

Database objects

🌐 Language: [Deutsch](#) · [English](#)

🔧 Database objects

Custom views, functions and procedures as part of a nuclet – incl. order/delete statement and the CA_ convention.

HOW-TO

APPLICATION DEVELOPER

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APPLIES TO NUCLOS 4.2026.X

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What are database objects?

Database objects configure **custom views, functions, procedures etc. as part of a nuclet** – they are included in a nuclet transfer. Typical uses: DB functions for [calculated attributes](#), views for virtual business objects, or packages for jobs.

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Dependencies under PostgreSQL

The **order** field (since Nuclos 3.10) defines dependencies: on change/transfer all objects are dropped in descending and recreated in ascending order. This requires a **delete statement** per object.

Creating an object

First create a **database object** with a suitable **type**: *function, index, package, package body, procedure, view*. A separate object can be stored per supported database system; the one for the active system is used.



Naming convention

If a function is to serve a calculated attribute, its name must start with CA_ – only such objects appear for selection in the BO wizard.

The screenshot shows a web-based form for creating a database object. The top navigation bar includes links like 'Datei', 'Bearbeiten', 'Administration', 'Konfiguration', 'Artikel', 'Auftragswesen', 'Bestellwesen', 'Lager', and 'Stammdaten'. Below this is a sub-navigation bar with 'Datenbankobjekt - Neueingabe' and 'Datenbankobjekt-Quelltext'. The main form area has a 'Details' tab selected. It contains several input fields: 'Datenbankobjekt' with a dropdown menu currently showing 'DEF_', 'Beschreibung' (a text input), 'Typ' (a dropdown menu with a list of options: function, index, package, package body, procedure, view), and 'Reihenfolge' (a text input). The 'Typ' dropdown is highlighted with a yellow background.

Creating a database object and assigning a type.

Entering the source code

In the **database object source** (Configuration Database Database object sources) you enter the DB-specific code. If **active** is set, the object is created /updated on save. Nuclos prepends the schema/DB name automatically – do not add it yourself. The **delete statement** runs when the record is deleted.

? Unbekannter Anhang

The „database object source“ screen.

Function body (PostgreSQL)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION <name>(imoduleid numeric)
  RETURNS numeric AS
$BODY$

$BODY$
  LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE
  COST 100;v
```

Example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION GET_NEXT_NUMBER(imoduleid numeric)
  RETURNS numeric AS
$BODY$
DECLARE
  iresult NUMERIC (20, 0);
BEGIN
  SELECT intnaechstenummer INTO iresult
  FROM t_eo_nummern
  WHERE strbezeichnung = 'Kundennummer';

  RETURN iresult;
END;
$BODY$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE
COST 100;
```

Delete statement (PostgreSQL)

```
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS GET_NEXT_NUMBER(imoduleid numeric) CASCADE
```



Caution

On PostgreSQL a delete statement must always be provided.

Related pages



Calculated attributes

CA_ functions.

[Open](#)



Data sources

Data sources.

[Open](#)