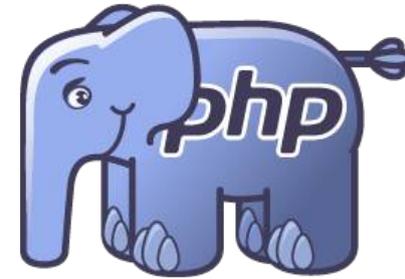


PostgreSQL
the world's most advanced open source database



APACHE
HTTP SERVER

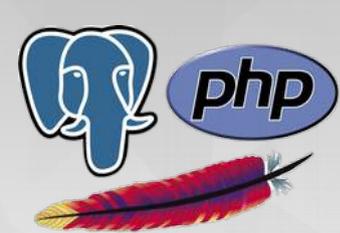


Sopra una Piuma, Due Elefanti...

31 Marzo 2015 - Corso Basi di Dati



Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia



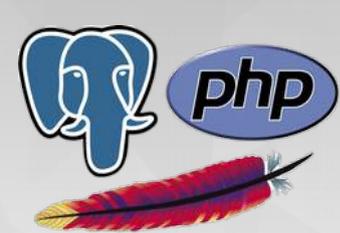
Presentazioni



Denis Gasparin

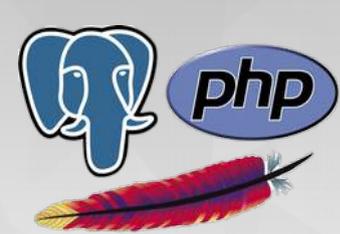
Senior DBA and Web Developer

- Sviluppo di soluzioni software basate su PostgreSQL
- Analista e Database Administrator
- Contributor del driver PDO PostgreSQL per PHP
- Socio di **IT-PUG** 
 - Comunità Italiana di PostgreSQL attiva dal 2007
 - Organizza il PgDay e molte altre attività a supporto di PostgreSQL



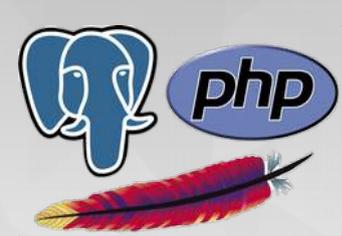
Obiettivi

- Installare su sistema operativo Windows:
 - Linux Debian
 - Apache
 - PHP 5.6
 - PostgreSQL
- Configurazione ed alcuni esempi di PHP e PostgreSQL
- PostgreSQL
 - Breve storia
 - Alcune peculiarità



Preparativi

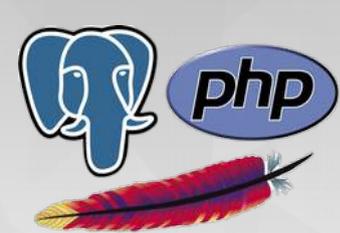
- Come installare un sistema operativo Linux su Windows?
 - Sistema di virtualizzazione: Virtual Box
- Come velocizzare il setup di Apache, PHP e PostgreSQL?
 - Vagrant: tool per la creazione rapida di ambienti di sviluppo
- Tool di sviluppo PHP:
 - Notepad++
 - Eclipse
- Tool PostgreSQL:
 - Psql
 - PgAdmin



Installazione di Virtual Box (1/2)

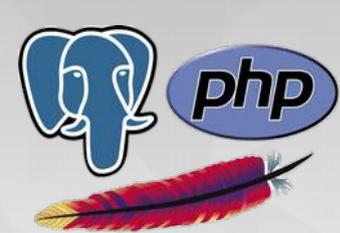
- <http://download.virtualbox.org/virtualbox/4.3.20/VirtualBox-4.3.20-96997-Win.exe>





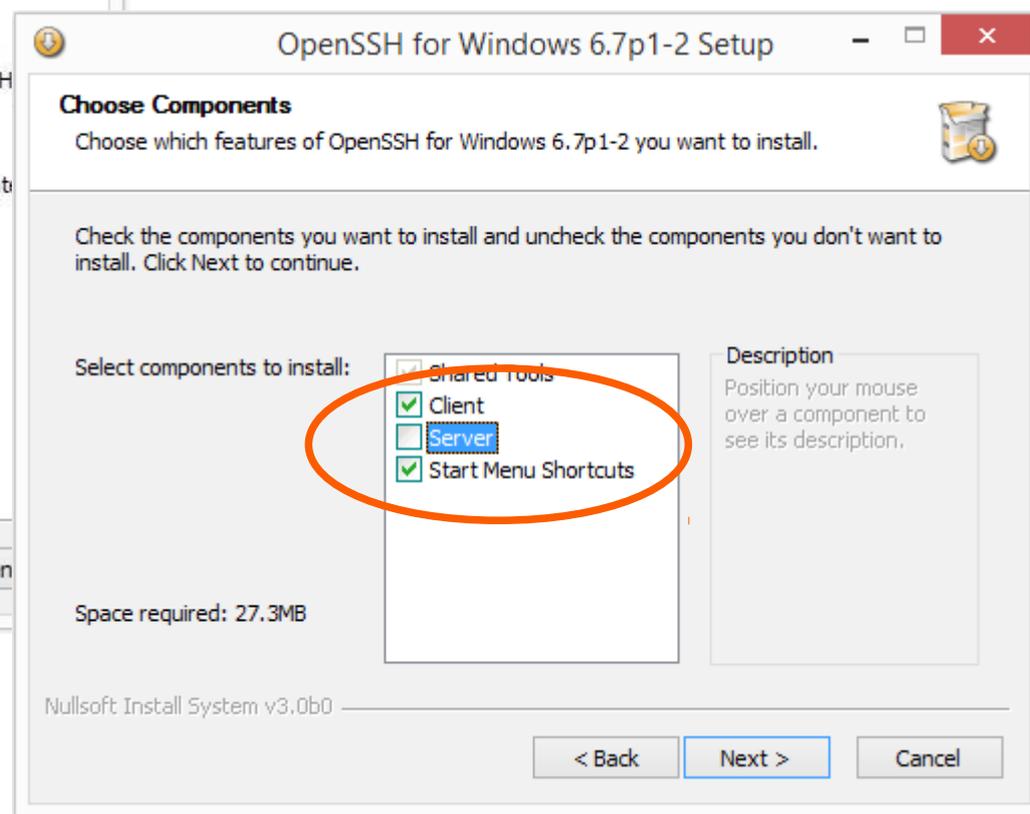
Installazione di Virtual Box (2/2)

