



esProc

Innovated data
computing engine

Professional data computing package for JAVA

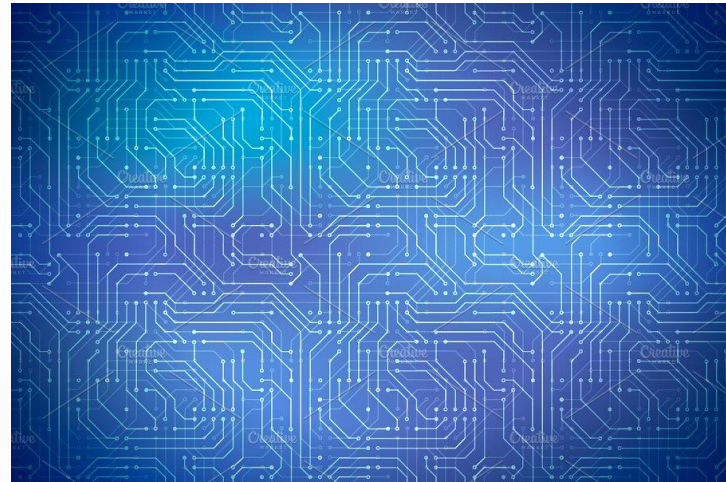
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For various reasons, we often need to compute data sets in Java programs.



Data is scattered among different data sources



Computing logic is complex and it is difficult to implement in SQL.



According to system design requirements, business logic is separated from data storage.

A JAVA example to implement grouping



```
public static void groupCount(){
    groupBy mainJava = new groupBy();
    List<MainBean> list = mainJava.initList();
    List<MainBean> mainList = new ArrayList<MainBean>();
    Map<String, MainBean> map = new HashMap<String, MainBean>();
    MainBean totalBean = null;
    String employeeId = null;
    for(MainBean mainBean : list) {
        employeeId = mainBean.getEmployeeId();
        if (!map.containsKey(employeeId)) {
            totalBean = new MainBean();
            totalBean.setEmployeeId(employeeId);
            totalBean.setBuyNum(mainBean.getBuyNum());
            totalBean.setGoodsPrice(mainBean.getGoodsPrice());
            totalBean.setTotalBuyNum(mainBean.getTotalBuyNum());
            totalBean.setFreight(mainBean.getFreight());
            totalBean.setTotalGoodsPrice(mainBean.getGoodsPrice() * mainBean.getBuyNum());
            totalBean.setTotalPrice(mainBean.getGoodsPrice() * mainBean.getBuyNum() + mainBean.getFreight());
            mainList.add(totalBean);
            map.put(employeeId, totalBean);
        } else {
            totalBean = map.get(employeeId);
            totalBean.setTotalBuyNum(totalBean.getTotalBuyNum() + mainBean.getTotalBuyNum());
            totalBean.setFreight(totalBean.getFreight() + mainBean.getFreight());
            totalBean.setTotalGoodsPrice(totalBean.getTotalGoodsPrice() + mainBean.getGoodsPrice() * mainBean.getBuyNum());
            totalBean.setTotalPrice(totalBean.getTotalPrice() +
                mainBean.getGoodsPrice() * mainBean.getBuyNum() + mainBean.getFreight());
        }
    }
}
```

Is that all right?



This code only implements basic single field grouping and single field aggregation.

