

### Web advanced

#### **PDO**

#### DE HOGESCHOOL MET HET NETWERK

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## Software

Vagrant & Virtual box vagrant up

Test

http://192.168.33.22/

http://192.168.33.22/phpmyad Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.33.22 Port 80



<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description
database.php	2017-09-19 18:34	553
fout.php	2017-09-19 11:55	21
phpinfo.php	2017-09-16 18:29	17

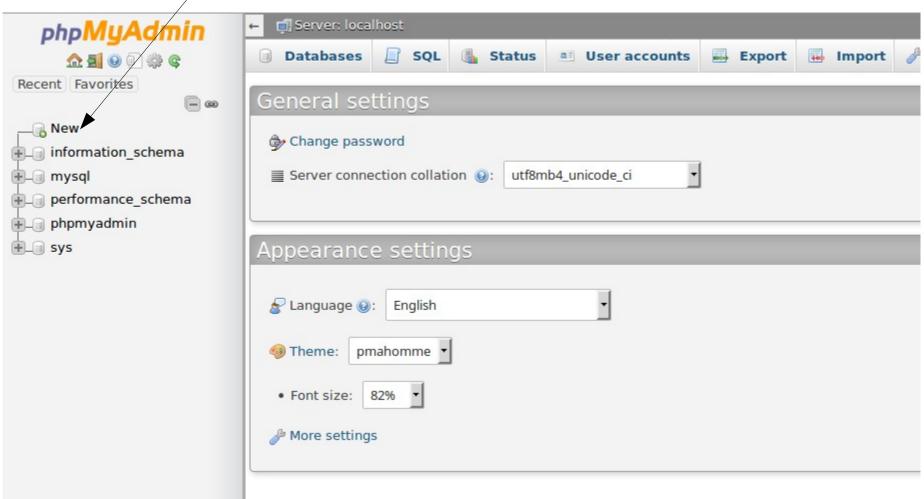




#### Welcome to phpMyAdmin



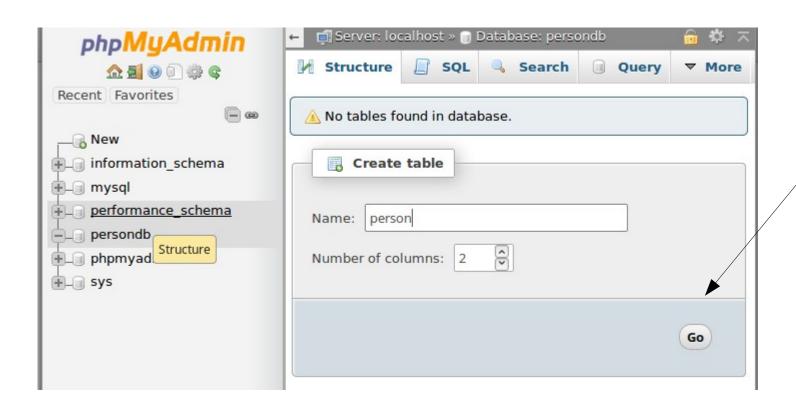




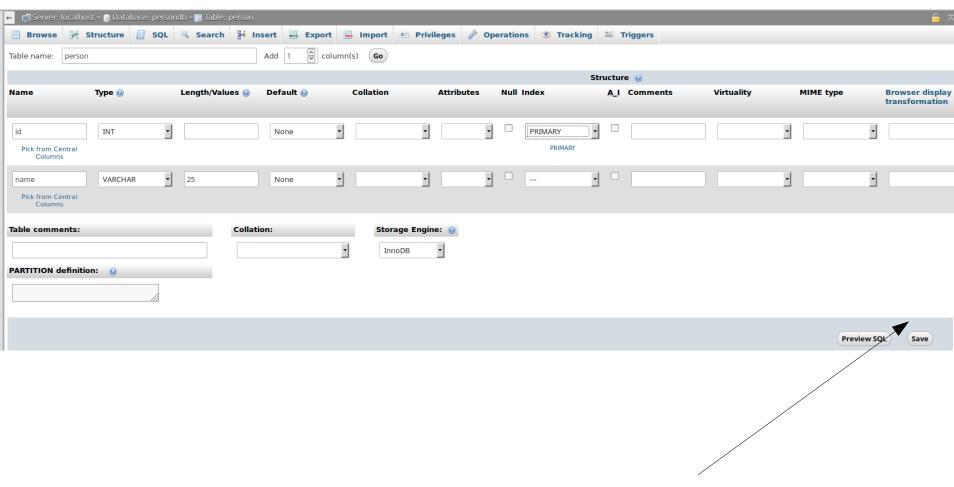




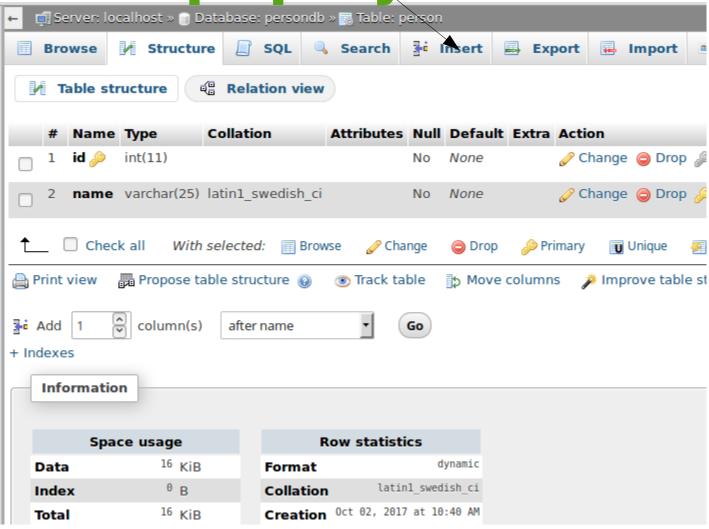




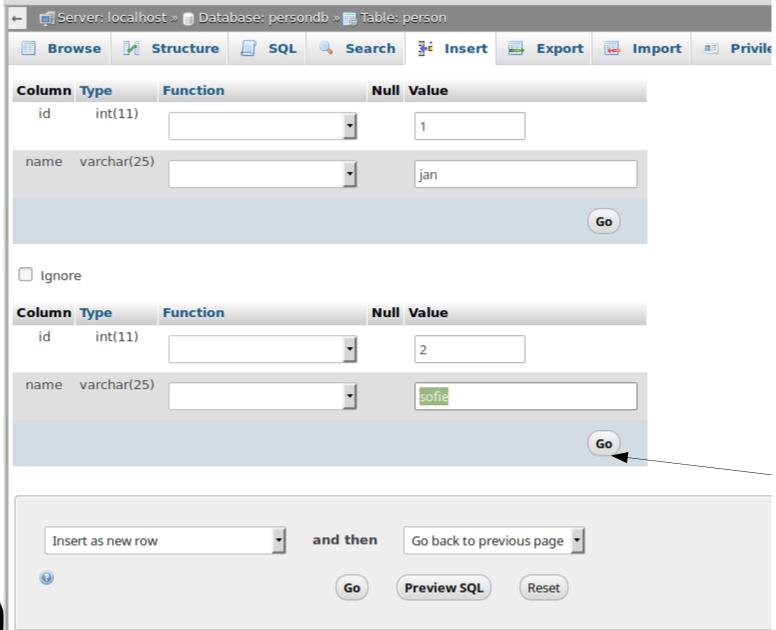














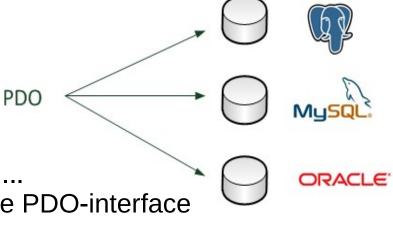
#### PDO



**PostgreSQL** 

- PHP Data Objects
- PHP extension sinds PHP5 (2004) (geschreven in C++)
- Data access abstraction layer:

dezelfde code voor de interactie met PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, ... (op voorwaarde dat de driver die de PDO-interface implementeert geïnstalleerd is)



alternatief = aparte methodes voor elke DB

```
- pg_connect, pg_execute, pg_fetch_all, ...
- mysqli_connect, mysqli_execute, mysqli_fetch ...
- oci connect, oci execute, oci fetch ...
```

## Algemene code

```
<?php
 23456789
      $user='root';
      $password='root';
      $database='persondb';
      $pdo=null;
      try {
          $pdo = new PDO( "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=$database",
               $user, $password );
           $pdo->setAttribute( PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,
10
               PDO:: ERRMODE_EXCEPTION );
           /* ··· */ exec, query zie volgende
12
13
                      slides
14
      } catch ( PDOException $e ) {
15
          print 'Exception!: ' . $e->getMessage();
16
      $pdo = null;
18
```

# exec: gegevens wijzigen

```
<?php
      $user='root';
      $password='root';
      $database='persondb';
      $pdo=null;
 6
      try {
           $pdo = new PDO( "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=$database",
8
                          $user, $password );
9
           $pdo->setAttribute( PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,
10
                                PDO:: ERRMODE EXCEPTION );
           $numberRows = $pdo->exec("DELETE FROM person WHERE ".
11
12
                                   "name LIKE 's%'");
13
           print("$numberRows rows modified");
14
15

    catch ( PD0Exception $e ) {

16
          print 'Exception!: ' . $e->getMessage();
17
18
      $pdo = null;
19
```