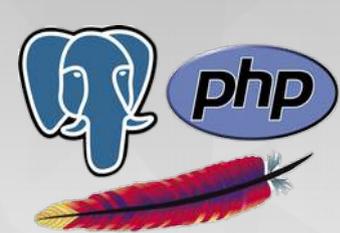




Installazione di OpenSSH

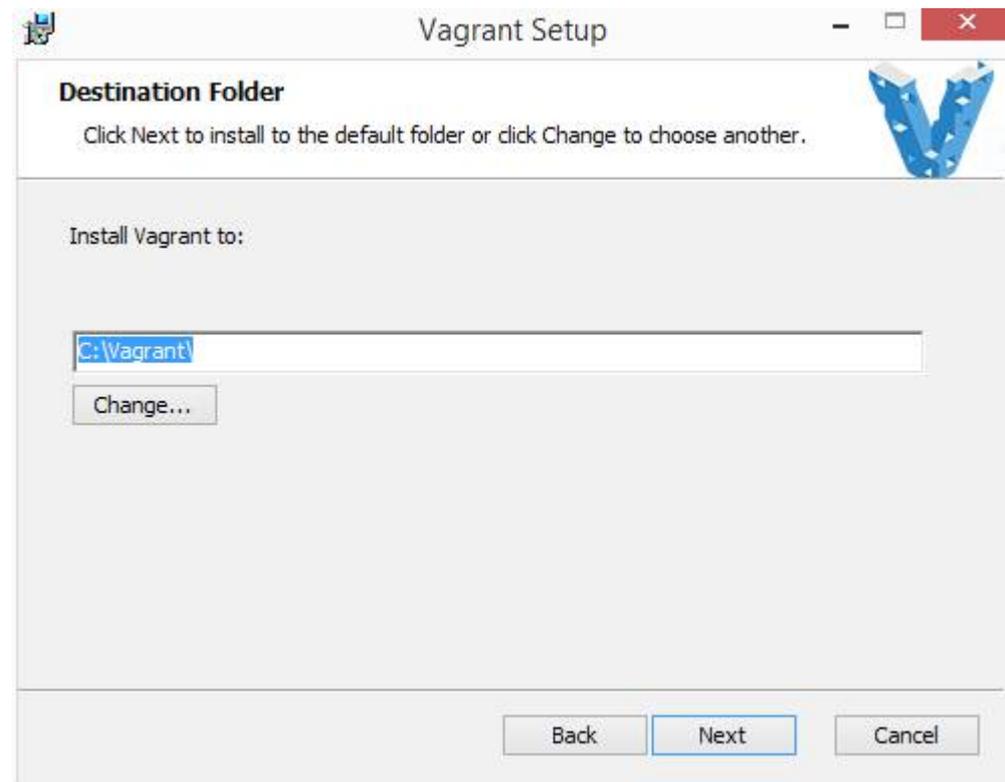
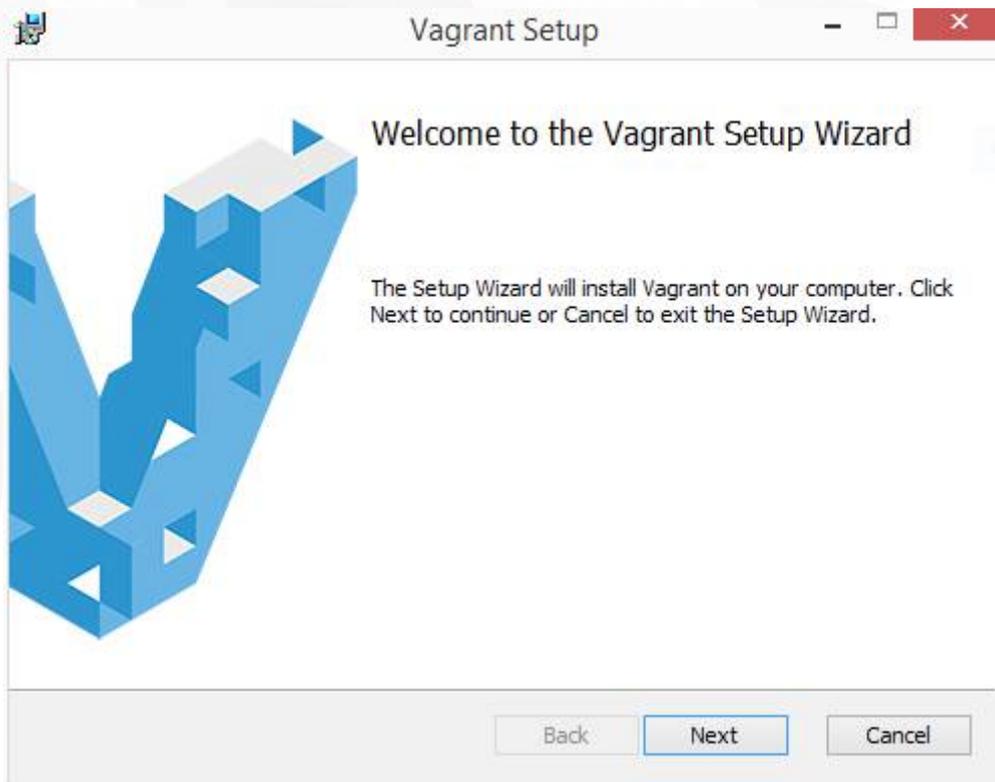
- <http://www.mls-software.com/files/setupssh-6.7p1-2.exe>



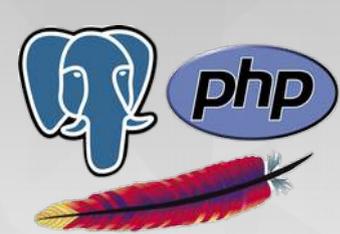


Installazione di Vagrant

- https://dl.bintray.com/mitchellh/vagrant/vagrant_1.7.2.msi

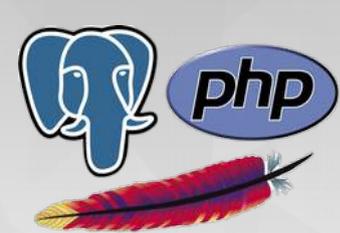


- **Vagrant** è un tool da riga di comando. Il prompt del DOS non è il massimo
- Ci sono alcuni tool che aiutano a rendere Windows utilizzabile da riga di comando
 - PowerShell, Cygwin
 - **ConsoleZ**: <https://github.com/cbucher/console/wiki/Downloads>



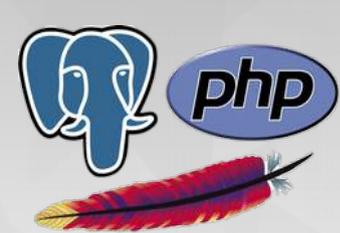
Virtual Box: un'introduzione

- Sistema di virtualizzazione:
 - Astrazione di componenti hardware al fine di renderli disponibili ad un software di emulazione sotto forma virtuale
- Host:
 - É il sistema "Oste" del quale vengono astratte le risorse e che ospita la macchina virtuale
- Guest:
 - É l'ospite, cioè il sistema al quale vengono condivise le risorse virtuali
 - Disco, scheda di rete, RAM, CPU, Scheda video



