
Subject: Re: PROPOSAL: Access to S_* Structure of TABLE crash Application.
Posted by [Sender Ghost](#) on Fri, 18 May 2012 21:31:36 GMT

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sergeynikitin wrote on Fri, 18 May 2012 22:42: Another example:

```
SQL * Select(WORKER(NAME, LASTNAME), PLANT(NAME).As(PLANT_NAME),  
PLANT(ADDRESS)).From(WORKER).LeftJoin(PLANT).On(WORKER(PLANT_ID) ==  
PLANT(ID));
```

This expression generates the SQL statement: select WORKER.NAME, WORKER.LASTNAME,
PLANT.NAME PLANT_NAME, PLANT.ADDRESS from WORKER left outer join PLANT on
WORKER.PLANT_ID = PLANT.ID

Attention to PLANT.NAME and PLANT_NAME!!!

Yes. But, as I said about `sqlite3_column_name` function, it returns exactly:

```
NAME  
LASTNAME  
PLANT_NAME  
ADDRESS
```

If it returns following columns:

```
WORKER.NAME  
WORKER.LASTNAME  
PLANT_NAME  
PLANT.ADDRESS
```

It will be possible to access it with:

```
while (SQL.Fetch()) {  
    DUMP(SQL["WORKER.NAME"]); DUMP(SQL["WORKER.LASTNAME"]);  
    DUMP(SQL["PLANT_NAME"]); DUMP(SQL["PLANT.ADDRESS"]);  
}
```

But it is not.

In case of:

```
SQL * Select(WORKER(NAME, LASTNAME), PLANT(NAME,  
ADDRESS)).From(WORKER).LeftJoin(PLANT).On(WORKER(PLANT_ID) == PLANT(ID));
```

```
while (SQL.Fetch()) {  
    DUMP(SQL["NAME"]); DUMP(SQL["LASTNAME"]);  
    DUMP(SQL[2]); DUMP(SQL["ADDRESS"]);  
}
```

It returns following columns:

NAME
LASTNAME
NAME
ADDRESS

Therefore, it is not possible to access second "NAME" column through simple search algorithm.
