Process for preventing a SQL Injection in the run_query function:

```
    Clear any prior results
records.clear();
```

```
2. Create a lowercase version of the query for case-insensitive matching
std::string lower_sql = sql;
std::transform(lower_sql.begin(), lower_sql.end(), lower_sql.begin(),
::tolower);
```

```
3. Use a regular expression (regex) to detect the "or value=value" pattern
   injection_pattern(R"(\sor\s+['"]?\w+['"]?\s*=\s*['"]?\w+['"]?\s*;
   ?)");
   \sor\s+
                             "or" surrounded by whitespace.
                             ← Matches any whitespace character.
      o \s
                             ← Matches the word "or".
      o or
                             ← Matches one or more whitespace characters.
      ○ \s+
   ['"]?\w+['"]?
                            A word surrounded by single or double quotes.
      o ['"]?
                             ← Matches a single or double quote, optionally.
                             ← Matches one or more words.
      o \w+
   \s*=\s*
                            An equal sign surrounded by 0 or more spaces.
                             ← Matches 0 or more spaces
      ○ \s*
                             ← Matches a literal equal sign (=)
                            A semicolon followed by an optional semicolon.
    \s*:?
                             ← Matches 0 or more spaces
      o \s*
                             ← Matches an optional literal semicolon (;)
      o ;?
```

```
    4. Use regex_search to check if the SQL query matches the injection pattern—place it in an if statement.
    if (std::regex_search(lower_sql, injection_pattern)) {
        // Step 5 here
}
```

```
5. If a potential SQL injection is detected, print a message and cancel the query by returning false—place in the if statement from step 4.
std::cout << "Potential SQL Injection detected. Stopped: " << sql << std::endl;</p>
return false;
```

```
7. Return successful return true;
```

Output to the console: