

CC3201-1

BASES DE DATOS

OTOÑO 2025

Clase 11: SQL: Acceso Programático,
Inyecciones, Respaldos

Aidan Hogan

aidhog@gmail.com

PROYECTOS: ACCESO PROGRAMÁTICO

Tres opciones para la aplicación

1. PHP
2. Django (Python)
3. Java Servlets



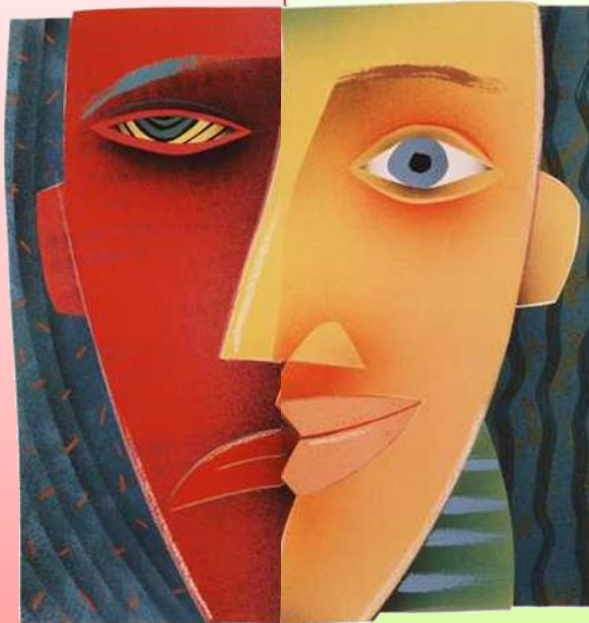
(1) PHP

- Servidor Web: Apache2
- Aplicación: PHP
- Conector: PDO



Hay que programar en PHP.

Un poco desactualizado.



¡Se puede programar en PHP!

¡Liviano y fácil de instalar!

¡Todavía se usa bastante!

(2) Django (Python)

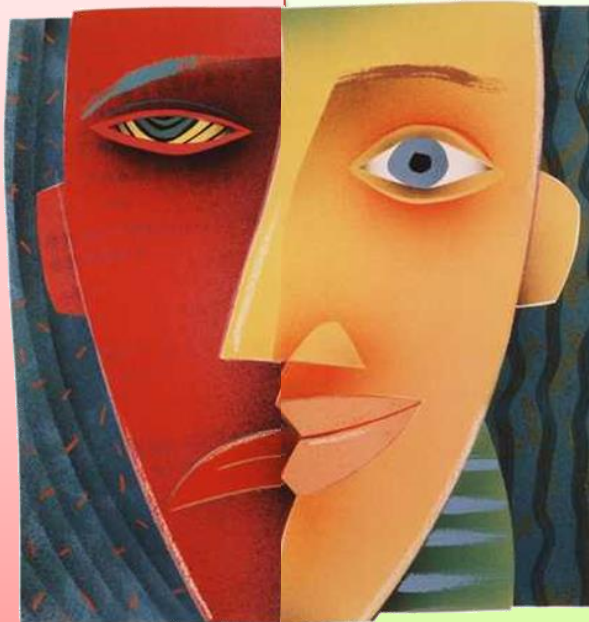


- **Servidor Web:** Django
- **Aplicación:** Django/Python
- **Conector:** Django

Hay que programar en Python.

Difícil de instalar inicialmente.

Más indirecto.



¡Se puede programar en Python!

¡Un marco moderno!

¡Da varias abstracciones!

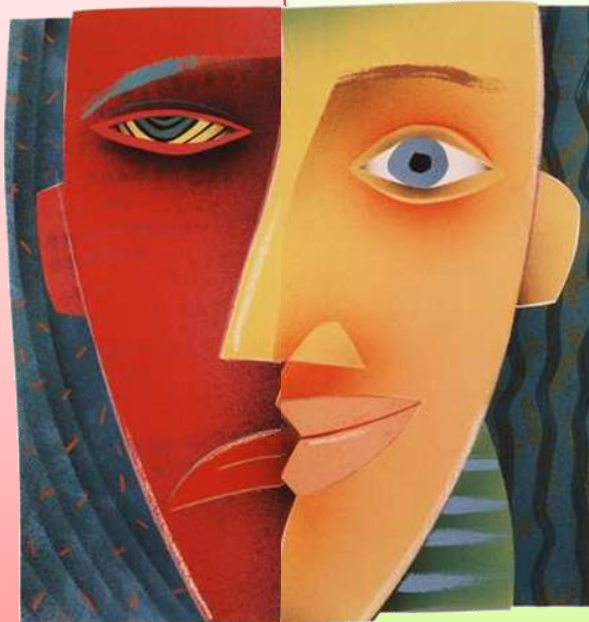
(3) Java Servlets

- **Servidor Web:** Apache Tomcat
- **Aplicación:** Java Servlets
- **Conector:** JDBC



Hay que programar en Java.

Un poco desactualizado.



¡Se puede programar en Java!

¡Se usa en muchos sistemas!



Armar la Aplicación

Objetivo

La idea de la aplicación es tener una interfaz HTML, donde el usuario puede ingresar algo (como en un "textbox" por ejemplo), y dada esta entrada, la aplicación crea una consulta SQL, ejecuta la consulta sobre la base de datos, y despliega los resultados en HTML para el usuario.

- Como fue mencionado antes, hay que tener al menos tres consultas demostrando una mezcla de rasgos de SQL, es decir, joins, consultas anidadas, agregación, etc.
- No es necesario tener todos los rasgos en todas las consultas. La idea es que se demuestren los rasgos en alguna consulta. Se puede empezar con una consulta simple.
- Es importante usar índices, vistas, etc., para optimizar las consultas.
- Si uno quiere usar una vista, y si la complejidad está en la vista (es decir, si la vista maneja la agregación o los joins, etc.), está bien tener una consulta más simple. O sea, si hay una vista con los rasgos mencionados, eso también cuenta.
- Se pueden armar varias interfaces (una página diferente para cada consulta) o una interfaz con varios formularios (una página para todas las consultas).
- Es importante usar métodos seguros, especialmente contra inyección.

Este paso es más complejo que los otros, por lo que les aconsejamos que dejen bastante tiempo para completarlo en vez de hacerlo al último minuto. No importa qué software se use para armar la aplicación pero aquí daremos algunas opciones. Puede ser que haya mejores opciones y si ustedes quieren usar otra opción no hay problema (pero puede ser que no podamos ofrecerles apoyo ... dependerá del software).

proyecto:armar_la_aplicacion_inicial

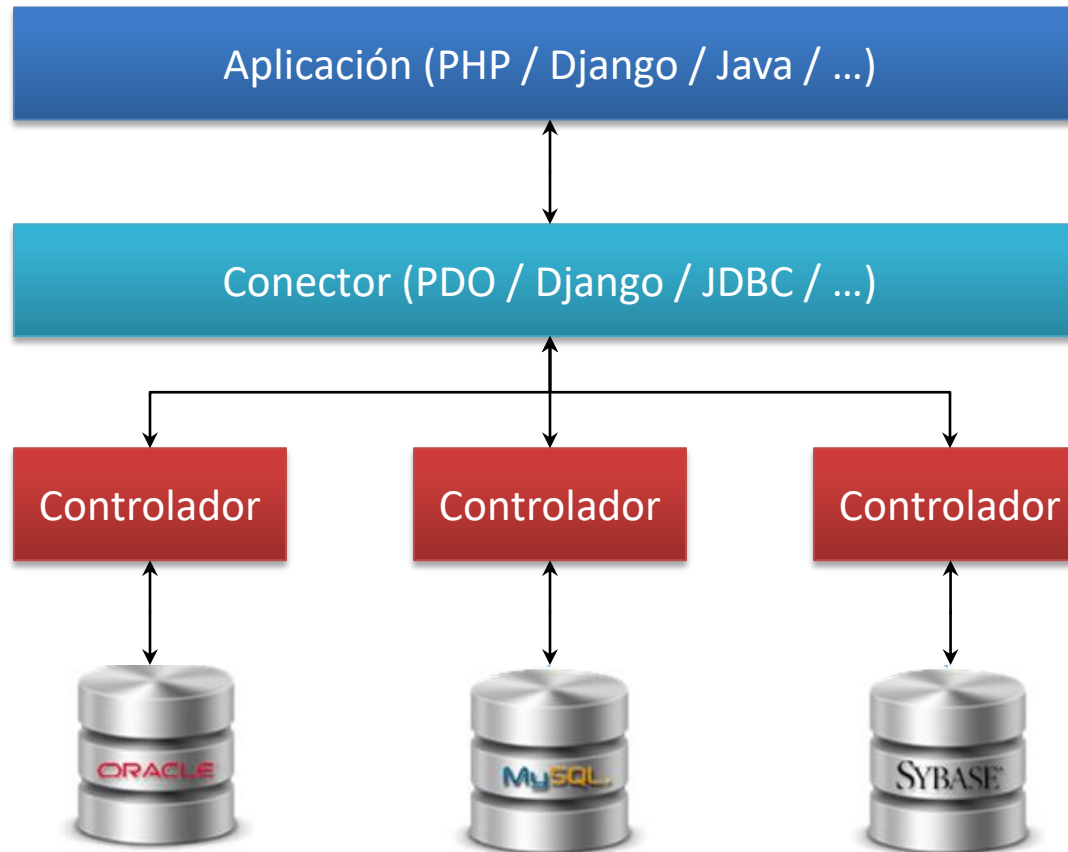
Tabla de Contenidos

- ♦ Armar la Aplicación
 - ♦ Objetivo
 - ♦ Seguridad
 - ♦ Servidor Web
 - ♦ Opción 1: Java Servlets
 - ♦ Opción 2: Apache2 + PHP
 - ♦ Opción 3: Django (Python)
 - ♦ Opción 4: Algo diferente



ACCESO PROGRAMÁTICO A BASES DE DATOS

Acceso programático



Definir conector y consultar

- PHP /PostgreSQL

```
$conn = pg_connect("host = ... port = ... dbname = ... user = ... password = ...");  
$result = pg_query($conn, "SELECT atr FROM tabla WHERE ...");  
if($result){  
    while ($row = pg_fetch_assoc($result)){  
        echo "Result is ". $row["atr"];  
    }  
}
```

- PHP/PHP Data Objects (PDO)

```
$conn = new PDO("pgsql:host=...;port=...;dbname=...;user=...;password=...");  
$stmt = $conn->query("SELECT atr FROM tabla WHERE ...");  
while ($row = $stmt->fetch()){  
    echo "Result is ". $row["atr"];  
}
```

PDO ofrece más flexibilidad para cambiar el sistema de bases de datos.

