

Database-Connection Libraries

Call-Level Interface

Java Database Connectivity

PHP

(slides by Jeff Ullman @ Stanford)

An Aside: SQL Injection

- ◆ SQL queries are often constructed by programs.
- ◆ These queries may take constants from user input.
- ◆ Careless code can allow rather unexpected queries to be constructed and executed.

Example: SQL Injection

- ◆ Relation `Accounts(name, passwd, acct)`.
- ◆ **Web interface**: get name and password from user, store in strings *n* and *p*, issue query, display account number.

```
SELECT acct FROM Accounts
```

```
WHERE name = :n AND passwd = :p
```

User (Who Is Not Bill Gates) Types

Name: `gates'` `---` Comment
in Oracle

Password: `who cares?`

Your account number is 1234-567

The Query Executed

```
SELECT acct FROM Accounts
```

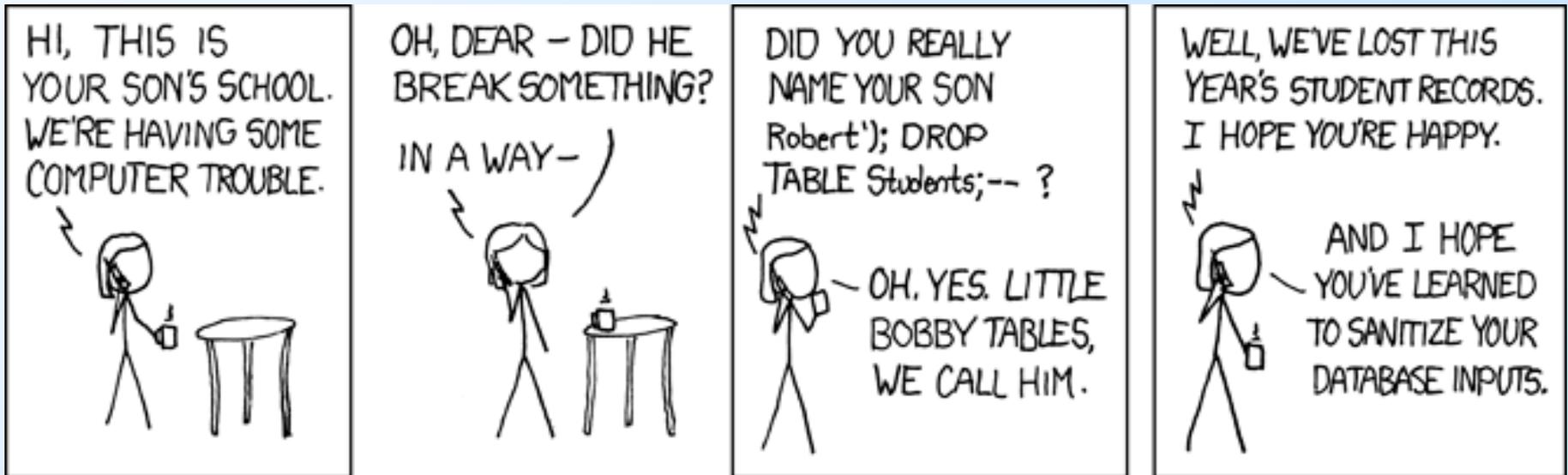
```
WHERE name = 'gates' --
```

```
passwd = 'who cares?'
```

AND

All treated as a comment

Exploits of a Mom



<http://xkcd.com/327>

(Aside: Research on Issue @ UC Davis)

Static Checking of Dynamically Generated Queries in Database Applications *

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best paper award @ ICSE 2004

Host/SQL Interfaces Via Libraries

- ◆ The basic approach to connecting databases to conventional languages is to use library calls.
 1. C + CLI or ODBC
 2. Java + JDBC
 3. PHP + PEAR/DB

Three-Tier Architecture

- ◆ A common environment for using a database has three tiers of processors:
 1. *Web servers* --- talk to the user.
 2. *Application servers* --- execute the business logic.
 3. *Database servers* --- get what the app servers need from the database.