Vagrant: un'introduzione (1/3)

- Box:
 - Macchina virtuale con sistema operativo preinstallato
- Vagrant facilita la gestione di una box:
 - File di configurazione Vagrantfile
 - Avvio, spegnimento e distruzione di una box
 - Condivisione di file tra il sistema Host e Guest
 - Gestione del networking della macchina virtuale:
 - ◆ Accesso via SSH
 - ◆ Configurazione Port Forwarding



Vagrant: un'introduzione (2/3)

```
Usage: vagrant [options] <command> [<args>]

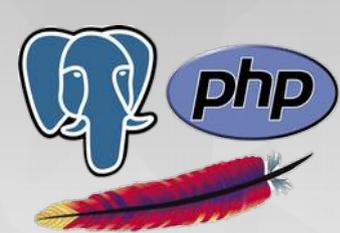
-v, --version          Print the version and exit.
-h, --help             Print this help.

Common commands:
  box                  manages boxes: installation, removal, etc.
  connect              connect to a remotely shared Vagrant environment
  destroy              stops and deletes all traces of the vagrant machine
  global-status        outputs status Vagrant environments for this user
  halt                 stops the vagrant machine
  help                 shows the help for a subcommand
  init                 initializes a new Vagrant environment by creating a Vagrantfile
  login                log in to HashiCorp's Atlas
  package              packages a running vagrant environment into a box
  plugin               manages plugins: install, uninstall, update, etc.
  provision            provisions the vagrant machine
  push                 deploys code in this environment to a configured destination
  rdp                  connects to machine via RDP
  reload               restarts vagrant machine, loads new Vagrantfile configuration
  resume               resume a suspended vagrant machine
  share                share your Vagrant environment with anyone in the world
  ssh                  connects to machine via SSH
  ssh-config           outputs OpenSSH valid configuration to connect to the machine
  status               outputs status of the vagrant machine
  suspend              suspends the machine
  up                   starts and provisions the vagrant environment
  version              prints current and latest Vagrant version

For help on any individual command run `vagrant COMMAND -h`

Additional subcommands are available, but are either more advanced
or not commonly used. To see all subcommands, run the command
`vagrant list-commands`.

C:\Vagrant\bin>
```



Vagrant: un'introduzione (3/3)

- Installazione di un box con Debian Wheezy 7.8 preinstallato

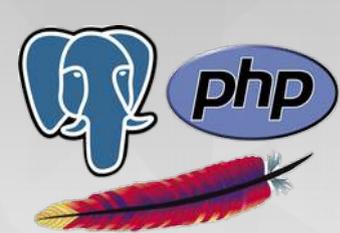
```
C:\Vagrant\bin>vagrant box add ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64
==> box: Loading metadata for box 'ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64'
      box: URL: https://atlas.hashicorp.com/ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64
This box can work with multiple providers! The providers that it
can work with are listed below. Please review the list and choose
the provider you will be working with.

1) parallels
2) virtualbox
3) vmware

Enter your choice: 2
==> box: Adding box 'ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64' (v1.0.3) for provider: virtualbox
      box: Downloading: https://atlas.hashicorp.com/ffuenf/boxes/debian-7.8.0-amd64/versions/1.0.3/providers/virtualbox.box
      box: Progress: 100% (Rate: 734k/s, Estimated time remaining: --:--:--)
==> box: Successfully added box 'ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64' (v1.0.3) for 'virtualbox!'
Vagrant exited after cleanup due to external interrupt.

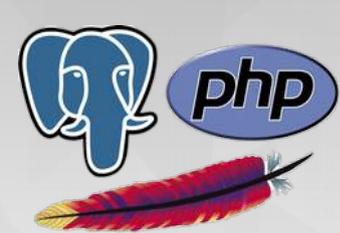
Invalid choice. Try again: exit
Invalid choice. Try again:
C:\Vagrant\bin>==> box: Waiting for cleanup before exiting...

C:\Vagrant\bin>
```



Installazione Apache/PHP e PostgreSQL

- Creare la cartella `c:\vagrant\virtual_machines`
- Decomprimere il file `vm.zip` disponibile nell'area moodle del corso nella cartella `c:\vagrant\virtual_machines`
- Aprire ConsoleZ ed entrare nella cartella `c:\vagrant\virtual_machines\lezione_unive`
- Avviare macchina virtuale con comando `vagrant up`
 - Networking preconfigurato per accesso ssh e porta 8080 (http)
 - Script che automatizza l'installazione e la configurazione di Apache/PHP e PostgreSQL