INYECCIÓN SQL

Un problema ...

```
$input = ...;
$conn = pg_connect("host = ... port = ... dbname = ... user = ... password = ...");
$result = pg_query($conn, "SELECT atr FROM tabla WHERE id='". $input ."'");
if($result){
    while ($row = pg_fetch_assoc($result)){
        echo "Result is ". $row["atr"];
    }
}
```

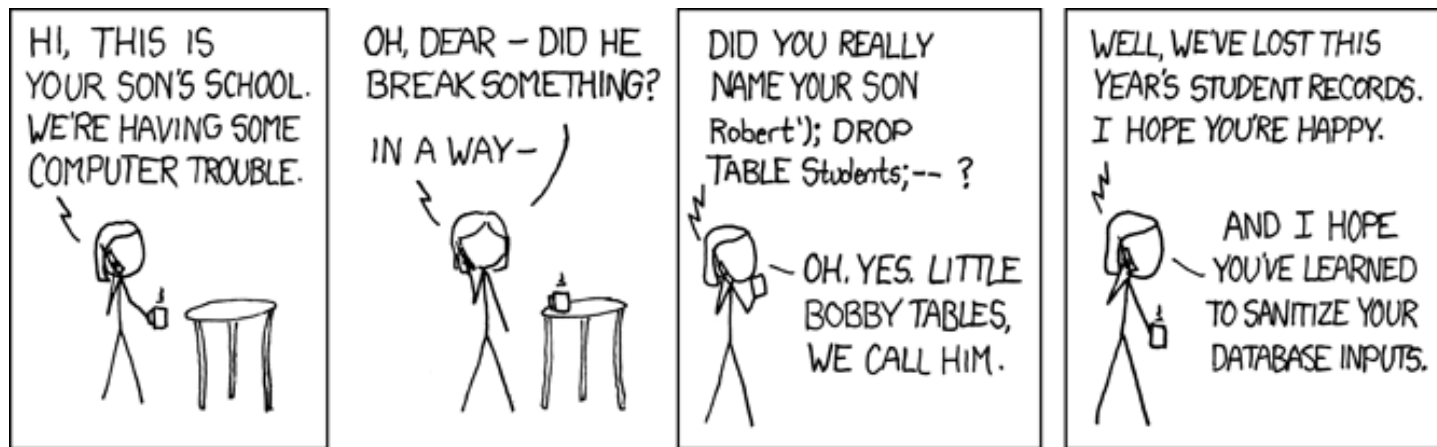
¿Hay algún problema aquí?

... no hemos “verificado” el input.



Inyección SQL

- Un usuario malintencionado puede ingresar un string de entrada para hacer algo inesperado



<https://xkcd.com/327/>

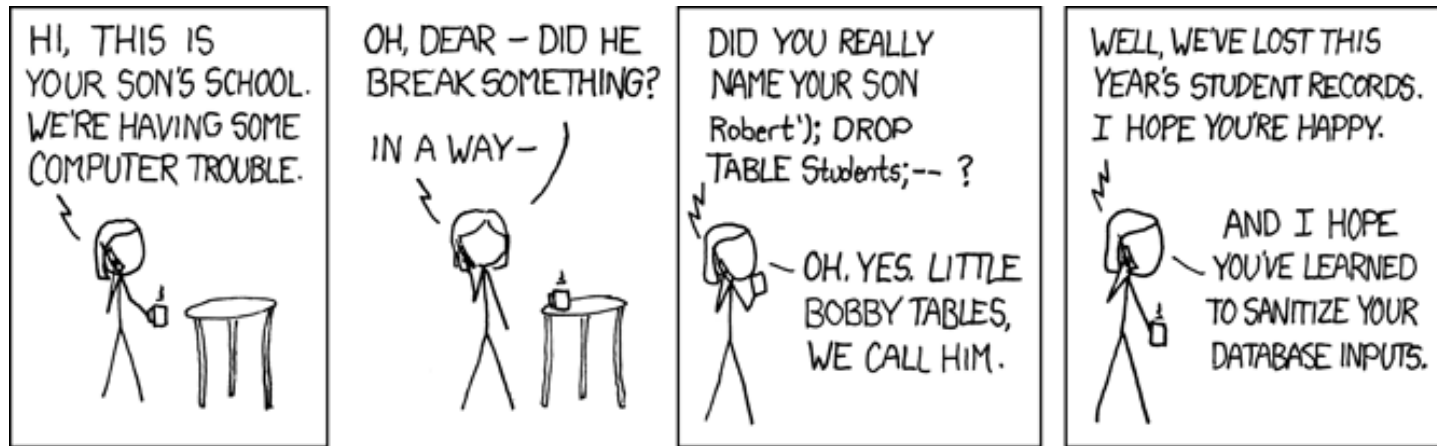
```
SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='".$input."'
```

```
SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='Robert'; DROP TABLE Students; -- '
```

('--' empieza un comentario)

Inyección SQL

- Un usuario malintencionado puede ingresar un string de entrada para hacer algo inesperado



<https://xkcd.com/327/>

```
SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='".$input."
```

```
SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='Robert' OR 1==1 -- '
```

¿Qué hace el ejemplo?

¡Devolverá toda la tabla!

Parece estúpido pero ...

WHITE HOUSE

Mueller report: Russia hacked state databases and voting machine companies

Russian intelligence officers injected malicious SQL code and then ran commands to extract information

The Russian intelligence officers at GRU exploited known vulnerabilities on websites of state and local election offices by injecting malicious SQL code on such websites that then ran commands on underlying databases to extract information.

Using those techniques in June 2016, “the GRU compromised the computer network of the Illinois State Board of Elections by exploiting a vulnerability in the SBOE’s website,” the report said. “The GRU then gained access to a database containing information on millions of registered Illinois voters, and extracted data related to thousands of U.S. voters before the malicious activity was identified.”

Parece estúpido pero ...

