

Detecting Problems in the Database Access Code of Large Scale Systems

An industrial Experience Report

Existing static analysis tools focus on language-related problems



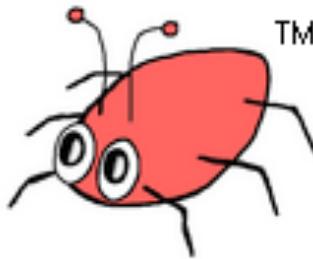
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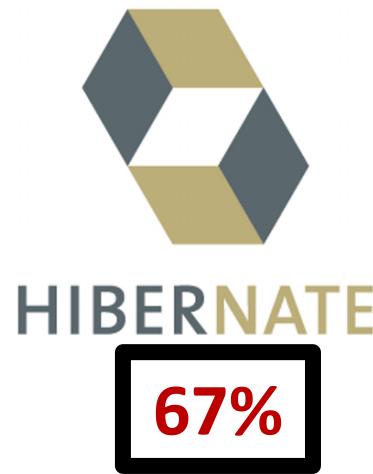
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However, many problems are related to how developers use different frameworks

Over 67% of Java developers use Object-Relational Mapping (Hibernate) to access databases



*Existing static analysis tools provide
mostly rudimentary support for JDBC!*

Over 40% of Java web application developers use Spring

Developers use Spring to manage database transactions in web applications

None of the static analysis tools support Spring!



There is a huge need for framework-specific tools

*Developers leverage MANY frameworks,
but existing tools only support detecting
language-related problems.*

