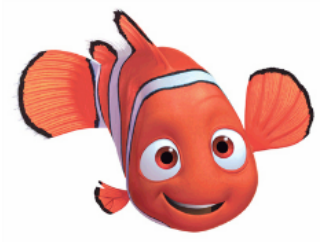


COReL

C-like Object Relational Language

Shane Chin - System Tester
Molly Karcher - Language Guru
Luis Peña - System Architect
Miguel Yanez - System Integrator
Brian Wagner - Project Manager

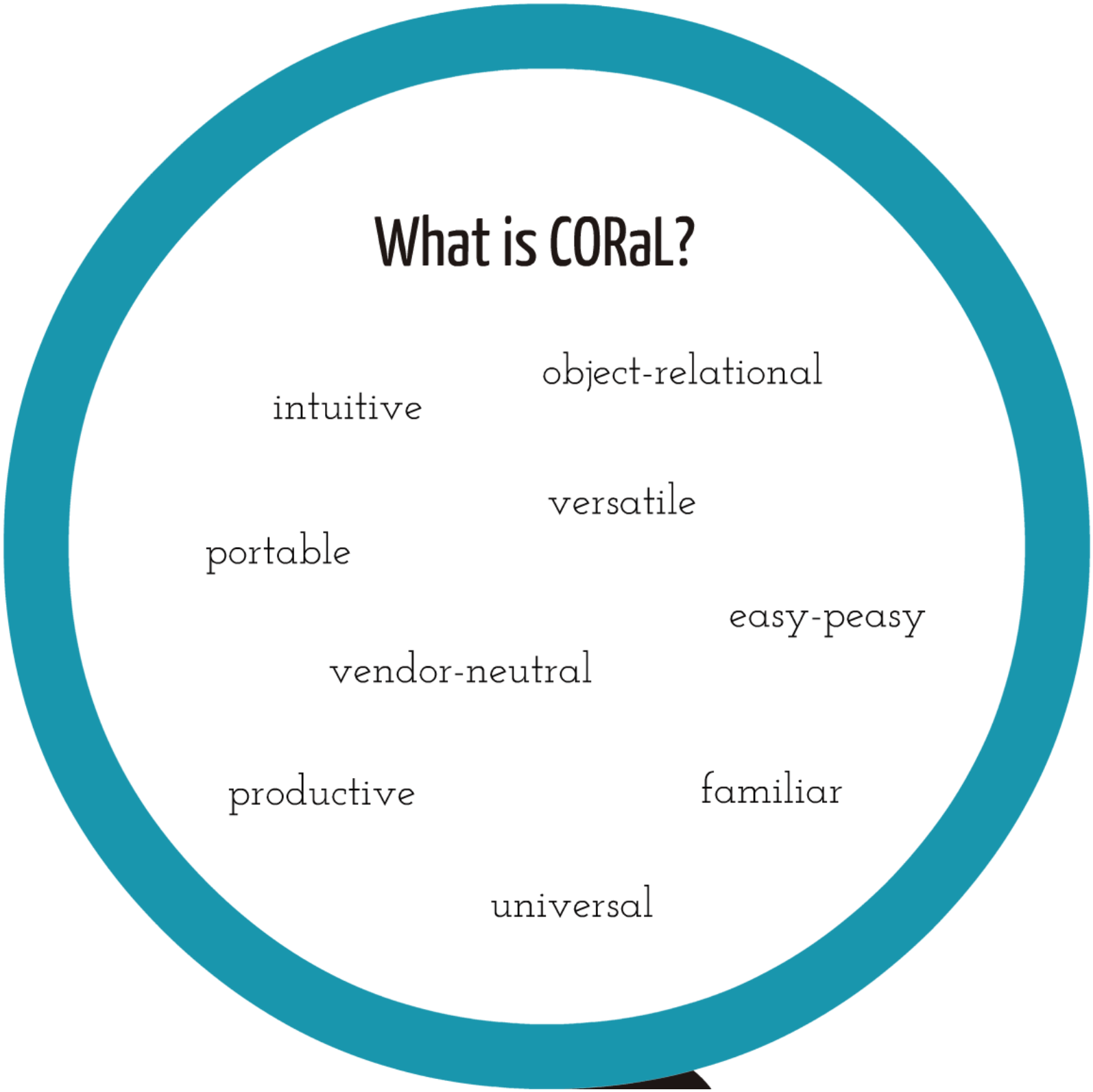
Why CORaL?