The Top 10 OWASP vulnerabilities in 2020 are:

- Injection
- Broken Authentication
- Sensitive Data Exposure
- XML External Entities (XXE)
- Broken Access control
- Security misconfigurations
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Insecure Deserialization
- Using Components with known vulnerabilities
- Insufficient logging and monitoring

OWASP: Open Web Application Security Project

<https://sucuri.net/guides/owasp-top-10-security-vulnerabilities-2020/>

Parece estúpido pero ...

Injection

A code injection happens when an attacker sends invalid data to the web application with the intention to make it do something that the application was not designed/programmed to do.

Perhaps the most common example around this security vulnerability is the **SQL query consuming untrusted data**. You can see one of OWASP's examples below:

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE custID = " + request.getParameter("id") + "";
```

This query can be exploited by calling up the web page executing it with the following URL:
http://example.com/app/accountView?id=' or '1'=1 causing the return of all the rows stored on the database table.

OWASP: Open Web Application Security Project

<https://sucuri.net/guides/owasp-top-10-security-vulnerabilities-2020/>

[illegible]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

Examples [[edit source](#)]

-
- In February 2002, Jeremiah Jinks discovered that Guess.com was vulnerable to an SQL injection attack, allowing anyone able to construct a properly-crafted URL to pull down 200,000+ names, credit card numbers and expiration dates in the site's customer database.^[23]
- On November 1, 2005, a teenage hacker used SQL injection to break into the site of a Taiwanese information security magazine from the Tech Target group and steal customers' information.^[24]
 - On January 13, 2006, Russian computer criminals broke into a Rhode Island government website and allegedly stole credit card data from individuals who have done business online with state agencies.^[25]
 - On March 29, 2006, a hacker discovered an SQL injection flaw in an official Indian government's tourism site.^[26]
 - On June 29, 2007, a computer criminal defaced the Microsoft UK website using SQL injection.^{[27][28]} UK website *The Register* quoted a Microsoft spokesperson acknowledging the problem.
 - In January 2008, tens of thousands of PCs were infected by an automated SQL injection attack that exploited a vulnerability in application code that uses Microsoft SQL Server as the database store.^[29]
 - In July 2008, Kaspersky's Malaysian site was hacked by a Turkish hacker going by the handle of "m0sted", who said to have used an SQL injection.
 - In February 2013, a group of Maldivian hackers, hacked the website "UN-Maldives" using SQL Injection.
 - In May 28, 2009 *Anti-U.S. Hackers Infiltrate Army Servers* Investigators believe the hackers used a technique called SQL injection to exploit a security vulnerability in Microsoft's SQL Server database to gain entry to the Web servers. "m0sted" is known to have carried out similar attacks on a number of other websites in the past—including against a site maintained by Internet security company Kaspersky Lab.
 - On April 13, 2008, the Sexual and Violent Offender Registry of Oklahoma shut down its website for "routine maintenance" after being informed that 10,597 Social Security numbers belonging to sex offenders had been downloaded via an SQL injection attack.^[30]
 - In May 2008, a server farm inside China used automated queries to Google's search engine to identify SQL server websites which were vulnerable to the attack of an automated SQL injection tool.^{[31][31]}
 - In 2008, at least April through August, a sweep of attacks began exploiting the SQL injection vulnerabilities of Microsoft's IIS web server and SQL Server database server. The attack does not require guessing the name of a table or column, and corrupts all text columns in all tables in a single request.^[32] A HTML string that references a malware JavaScript file is appended to each value. When that database value is later displayed to a website visitor, the script attempts several approaches at gaining control over a visitor's system. The number of exploited web pages is estimated at 500,000.^[33]
 - On August 17, 2009, the United States Department of Justice charged an American citizen, Albert Gonzalez, and two unnamed Russians with the theft of 130 million credit card numbers using an SQL injection attack. In reportedly "the biggest case of identity theft in American history", the man stole cards from a number of corporate victims after researching their payment processing systems. Among the companies hit were credit card processor Heartland Payment Systems, convenience store chain 7-Eleven, and supermarket chain Hannaford Brothers.^[34]
 - In December 2009, an attacker breached a RockYou plaintext database containing the unencrypted usernames and passwords of about 32 million users using an SQL injection attack.^[35]
 - On July 2010, a South American security researcher who goes by the handle "Ch Russo" obtained sensitive user information from popular BitTorrent site The Pirate Bay. He gained access to the site's administrative control panel and exploited a SQL injection vulnerability that enabled him to collect user account information, including IP addresses, MD5 password hashes and records of which torrents individual users have uploaded.^[36]
 - From July 24 to 26, 2010, attackers from Japan and China used an SQL injection to gain access to customers' credit card data from Neo Beat, an Osaka-based company that runs a large online supermarket site. The attack also affected seven business partners including supermarket chains Izumiya Co, Maruetsu Inc, and Ryukyu Jusco Co. The theft of data affected 100,000 customers. As of August 14, 2010 it was reported that there have been more than 300 cases of credit card information being used by third parties to purchase goods and services in China.
 - On September 19 during the 2010 Swedish general election a voter attacked the official website of the Social Democratic Party and writing SQL commands as part of a write-in vote.^[37]
 - On November 8, 2010 the British Royal Navy website was compromised by a hacker using Tinkode using SQL injection.^{[38][39]}