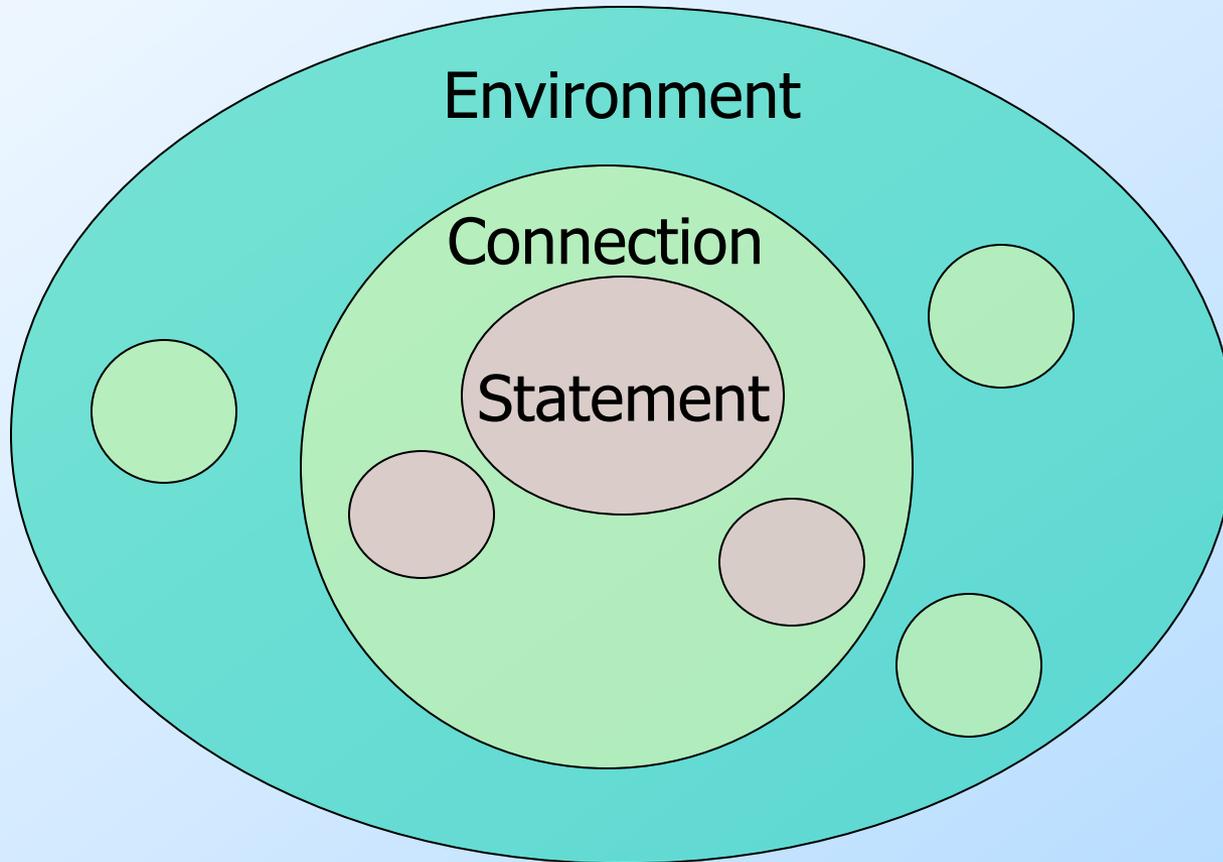
Example: Amazon

- ◆ Database holds the information about products, customers, etc.
- ◆ Business logic includes things like “what do I do after someone clicks ‘checkout’ ?”
 - ◆ **Answer:** Show the “how will you pay for this?” screen.

Environments, Connections, Queries

- ◆ The database is, in many DB-access languages, an *environment*.
- ◆ Database servers maintain some number of *connections*, so app servers can ask queries or perform modifications.
- ◆ The app server issues *statements* : queries and modifications, usually.

Diagram to Remember



SQL/CLI

- ◆ Basic idea: access database via a library of functions.
- ◆ The library for C is called SQL/CLI = “*Call-Level Interface.*”
- ◆ Also (more) commonly used: ODBC
 - ▶ extends CLI with handy extra features

Data Structures

- ◆ C connects to the database by structs of the following types:
 1. *Environments* : represent the DBMS installation.
 2. *Connections* : logins to the database.
 3. *Statements* : SQL statements to be passed to a connection.
 4. *Descriptions* : records about tuples from a query, or parameters of a statement.

Handles

- ◆ Function `SQLAllocHandle(T,I,O)` is used to create these structs, which are called environment, connection, and statement *handles*.
 - ▶ T = type, e.g., `SQL_HANDLE_STMT`.
 - ▶ I = input handle = struct at next higher level (statement < connection < environment).
 - ▶ O = (address of) output handle.

