		`and tsequal(timestamp, ts_value)`
		where:
		• *key1*, *value_1*, *key2*, *value_2*, and so forth are the key columns and their values.
		• *ts_value* is the binary timestamp value converted to a character string.

DBRBUF (UNIX and AOS/VS only)	Determines whether the DB-Library network buffer contains any unread bytes.	No direct equivalent. Use an asynchronous connection. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbreadpage	Reads a page of binary data from the server.	None.
dbreadtext	Reads part of a text or image value from the server.	ct_get_data For usage information, see "Retrieving text or image data" on page 88.
dbrecftos	Records all SQL sent from the application to the server.	None. Use ct_debug to diagnose application problems.
dbrecvpassthru	Receives a TDS packet from a server.	ct_recvpassthru
dbregdrop	Drops a registered procedure.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regdrop with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regdrop is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbregexec	Executes a registered procedure.	ct_send

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbreghandle	Installs a handler routine for a registered procedure notification.	ct_callback (CS_NOTIF_CB)
dbreginit	Initiates execution of a registered procedure.	ct_command (CS_RPC_CMD)
dbreglist	Returns a list of registered procedures currently defined in Open Server.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_reglist with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_reglist is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbregnowatch	Cancels a request to be notified when a registered procedure executes.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regnowatch with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regnowatch is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbregparam	Defines or describes a registered procedure parameter.	ct_param or ct_setparam
dbregwatch	Requests notification when a registered procedure executes.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regwatch with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regwatch is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbregwatchlist	Returns a list of registered procedures that a DBPROCESS is watching for.	No direct equivalent. Invoke the Open Server system stored procedure sp_regwatchlist with a Client-Library RPC command. sp_regwatchlist is documented in the *Open Server Server-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbresults	Sets up the results of the next query.	ct_results See "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbretdata	Returns a pointer to a return (output) parameter value generated by a stored procedure.	No direct equivalent. Bind and fetch the return parameter values, or use ct_get_data. See "Retrieving data values" on page 65.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbretlen	Determines the length of a return parameter value generated by a stored procedure.	No direct equivalent. • Use ct_describe to get the maximum possible length of the data (in the *maxlength* field of the CS_DATAFMT). • Use the ct_bind *copied* parameter to get the length of data values placed into bound variables. • Use the ct_get_data *outlen* parameter to get the length of data values retrieved with ct_get_data.
dbretname	Determines the name of the stored procedure parameter associated with a particular return parameter value.	ct_describe (The *name* field in the CS_DATAFMT.)
dbretstatus	Determines the stored procedure status number returned by the current command or RPC.	No direct equivalent. Bind and fetch the return status value, or use ct_get_data. See "Retrieving data values" on page 65.
dbrettype	Determines the datatype of a return parameter value generated by a stored procedure.	ct_describe (The *datatype* field in the CS_DATAFMT.)
DBROWS	Indicates whether the current command actually returned rows.	No direct equivalent. ct_results returns a *result_type* value of CS_ROW_RESULT when a command has returned rows. See "Code that processes results" on page 59.
DBROWTYPE	Returns the type of the current row.	ct_results indicates the type of the current result set. See "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbrpcinit	Initializes an RPC.	ct_command(CS_RPC_COMMAND)
dbrpcparam	Adds a parameter to an RPC.	ct_param or ct_setparam
dbrpcsend	Signals the end of an RPC.	ct_send
dbrpwclr	Clears all remote passwords from the LOGINREC structure.	ct_remote_pwd(CS_CLEAR)
dbrpwset	Adds a remote password to the LOGINREC structure.	ct_remote_pwd(CS_SET)
dbsafestr	Doubles the quotes in a character string.	None. Replace with application code.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbsechandle	Installs user functions to handle secure logins.	• ct_callback(CS_ENCRYPT_CB) to replace dbsechandle(DBENCRYPT). • ct_callback(CS_CHALLENGE_CB) to replace dbsechandle(DBLABELS).
dbsendpassthru	Sends a TDS packet to a server.	ct_sendpassthru
dbservcharset	Obtains the name of the server character set.	No direct equivalent. For connections to Adaptive Server Enterprise or Open Server, send an RPC command to invoke the sp_serverinfo Adaptive Server Enterprise catalog stored procedure (or the Open Server system registered procedure with the same name). Pass the string "server_csname" as an unnamed CS_CHAR parameter.
dbsetavail	Marks a DBPROCESS as being available for general use.	No direct equivalent. If the program logic relies on DBISAVAIL and DBSETAVAIL, use ct_con_props(CS_USER_DATA) or ct_cmd_props(CS_USER_DATA) to replace these calls.
dbsetbusy	Calls a user-supplied function when DB-Library is reading from the server.	No direct equivalent—use asynchronous connections instead. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbsetconnect	Sets the server connection information.	ct_con_props(CS_SERVERADDR)
dbsetdefcharset	Sets the default character set name for an application.	The "default" entry in the locales file determines the default character set for a CS_CONTEXT structure. The application can change a context's character set with cs_loc_alloc, cs_locale, and cs_config(CS_LOC_PROP).
dbsetdeflang	Sets the default language name for an application.	The "default" entry in the locales file determines the default language for a CS_CONTEXT structure. The application can change a context's language with cs_loc_alloc, cs_locale, and cs_config(CS_LOC_PROP).