An example class with Java ORM code

User class is mapped to “user” table in DB

Performance-related configs

id is mapped to the column “id” in the user table

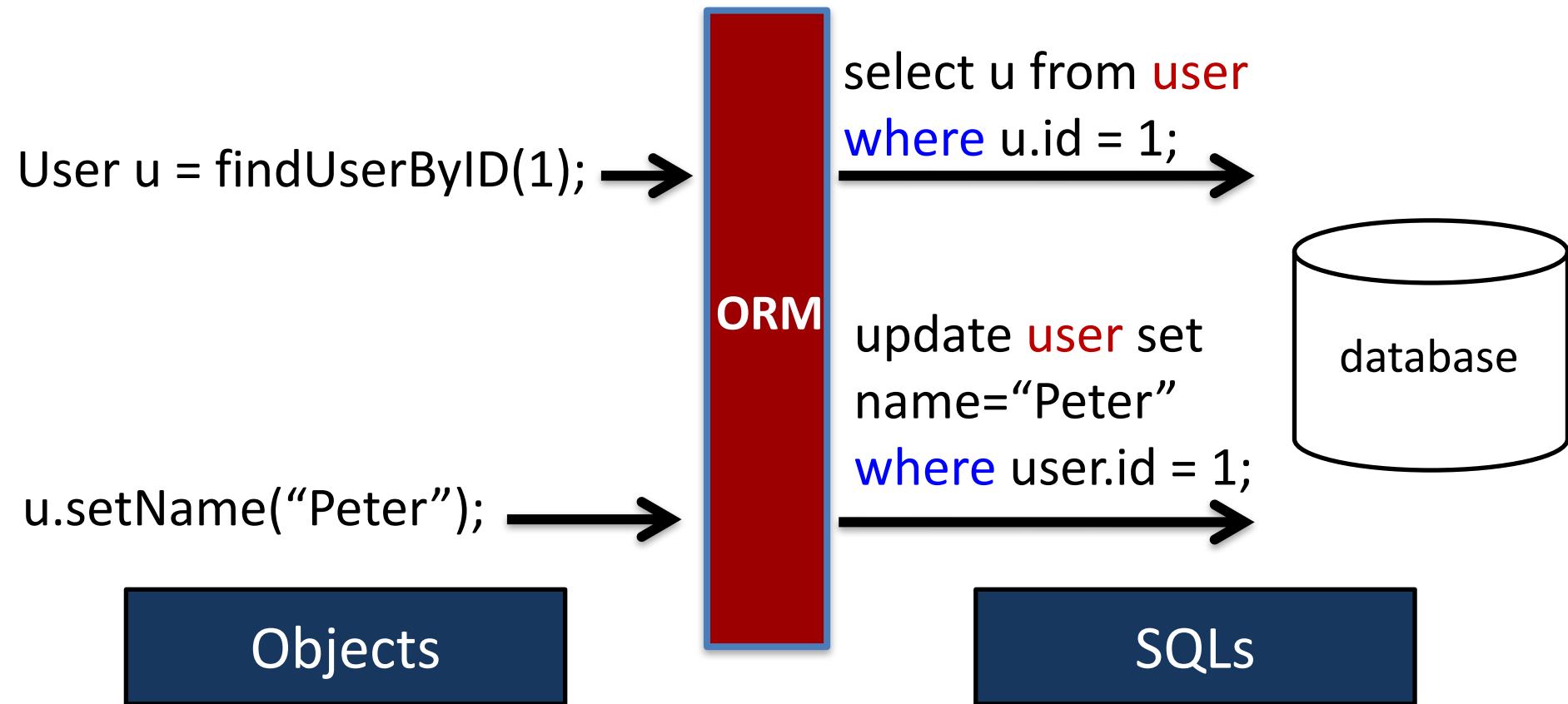
A user can belong to multiple teams

Eagerly retrieve associated teams when retrieving a user object

User.java

```
@Entity  
@Table(name = "user")  
@DynamicUpdate  
public class User{  
    @Column(name="id")  
    private int id;  
  
    @Column(name="name")  
    String userName;  
  
    @OneToMany(fetch=FetchType.EAGER)  
    List<Team> teams;  
  
    public void setName(String n){  
        userName = n;  
    }  
    ... other getter and setter methods
```

Accessing the database using ORM



Transaction management using Spring

```
@Transactional(Propagation.REQUIRED) ←  
getUser(){
```

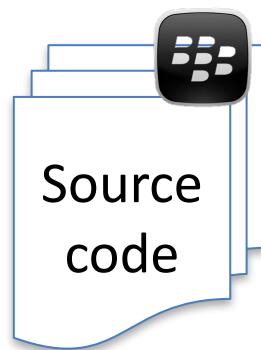
Create a DB transaction

```
...  
updateUserGroup(u)  
...  
}
```

Entire business logic will
be executed with the
same DB transaction

By using ORM and Spring, developers
can focus more on the business logic
and functionality

Implementing DBChecker



- **DBChecker** looks for both *functional* and *performance* bug patterns
- **DBChecker** is integrated in industrial practice

Overview of the presentation



Bug patterns



**Lessons learned when
adopting the tool in practice**

Overview of the presentation



Bug patterns



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**More patterns and learned
lessons in the paper**

ORM excessive data bug pattern

```
Class User{  
    @EAGER  
    List<Team> teams;  
}
```

Eagerly retrieve
teams from DB

Objects

```
User u = findUserById(1);  
u.getName();  
EOF
```



User Table



Team Table



SQL



Team data is never
used!

Detecting excessive data using static analysis

```
Class User{  
    @EAGER  
    List<Team> teams;  
}
```

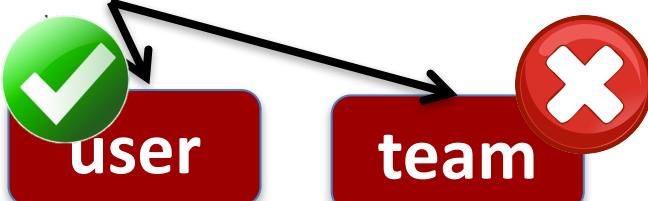
First find all the objects that eagerly retrieve data from DB

```
User user = findUserByID(1);
```

Identify all the data usages of ORM-managed objects

```
user.getName();
```

Check if the eagerly retrieved data is ever used



Nested transaction bug pattern

```
@Transactional(propagation =  
    REQUIRED)
```

```
getUser(){}
```

```
    updateUserGroup(u)
```

```
...
```

```
}
```



Create a DB
transaction

```
@Transactional(propagation =  
    REQUIRES_NEW)
```

*Create a child transaction, and suspend
parent transaction until child is finished*

Misconfigurations can cause unexpected
transaction timeout, deadlock, or other
performance-related problems