Without considering-----



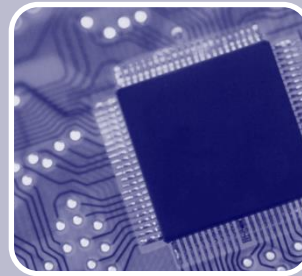
Advanced grouping conditions



Complex computing logic



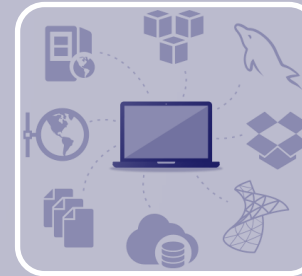
Large data volume



Memory optimization



Multithread concurrency

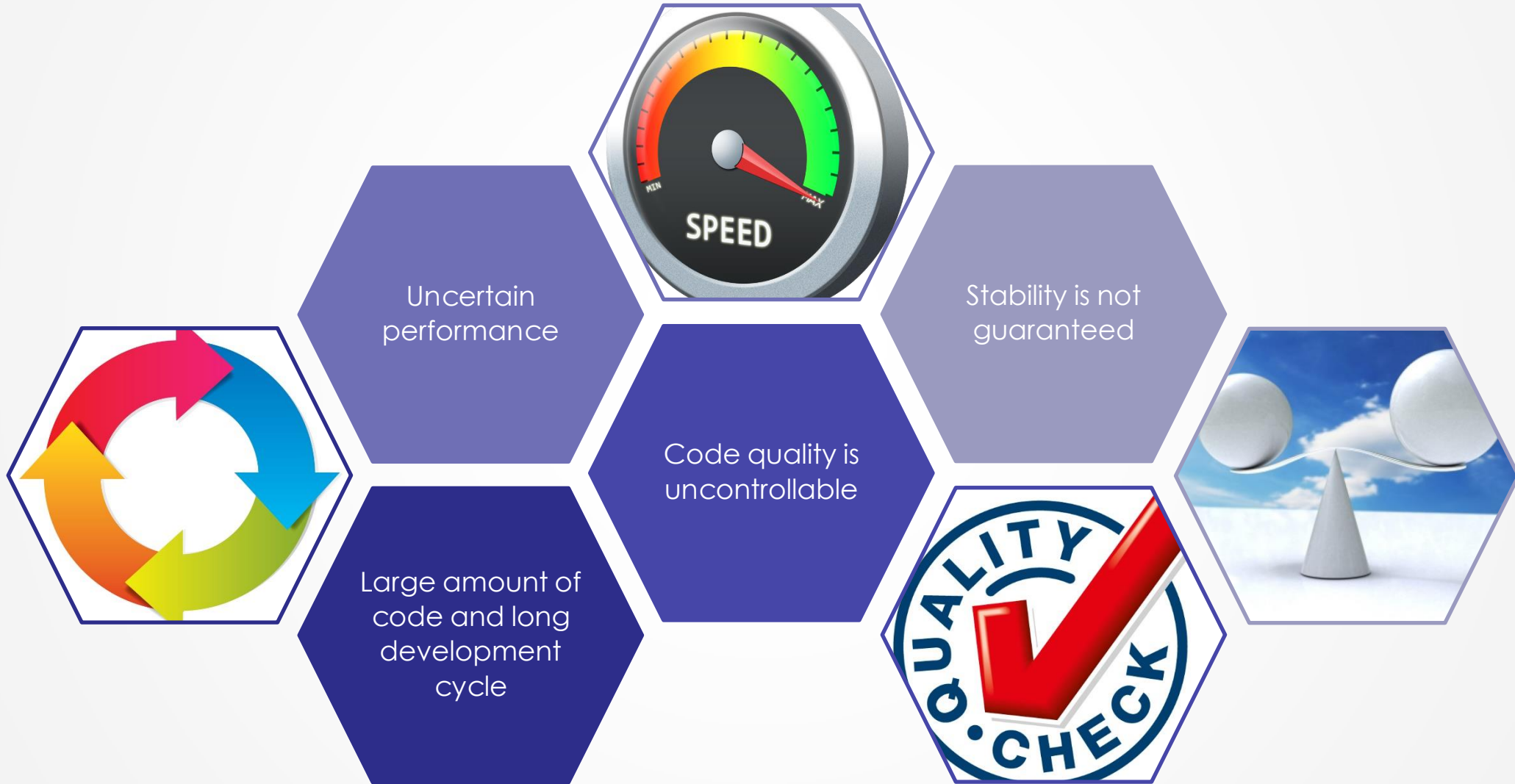


Multiple Data Source Interface



Exception handler

The Pain Points of Implementing Data Computing in Java





Professional Data Computing Language SPL

Combination of discreetness and set orientation

More than 300 Structured Computing Functions

Characteristic cell-style coding makes layer clear

Memory, External Storage Cursor, Cluster Operation

Loop and Branch Adapts Procedural Computation

Step-by-step calculation and perfect debugging function

Abundant data interfaces

RDB: Oracle, DB2, MS SQL, MySQL, PG, ...