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbsetidle	Calls a user-supplied function when DB-Library has finished reading from the server.	No direct equivalent. Use an asynchronous connection. Client-Library calls the connection's completion callback every time an asynchronous routine completes its work. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbsetifile	Specifies the name and location of the Sybase interfaces file.	ct_config(CS_IFILE) cs_config(CS_DEFAULT_IFILE) specifies the name and location of the alternate Sybase interfaces file.
dbsetinterrupt	Calls user-supplied functions to handle interrupts while waiting on a read from the server.	No direct equivalent. On platforms where Client-Library uses signal-driven I/O, use ct_callback(CS_SIGNAL_CB) to install system interrupt handlers. If the application requires the ability to cancel pending queries before Client-Library calls complete, then use an asynchronous connection. Use ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) to cancel commands when the completion of a Client-Library call is pending.
DBSETLAPP	Sets the application name in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_APPNAME)
DBSETLCHARSET	Sets the character set in the LOGINREC structure.	Replace with the following call sequence: • cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure. • ct_con_props(CS_GET, CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the connection's internal CS_LOCALE structure. • cs_locale(CS_SET, CS_SYB_CHARSET) to change the character set name. • ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the modified CS_LOCALE structure back into the connection. • cs_loc_drop to drop the CS_LOCALE. If nearby DBSETLCHARSET and DBSETLNATLANG calls are being replaced, change both the language and the character set in the third step.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
DBSETLENCRYPT	Specifies whether or not password encryption is to be used when logging into Adaptive Server Enterprise.	ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_SEC_ENCRYPTION)
DBSETLHOST	Sets the host name in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_HOSTNAME)
DBSETLNATLANG	Sets the national language name in the LOGINREC structure.	Replace with the following call sequence: • cs_loc_alloc to allocate a CS_LOCALE structure. • ct_con_props(CS_GET, CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the connection's internal CS_LOCALE structure. • cs_locale(CS_SET, CS_SYB_LANG) to set the language name. • ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_LOC_PROP) to copy the modified CS_LOCALE structure back into the connection. • cs_loc_drop to drop the CS_LOCALE. If nearby DBSETLCHARSET and DBSETLNATLANG calls are being replaced, change both the language and the character set in the third step.
dbsetloginfo	Transfer TDS login information from a DBLOGINFO structure to a LOGINREC structure.	ct_setloginfo
dbsetlogintime	Sets the number of seconds that DB-Library waits for a server response to a request for a DBPROCESS connection.	ct_config(CS_SET, CS_LOGIN_TIMEOUT)
DBSETLPACKET	Sets the TDS packet size in an application's LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_PACKETSIZE)
DBSETLPWD	Sets the user server password in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_PASSWORD)
DBSETLUSER	Sets the user name in the LOGINREC structure.	ct_con_props(CS_SET, CS_USERNAME)
dbsetmaxprocs	Sets the maximum number of simultaneously open DBPROCESSes.	ct_config(CS_SET, CS_MAX_CONNECT)
dbsetnull	Defines substitution values to be used when binding null values.	cs_setnull