The Purpose of CORaL

Have you ever found yourself struggling with SQL?

Databases are used for everything, but they're hard to use

Some languages have nice database support they're scripting languages whose features known by a lot of people who only know one or two languages


What is CORaL?
object-relational
intuitive
versatile
portable
easy-peasy
vendor-neutral
productive
familiar
universal

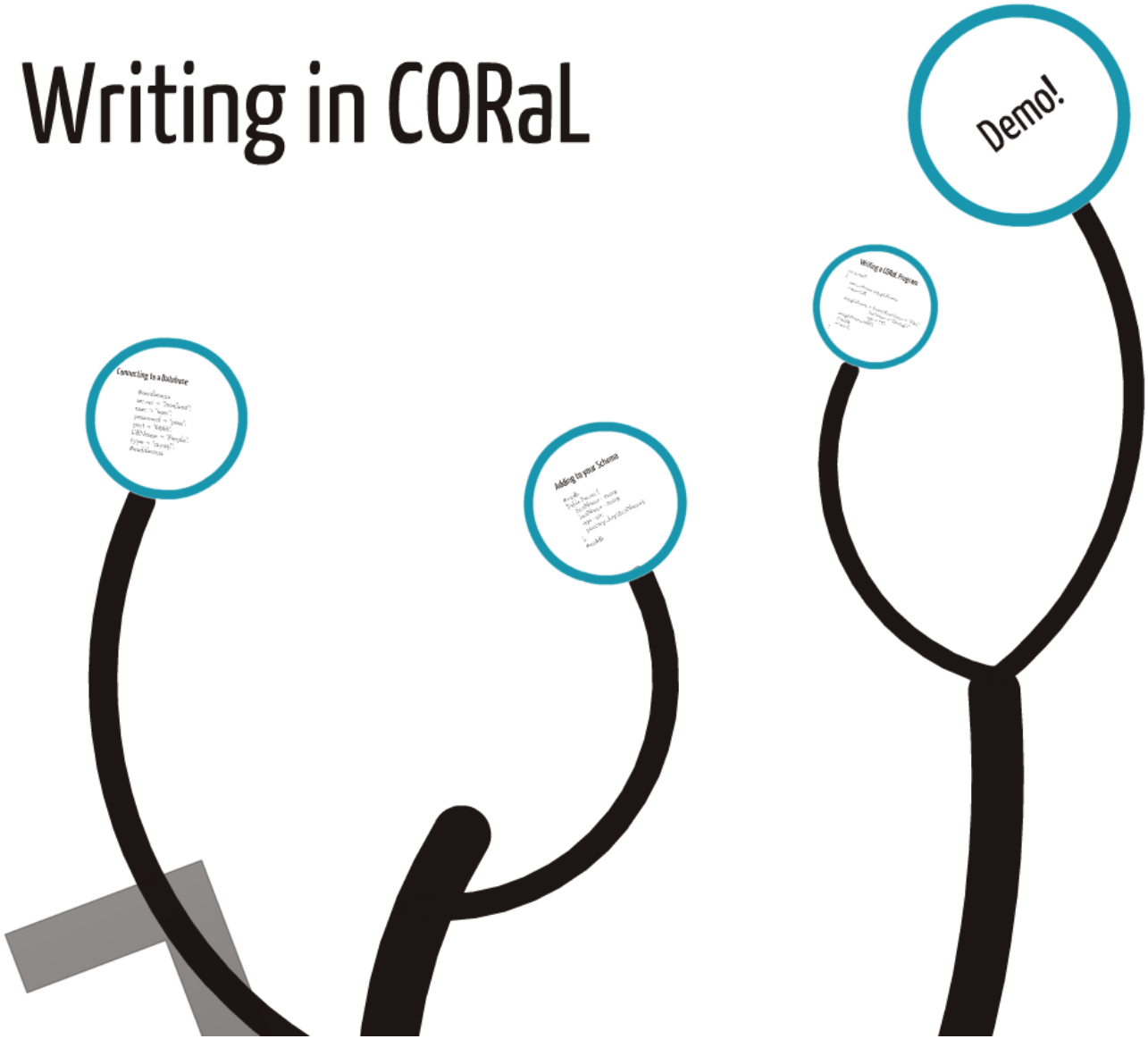
How CORaL helps

We provide a familiar environment for programmers with experience in C.

No need to learn a scripting language to interact with your database.

No need to use SQL.

Writing in CORaL



Connecting to a Database

```
#cordbconn
server = "localhost";
user = "user";
password = "pass";
port = "8888";
DBName = "People";
type = "mysql";
#enddbconn
```

Adding to your Schema

```
#cordb
Table Person {
    firstName : string;
    lastName : string;
    age : int;
    primary_key(firstName);
};
#enddb
```

Writing a CORaL Program

```
int main()
{
    user_t Person samplePerson;
    connectDB;

    samplePerson = Person(firstName = "John",
                          lastName = "Example",
                          age = 25);
    samplePerson.add();
    closeDB;
    return 0;
}
```