MongoDB, REDIS, ...

Hadoop: HDFS, HIVE, HBASE

TXT/CSV, JSON/XML, EXCEL

HTTP, ALI-OTS

File SQL interface

Professional Jar packages

Standard JAR package, easy to integrate

Multithread Parallel Computing

Perfect exception handling

Examples of implementing grouping with SPL



Such simple operation can also be written directly in SQL :

SELECT name,count(name) FROM user/test/duty.xlsx GROUP BY name

Conventional grouping

Summarize the number of days on duty for each person

	A
1	=file("/Users/test/duty.xlsx").importxls@tx()
2	=A1.groups(name;count(name):count)

	A
1	=file("/Users/test/duty.xlsx").importxls@tx()
2	=A1.group(month(workday):mon,name;~.top(3):top3)

Top N of each group

Obtain overtime records for each month, each person, and the first three days

Alignment grouping

List in order the number of countries using Chinese, English and French as official languages

	A
1	=connect("mysql")
2	=A1.query@x("select * from world.countrylanguage where isofficial='T'")
3	[Chinese,English,French]
4	=A2.align@a(A3,Language)
5	=A4.new(A3(#):name, ~.len():cnt)



Intended for structured data processing

	A	B	C
1	=esProc.query("SELECT orderID as contract,		/retrieve sales records
2	=A1.group(salesman)		
3	=create(salesman,thisyearAmount, lastyearAmount, custNumber, bigCustNumber)		
4	for A2	=A4(1).salesman	
5		=A4.select(year(date)==year).sum(amount)	
6		=A4.select(year(date)==year-1).sum(amount)	
7		=A4.group(customer).sum(amount)	
8	Grouping & Loop		
9		=B7.count(-->=10000)	

	A	B	C
1	=esProc.query("select * from employee")		
2	=A1.select(sex=="male")		
3	=A1.select(birthday>=date("1970-01-01"))		
4	=A2^A3	/intersect, find out male employee born after 1970	
5	=A2&A3	/union, find out male employee or employee born after 1	
6	=A2\A3	/subtract, find out male employee born before 1970	
7	=A4.sum(salary)		
8	=A5.avg(age)		
9	=A5.sort(birthday)		
10	Set operations		
11	/set is extensively used as a data type		

	A	B	C
1	=file("traderecord.txt").import@t()		
2	=A1.sort(customerID, tradeDate)		
3	=A2.select(autoType=="Jetta" autoType=="Passat").dup@t()		
4	=A3.derive(interval(tradeDate[-1], tradeDate):space)		
5	=A4.select(autoType[-1]!="Jetta" && autoType=="Passat" && customerID=customerID)		
6	=A5.avg(space)		
7	Sorting & Filtering		
8			
9			

	A	B	C
1	=esProc.query("select * from employee")		
2	=A1.sort(entryDate)		
3	=A2.pmin(birthday)	/select recordNo of employee born at earl	
4	=A2(to(A3-1))	/directly access employee record via recor	
5	=esProc.query("select * from stock where stockCode="000062")		
6	=A5.sort(tradeDate)		
7	=A6.pmax(closePrice)	/recordNo of highest exchange closing qu	
8	=A6.calc(A7,closePrice/closePrice[-1]-1)		
9	Ordered sets		
10			
11			

Standard invocation interface



Java codes:

```
...  
Connection con = null;  
Class.forName("com.esproc.jdbc.InternalDriver");  
con= DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:esproc:local://");  
// Calling stored procedures , CountName is the file name of dfx  
st =(com. esproc.jdbc.InternalCStatement)con.prepareStatement("call CountName()");  
// Execute stored procedures  
st.execute();  
// Get result set  
ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();  
...
```



Innovation makes progress!

