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Latecomer from the 90s

Migrating SQLWindows applications to .NET with the aid of the Ice Tea Group's porting tools
by Johann Baumeister

Since the 1990s, Gupta SQLWindows has been used to develop many applications that were deployed primarily in small and medium-sized firms. To ensure not only its future deployment but also its continued development, the Ice Tea Group, a group of SQLWindows developers, provides comprehensive porting options to the .NET Framework 2.0.

The 1990s' equivalent of today's Visual Studio was SQLWindows – the principle development tool for advanced Windows programming, especially of business applications for small and medium-sized firms.

Many of the applications created at that time are still in use and would be difficult to replace. The programming model for those Windows applications would nowadays be described as fat (or rich) client model. The SAL programming language (SQLWindows Application Language) is proprietary, as are most 4GL languages.

The "fourth generation languages" (4GL) were described as those languages that were developed to take over from the previous traditional languages such

as C, C++ or Smalltalk. However, SQLWindows was not the only 4GL. At that time, the other members of the "Gang Of Four" besides Gupta were Borland's Delphi, Powerbuilder and Progress 4GL. The uniqueness of 4GLs, and SQLWindows in particular, was the way in which SQL was directly integrated. This principle could certainly be compared to the current concept adopted by Microsoft with its LINQ (Language Integrated Query). LINQ integrates SQL, XLink and XQuery queries directly into the source code. Unlike the SQL queries used by SQLWindows, LINQ statements are precompiled and then integrated as part of the code instead of being integrated as SQL commands. Precompilation of the statements allows the compiler to run a syntax check. This prevents attacks such as those using SQL injections.

SQLWindows and the other 4GL products of that era were not only the leading development tools of the time but above all were the main players in the client / server movement that gained momentum in those days. These tools enabled business applications for the PC to be developed for the first time on such a large scale. According to Gupta, approximately 10,000 licenses of the de-

velopment environment were sold. .SQLWindows was used in a wide variety of business sectors. The applications range from telecommunications, the financial sector and medicine as well as mechanical engineering.

Back to the future with Ice Porter
IT would not be IT if it were not capable of self-replication. SQLWindows developers would like to be able to use translation technology to compile their source code into different code forms.

Every compiler and runtime engine that processes intermediate code is after all nothing more than a translator that takes the code of a specific language and syntax and immediately transforms it into a different language and syntax, while retaining the same semantics. When you consider this fact, it is surprising that this technique is not used more often. Of course, exceptions are the constructs and features peculiar to each language. Every second or third generation programming language, which implies Java, Visual Basic, C#, pseudo-code and even the latest concepts such as XAML, are basically just programming metaforms and are always being transformed from one form into another.

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clear & brief

Contents
An overview of SQLWindows application to .NET migration

Summing up
Many applications for small and medium-sized firms were created in the 1990s using SQLWindows. Now these applications can finally be migrated to .NET thanks to tools from the Ice Tea developer group
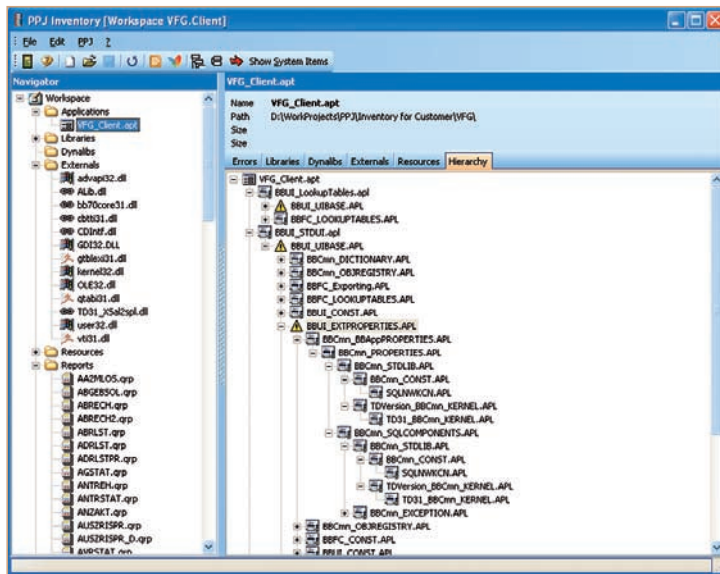
Fig. 1: The source program is analyzed using PPJ-Inventory. The values provide a ballpark time estimate for the upcoming porting

A group of SQLWindows developers appears to be of the same opinion. This group provides a SQLWindows to .NET code translator called *Ice Porter*.

These programmers, who joined forces under the name *Ice Tea Group* [1], have set themselves the "Porting Project" challenge of transforming the remaining applications as simply as possible into .NET code using the *Ice Porter*. A compelling reason to work on this project was the takeover of *Gupta* by the *Unify Corporation*. Some software houses were concerned about the continued develop-ment and future of Gupta tools, which in the meantime are being sold as Centura tools. This is not without justification, since this is already the third takeover af-ter the change of ownership from *Gupta* to *Platinum Equity* in 2000 and then to *Halo Technology Holdings, Inc* at the be-ginning of 2005. The Hessian software company *fecher*, which is also a member of the porting project, has supported and successfully implemented many Gupta projects in German-speaking markets. These markets have always been of parti-cular importance to Gupta[2]. *Fecher* also consider the outlook for *Centura Team Developer* as a Windows development platform to be at risk and will be giving priority to .NET in future.

