

# Web Programming

## SQL, Models and Migrations

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# Objectives

- Identify and describe the basic SQL operations that are used for manipulating relational databases
- Define what is Django ORM and how is used to abstract the data manipulation while developing a web application
- Apply the acquired knowledge of the Django ORM to construct a dynamic web applications.

# Agenda

- SQL basics
- Django ORM
  - Models and Migrations
  - Relationships
  - Queries
- Django shell

# Data

origin	destination	duration
New York	London	415
Shanghai	Paris	760
Istanbul	Tokyo	700
New York	Paris	435
Moscow	Paris	245
Lima	New York	455

# SQL

# Database Management Systems

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- SQLite
- ...

# SQLite Types

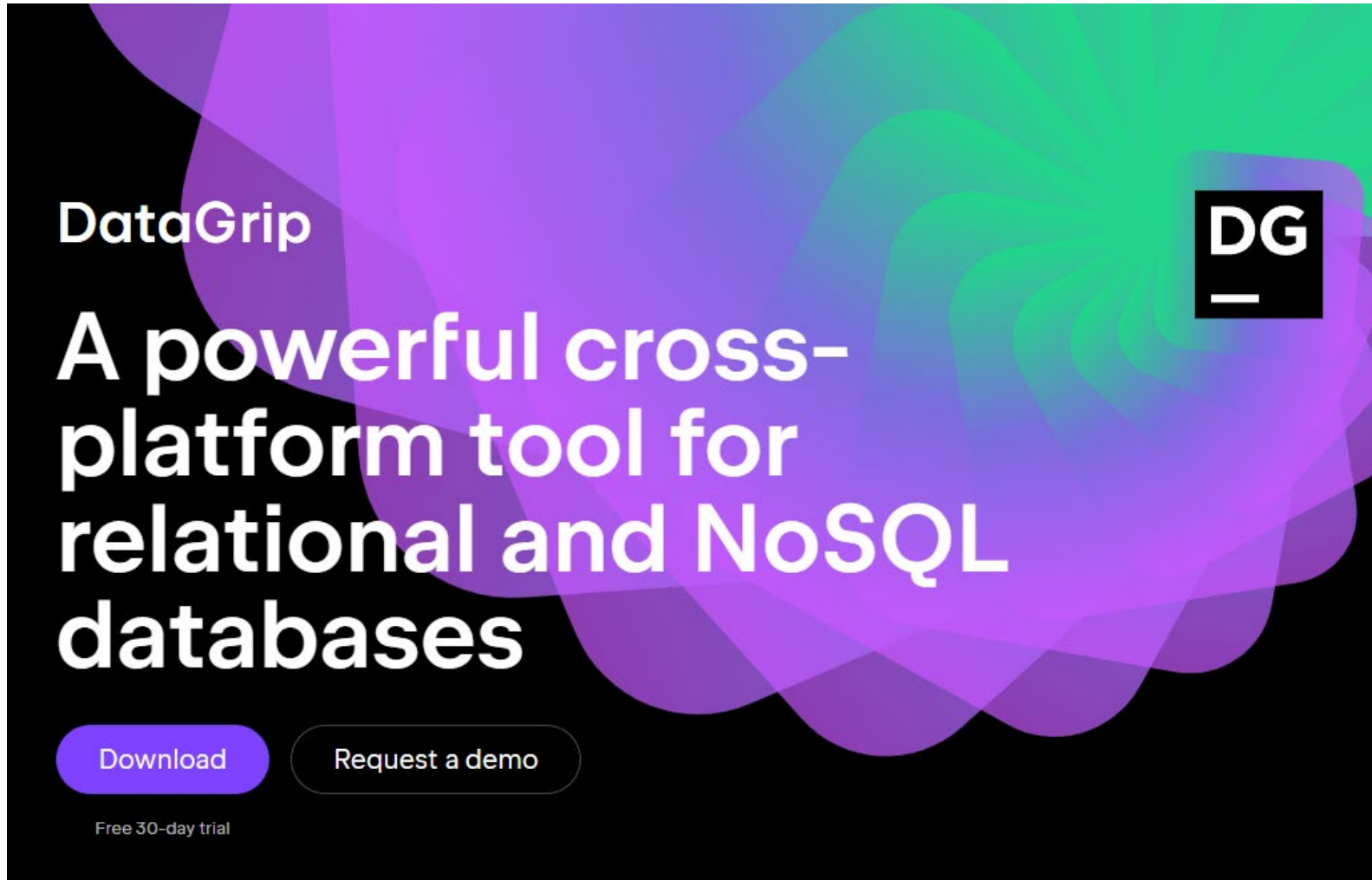
- **NULL**. The value is a NULL value.
- **INTEGER**. The value is a signed integer, stored in 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 bytes depending on the magnitude of the value.
- **REAL**. The value is a floating-point value, stored as an 8-byte IEEE floating point number.
- **TEXT**. The value is a text string, stored using the database encoding (UTF-8, UTF-16BE or UTF-16LE).
- **BLOB**. The value is a blob of data, stored exactly as it was input (Binary Large Object, e.g., audio and video)