Example: SQLAllocHandle

```
SQLAllocHandle (SQL_HANDLE_STMT,  
               myCon, &myStat);
```

- ◆ **myCon** is a previously created connection handle.
- ◆ **myStat** is the name of the statement handle that will be created.

Preparing and Executing

- ◆ **SQLPrepare(*H*, *S*, *L*)** causes the string *S*, of length *L*, to be interpreted as a SQL statement and optimized; the executable statement is placed in statement handle *H*.
- ◆ **SQLExecute(*H*)** causes the SQL statement represented by statement handle *H* to be executed.

Example: Prepare and Execute

```
SQLPrepare(myStat, "SELECT  
beer, price FROM Sells  
WHERE bar = 'Joe's Bar'",  
SQL_NTS);  
SQLExecute(myStat);
```

This constant says the second argument is a “null-terminated string”; i.e., figure out the length by counting characters.

Direct Execution

- ◆ If we shall execute a statement S only once, we can combine PREPARE and EXECUTE with:

`SQLExecuteDirect(H,S,L);`

- ◆ As before, H is a statement handle and L is the length of string S .

Fetching Tuples

- ◆ When the SQL statement executed is a query, we need to fetch the tuples of the result.
 - ▶ A cursor is implied by the fact we executed a query; the cursor need not be declared.
- ◆ `SQLFetch(H)` gets the next tuple from the result of the statement with handle *H*.

Accessing Query Results

- ◆ When we fetch a tuple, we need to put the components somewhere.
- ◆ Each component is bound to a variable by the function **SQLBindCol**.
- ◆ This function has 6 arguments, of which we shall show only 1, 2, and 4:
 - 1 = handle of the query statement.
 - 2 = column number.
 - 4 = address of the variable.

Example: Binding

- ◆ Suppose we have just done `SQLExecute(myStat)`, where `myStat` is the handle for query

```
SELECT beer, price FROM Sells  
WHERE bar = 'Joe''s Bar'
```

- ◆ Bind the result to `theBeer` and `thePrice`:

```
SQLBindCol(myStat, 1, , &theBeer, , );  
SQLBindCol(myStat, 2, , &thePrice, , );
```

Example: Fetching

- ◆ Now, we can fetch all the tuples of the answer by:

```
while ( SQLFetch(myStat) != SQL_NO_DATA)
{
    /* do something with theBeer and
       thePrice */
}
```

CLI macro representing
SQLSTATE = 02000 = “failed
to find a tuple.”

JDBC

- ◆ *Java Database Connectivity* (JDBC) is a library similar to CLI/ODBC, but with Java as the host language.
- ◆ Like CLI, but with a few differences for us to cover.

Making a Connection

```
import java.sql.*;
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
Connection myCon =
    DriverManager.getConnection(...);
```

The JDBC classes

Loaded by
forName

URL of the database
your name, and password
go here.

The driver
for mySql;
others exist

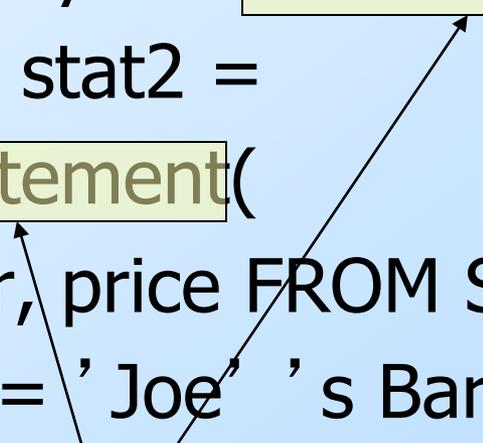
Statements

- ◆ JDBC provides two classes:
 1. *Statement* = an object that can accept a string that is a SQL statement and can execute such a string.
 2. *PreparedStatement* = an object that has an associated SQL statement ready to execute.

Creating Statements

- ◆ The Connection class has methods to create Statements and PreparedStatements.

```
Statement stat1 = myCon.createStatement();  
PreparedStatement stat2 =  
myCon.createStatement(  
    "SELECT beer, price FROM Sells " +  
    "WHERE bar = ' Joe ' s Bar' "  
);
```



`createStatement` with no argument returns a Statement; with one argument it returns a PreparedStatement.

Executing SQL Statements

- ◆ JDBC distinguishes queries from modifications, which it calls “updates.”
- ◆ Statement and PreparedStatement each have methods `executeQuery` and `executeUpdate`.
 - ▶ For Statements: one argument: the query or modification to be executed.
 - ▶ For PreparedStatements: no argument.