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbsetopt	Sets a server or DB-Library option.	ct_options sets server options. ct_config, ct_con_props, and ct_cmd_props set Client-Library properties.
dbsetrow	Sets a buffered row to "current."	None. Client-Library does not provide built-in support for row buffering.
dbsettime	Sets the number of seconds that DB-Library will wait for a server response to a SQL command.	ct_config(CS_SET, CS_TIMEOUT) To cancel when a timeout occurs, call ct_cancel(CS_CANCEL_ATTN) in the client message handler. The timeout error information is: • Severity = CS_SV_RETRY_FAIL • Number = 63 • Origin = 2 • Layer = 1
dbsetuserdata	Uses a DBPROCESS structure to save a pointer to user-allocated data.	User data can be installed at the context, connection, or command level: • cs_config(CS_USERDATA) sets or retrieves context-level user data • ct_con_props(CS_USERDATA) sets or retrieves connection-level user data • ct_cmd_props(CS_USERDATA) sets or retrieves command-level user data Child structures do not inherit CS_USERDATA values.
dbsetversion	Specifies a DB-Library version level.	cs_ctx_alloc and ct_init both take a version number as a parameter.
dbspid	Gets the server process ID for the specified DBPROCESS.	No direct equivalent. For Adaptive Server Enterprise, use the language command: `select @@spid`
dbspr1row	Places one row of server query results into a buffer.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.
dbspr1rowlen	Determines how large a buffer to allocate to hold the results returned by dbsprhead, dbsprline, and dbspr1row.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.
dbsprhead	Places the server query results header into a buffer.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.
dbsprline	Chooses the character with which to underline the column names produced by dbsprhead.	No direct equivalent. Replace with application code.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbsqlexec	Sends a command batch to the server.	ct_send sends the batch. ct_results gets the server's initial response. For information on converting dbsqlexec return code logic, see "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbsqlok	Waits for results from the server and verifies the correctness of the instructions the server is responding to.	ct_results For information on converting dbsqlok return code logic, see "Code that processes results" on page 59.
dbsqlsend	Sends a command batch to the server and does not wait for a response.	ct_send If the DB-Library application uses dbpoll after dbsqlsend, then use an asynchronous connection in the converted application. See the "Asynchronous Programming" topics page in the *Open Client Client-Library/C Reference Manual*.
dbstrbuild	Builds a printable string from text containing place holders for variables.	cs_strbuild
dbstrcmp	Compares two character strings using a specified sort order.	cs_strcmp(CS_COMPARE)
dbstrcpy	Copies a portion of the command buffer.	No direct equivalent. Format language commands before passing them to ct_command. The internal language buffer is not accessible to the application.
dbstrlen	Returns the length, in characters, of the command buffer.	No direct equivalent. Format language commands before passing them to ct_command. The internal language buffer is not accessible to the application.
dbstrsort	Determines which of two character strings should appear first in a sorted list.	cs_strcmp(CS_SORT)
dbtabbrowse	Determines whether the specified table can be updated with browse mode updates.	ct_br_table(CS_ISBROWSE)
dbtabcount	Returns the number of tables involved in the current select query.	ct_br_table(CS_TABNUM)
dbtabname	Returns the name of a table based on its number.	ct_br_table(CS_TABNAME)