# MySQL Types

- CHAR(size)
- VARCHAR(size)
- SMALLINT
- INT
- BIGINT
- FLOAT
- DOUBLE
- ...

# (Optional)



The advertisement features a dark background with a vibrant, abstract pattern of overlapping purple and green shapes. The text is white and bold, providing a high contrast. The DataGrip logo, consisting of the letters 'DG' above a horizontal line, is positioned in the upper right corner. The main headline is centered and reads 'A powerful cross-platform tool for relational and NoSQL databases'. Below this, there are two buttons: a purple 'Download' button and a white 'Request a demo' button. At the bottom left, the text 'Free 30-day trial' is displayed.

DataGrip

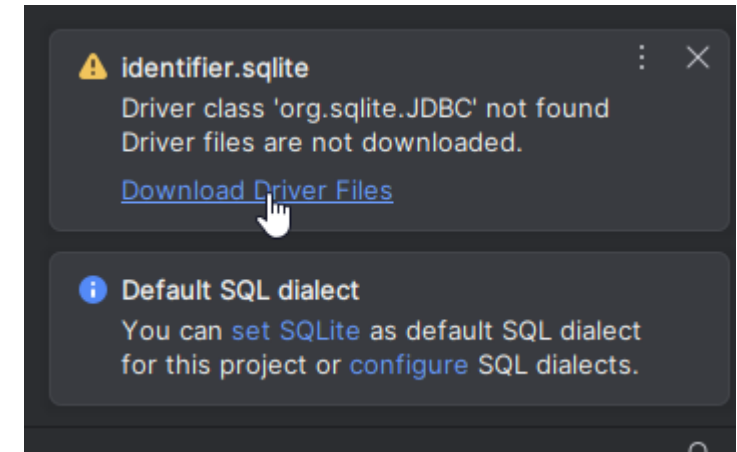
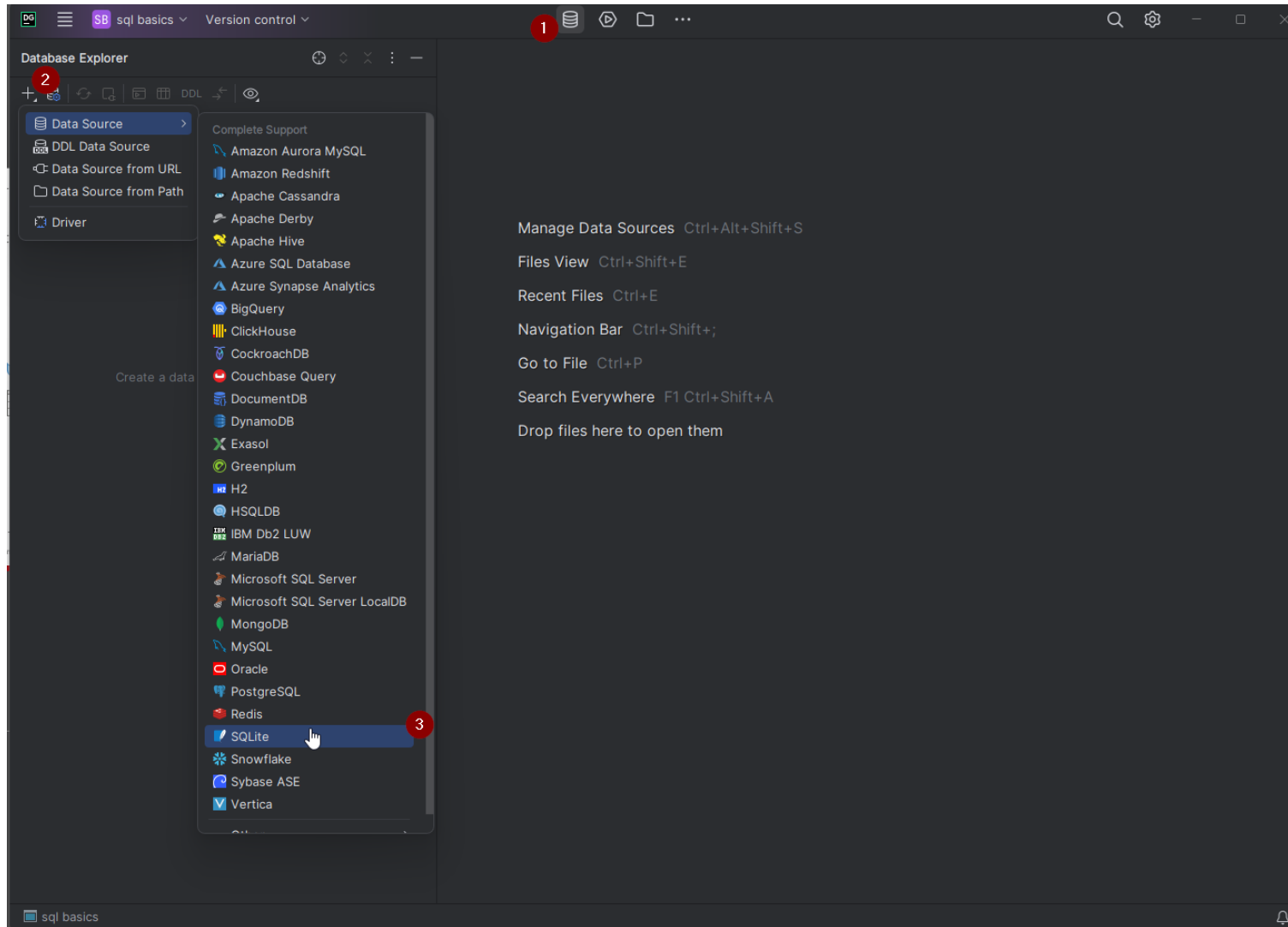
**DG**  
—