 - On February 5, 2011 HBGary, a technology security firm, was hacked by a hacker using SQL injection in their CMS-driven website.^[40]
 - On March 27, 2011, mysql.com, the official homepage for MySQL, was hacked by a hacker using SQL blind injection.^[41]
 - On April 11, 2011, Barracuda Networks was compromised using SQL injection. Passwords and usernames of employees were among the information obtained.^[42]
 - Over a period of 4 hours on April 27, 2011, an automated SQL injection attack was used to download keys, and passwords that were stored in plaintext on Sony's website, accessing the personal information of a million users.^{[43][44][45]}
 - On June 1, 2011, "hacktivists" of the group LulzSec were able to execute SQL injections to execute SQL injections was described in this Imperva blog.^[46]
 - In June 2011, PBS was hacked, mostly likely through use of SQL injection. The attack was described in this Imperva blog.^[47]
 - In May 2012, the website for Wynn Casino, a massively multiplayer online game, was hacked by a hacker using SQL injection while the site was being updated.^[48]
 - In July 2012 a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached Yahoo! Voices. The group breached Yahoo's security by using a "union-based SQL injection technique".^{[50][51]} The group claimed that they had accessed the personal information of students, faculty, employees, and alumni from 53 universities including Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Zurich on pastebin.com. The hackers claimed that they were trying to "change education laws in Europe and increases in tuition in the United States."^[52]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[53]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[54]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[55]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[56]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[57]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[58]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[59]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[60]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[61]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[62]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[63]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[64]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[65]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[66]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[67]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[68]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[69]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[70]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[71]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[72]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[73]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[74]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[75]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[76]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[77]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[78]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[79]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[80]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[81]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[82]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[83]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[84]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[85]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[86]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[87]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[88]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[89]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[90]
 - On June 27, 2012, a hacker group, the "LulzSec" group, breached the website of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce. The leaked data was posted publicly in cooperation with Anonymous.^[91]
 - On June 2

Más ejemplos ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

Examples [[edit source](#)]



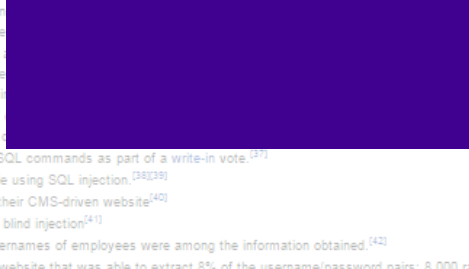
attack, permit information to be accessed and allegedly posted to a tourism site.^[28] UK website that exploited a "m0sted", which is a technique used by company Kaspersky for "routine maintenance" to identify SQL server vulnerabilities.



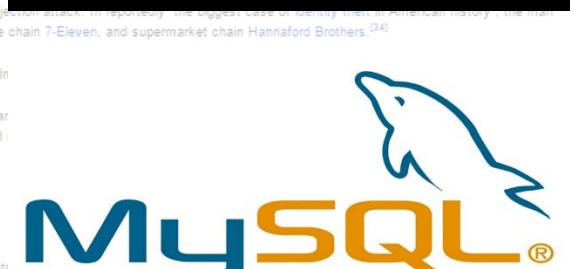
... database to
... sex offend
... tool. [29][31]



port Gonzalez, and
ms. Among the
ed usernames
d sensitive use
which torrents
to customers'
customers. As
hand writing S
named TinKod
SQL injection in t
ker using SQL
resses and use
hand Reports



g an SQL in
nience store
the site's ad
line superma
f credit card



-

La historia de HBGary y Anonymous

- 2010/12/08: Anonymous empiezan un “DDoS” (denegación de servicio distribuido) contra MasterCard, Visa, etc., por no aceptar donaciones a WikiLeaks
- 2011/02/05: Aaron Barr (CEO de HBGary Federal, una empresa de ciberseguridad) dice al Financial Times que ha logrado obtener información sobre las identidades de miembros de Anonymous
- 2011/02/05-06: Anonymous usa inyecciones SQL para obtener todos los datos de usuarios de HBGary, incluyendo hashes de contraseñas, con los cuales (y una tabla arcoíris) pueden hackear las cuentas sociales de Aaron Barr ...



La historia de HBGary y Anonymous



aaronbarr

Today we taught everyone a lesson. When we actually decide to bite back against those who try to bring us down, we bite back hard. [#gameover](#)

23 minutes ago via web

<http://vocaroo.com/?media=vY7n2sXJaoPZVTHGq> Aaron's new resumé amirite [#hurrhurr](#)

about 1 hour ago via web

Spot the edit: <http://www.linkedin.com/in/tedvera> you Ted Vera, you're not getting away either! Nom nom nom, who's next? Penny? [#hbgary](#)

about 1 hour ago via web

Here's my address: [redacted]

about 1 hour ago via web

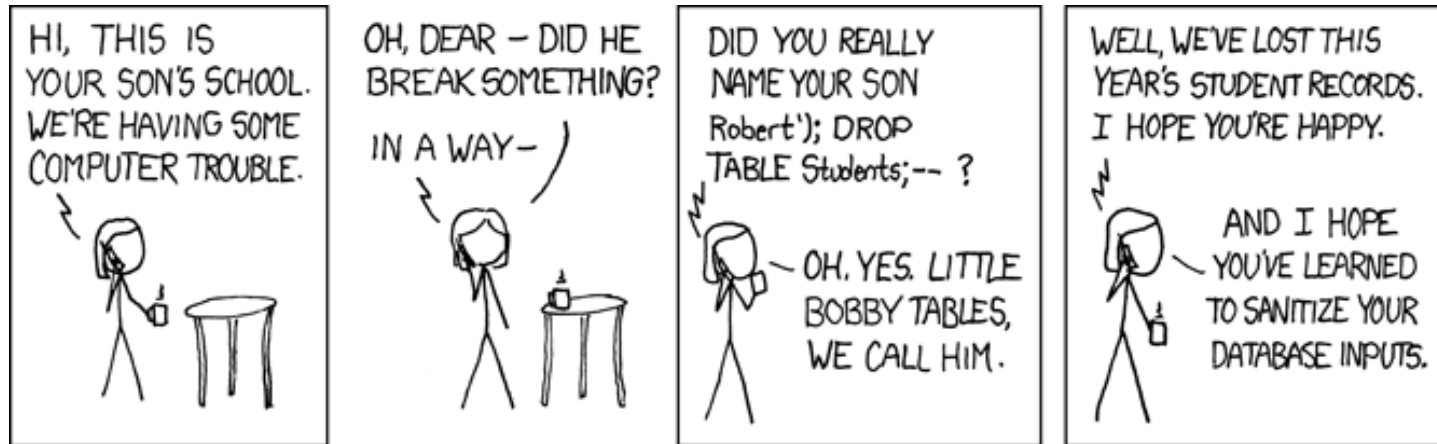
Here's my social security number: [redacted]

about 1 hour ago via web

HBGary
Detecting Tomorrow's Threats Today
Part of ManTech International Corporation



Inyección SQL: ¿*escapar* los strings?



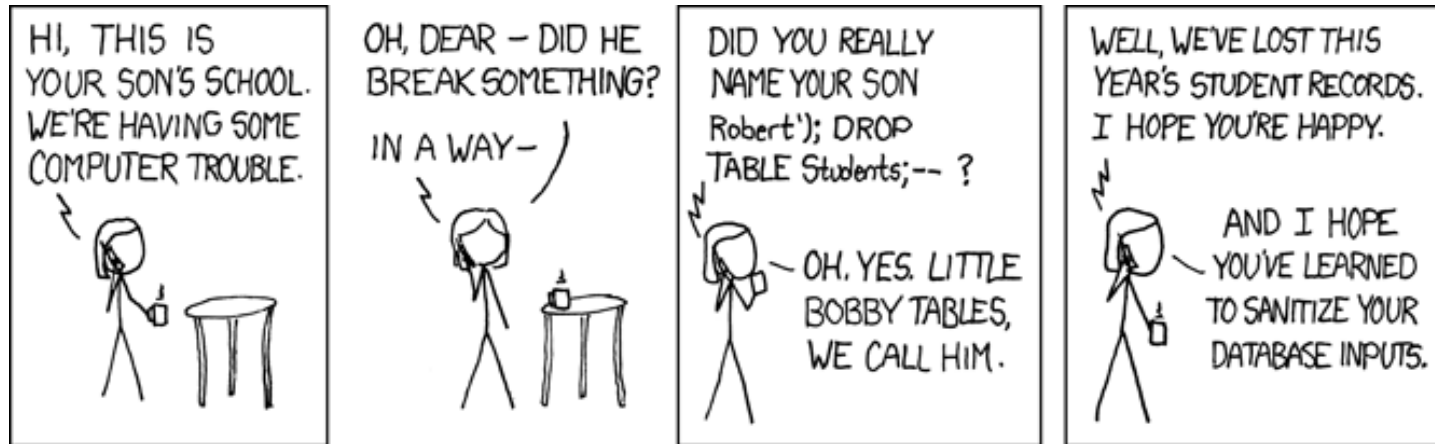
```
$stmt = $conn->query("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='".$input."'");
```

¿Cómo podemos resolver el problema?