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbtabsource	Returns the name and number of the table from which a particular result column was derived.	ct_br_column (The *tablename* and *tablenum* fields of CS_BROWSEDESC.)
DBTDS	Determines which version of TDS (the Tabular Data Stream protocol) is being used.	ct_con_props(CS_TDS_VERSION)
dbtextsize	Returns the number of text/image bytes that remain to be read for the current row.	ct_data_info(CS_GET) initializes a CS_IODESC structure. The structure gives the total length of text/image column in the *total_txtlen* field. See "Client-Library's CS_IODESC structure" on page 89.
dbtsnewlen	Returns the length of the new value of the timestamp column after a browse-mode update.	No direct equivalent. See the entry for dbtsnewval in this table.
dbtsnewval	Returns the new value of the timestamp column after a browse-mode update.	No direct equivalent. After a browse-mode update, the server sends the new timestamp as a parameter (CS_PARAM_RESULT) result set. The application binds and fetches the new timestamp. The new timestamp can be used to build a where clause that updates the same row again.
dbtsput	Puts the new value of the timestamp column into the given table's current row in the DBPROCESS.	None. In DB-Library, dbtsput is used with dbtsnewval. Neither routine has a Client-Library equivalent. For a description of how consecutive browse mode updates are implemented with Client-Library, see the entry for dbtsnewval in this table.
dbtxptr	Returns the value of the text pointer for a column in the current row.	ct_data_info(CS_GET) (the *textptr* field of the CS_IODESC). For usage information, see "Client-Library's CS_IODESC structure" on page 89.
dbtxtimestamp	Returns the value of the text timestamp for a column in the current row.	ct_data_info(CS_GET) (the *timestamp* field of the CS_IODESC). See "Client-Library's CS_IODESC structure" on page 89.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbtxtsnewval	Returns the new value of a text timestamp after a call to dbwritetext.	After the application sends a successful text/image update with ct_send_data, the server sends the new timestamp as a parameter (CS_PARAM_RESULT) result set. The application should bind the returned timestamp to the *timestamp* field of the CS_IODESC structure that is being used to control the text/image update operation. See "Sending text or image data" on page 91.
dbtxtsput	Puts the new value of a text timestamp into the specified column of the current row in the DBPROCESS.	ct_data_info(CS_SET) The timestamp is represented by the *timestamp* field of the CS_IODESC structure. For a description of how the new text timestamp is retrieved, see the entry for dbtxtsnewval in this table.
dbuse	Uses a particular database.	No direct equivalent. Send a language command containing a Transact-SQL use database command and process the results.
dbvarylen	Determines whether the specified regular result column's data can vary in length.	None.
dbversion	Determines which version of DB-Library is in use.	ct_config(CS_GET, CS_VER_STRING) gets the Client-Library version string. (dbversion returns the DB-Library version string.) ct_config(CS_GET, CS_VERSION) gets a CS_INT that matches the version with which ct_init was called to initialize Client-Library for this context.
dbwillconvert	Determines whether a specific datatype conversion is available within DB-Library.	cs_willconvert
dbwritepage	Writes a page of binary data to the server.	None.
dbwritetext	Sends a text or image value to the server.	ct_send_data For usage information, see Table 6-6 on page 93.

DB-Library routine	DB-Library functionality	Client-Library or CS-Library equivalent
dbxlate	Translates a character string from one character set to another.	No direct equivalent. Use the following call sequence to translate strings from one character set to another: • Call cs_loc_alloc to allocate two locales, *loc1* and *loc2*. Declare or allocate two CS_DATAFMT structures, *srcfmt* and *destfmt*. • Call cs_locale to configure the character sets for *loc1* and *loc2*. • Assign *loc1* and *loc2*, respectively, as the *locale* fields of the *srcfmt* and *destfmt* CS_DATAFMT structures. Initialize the rest of the fields in *srcfmt* and *destfmt* to describe character data. • Call cs_convert to convert strings from the *loc1* character set to the *loc2* character set. Before each call, set *srcfmt.maxlength* to the length, in bytes, of the source string. • Free the CS_LOCALE structures with cs_loc_drop.

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