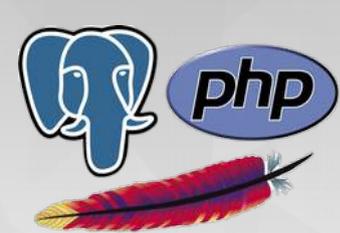


Avvio macchina virtuale

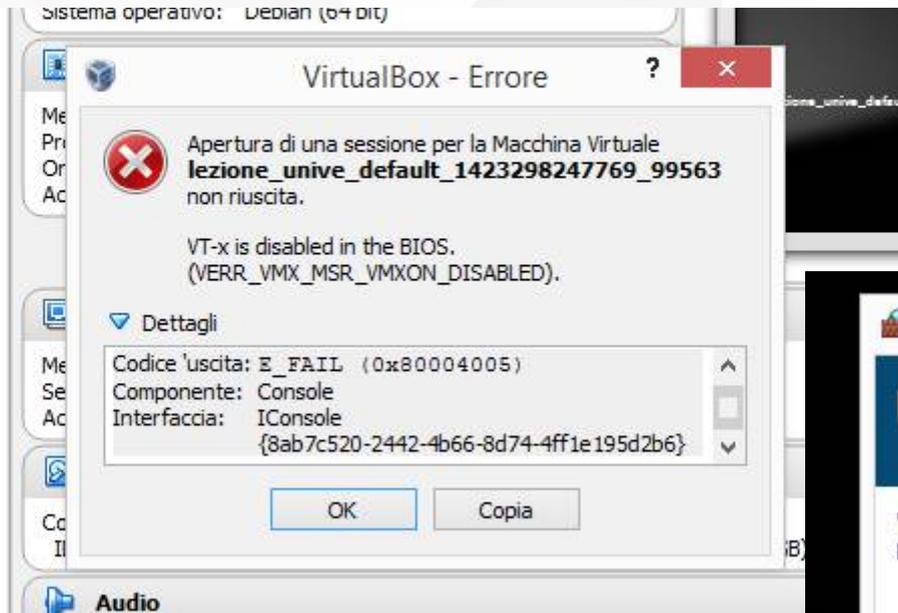
```
C:\Vagrant\vm\lezione_unive>vagrant box list
ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64 (virtualbox, 1.0.3)

C:\Vagrant\vm\lezione_unive>vagrant init ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64
A `Vagrantfile` has been placed in this directory. You are now
ready to `vagrant up` your first virtual environment! Please read
the comments in the Vagrantfile as well as documentation on
`vagrantup.com` for more information on using Vagrant.

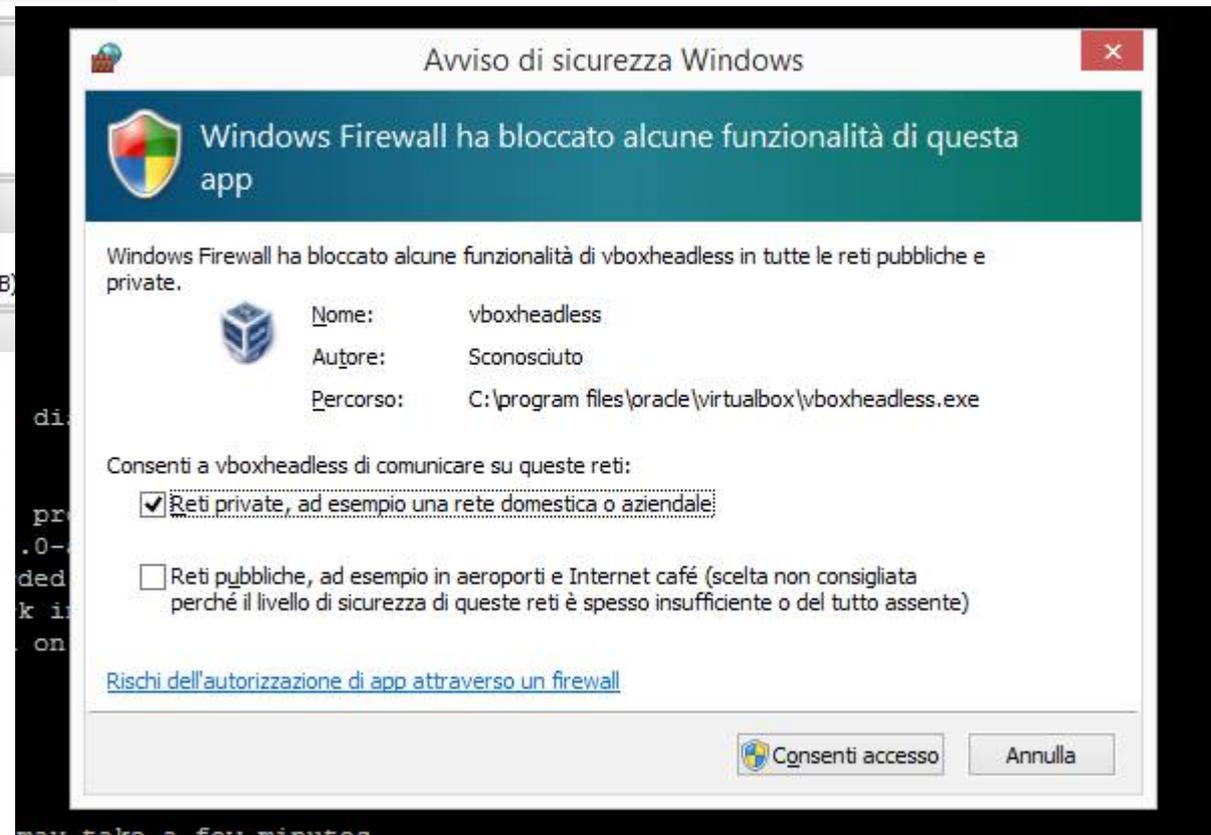
C:\Vagrant\vm\lezione_unive>vagrant up
Bringing machine 'default' up with 'virtualbox' provider...
==> default: Importing base box 'ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64'...
==> default: Matching MAC address for NAT networking...
==> default: Checking if box 'ffuenf/debian-7.8.0-amd64' is up to date...
==> default: Setting the name of the VM: lezione_unive_default_1423298884353_27353
==> default: Clearing any previously set network interfaces...
==> default: Preparing network interfaces based on configuration...
    default: Adapter 1: nat
==> default: Forwarding ports...
    default: 22 => 2222 (adapter 1)
==> default: Booting VM...
==> default: Waiting for machine to boot. This may take a few minutes...
    default: SSH address: 127.0.0.1:2222
    default: SSH username: vagrant
    default: SSH auth method: private key
    default: Warning: Connection timeout. Retrying...
    default:
    default: Vagrant insecure key detected. Vagrant will automatically replace
    default: this with a newly generated keypair for better security.
    default:
    default: Inserting generated public key within guest...
    default: Removing insecure key from the guest if its present...
    default: Key inserted! Disconnecting and reconnecting using new SSH key...
==> default: Machine booted and ready!
==> default: Checking for guest additions in VM...
==> default: Mounting shared folders...
    default: /vagrant => C:/Vagrant/vm/lezione_unive
```



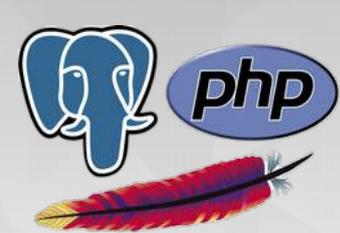
Possibili problemi/avvisi durante l'avvio



- Virtual Box richiede l'abilitazione del flag per la gestione della virtualizzazione da BIOS



- Avviso di sicurezza di Windows Firewall su Virtual Box
- Assicurarsi di selezionare "reti private"



Accesso macchina virtuale

```
Microsoft Windows [Versione 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. Tutti i diritti riservati.

C:\Console2>cd \Vagrant\vm\lezione_unive

C:\Vagrant\vm\lezione_unive>vagrant ssh
Linux debian-7 3.2.0-4-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 3.2.65-1 x86_64

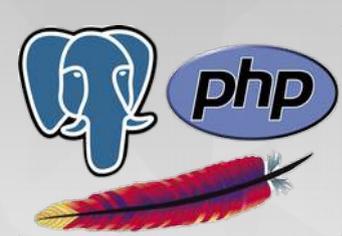
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sat Feb  7 08:57:59 2015 from 10.0.2.2
vagrant@debian-7:~$
```