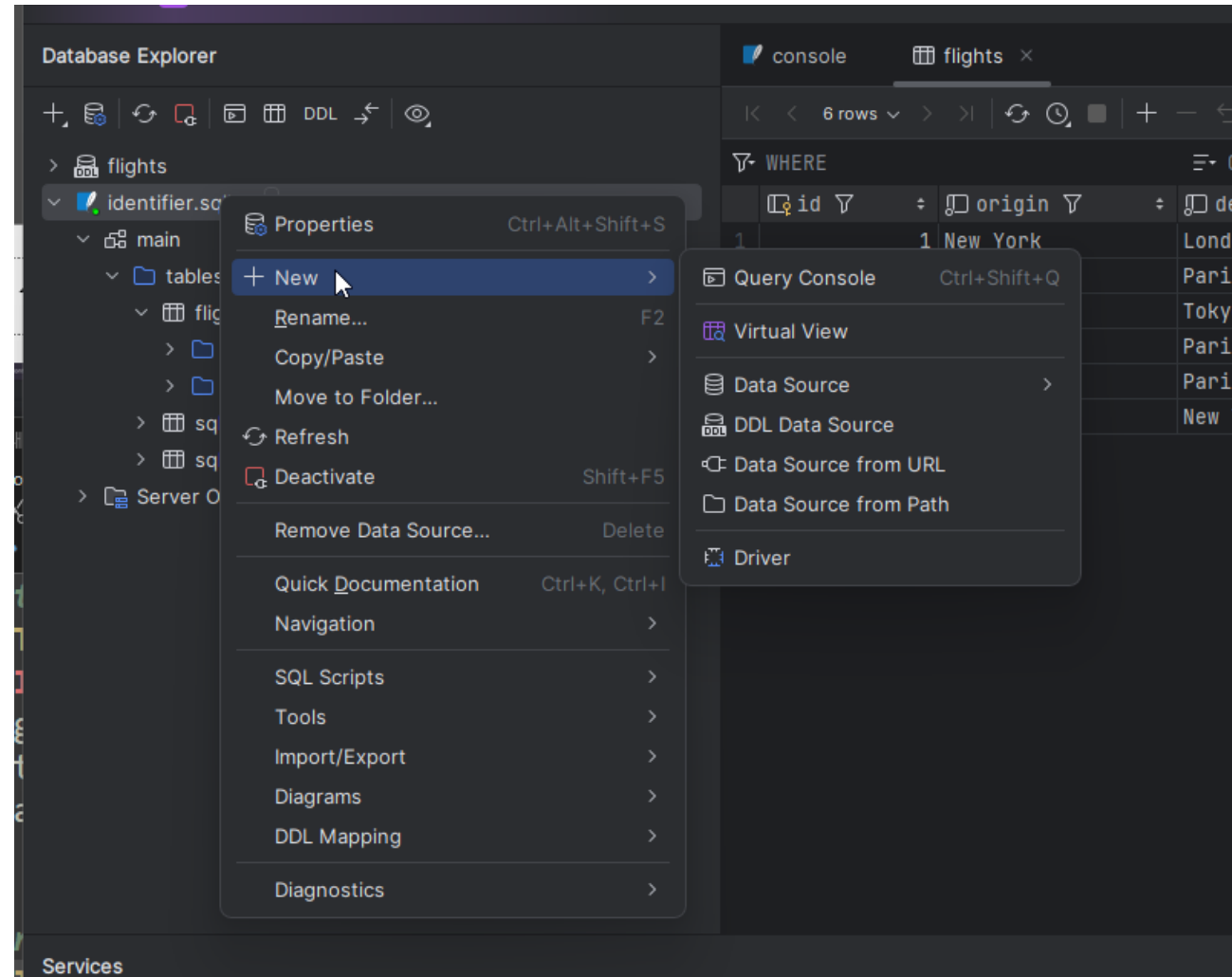
**A powerful cross-  
platform tool for  
relational and NoSQL  
databases**

**Download** Request a demo

Free 30-day trial

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# CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```



```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE flights (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    origin TEXT NOT NULL,  
    destination TEXT NOT NULL,  
    duration INTEGER NOT NULL  
);
```

# Constraints

- CHECK
- DEFAULT
- NOT NULL
- PRIMARY KEY
- UNIQUE
- . . .

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO flights  
  (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights  
  (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```



```
INSERT INTO flights  
  (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights  
    (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights  
  (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights  
  (origin, destination, duration)  
VALUES ("New York", "London", 415);
```

# SELECT

SELECT \* FROM flights;

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights;
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

SELECT origin, destination FROM flights;

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455



SELECT origin, destination FROM flights;

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE id = 3;
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE id = 3;
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE origin = "New York";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE origin = "New York";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500;
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500;
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500  
AND destination = "Paris";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455



```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500  
AND destination = "Paris";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500  
OR destination = "Paris";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE duration > 500  
OR destination = "Paris";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE  
origin IN ("New York", "Lima");
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE  
origin IN ("New York", "Lima");
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE  
origin LIKE "%a%";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