Detecting nested transaction bug pattern

```
@Transaction(Propogation.REQUIRED)
{
    getUser(){
        ...
        updateUserGroup(u) <-
        ...
    }
}
```

Propogation.REQUIRED

calls

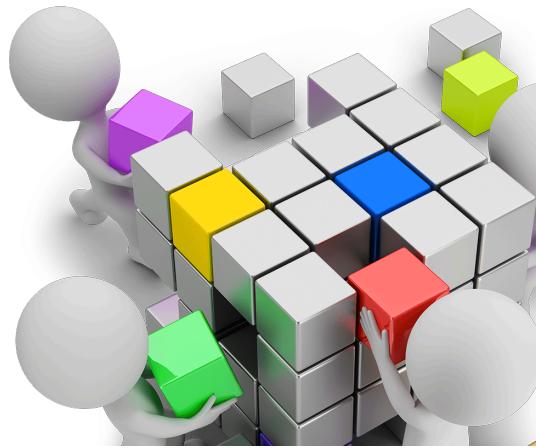
Propogation.REQUIRES_NEW

Parse all transaction configurations

Identify all methods with the annotation

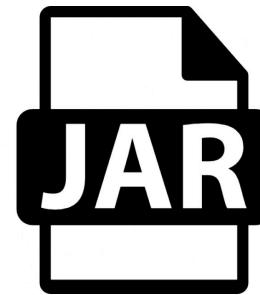
Traverse the call graph to identify potential misconfigurations

Limitation of current static analysis tools



Do not consider how developers configure frameworks

**Many problems
are related to
framework
configurations**



@Transaction(
Prop
agation.REQUIRED)
@EAGER



*Annotations are lost
when converting source
code to byte code*

**Many
configurations are
set through
annotations**

Overview of the presentation



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Most discussed bug patterns are related to incorrect usage of frameworks



Lessons learned when adopting the tool in practice

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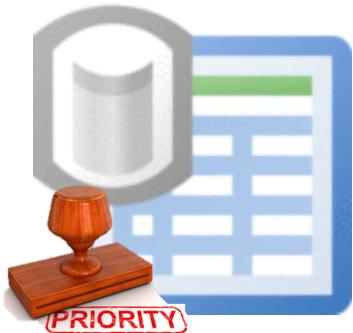
Handling a large number of detection results

- Developers have *limited time* to fix detected problems
- Most existing static analysis frameworks do not prioritize the detected instances for *the same bug pattern*



Prioritizing based on DB tables

User



Time zone



- Problems related to *large or frequently-accessed* tables are ranked higher (more likely to be performance bottlenecks)



- Problems related to highly dependable tables are ranked higher

Developers have different backgrounds

- Not all developers are familiar with these frameworks and databases
- Developers may not take the problems seriously if they don't understand the impact



Educating developers about the detected problems

- We hosted several workshops to educate developers about the impact and cause of the problems
- Walk developers through examples of detected problems
- May learn new bug patterns from developers



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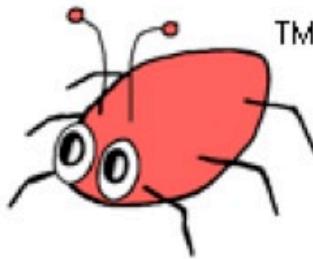
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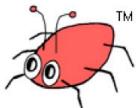
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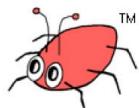
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HIBERNATE

67%

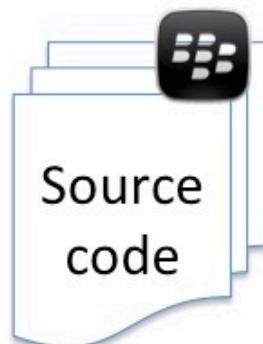


22%

Existing static analysis tools provide mostly rudimentary support for JDBC!

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HIBERNATE

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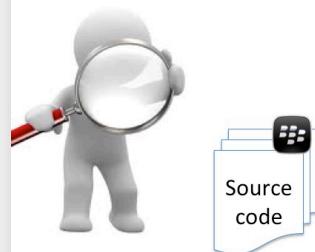
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29

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Source code



10

Overview of the presentation

A snippet of Java code showing imports for org.webmacro, java.io, java.sql, java.util, and javax.servlet.

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