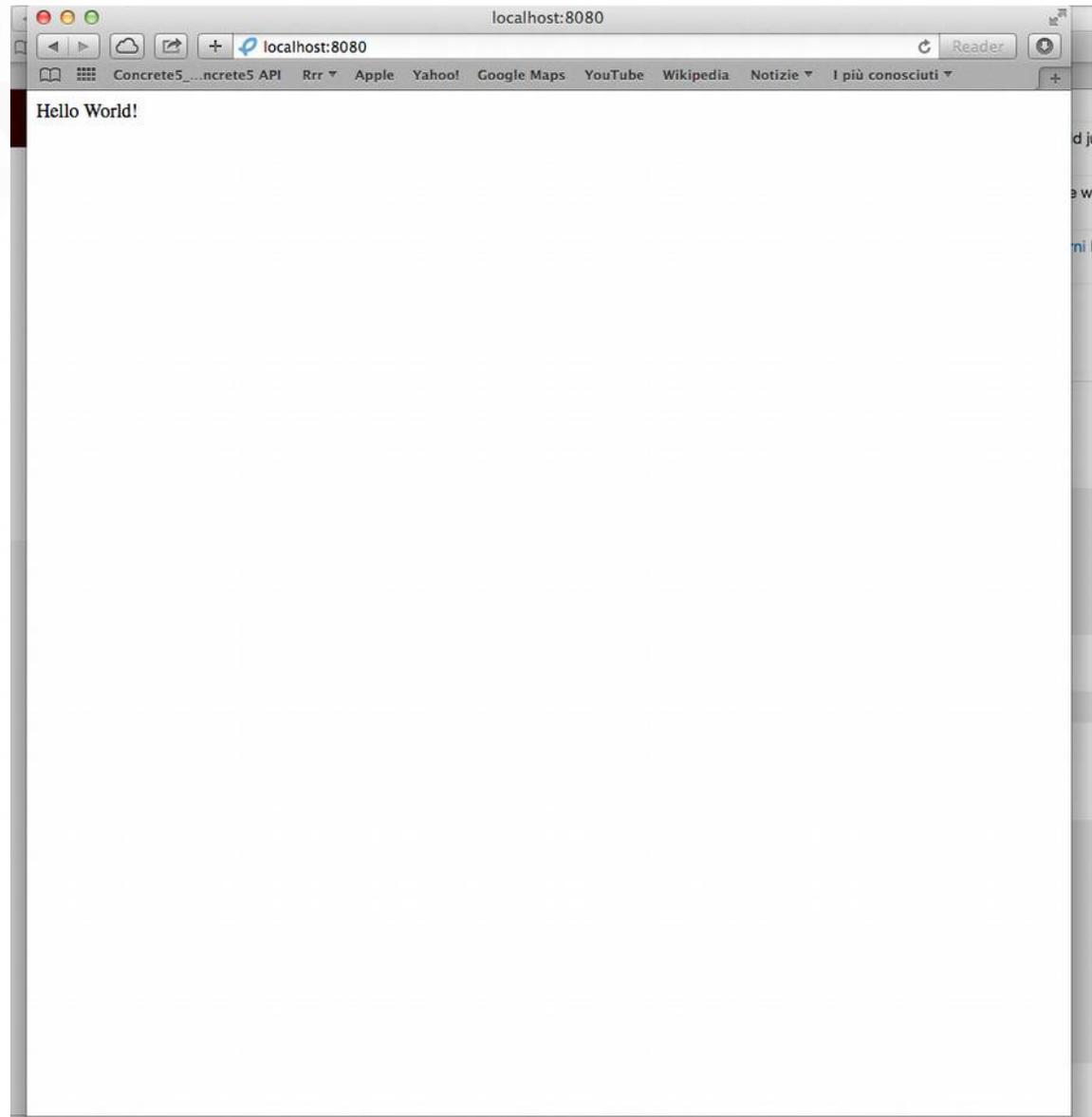
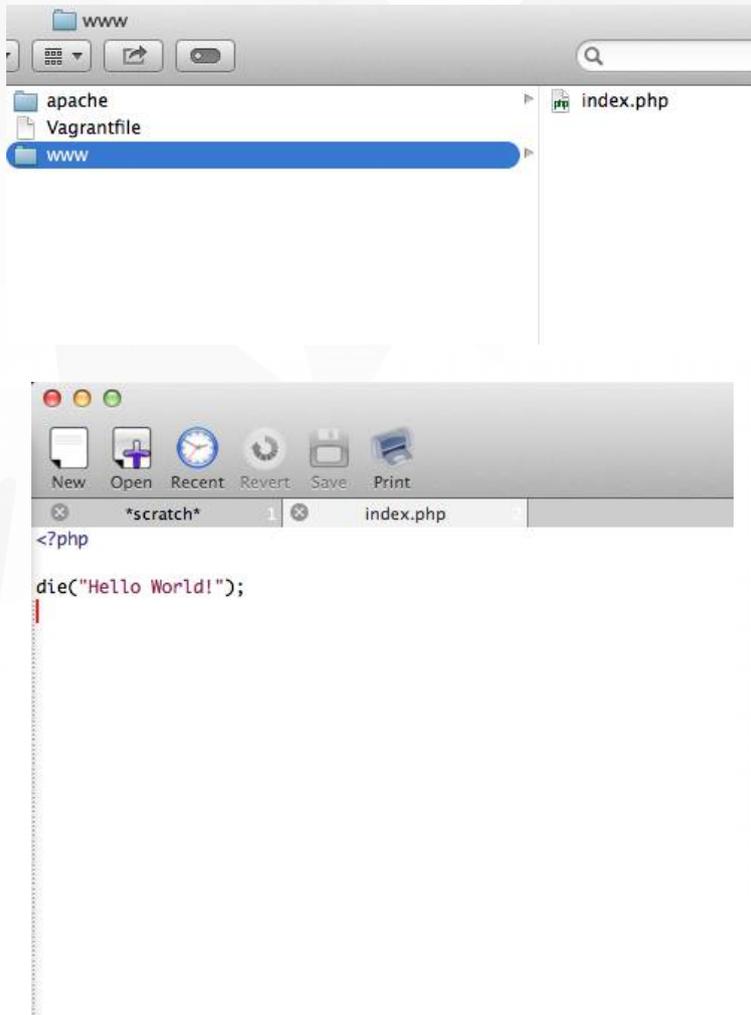
Accesso alla macchina
virtuale

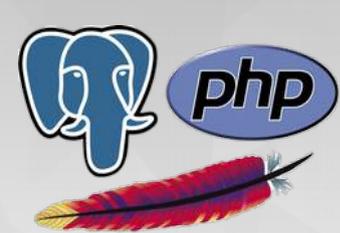
Verifica pacchetti installati

```
~$ vagrant ssh
...
...
vagrant@debian-7:~$ dpkg -l php5
vagrant@debian-7:~$ dpkg -l postgresql-9.4
vagrant@debian-7:~$ dpkg -l apache2
vagrant@debian-7:~$ ps axf
```



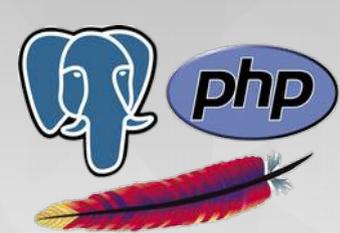
Verifica funzionamento PHP ed Apache





E PHP con PostgreSQL?