```
$input = escape($input);  
$stmt = $conn->query("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name='".$input."'");
```

Mejor, pero sería complicado implementar la función `escape` en un lenguaje de programación general y garantizar que prevenga cada tipo de inyección en cada versión (futura) de cada sistema de BdD dado cualquier tipo de consulta y entrada!

Inyección SQL: *¡sentencias pre-compiladas!*



```
$stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=?");  
$stmt->execute([$name]);
```

Mandamos la consulta al sistema de bases de datos y después se reemplazarán los parámetros con la entrada del usuario

Inyección SQL: *¡sentencias pre-compiladas!*

```
$stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=?"); // 1  
$stmt->execute([$name]); // 2
```

// 1 : El sistema de bases de datos compila la sentencia

SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=?

QUERY PLAN

Seq Scan on Students (cost=0.00..9654.67 rows=57 width=132)

Filter: ((name)::text = ?::text)

El sistema de base de datos

*La consulta es compilada por el sistema **sin** la entrada*

Inyección SQL: *¡sentencias pre-compiladas!*

```
$stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=?"); // 1
$stmt->execute([$name]); // 2
```

// 2 : Se reemplaza el parametro en el plan y se ejecuta el plan

SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=?

QUERY PLAN

Seq Scan on Students (cost=0.00..9654.67 rows=57 width=132)

Filter: ((name)::text = 'Robert'::text)

nota
3,7

El sistema de base de datos

*Se reemplaza el parámetro en la sentencia pre-compilada
(que es un plan en memoria, no un string)*

Sentencias pre-compiladas

