

SQLAlchemy

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Robert M. Dondero, Ph.D.
Princeton University

Objectives

- The lecture will:
 - Provide a taste of the **SQLAlchemy** object-relational mapper
 - Give you enough information about **SQLAlchemy** to:
 - Help you decide if you want to use it in your project
 - Help you get started with it

Motivation

- **Problem:**
 - There is an *impedance mismatch* between the relational data model and the OOP data model
 - Awkward to map the relational data model (tables, rows, fields) to the OOP data model (objects, object references, object composition, class inheritance)

Motivation

- **Solution 1: Cursors**
 - As we've seen...
 - Cursor = array + indication of current element
 - DB driver maps each **DB table** to an array
 - Each element represents a row
 - Cursor keeps track of current row
 - DB driver maps each **DB row** to an array
 - Each element represents a field

Motivation

- **Solution 2:** *Object-relational mapper (ORM)*
 - ORM maps each DB **table** to a **class**
 - E.g., books table => class Book
 - ORM maps each DB **row** to an **object**
 - E.g., row of books table => object of class Book
 - ORM maps each DB **field** to an **object field**
 - E.g. isbn field of some row of books table => isbn field of some object of class Book

Motivation

- **Solution 2: Object-relational mapper (ORM) (cont.)**
 - OO pgm fetches/stores data by sending messages to (calling methods of) objects, not by executing SQL statements directly

Motivation

- Some popular ORMs:
 - See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_object-relational_mapping_software
 - For Python the most popular is...

Motivation

- *SQLAlchemy*

- Who: Michael Bayer
- When: 2006
- Why: ORM for Python



Installing SQLAlchemy

- Linux, Mac, and MS Windows
 - At a bash shell or Command prompt:
 - Activate your cos333 virtual environment
 - `python -m pip install SQLAlchemy`

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/database.py**
 - Informs SQLAlchemy of database schema
 - Names of tables
 - Names & data types of fields
 - Note:
 - Unusual use of class-level (static) fields
 - For each table, must specify which fields comprise the table's primary key

SQLAlchemy Programming in Python

To run the following programs:

Mac & Linux:

```
$ export DATABASE_URL=sqlite:///bookstore.sqlite  
$ python create.py  
$ python display.py  
...
```

MS Windows

```
$ set DATABASE_URL=sqlite:///bookstore.sqlite  
$ python create.py  
$ python display.py  
...
```

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

Debugging trick:

```
engine = sqlalchemy.create_engine(DATABASE_URL)
```



```
engine = sqlalchemy.create_engine(DATABASE_URL,  
    echo=True)
```

Commands SQLAlchemy to write to stdout each SQL statement that it issues

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/create.py**
 - To create DB
 - Create engine
 - Create session
 - Create all tables
 - Create books, add to session, commit session
 - Same for authors, customers, zipcodes, orders

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/display.py**
 - To display DB
 - Create engine
 - Create session
 - Send `query()` message to session
 - Specify table
 - Send `all()` message to result
 - Alternative: send `one()` message to result

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/authorsearch.py**
 - To query DB
 - Create engine
 - Create session
 - Send `query()` message to session
 - Send `filter()` message to result
 - ...
 - Send `all()` or `one()` message to result

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/order.py**
 - To update DB
 - Same as query, and then...
 - Update object fields
 - SQLAlchemy marks changed objects as “dirty”
 - Send `commit()` message to session
 - SQLAlchemy writes dirty objects to DB

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/purchase.py**
 - SQLAlchemy supports transactions
 - Can send `commit()` or `rollback()` message to session

SQLAlchemy Pgmming in Python

- See **SQLAlchemy/recovery.py**
 - Transactions work!

SQLAlchemy Bonus

- SQLAlchemy does *connection pooling*
 - Pattern:
 - Create one engine for app
 - Maintains pool of open connections
 - Pool is shared across multiple threads
 - As needed:
 - Ask engine for Session
 - » Engine returns pooled Session
 - Use Session
 - Close Session
 - » Pools (does not close) the Session
 - Minimizes creation of DB connections
 - Described later in the course

SQLAlchemy Assessment

- SQLAlchemy assessment
 - (pro) Eliminates impedance mismatch
 - (pro) Efficient
 - (pro) Insulates programmer from SQL
 - (con) Insulates programmer from SQL!
 - Bad if your intention is to learn SQL

SQLAlchemy Assessment

- Assignments
 - You **may not** use SQLAlchemy
- Project
 - If you use Python and a relational DB, then you almost certainly **should** use SQLAlchemy

Summary

- There is much more to SQLAlchemy
 - Database creation
 - Automatic management of related tables
 - ...
- For more info:
 - <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlalchemy>
 - Don't read the *SQLAlchemy Core* section
 - Read the *SQLAlchemy ORM* section

Summary

- The lecture has:
 - Provided a taste of the **SQLAlchemy** object-relational mapper
 - Given you enough information about **SQLAlchemy** to:
 - Help you decide if you want to use it in your project
 - Help you get started with it
- See also:
 - **Appendix**: Examples of SQL Statements and SQLAlchemy Code

Appendix: Examples of SQL Statements and SQLAlchemy Code

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from books;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book)
table = query.all()
for row in table:
    print(row.isbn, row.title, row.quantity)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT isbn, title from books;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book.isbn,  
                       database.Book.title)  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    print(row.isbn, row.title)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from books ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book).order_by(  
    database.Book.quantity.desc())  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    print(row.isbn, row.title, row.quantity)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from books WHERE quantity=650;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book).filter(  
    database.Book.quantity==650)  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    print(row.isbn, row.title, row.quantity)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from orders WHERE isbn=123 AND  
custid=222;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Order).filter(  
    database.Order.isbn==123,  
    database.Order.custid==222)  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    print(row.custid, row.isbn, row.quantity)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from books WHERE title LIKE 'The%';
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book).filter(  
    database.Book.title.like('The%'))  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    print(row.isbn, row.title, row.quantity)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT * from books, authors WHERE  
books.isbn=authors.isbn;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book,  
    database.Author).filter(  
    database.Book.isbn == database.Author.isbn)  
table = query.all()  
for b, a in table:  
    print(b.isbn, b.title, b.quantity, a.isbn, a.author)
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
SELECT custname, title, orders.quantity
FROM books, customers, orders WHERE
books.isbn=orders.isbn AND
orders.custid=customers.custid;
```

```
query = session.query(
    database.Customer.custname,
    database.Book.title,
    database.Order.quantity).filter(
    database.Book.isbn == database.Order.isbn,
    database.Order.custid == database.Customer.custid)
table = query.all()
for row in table:
    print(row.custname, row.title, row.quantity)
```


SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
UPDATE books SET quantity=60 WHERE isbn=123;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book).filter(  
    database.Book.isbn == 123)  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    row.quantity = 60  
session.commit()
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
INSERT INTO books (isbn, title, quantity) VALUES  
( '456', 'Core Java', 120);
```

```
new_book = database.Book(isbn='456',  
    title='Core Java', quantity='120')  
session.add(new_book)  
session.commit()
```

SQL & SQLAlchemy

```
DELETE FROM books WHERE isbn=456;
```

```
query = session.query(database.Book).filter(  
    database.Book.isbn == 456)  
table = query.all()  
for row in table:  
    session.delete(row)  
session.commit()
```