```
SELECT * FROM flights WHERE  
origin LIKE "%a%";
```

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

# Functions

- AVERAGE
- COUNT
- MAX
- MIN
- SUM
- ...



# UPDATE

```
UPDATE flights  
    SET duration = 430  
    WHERE origin = "New York"  
    AND destination = "London";
```

```
UPDATE flights  
  SET duration = 430  
  WHERE origin = "New York"  
  AND destination = "London";
```

```
UPDATE flights  
    SET duration = 430  
    WHERE origin = "New York"  
    AND destination = "London";
```

```
UPDATE flights  
    SET duration = 430  
    WHERE origin = "New York"  
    AND destination = "London";
```

```
UPDATE flights  
    SET duration = 430  
    WHERE origin = "New York"  
    AND destination = "London";
```

```
UPDATE flights  
    SET duration = 430  
    WHERE origin = "New York"  
    AND destination = "London";
```

DELETE



```
DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";
```

```
DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";
```

```
DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";
```



DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";

```
DELETE FROM flights WHERE destination = "Tokyo";
```

# Other Clauses

- LIMIT
- ORDER BY
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- . . .

# Foreign Keys

# flights

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455



# flights

id	origin	origin_code	destination	destination_code	duration
1	New York	J F K	London	L H R	415
2	Shanghai	P V G	Paris	C D G	760
3	Istanbul	I S T	Tokyo	N R T	700
4	New York	J F K	Paris	C D G	435
5	Moscow	S V O	Paris	C D G	245
6	Lima	L I M	New York	J F K	455

# airports

id	code	city
1	JFK	New York
2	PVG	Shanghai
3	IST	Istanbul
4	LHR	London
5	SVO	Moscow
6	LIM	Lima
7	CDG	Paris
8	NRT	Tokyo

# flights

id	origin	destination	duration
1	New York	London	415
2	Shanghai	Paris	760
3	Istanbul	Tokyo	700
4	New York	Paris	435
5	Moscow	Paris	245
6	Lima	New York	455

# flights

id	origin_id	destination_id	duration
1	1	4	415
2	2	7	760
3	3	8	700
4	1	7	435
5	5	7	245
6	6	1	455

# passengers

id	first	last	flight_id
1	Harry	Potter	1
2	Ron	Weasley	1
3	Hermione	Granger	2
4	Draco	Malfoy	4
5	Luna	Lovegood	6
6	Ginny	Weasley	6

# people

id	first	last
1	Harry	Potter
2	Ron	Weasley
3	Hermione	Granger
4	Draco	Malfoy
5	Luna	Lovegood
6	Ginny	Weasley

# passengers

person_id	flight_id
1	1
2	1
2	4
3	2
4	4
5	6
6	6

JOIN



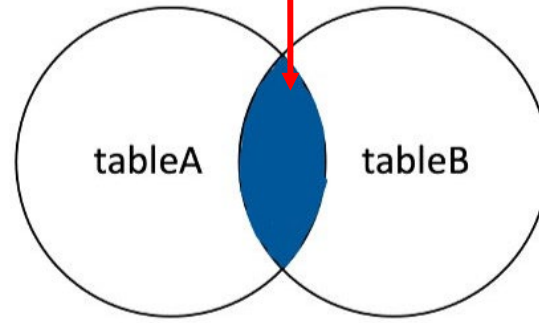
```
SELECT first, origin, destination  
FROM flights JOIN passengers  
ON passengers.flight_id = flights.id;
```

first	origin	destination
Harry	New York	London
Ron	New York	London
Hermione	Shanghai	Paris
Draco	New York	Paris
Luna	Lima	New York
Ginny	Lima	New York

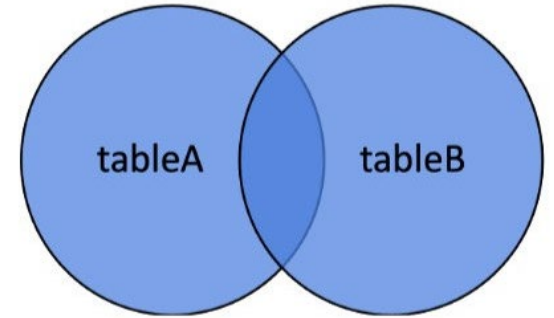
# JOINS

ON tableA.id = tableB.id;

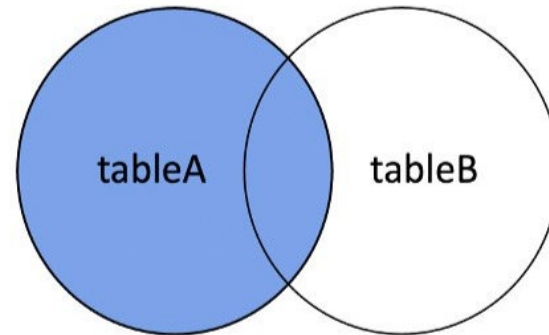
- JOIN / INNER JOIN
- LEFT OUTER JOIN
- RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN



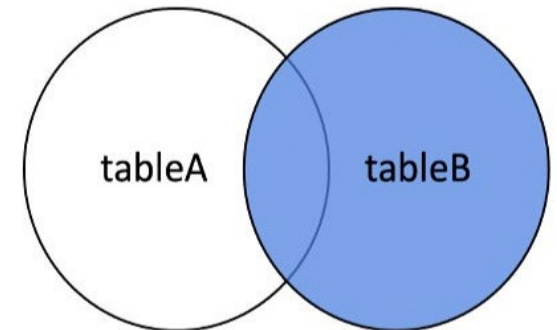
Inner join



Full outer join



Left outer join



Right outer join

# SQL Injection

**Username:**

**Password:**

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = username AND password = password;
```

