

Databases

Databases

- Software that stores data on disk
- Runs as a server and is communicated with via TCP sockets
- Provides an API to store/retrieve data
 - The software handles the low-level file IO
 - Allows us to think about our data, not how to store it
- Provides many optimizations

Databases

- We'll look at 2 different databases
- Both are pieces of software that must be downloaded, installed, ran, then connected to via TCP
- **MySQL**
 - A server implementing SQL (Structured Query Language)
- **MongoDB**
 - An unstructured server based on document stores

MySQL

- Once you download, install, and run the server
 - It will listen for TCP connections on port 3306 (By default)
- Install a library for your language that will connect to the MySQL server
 - You will not have to connect to your database at the TCP level in this course (True for MongoDB as well)
 - The library will provide a convenient API
 - Send queries using a query language

MySQL - Connection

- MySQL runs and you install a library to connect to it
- Connect to MySQL Server by providing:
 - The url of the database
 - username/password for the database
 - Whatever you chose when setting up the database

```
val url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mysql"  
val username = "root"  
val password = "12345678"
```

```
var connection: Connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url, username, password)
```

MySQL - Insert Data

- Once connected, we can send SQL statements to the server

```
val statement = connection.createStatement()  
statement.execute("CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS players (username TEXT, points INT)")
```

- If using inputs from the user, always use prepared statements

```
val statement = connection.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO players VALUE (?, ?)")  
  
statement.setString(1, "mario")  
statement.setInt(2, 10)  
  
statement.execute()
```

MySQL - Security

- Not using prepared statements?
 - **Vulnerable to SQL injection attacks**
- If you concatenate user inputs directly into your SQL statements
 - Attacker chooses a username of `'';DROP TABLE players;`
 - You lose all your data
 - Even worse, they find a way to access the entire database and steal other users' data
 - SQL Injection is the most common successful attack on servers

MySQL - Retrieve Data

- Send queries to pull data from the database

```
val statement = connection.createStatement()
val result: ResultSet = statement.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM players")

var allScores: Map[String, Int] = Map()

while (result.next()) {
    val username = result.getString("username")
    val score = result.getInt("points")
    allScores = allScores + (username -> score)
}
```


SQL

- SQL is based on tables with rows and column
 - Similar in structure to CSV except the values have types other than string
- How do we store an array or key-value store?
 - With CSV our answer was to move on to JSON
 - SQL answer is to create a separate table and use JOINS
 - Or, try MongoDB

MongoDB

- Runs on port 27017 (By default)
- A document-based database
- Instead of using tables, stores data in a structure very similar to JSON
- In python/JS
 - Insert dictionaries/objects directly
- Each object is stored in a collection

MongoDB - Connection

- Download a connection library and use to establish a connection with MongoDB
- MongoDB is separated into several layers
 - Databases - Named by Strings; Contains collections
 - Collections - Where the data is stored; similar to a SQL table
- Access your collections to insert/retrieve/update/delete data

```
from pymongo import MongoClient

mongo_client = MongoClient("localhost")
db = mongo_client["cse312"]
chat_collection = db["chat"]
```

MongoDB - Insert Data

- Insert dictionaries/objects directly
- For languages without a data structure comparable to dictionaries/objects
- More work to do to prepare your data for Mongo

```
chat_collection.insert({"username": "hartloff", "message": "hello"})
```

MongoDB - Security

- No Mongo injection attacks
- Mongo does not rely on parsing statements like SQL
- Any injected code would be treated as values
- It's like using prepared statements all the time with no extra work!

```
chat_collection.insert({"username": "hartloff", "message": "hello"})
```

MongoDB - Retrieve Data

- Retrieve documents using find
- Find takes a key-value store and returns all documents with those values stored at the given keys
 - Ex. {"username": "hartloff"} returns all documents with a username of "hartloff"
- To retrieve all documents, use an empty key-value store {}

```
my_data = chat_collection.find({"username": "hartloff"})  
all_data = chat_collection.find({})
```

MongoDB vs. SQL

- MongoDB is unstructured
 - Can add objects in any format to a collection
 - Can mix formats in a single collection
 - I.e. In a single collection the documents can have different attributes
- SQL is structured (That's what the S stands for)
 - Table columns must be pre-defined
 - All rows have the same attributes
 - Adding a column can be difficult
 - Fast!