Example: Update

- ◆ stat1 is a Statement.
- ◆ We can use it to insert a tuple as:

```
stat1.executeUpdate(  
    "INSERT INTO Sells " +  
    "VALUES ('Brass Rail', 'Bud', 3.00)"  
);
```

Example: Query

- ◆ stat2 is a PreparedStatement holding the query "SELECT beer, price FROM Sells WHERE bar = 'Joe' 's Bar'".
- ◆ `executeQuery` returns an object of class ResultSet – we'll examine it later.
- ◆ The query:

```
ResultSet menu = stat2.executeQuery();
```

Accessing the ResultSet

- ◆ An object of type `ResultSet` is something like a cursor.
- ◆ Method `next()` advances the “cursor” to the next tuple.
 - ▶ The first time `next()` is applied, it gets the first tuple.
 - ▶ If there are no more tuples, `next()` returns the value `false`.

Accessing Components of Tuples

- ◆ When a ResultSet is referring to a tuple, we can get the components of that tuple by applying certain methods to the ResultSet.
- ◆ Method `getX(i)`, where X is some type, and i is the component number, returns the value of that component.
 - ◆ The value must have type X .

Example: Accessing Components

- ◆ Menu = ResultSet for query “SELECT beer, price FROM Sells WHERE bar = 'Joe' 's Bar' ”.
- ◆ Access beer and price from each tuple by:

```
while ( menu.next() ) {  
    theBeer = Menu.getString(1);  
    thePrice = Menu.getFloat(2);  
    /*something with theBeer and  
    thePrice*/  
}
```

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

- ◆ A language to be used for server-side actions within HTML text.
- ◆ Indicated by `<? PHP code ?>`.
- ◆ DB library exists within *PEAR* (PHP Extension and Application Repository).
 - ▶ Include with `include (DB.php)`.

Variables in PHP

- ◆ Must begin with \$.
- ◆ OK not to declare a type for a variable.
- ◆ But you give a variable a value that belongs to a “class,” in which case, methods of that class are available to it.

String Values

- ◆ PHP solves a very important problem for languages that commonly construct strings as values:
 - ◆ How do I tell whether a substring needs to be interpreted as a variable and replaced by its value?
- ◆ PHP solution: Double quotes means replace; single quotes means don't.

Example: Replace or Not?

`$100 = "one hundred dollars";`

`$sue = 'You owe me $100.';`

`$joe = "You owe me $100.";`

- ◆ Value of `$sue` is 'You owe me \$100', while the value of `$joe` is 'You owe me one hundred dollars'.

PHP Arrays

- ◆ Two kinds: *numeric* and *associative*.
- ◆ Numeric arrays are ordinary, indexed 0,1,...
- ◆ **Example:** `$a = array("Paul", "George", "John", "Ringo");`
 - Then `$a[0]` is "Paul", `$a[1]` is "George", and so on.

Associative Arrays

- ◆ Elements of an associative array a are pairs $x \Rightarrow y$, where x is a key string and y is any value.
- ◆ If $x \Rightarrow y$ is an element of a , then $a[x]$ is y .

Example: Associative Arrays

- ◆ An environment can be expressed as an associative array, e.g.:

```
$myEnv = array(  
  "phptype" => "oracle",  
  "hostspec" => "www.stanford.edu",  
  "database" => "cs145db",  
  "username" => "ullman",  
  "password" => "notMyPW");
```

Making a Connection

- ◆ With the DB library imported and the array `$myEnv` available:

```
$myCon = DB::connect($myEnv);
```

Function connect
in the DB library



Class is Connection
because it is returned
by `DB::connect()`.



Executing SQL Statements

- ◆ Method `query` applies to a Connection object.
- ◆ It takes a string argument and returns a result.
 - ▶ Could be an error code or the relation returned by a query.

Example: Executing a Query

- ◆ Find all the bars that sell a beer given by the variable `$beer`.

```
$beer = 'Bud';
```

```
$result = $myConn->query(
    "SELECT bar FROM Sells"
    "WHERE beer = $beer ;");
```

Method application

Concatenation in PHP

Remember this variable is replaced by its value.

Cursors in PHP

- ◆ The result of a query *is* the tuples returned.
- ◆ Method `fetchRow` applies to the result and returns the next tuple, or `FALSE` if there is none.

Example: Cursors

```
while ($bar =  
    $result->fetchRow()) {  
    // do something with $bar  
}
```