**Username:**

harry

**Password:**

12345

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = username AND password = password;
```

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = "harry" AND password = "12345";
```



**Username:**

hacker" --

**Password:**

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = username AND password = password;
```

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = "hacker"--" AND password = "";
```

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE username = "hacker"--" AND password = "";
```

# Race Conditions

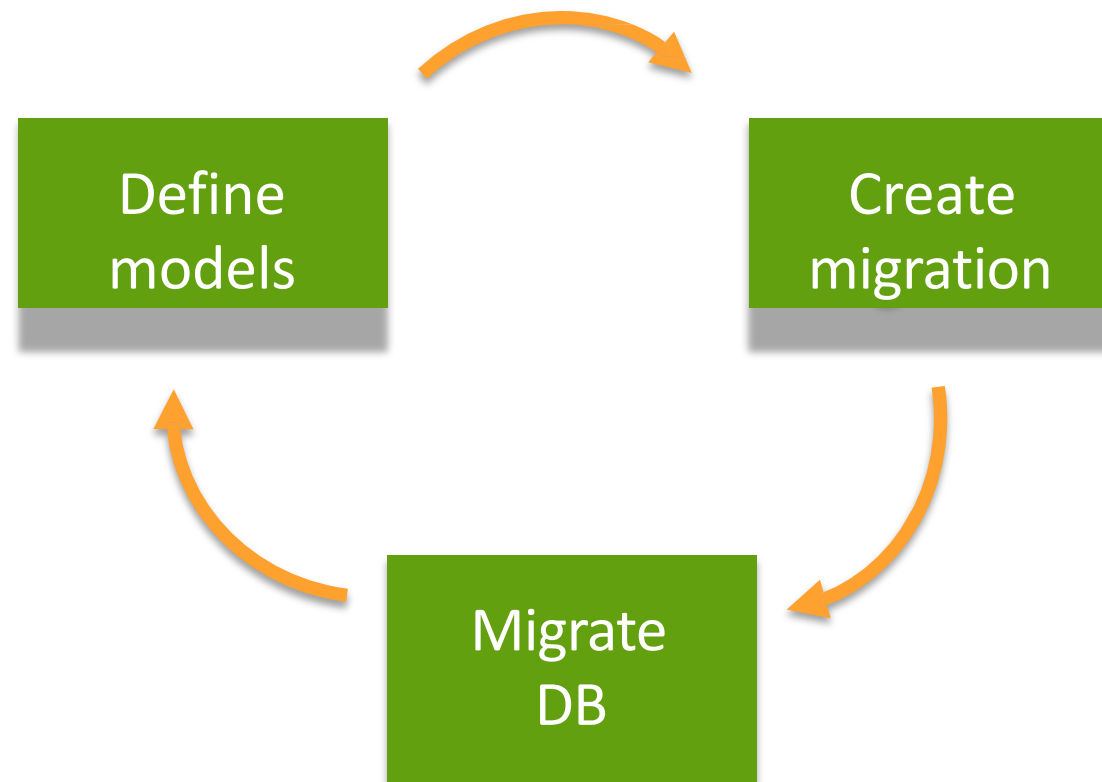
# Django ORM

# The Django ORM

- **Object-Relational Mapping**
- Manage your data and database with Python instead of SQL
- Lazy evaluation of queries (database only gets accessed when data is requested, not when forming queries)
- Easy things are easy, medium things are possible, hard things can be done in SQL

# Schema Update Workflow

- Define models with fields and relationships
- Create a migration file
- Migrate the database





# Update models.py

- Create class that subclasses **models.Model**
- Add model fields
- Override `__str__` and `__repr__`