- PHP dispone di due modalità per collegarsi a PostgreSQL:
 - Funzioni pgsql_*:
 - ◆ primo metodo (da PHP 3.x!) per collegarsi a PgSql
 - ◆ Programmazione funzionale con funzioni specifiche PgSql
 - ◆ Non dispone di escaping dei parametri
 - Libreria PDO:
 - ◆ Programmazione ad oggetti (da PHP 5.x)
 - ◆ Libreria standard per collegarsi a vari database
 - ◆ Dispone di escape dei parametri

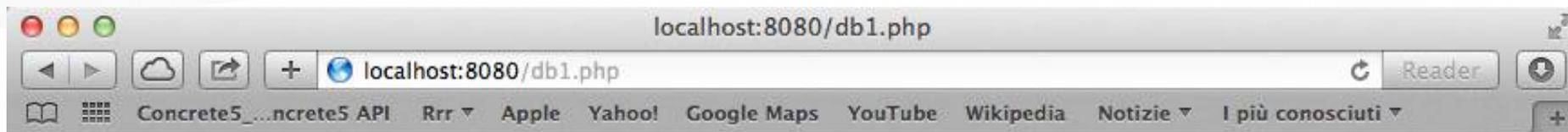


PDO: PHP Data Objects

- Collegamento al database:

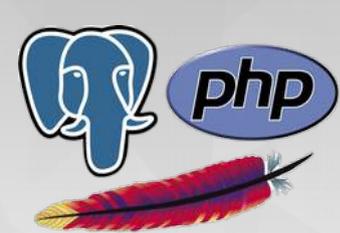
```
$db = new PDO(  
    'pgsql:host=localhost dbname=lezione_unive user=unive password=unive'  
);
```

- Proviamo... (<http://localhost:8080/db1.php>)



Fatal error: Uncaught exception 'PDOException' with message 'SQLSTATE[08006] [7] FATAL: password authentication failed for user "univ" FATAL: password authentication failed for user "univ" in /vagrant/www/db1.php:5 Stack trace: #0 /vagrant/www/db1.php(5): PDO->__construct('pgsql:host=loca...') #1 {main} thrown in /vagrant/www/db1.php on line 5

- ... Prima si deve creare un database e dare l'accesso ad un utente!



Creazione di un database e di un utente

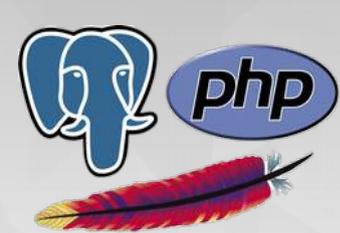
```
# vagrant ssh
$ sudo su -
$ su -l postgres

$ psql -U postgres template1
psql (9.3.5)
Digita "help" per avere un aiuto.

template1=# CREATE DATABASE lezione_unive;
CREATE DATABASE

template1=# CREATE USER unive WITH PASSWORD 'unive';
CREATE USER

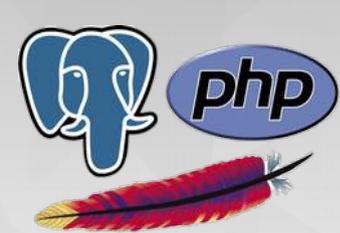
template1=# GRANT ALL ON DATABASE lezione_unive TO unive;
GRANT
```



Gestione accessi su PostgreSQL

- Il controllo accessi su PostgreSQL avviene su due livelli:
 - File pg_hba.conf:
 - ◆ Gestisce l'accesso da rete (filtro su IP, connessione SSL)
 - ◆ Indica i metodi di autorizzazione ammessi (password, ldap, ...)
 - Utente (ruolo) e gruppi di utenti
 - ◆ Controlla l'accesso sugli oggetti logici del db (tabelle, etc)

```
### Eseguire come utente root ###  
vagrant@debian-7:~$ vi /etc/postgresql/9.4/main/pg_hba.conf  
---  
# TYPE      DATABASE    USER        ADDRESS          METHOD  
local      all         all         *                peer  
local      all         all         *                md5  
---  
vagrant@debian-7:~$ service postgresql reload
```

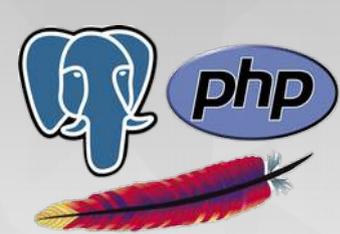


Creazione di una tabella

```
vagrant@debian-7:~$ psql -U unive lezione_unive
Password for user unive:
psql (9.4.1)
Type "help" for help.
```

```
lezione_unive=> CREATE TABLE anagrafica(
    id SERIAL NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    nome TEXT NOT NULL,
    cognome TEXT NOT NULL,
    data_nascita DATE NOT NULL,
    codice_fiscale TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE CHECK
        (codice_fiscale ~
            '^[A-Z]{3}[A-Z]{3}[0-9]{2}[A-Z][0-9]{2}[A-Z][0-9]{3}[A-Z]$')
);
```

```
lezione_unive=> INSERT INTO anagrafica(nome, cognome, data_nascita,
codice_fiscale)
VALUES
('Mario', 'Rossi', '1970-05-23', 'RSSMRA70R23C932A'),
('Carla', 'Bianchi', '1977-03-25', 'BNCCRL77R23C321B'),
('Giuseppe', 'Verdi', '2004-01-29', 'VRDGSP04R29D938A'),
('Giovanna', 'Gallo', '2006-04-05', 'GLLGVN06R05D938F'),
('Laura', 'Rossi', '2009-02-12', 'RSSLRA09R12D2280');
```



Visualizziamo i dati da PHP

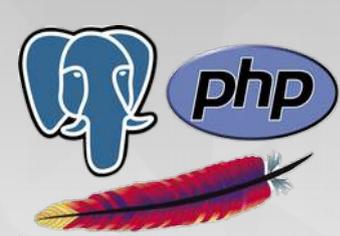
- <http://localhost:8080/db2.php>

```
<?php

$db = new PDO('pgsql:host=localhost dbname=lezione_unive user=unive
password=unive');

$s = $db->prepare("SELECT * FROM anagrafica");
//$s->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
$s->execute();

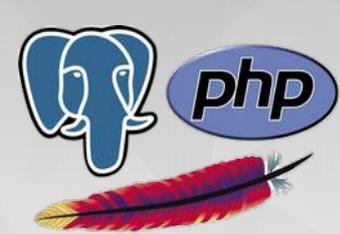
echo "<pre>";
foreach($s as $r)
{
    print_r($r);
}
echo "</pre>";
```