← → C ① 192.168.33.22/database.php

# query: gegevens opvragen

```
<?php
       $user='root';
       $password='root';
       $database='persondb';
       $pdo=null;
       try {
           $pdo = new PDO( "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=$database",
                            $user, $password );
           $pdo->setAttribute( PDO::ATTR ERRMODE,
                                  PDO:: ERRMODE EXCEPTION );
           $statement = $pdo->query('SELECT * from person');
           $statement->setFetchMode(PD0::FETCH ASSOC);
           while($row = $statement->fetch()) {
               print r($row);
16

    catch ( PDOException $e ) {

           print 'Exception!: ' . $e->getMessage();
18
       $pdo = null;
                                           ↑ 192.168.33.22/database x
19
20
                                          ← → C ① 192.168.33.22/database.php
  Array ([id] => 1 [name] => jan ) Array ([id] => 2 [name] => sofie )
```

#### PDO (1. Query)

```
$statement = $pdo->query('SELECT * from person');
resultset, cursor duidt 1 rij aan
```

```
while($row = $statement->fetch()) {
   print_r($row);
}
```

fetch schuift de cursor 1 positie op.

- de geselecteerde rij wordt teruggegven
- voorbij de laatste rij return-value = false

fetchAll: alle gegevens uit het resultset worden teruggegeven als 2D array

```
Array ( [id] => 1 [name] => jan ) Array ( [id] => 2 [name] => sofie )
```

(i) 192.168.33.22/database.php

#### PDO (1. Query)

```
$statement->setFetchMode(PD0::FETCH_ASSOC);
```

```
asscociative array: $row['id'], $row['name']
```

```
print("");
while($row = $statement->fetch()) {
    print(''.$row['id'].'
    .$row['name'].'
    );
}
print("");

// A C (1) 192.168.33.22/database.php

1 jan
2 sofie
```

2 sofie

### metadata

rowCountaantal rijen in resultsetcolumnCountaantal kolommen in resultsetgetColumnMetametadata over kolom

```
$statement = $pdo->query('SELECT * from person');
$statement->setFetchMode(PD0::FETCH ASSOC);
if($statement->rowCount() > 0){
   $columnNames=[];
   for (\$i = 0; \$i < \$statement->columnCount(); \$i++) {
       $columnData = $statement->getColumnMeta($i);
       $columnName = $columnData['name'];
       $columnNames[] = $columnName;
   print("");
   print(''.implode('',$columnNames).
       '');
   while($row = $statement->fetch()) {
       print(''.implode('',$row).
                                                    C (i) 192.168.33.22/database.php
           ''):
                                                  id name
                                                  1 jan
   print("");
                                                  2 sofie
```

#### PDO (2. Prepared statements)



#### **Prepared statement**

- via de methode prepare wordt de prepared statement doorgestuurd naar de databank (precompiled)
- via de methode execute wordt de prepared statement uitgevoerd bij de executie kunnen parameters meegegeven worden
- named en unnamed parameters
- voordelen van prepared statements:

efficiëntie wanneer query meerdere keren uitgevoerd moet worden

parameters worden geëscaped (sql-injection)

#### PDO (2. Prepared statements)



#### **Unnamed parameters**

- prepare maakt de prepared statement klaar
- binnen de query worden parameters aangeduid als ?
- via bindparam wordt het eerste? verbonden met \$titel, ...
- execute voert de preparedstatement uit

#### PDO (2. Prepared statements)



#### **Named parameters**

- prepare maakt de prepared statement klaar
- binnen de query worden parameters aangeduid als :naam
- via bindparam wordt de parameter :id verbonden met een variabele
- execute voert de preparedstatement uit

```
$id = 1;
$statement=$pdo->prepare('SELECT * FROM cds WHERE id = :id');
$statement->bindParam(':id', $id, PDO::PARAM_INT);
$statement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
$statement->execute();
var_dump($statement->fetch());
```

## SQL injection





#### SQL injection



invoer.html

Password:

id en password worden rechtstreeks in commando geplaatst

verwerk.php

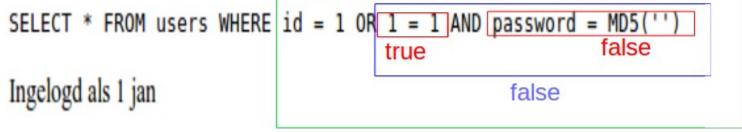
SELECT \* FROM users WHERE id = 1 # AND password = MD5('')

Ingelogd als 1 jan

#### SQL injection







voor id=1: true OR false=true

#### PDO (2. SQL-injection)



#### Bekijk

 Injection, Cros-site-scripting (XSS), Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF)

op

https://app.pluralsight.com/library/courses/web-security-owasp-top10-big-picture/table-of-contents