```
from django.db import models

class Flight(models.Model):
    origin = models.CharField(max_length=64)
    destination = models.CharField(max_length=64)
    duration = models.IntegerField()

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.id}: {self.origin} to {self.destination}'
```

# Model fields

- Lots of Field types
  - BooleanField, CharField, IntegerField, DateTimeField, TextField
  - DecimalField, DurationField, EmailField, UUIDField, + more
  - ImageField, FileField
- Commonly used field arguments
  - null, default, max\_length, unique
  - For DateTimeFields
    - auto\_now sets to the current datetime when modified
    - auto\_now\_add sets to the current datetime when created

# Model id's

- When you create a model, an **id** field is automatically created
  - Unless you specify a primary key field
- Default id type is in settings: `DEFAULT_AUTO_FIELD`
- Access via **object.id** or **object.pk** (pk stands for primary key)
- We often use **pk** (instead of **id**) when retrieving objects, just in case the model uses a custom primary key field
  - e.g. `Flight.objects.get(pk=1)`

# Schema Update Workflow

- Define models with fields and relationships
- Create a migration file
  - `$ python manage.py makemigrations`
- Migrate the database
  - `$ python manage.py migrate`

# Work with the Django ORM

- Besides in files, you can use the Django ORM in:
  - The terminal via `$ python manage.py shell`

# Object creation

- Create a new Flight and save it

```
>>> from flights.models import Flight
```

```
>>> f = Flight(origin='New York', destination='London', duration=415)
```

```
>>> f.save()
```

# Object retrieval

- Get all Flights:

```
Flight.objects.all()
```

- Get a single Visit:

```
f = Flight.objects.first()
```

```
f.origin
```

- Filter Airports:

```
>>> airports = Airport.objects.filter(city='Incheon')
```

```
>>> airports.count()
```

# Relationships

```
class Flight(models.Model):
    origin = models.ForeignKey(Airport,
                              on_delete=models.CASCADE,
                              related_name='departures')
    destination = models.ForeignKey(Airport,
                                   on_delete=models.CASCADE,
                                   related_name='arrivals')
    duration = models.IntegerField()

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.id}: {self.origin} to {self.destination}'
```



# Relationship field options

- `on_delete` is required
  - CASCADE, SET\_NULL, PROTECT are some common values
- `related_name` determines how to get this model from the related one
  - `airport.arrivals.all()`

# Defining relationships

- Many-to-one relationship:
  - Use `ForeignKey`
- Many-to-many relationships:
  - Use `ManyToManyField`
- One-to-one relationships:
  - Use `OneToOneField`

# Web Programming

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