Escape dei parametri di una query

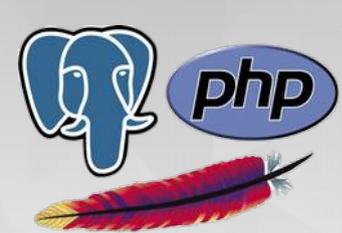
- <http://localhost:8080/db3.php>

```
// Non usare MAI questa sintassi: SQL Injection!  
$s = $db->prepare("SELECT * FROM anagrafica WHERE id = {$_GET['id']}");  
  
// La sintassi corretta è:  
$s = $db->prepare("SELECT * FROM anagrafica WHERE id = ?");  
$s->execute([$_GET['id']]);  
  
// oppure  
$s = $db->prepare("SELECT * FROM anagrafica WHERE id = :id");  
$s->execute([  
    ':id' => $_GET['id']  
]);
```



PostgreSQL: un po' di storia

- **1 Maggio 1995**
 - Postgres95 V0.01
- **6 Major Release dal 1995**
 - PostgreSQL95
 - PostgreSQL 1.0
 - PostgreSQL 6, 7, 8, 9
 - 23 Minor Release
- **Una versione all'anno**



Utilizzato da...

Ecco qualche esempio!



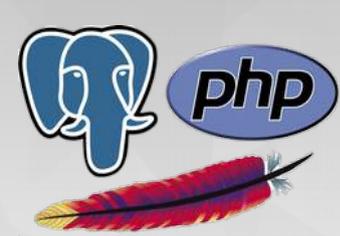
Spotify



salesforce.com



Courtesy of Gabriele Bartolini Keynote PgDay 2014



Gestione delle transazioni

DDL = Data Definition Language (comandi CREATE e DROP TABLE, etc)

PostgreSQL

```
db=# BEGIN;  
BEGIN  
  
db=# DROP TABLE produttore;  
DROP TABLE;  
  
db=# ROLLBACK;  
ROLLBACK  
  
db=# \dt
```

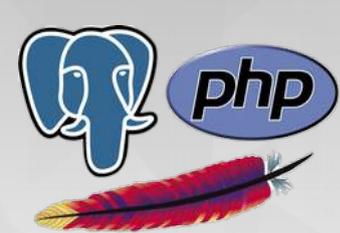
MySQL

```
mysql> BEGIN;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,00 sec)  
  
mysql> DROP TABLE produttore;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)  
  
mysql> ROLLBACK;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)  
  
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
```

Che risultato vi aspettate?

Lista delle relazioni			
Schema	Nome	Tipo	Proprietario
public	produttore	tabella	postgres

Empty set (0,00 sec)

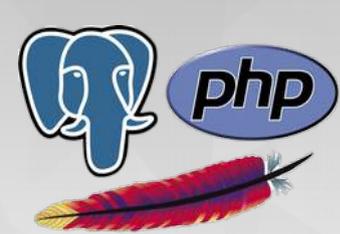


Sicurezza(backup)

PostgreSQL offre almeno tre soluzioni di backup:

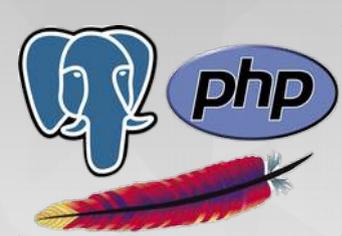
- **Backup Logico**: il classico dump SQL, `pg_dump` e `pg_restore`
 - Disaster recovery
 - Aggiornamento a nuova major release
- **Backup Fisico**: copia fisica del db con i log transazionali
 - Point in time recovery
- **Replica**: Master-Slave, anche in cascata
 - Riduzione dei tempi di ripristino in caso di crash

Barman: soluzione opensource per la gestione dei backup



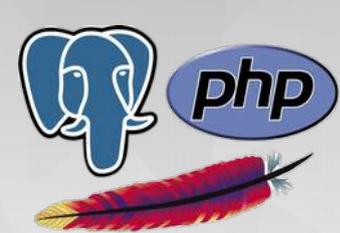
Window Functions

- Una window function è simile ad una funzione di raggruppamento
 - Effettua dei calcoli su un gruppo di righe (la cosiddetta finestra)
 - Non fa collassare le righe in un'unica riga
- La "finestra" viene specificata con le istruzioni "OVER" e "PARTITION BY"
- Sono disponibili tutte le funzioni di aggregazione più alcune aggiuntive:
 - row_number()
 - Rank()
- Disponibili anche in Oracle e MsSql
- <http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/interactive/functions-window.html>



Window Functions

id	nome	dipartimento	salario
1	JOHNSON	ADMIN	18000.00
2	HARDING	MANAGER	52000.00
3	TAFT	SALES	25000.00
4	HOOVER	SALES	27000.00
5	LINCOLN	TECH	22500.00
6	GARFIELD	MANAGER	54000.00
7	POLK	TECH	25000.00
8	GRANT	ENGINEER	32000.00
9	JACKSON	CEO	75000.00
10	FILLMORE	MANAGER	56000.00
11	ADAMS	ENGINEER	34000.00
12	WASHINGTON	ADMIN	18000.00
13	MONROE	ENGINEER	30000.00
14	ROOSEVELT	CPA	35000.00

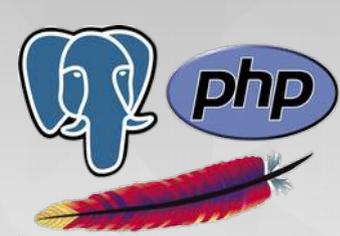


Window Functions

- confrontare lo stipendio di un dipendente rispetto alla media
- del suo dipartimento

```
SELECT nome, dipartimento, salario,  
       avg(salario) OVER (PARTITION BY dipartimento)  
FROM dipendente;
```

nome	dipartimento	salario	avg
JOHNSON	ADMIN	18000.00	18000.00
WASHINGTON	ADMIN	18000.00	18000.00
JACKSON	CEO	75000.00	75000.00
ROOSEVELT	CPA	35000.00	35000.00
GRANT	ENGINEER	32000.00	32000.00
ADAMS	ENGINEER	34000.00	32000.00
MONROE	ENGINEER	30000.00	32000.00
HARDING	MANAGER	52000.00	54000.00
GARFIELD	MANAGER	54000.00	54000.00
FILLMORE	MANAGER	56000.00	54000.00
HOOVER	SALES	27000.00	26000.00
TAFT	SALES	25000.00	26000.00
POLK	TECH	25000.00	23750.00
LINCOLN	TECH	22500.00	23750.00