MongoDB vs. SQL

- Hot Take
 - MongoDB is best for prototyping when the structure of your data is constantly changing
 - Take advantage of the flexibility
 - SQL is best once your data has a defined structure
 - Take advantage of the efficiency

Databases in CSE312

- You're expected to find documentation/tutorials for your database and language of choice
- Choose a database
- Find a connection library for that database in your language
- Add the library to your dependancies
 - Make sure you install it in your Dockerfile
- Study documentation to learn how to use the database

Docker Compose

Docker Compose

- We need to run both the application and the database
- App and database are 2 separate processes
- We'll use docker-compose to run both in separate containers
- Must install docker-compose first
- Let's walk through a docker-compose.yml file

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'  
services:  
  mongo:  
    image: mongo:4.2.5  
  app:  
    build: .  
    environment:  
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017  
    ports:  
      - '8080:8000'
```

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'  
services:  
  mongo:  
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  app:  
    build: .  
    environment:  
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017  
    ports:  
      - '8080:8000'
```

- Specify the docker compose file format version

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'  
services:  
  mongo:  
    image: mongo:4.2.5  
  app:  
    build: .  
    environment:  
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017  
    ports:  
      - '8080:8000'
```

- List all of the services for docker compose to run
- A docker container is created for each service

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- Name each service
- These names are used as the hostnames for each container
- Used to communicate between containers

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- This service named 'mongo' uses a pre-build image
- Same as having a 1-line Dockerfile:
 - "FROM mongo:4.2.5"
- No Dockerfile is needed

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- This service named 'app' uses a Dockerfile
- Use 'build' to specify the path to build from
- Same as the trailing '.' when building an image

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- Use 'environment' to set any needed environment variables
- If using MySQL, set variables for your username/password

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- We use an environment variable to tell our app to wait until the database is running before connecting to it

```
FROM python:3.8.2
```

```
ENV HOME /root
```

```
WORKDIR /root
```

```
COPY . .
```

```
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
EXPOSE 8000
```

```
ADD https://github.com/ufoscout/docker-compose-wait/releases/download/2.2.1/wait /wait
```

```
RUN chmod +x /wait
```

```
CMD /wait && python app.py
```

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- If the app runs before the database, it won't be able to establish a DB connection
- Solution: Wait for the DB to start before running the app

```
FROM python:3.8.2
```

```
ENV HOME /root
```

```
WORKDIR /root
```

```
COPY . .
```

```
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
EXPOSE 8000
```

```
ADD https://github.com/ufoscout/docker-compose-wait/releases/download/2.2.1/wait /wait
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```
RUN chmod +x /wait
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```
CMD /wait && python app.py
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Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- This solution from github user "ufoscout" works well

```
FROM python:3.8.2
```

```
ENV HOME /root
```

```
WORKDIR /root
```

```
COPY . .
```

```
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
EXPOSE 8000
```

```
ADD https://github.com/ufoscout/docker-compose-wait/releases/download/2.2.1/wait /wait
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CMD /wait && python app.py
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Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- Map a local port to a container port
- Same as using "-p 8080:8000" when running a single container

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

- This file is used to build both images and run both containers using docker-compose

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

```
mongo_client = MongoClient('localhost')
```

```
mongo_client = MongoClient('mongo')
```

- Recall that we chose names for each service
- When connecting to the database in your app
 - The service name is the hostname for the container

Docker Compose

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3.3'
services:
  mongo:
    image: mongo:4.2.5
  app:
    build: .
    environment:
      WAIT_HOSTS: mongo:27017
    ports:
      - '8080:8000'
```

```
mongo_client = MongoClient('localhost')
```

```
mongo_client = MongoClient('mongo')
```

- Use the name of the service
- docker-compose will resolve this hostname to the appropriate container

Running Your App

- To run your app [and database]
 - `docker-compose up`
- To run in detached mode
 - `docker-compose up -d`
- To rebuild and restart the containers
 - `docker-compose up --build --force-recreate`
- To restart the containers without rebuilding
 - `docker-compose restart`