Porting a program from SQLWin-dows to C# or Visual Basic involves se-veral stages. Firstly, the SQLWindows code is analyzed in order to estimate the effort involved in porting the application. The Porting Project supplies an inventory tool, *PPJ Inventory*, for this purpose. This analyses the complexity of the code, for example, the number of lines of code, the functions, windows or external libraries. The tool is provided free of charge and can be obtained, for example, from *fecher*. The results of the initial analysis provide a ballpark figure for the effort needed for the upcoming porting.

Translating code using the Ice Porter

The code translation itself is done using the *Ice Porter*. The SQLWindows source program is passed to the *Ice Porter*, which

Listing 1

A sample procedure in SQLWindows

```
Function: GotCompanyID
 Description: Uses the the COMPANY_ID table to generate
                            a new company ID
  value.
  GotCompanyID( dfnID )
  Returns
Boolean:
  Parameters
   Receive Number: nID
  Static Variables
   Local variables
Number: n
   Actions
   If SqlPrepareAndExecute ( hSql,
                      'SELECT @NULLVALUE
     (MAX(COMPANY_ID), 0)INTO :nID FROM
                              COMPANY' )
   If SqlFetchNext( hSql, n )
     Set nID = nID + 1
     Return TRUE
   Return FALSE
```

then generates .NET code as best as it can in the chosen language. Visual Studio processes it further and compiles it. This will always take the form of a project, i.e. it will span several months and also require manual intervention. It is virtually impossible to perform a totally automatic transfer without developer involvement. QuickObjects from SQLWindows *QuickGraph, QuickMail* or *QuickReports* are not supported. Alternative approaches in .NET must be implemented. In each case, the effort involved in porting is substantially lower than the cost of a brand new development. Of course, it ultimately depends on the nature of each individual project. The *Ice-Porter* does not claim to be able to port everything. The smaller market and sales figures compared to those of a universal development tool also account for more restricted development efforts for the *Ice Porter*. After porting the source code with the *Ice Porter*, code optimization (refactoring) can begin. According to *fecher*, part of the manual process is the adaptation of low-level system routines. These have already been found by the initial code analysis and any manual corrections are performed by the porting team. ActiveX controls and COM objects

usually run without any problem, since we are dealing with a Microsoft technology that is also supported in the target environment.

The database can be migrated while the source code is being converted. At a very early stage *Gupta* supplied its own database, *SQLBase*, for data storage. It is also still being maintained and developed but is now trailing behind the competition, i.e. the big players such as IBM, Oracle und Microsoft. These days it can still be found, especially in the niche market of embedded systems. The decline is unlikely to be due to the technology used by SQLbase, but rather due to the fact that the competition offers the entry-level version of their databases in the form of a free express edition. It is very difficult for a database that is not free to maintain its position against such odds.

SQLWindows lives on in spite of .NET

The Ice Porter provided by members and partners of the Porting Project is without a doubt a supportive and useful tool for porting SQLWindows applications. Nevertheless, the Unify Corporation does not intend to drop its SQLWindows and

has recently released an update of that once highly popular development tool in the form of Team Developer 5.0. In any event, it remains an exciting time for the developers involved – perhaps too much excitement at times.

Johann Baumeister is a University educated computer scientist with many years of experience in the development, application and rollout of IT systems. His specialties include Web applications, collaboration, client / server and databases. He lives near Munich and works as a freelance consultant and technical author.

● **Eternal Links & References**

[1] www.iceteagroup.com
[2] www.fecher.eu und www.fecher.eu/porting

Listing 2

The conversion result in C#

```
/// <summary>
/// Uses the the COMPANY_ID table to generate a new
                                    company ID
/// value.
///
/// GotCompanyID( dfnID )
/// </summary>
/// <param name="nID"></param>
/// <returns></returns>
public static SalBoolean GotCompanyID
                              (ref SalNumber nID)
{
#region Local Variables
SqlLocals.GotCompanyID locals = new SqlLocals.Got
                              CompanyID();
#endregion
#region Actions
using (new SqlContext(locals))
{
 try
 {
// PPJ: Assign parameters to the locals instance.

locals.nID = nID;
if (Var.hSql.PrepareAndExecute("SELECT @
      NULLVALUE(MAX(COMPANY_ID), 0) INTO :nID FROM
                                   COMPANY"))
{
 if (Var.hSql.FetchNext(ref locals.n))
 {
  locals.nID = locals.nID + 1;
  return true;
 }
}
return false;
}
finally
{

// PPJ: Assign back receive parameters.
nID = locals.nID;

}
}
#endregion
}
```