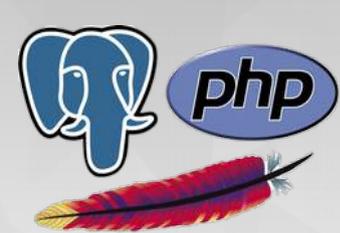
Window Functions

- ordinare i dipendenti per stipendio decrescente nello stesso dipartimento

```
SELECT nome, dipartimento, salario,  
       rank() OVER (PARTITION BY dipartimento ORDER BY salario DESC)  
FROM dipendente;
```

nome	dipartimento	salario	rank
JOHNSON	ADMIN	18000.00	1
WASHINGTON	ADMIN	18000.00	1
JACKSON	CEO	75000.00	1
ROOSEVELT	CPA	35000.00	1
ADAMS	ENGINEER	34000.00	1
GRANT	ENGINEER	32000.00	2
MONROE	ENGINEER	30000.00	3
FILLMORE	MANAGER	56000.00	1
GARFIELD	MANAGER	54000.00	2
HARDING	MANAGER	52000.00	3
HOOVER	SALES	27000.00	1
TAFT	SALES	25000.00	2
POLK	TECH	25000.00	1
LINCOLN	TECH	22500.00	2

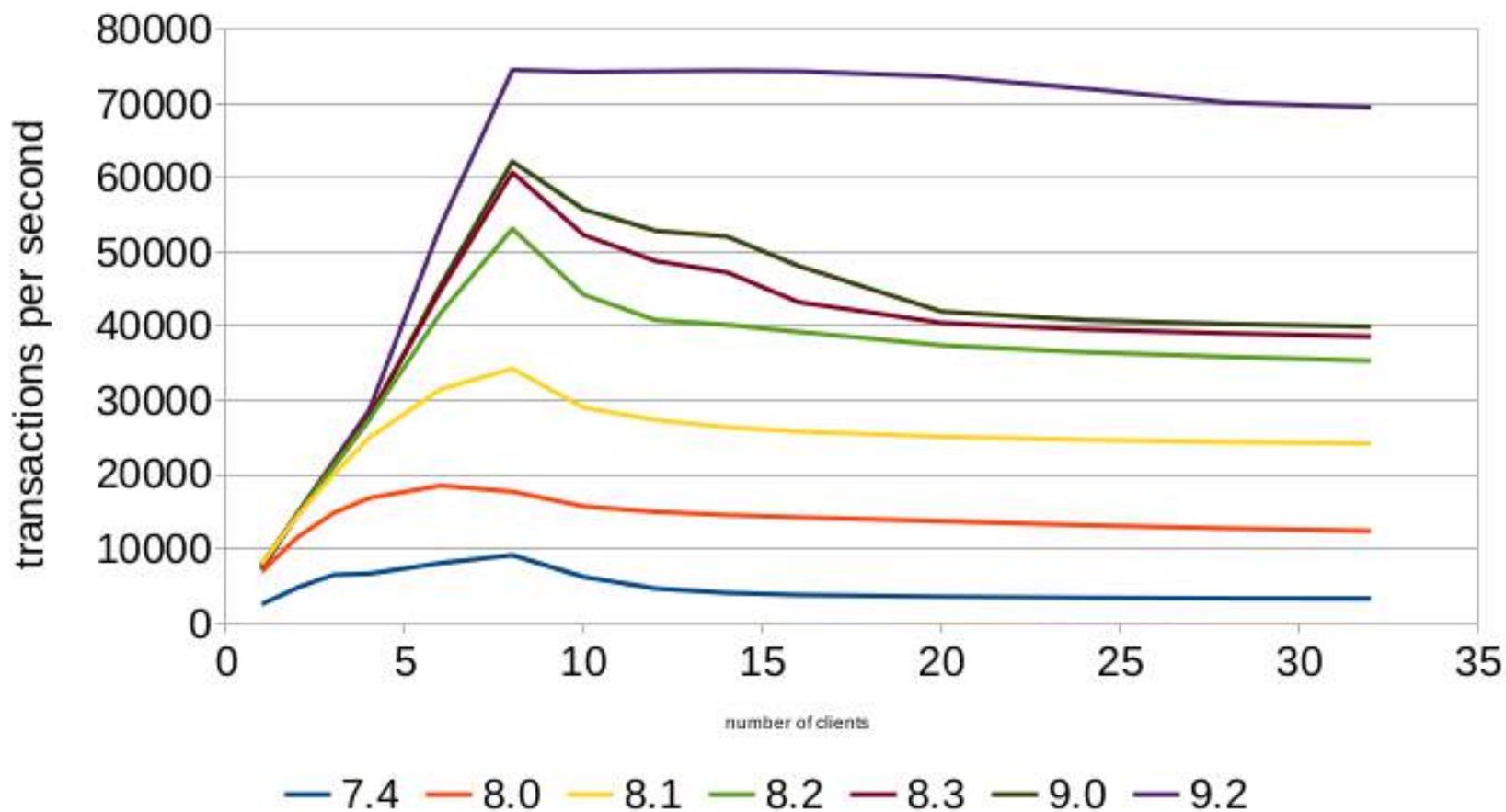
(14 righe)



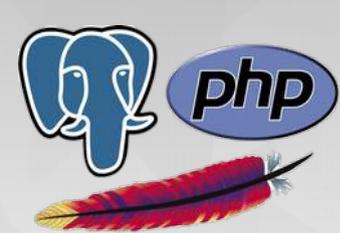
Performance

pgbench / medium read-only (SSD)

HP DL380 G5 (2x Xeon E5450, 16 GB DDR2 RAM), Intel S3700 100GB SSD



<http://blog.pgaddict.com/posts/performance-since-postgresql-7-4-to-9-4-pgbench>



La comunità

- **Comunità internazionale**

- Mailing list: <http://www.postgresql.org/list/>
- Canale IRC: <http://www.postgresql.org/community/irc/>

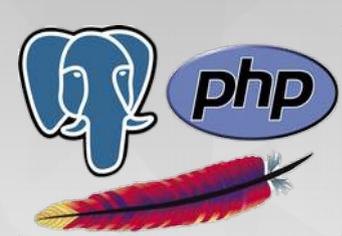
- In Italia esiste **IT-PUG**, fondato nel 2007

- <http://www.itpug.org>



- Organizza il PG-DAY Italiano
- Mailing List in Italiano

- Società o **Professionisti** esperti



Ringraziamenti

Grazie!



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