```
$stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT nota FROM Students WHERE name=? AND year=?"); // 1  
$stmt->execute([$name,$year]); // 2
```

Se puede reutilizar el PreparedStatement varias veces
(es más eficiente también: se compila la sentencia solo una vez)

Se pueden tener varios parámetros

¡Interfaces restringidas de HTML no ayudan!

The screenshot displays the U-Cursos web interface. The top navigation bar includes the U-Cursos logo and a header for the 'Facultad de Cs. Físicas y Matemáticas'. Below the header, there are several icons representing different features: Afiches (41), Calendario, Cursos, Encuestas, Foro, Historial, Horarios, Novedades (1), and Presenta... The left sidebar contains a 'Favoritos' section with links to 'Mis Cursos', 'Mi Horario', and 'Mis Estrellas'. Below this, the 'Otoño 2021' section lists various courses with their respective icons and codes: Bases de Datos (CC3201-1), Big Data (CC66I-1), Introducción al Trabajo de Título (CC6908-1), La Web de Datos (CC7220-1), Procesamiento Masivo de Datos (CC5212-1), Trabajo Dirigido (CC5905-2), Trabajo de Título (CC6909-4), Trabajo de Título (CC6909-1), Trabajo de Título (CC6909-2), Trabajo de Título (CC6909-3), and Trabajo de Título (CC6909-3).

The main content area is titled 'Foro » Todos los Mensajes'. It features a search bar and a list of forum posts. The first post is titled 'Ayuda con encuesta para memoria' by Matías Pizarro O. (0 respuestas) and is categorized under 'Actividades Extraprogramáticas'. The second post is titled 'Buzón Pagarés' by Luciano Avegno C. (0 respuestas) and is categorized under 'Temas Generales'. The third post is titled 'busco tutor de algebra c:' by Luis Rosso C. (2 respuestas) and is categorized under 'Actividades Extraprogramáticas'. The fourth post is titled 'Comunicado Lista Seamos Unidad' (100 respuestas).

A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of categories. The categories are: Todas las categorías, Actividades Extraprogramáticas (12K), Asuntos Docentes (9.9K), Asuntos Domésticos (7.2K), CEI (2.4K), CEPC (509), Cosas Perdidas / Encontradas (9.6K), Encuestas Docentes (185), FECH (1K), and Temas Generales (57K). The 'Actividades Extraprogramáticas (12K)' category is highlighted.

¡Interfaces restringidas de HTML no ayudan!

The screenshot shows the U-Cursos website. The header includes the 'U-Cursos' logo and the text 'Facultad de Cs. Físicas'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Favoritos', 'Mis Cursos', 'Mi Horario', 'Mis Estrellas', and a list of courses for 'Otoño 2021'. The main content area is titled 'Foro » Todos los Mensajes' and features a search bar, a list of categories, and a list of forum posts. The posts include titles like 'Ayuda con encuesta para memoria', 'Buzón Pagarés', 'busco tutor de algebra c:', and 'Comunicado Lista Seamos Unidad', along with user avatars and response counts.

The screenshot shows the 'Elements' panel of a web browser's developer tools. It displays the HTML structure of the forum categories. The code includes a select element with the id 'id_tema' and a class 'chosen'. The selected option is a link with the class 'chosen-single' and the text 'Respuestas de controles (42k)'. The code also shows a div element with the class 'chosen-container' and a span element with the text 'Respuestas de controles (42k)'.

The screenshot shows the forum categories dropdown menu. The menu is titled 'Todas las categorías' and contains a search bar. The categories listed are: 'Todas las categorías', 'Actividades Extraprogramáticas (12K)', 'Respuestas de controles (42k)', 'Asuntos Domésticos (7.2K)', 'CEI (2.4K)', 'CEPC (509)', 'Cosas Perdidas / Encontradas (9.6K)', 'Encuestas Docentes (185)', 'FECH (1K)', and 'Temas Generales (57K)'. The 'Actividades Extraprogramáticas (12K)' category is highlighted.

¡Interfaces restringidas de HTML no ayudan!

- Se puede editar la página HTML para cambiar la interfaz
- Se puede mandar cualquiera petición HTTP sin usar la interfaz HTML



RESPALDOS

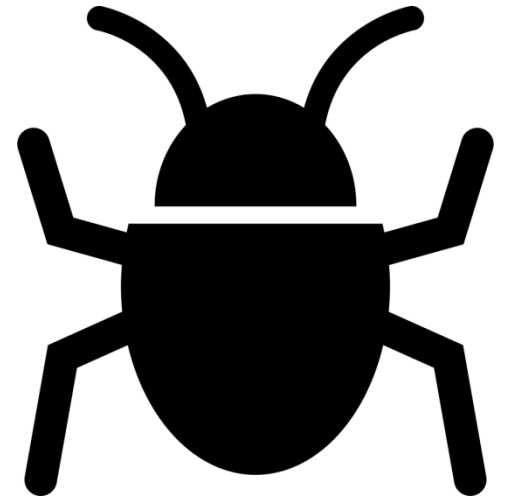
Tipos de errores



Humano



Hardware



Software

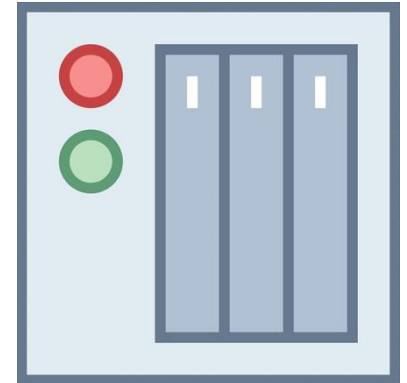
Tipos de respaldo



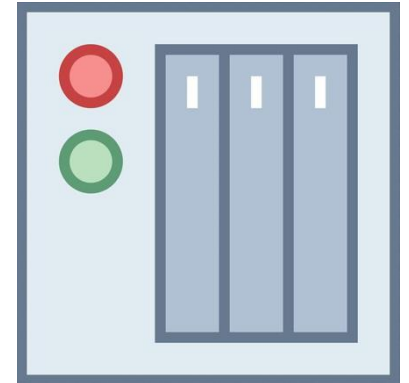
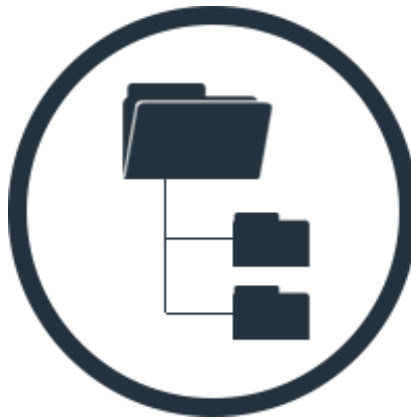
Nivel del
sistema de
base de datos



Nivel del
sistema de
archivos



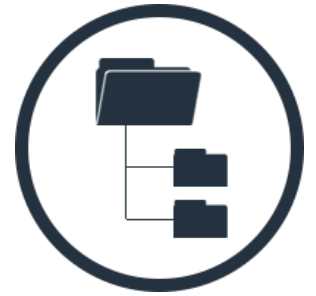
Nivel del
hardware



RESPALDOS EXTERNOS

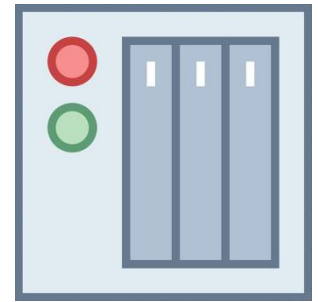
RespalDOS Externos:

Sistema de Archivos



- Usar métodos estándares de respaldar archivos
- ✓ Algo simple
 - Solo hay protección ante errores de hardware si se usa otro disco para respaldar la información
 - × En sí, no provee protección ante errores humanos o de software (solo respaldará el estado actual)
 - × En general, habría que detener el sistema de base de datos para hacer un respaldo “coherente”
 - × No podemos consultar los respaldos

RespalDOS Externos: Hardware



- Replicar el disco (p.ej., RAID-1) o la máquina
- ✓ Protección ante errores de hardware
- ✓ Podemos consultar el respaldo (más lecturas)
- ✓ No es necesario desactivar el sistema de base de datos
- × Mantener la réplica actualizada puede tener un costo (en particular en el caso de usar otra máquina)
- × En sí, no provee protección ante errores humanos o de software (solo respaldará el estado actual)
- × Existe el costo de comprar y mantener el hardware adicional



RESPALDOS INTERNOS

RespalDOS Internos: Completos



- RespalDar todos los datos dentro del sistema de base de datos cada vez (por ejemplo, cada noche)



- ✓ No hay que parar el sistema de base de datos
- ✓ Más fácil de cargar de nuevo (que las opciones que siguen)
- Solo hay protección ante errores de hardware si se usa otro disco para respaldar la información
- × Mantener una historia de copias completas puede ocupar mucho espacio
- × No podemos consultar los respaldos

Respaldos Internos: Diferencial



- Respaldar todos los datos que hayan cambiado desde el último respaldo **completo**



- ✓ No hay que detener el sistema de base de datos
- Puede mantener una historia de copias en menos espacio, pero el espacio usado aumenta en función del último respaldo completo
- La carga del respaldo será un poco más costosa que en el caso del respaldo completo
- Solo hay protección ante errores de hardware si se usa otro disco para respaldar la información
- × No podemos consultar los respaldos

Respaldos Internos: Incremental



- Respaldar todos los datos que han cambiado desde el último respaldo **completo** o **incremental**



- ✓ No hay que detener el sistema de base de datos
- ✓ Puede mantener una historia de copias en menos espacio, y el espacio no aumentará en función del último respaldo completo
- Solo hay protección ante errores de hardware si se usa otro disco para respaldar la información
- × La carga del respaldo será un poco más costosa que en el caso del respaldo completo
- × No podemos consultar los respaldos

Respaldos Internos: Registros



- Respaldar el registro de **transacciones** del sistema de base de datos (al nivel de sistema de archivos)



- ✓ No hay que detener el sistema de base de datos
- ✓ Se pueden repetir las transacciones desde un punto particular, o hasta un punto particular, o saltando una transacción
- ✓ No hay que mantener copias históricas (contiene la historia)
- Solo hay protección ante errores de hardware si se usa otro disco para respaldar la información
- × La carga del respaldo será significativamente más costosa que en los otros casos
- × No podemos consultar los respaldos directamente

RespalDOS Internos:

En la práctica



- No está en el estándar de SQL
 - Hay que revisar la documentación del sistema de base de datos particular
- Ejemplos de respaldos completos

MySQL:

```
shell> mysqldump --databases cc3201 > dump.msql
```

Postgres:

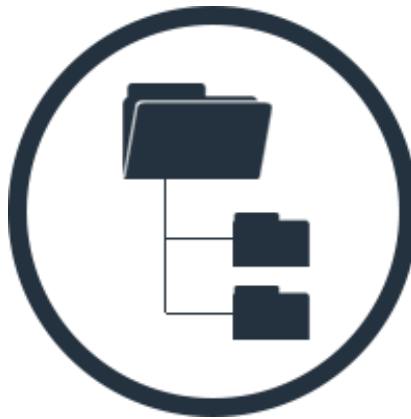
```
shell> pg_dump cc3201 > dump.psql
```

SQL Server

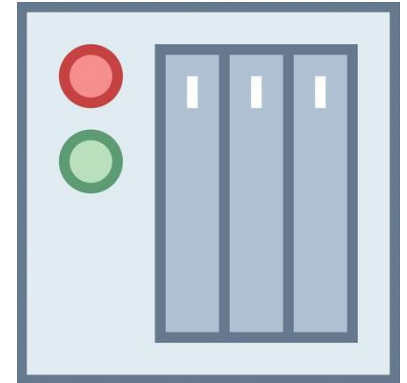
```
shell> BACKUP DATABASE cc3201 TO DISK = 'dump.sqls'
```



Nivel del
sistema de
base de datos



Nivel del
sistema de
archivos



Nivel del
hardware



Hemos terminado con bases de datos relacionales

Preguntas?



CATS : ALL YOUR BASE ARE BELONG
TO US.