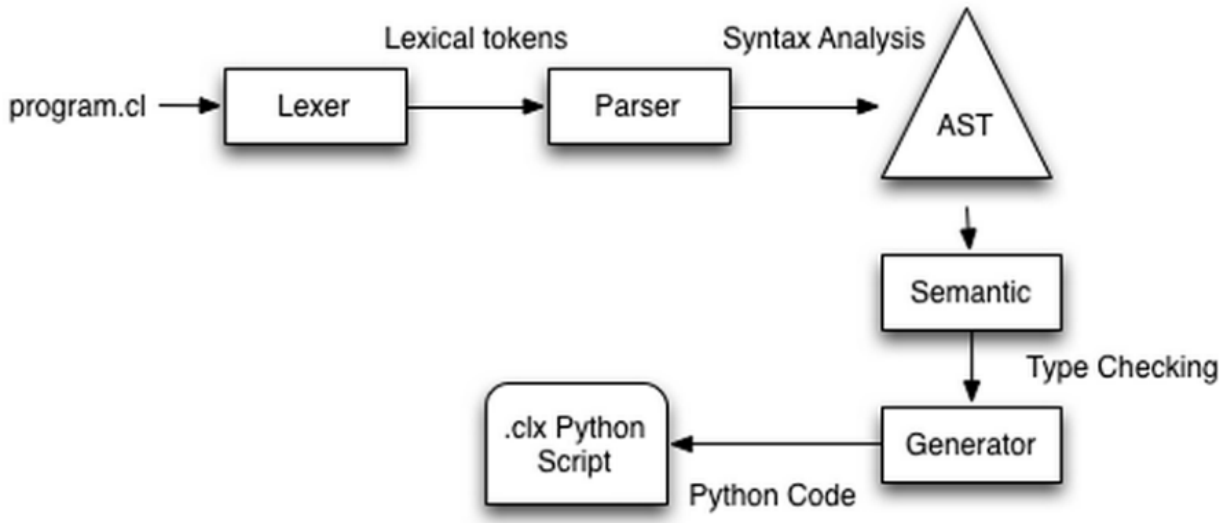
The CORaL Compiler

Architecture

Intermediate Representations

The Executable

Architecture



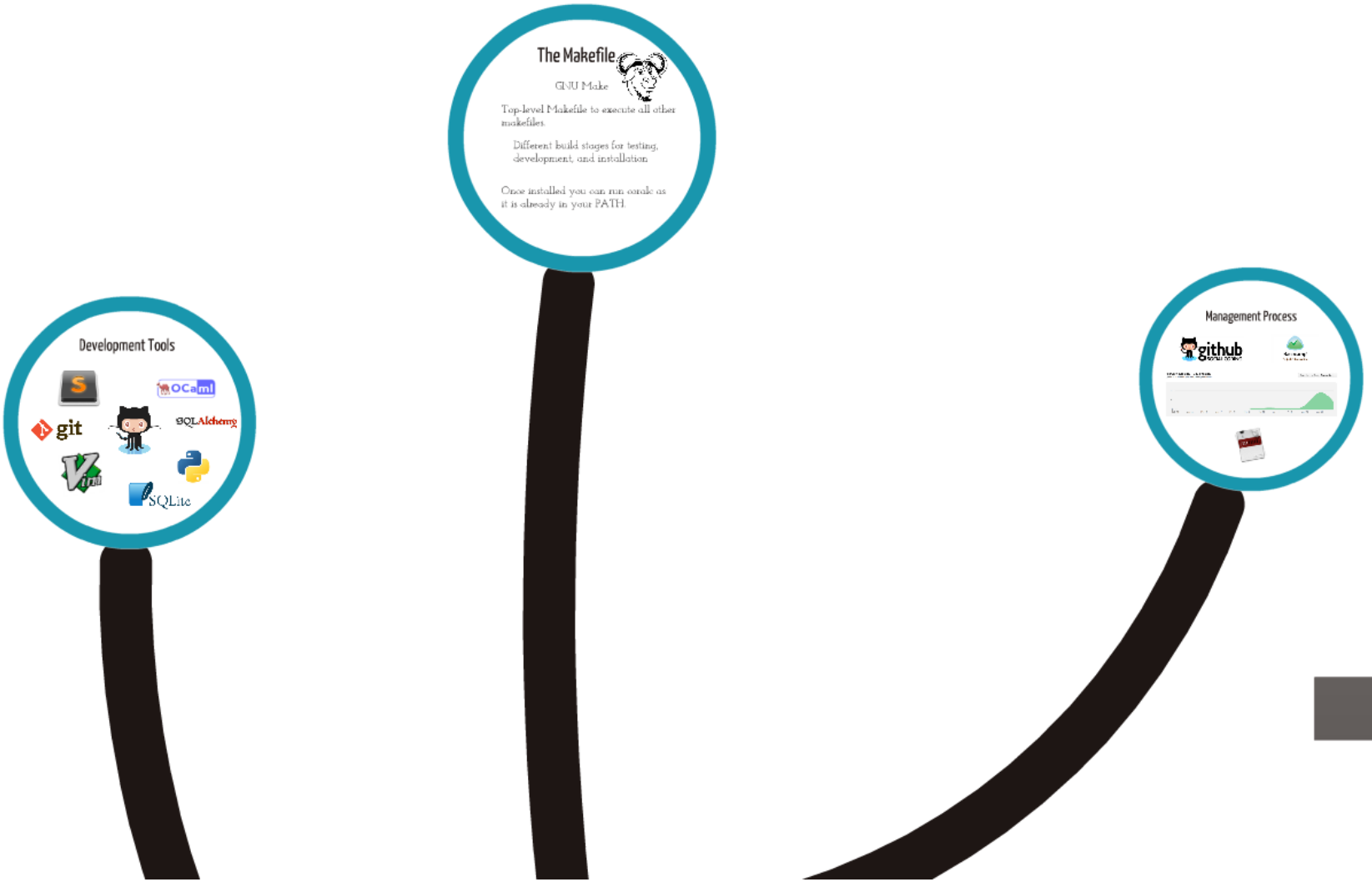
Intermediate Representations

```
type formal =
    Formal of dtype * string

type stmt =
    Block of stmt list
    | Expr of expr
    | Return of expr
    | If of expr * stmt * stmt
    | For of expr * expr * expr * stmt
    | While of expr * stmt
    | CloseDB
    | ConnectDB
    | Nostmt

type func_def = {
        return_type : dtype;
        fname   : string;
        formals : formal list;
        locals  : var_decl list;
        body    : stmt list;
}

type table_body =
    TableBody of attribute list * key_decls list * func_def list

type table = {
    tbname : table_label;
    tbbody : table_body;
}

type table_block =
    TableBlock of table list
    | NoTableBlock

type program = {
            conn : conn_block;
            tables : table_block;
            globals : var_decl list;
            funcs  : func_def list;
}
```

The Executable

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
from __future__ import print_function
import coral_backend
from coral_backend import *
from coral_backend.controller import *

setServer("server")
setUser("server")
setPass("server")
setPort("server")
setDBName("server")
setConnType("sqlite")
conn_block = True

def test_func():

    print("testing function\n", end='')
    return 0
def main():
    a = 1
    test_func()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if (conn_block):
        connectDB()
    main()
```

The Development Process



Development Tools

The Makefile

GNU Make

Top-level Makefile to execute all other makefiles.

Different build stages for testing, development, and installation

Once installed you can run coralc as it is already in your PATH.

Management Process

github
SOCIAL CODING

Basecamp
Project Collaboration

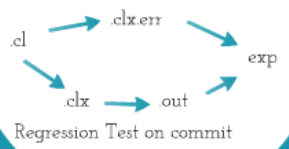
February 23rd 2013 - May 11th 2013
Commits to master, excluding merge commits

Contribution Type: **Commits**

Testing CORaL

Testing Plan

Test before code



Regression Test on commit

Testing Methodology

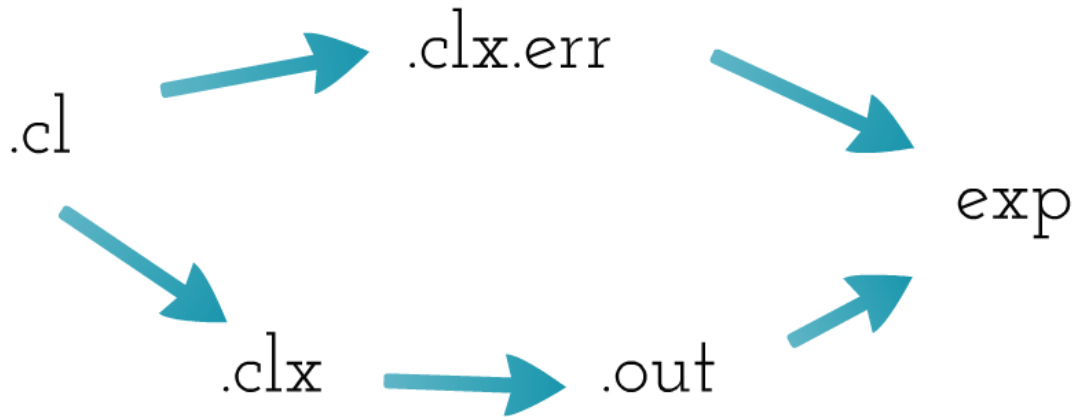
Regression Tests

Installation Testing

Test Coverage

Testing Plan

Test before code



Regression Test on commit


Testing Methodology
Regression Tests
Installation Testing
Test Coverage

Conclusions

Lessons Learned

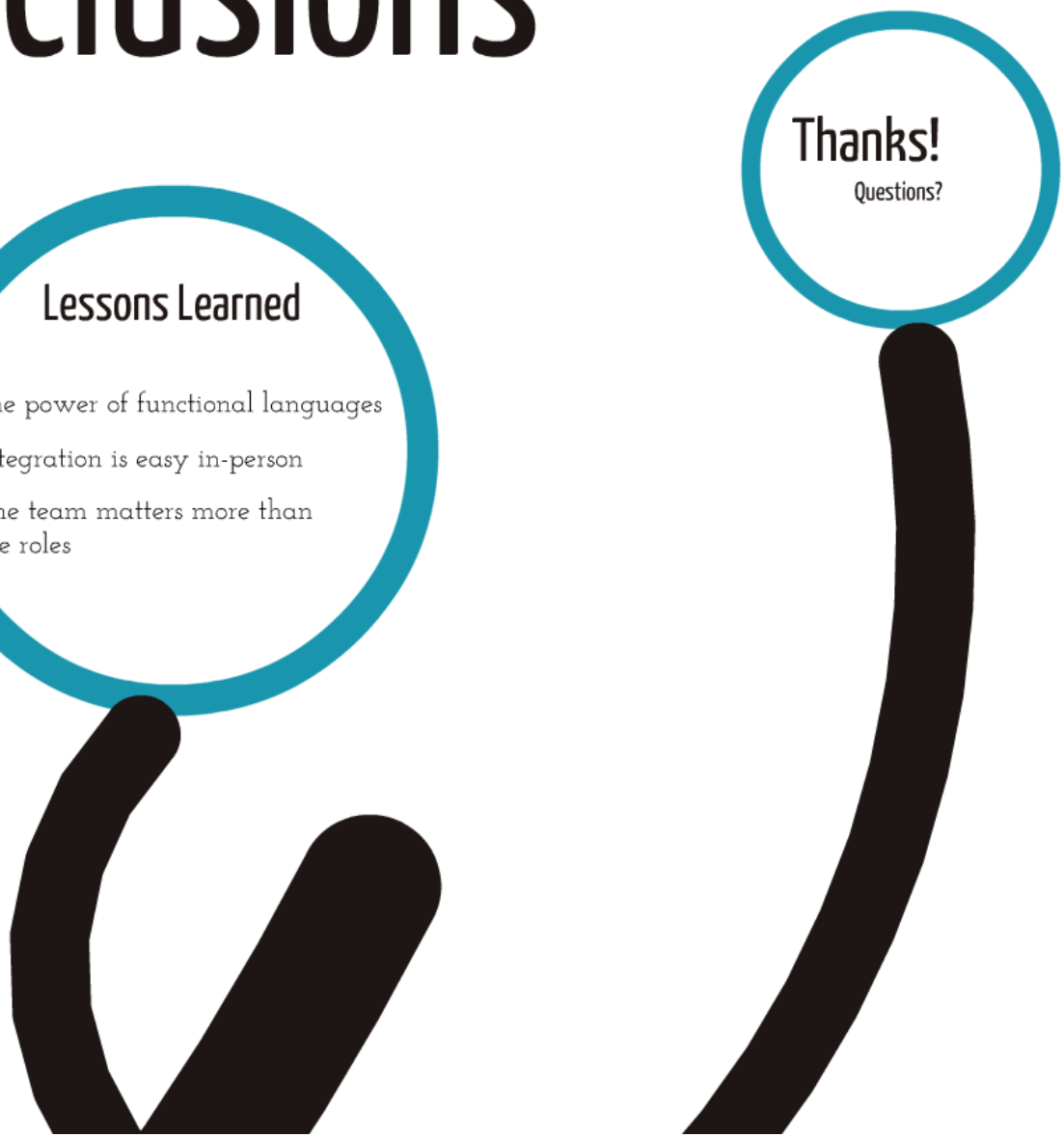
The power of functional languages

Integration is easy in-person

The team matters more than the roles

Thanks!

Questions?



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Thanks!

Questions?