

# **Detecting Problems in the Database Access Code of Large Scale Systems**

## **An industrial Experience Report**

# Existing static analysis tools focus on language-related problems



Coverity



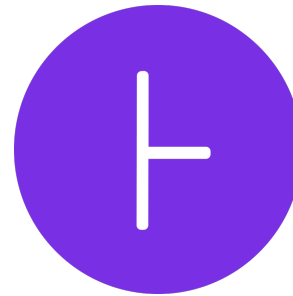
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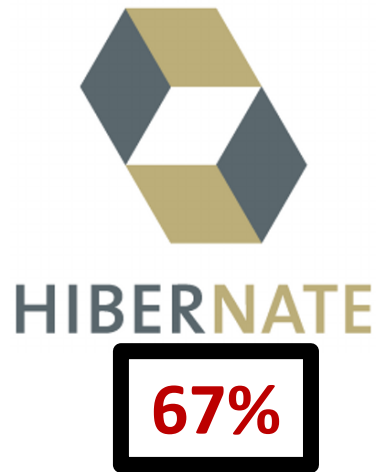
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***However, many problems are related to how developers use different frameworks***

# 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;

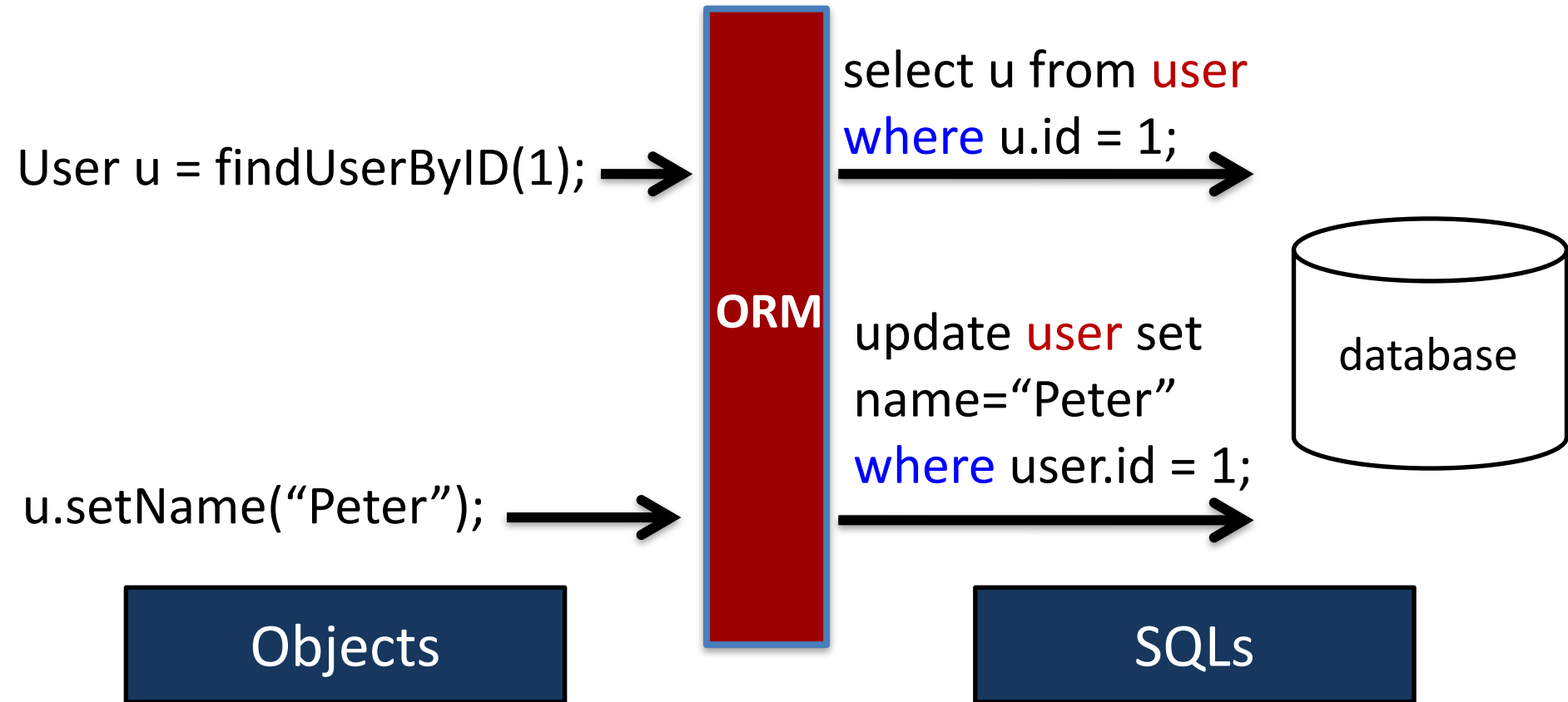
    @Column(name="name")
    String userName;

    @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

```
@Transaction(Propagation.REQUIRED)  
getUser(){  
    ...  
    updateUserGroup(u)  
    ...  
}
```

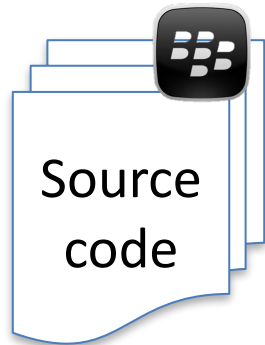
Create a DB  
transaction

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**



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

**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();
```

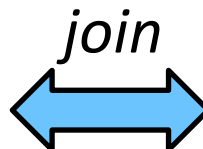
```
EOF
```



User Table



Team Table



**Team data is never  
used!**



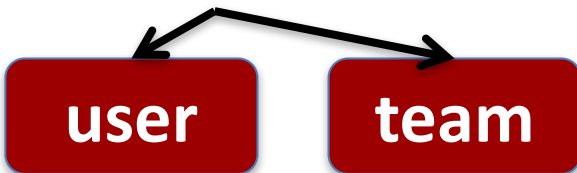
SQL

# Detecting excessive data using static analysis

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

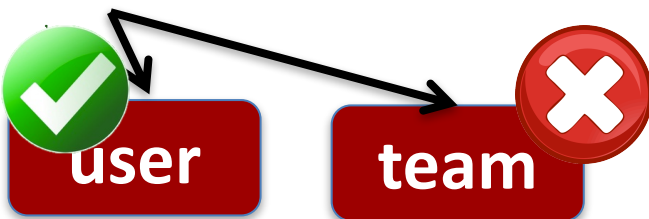
First find all the objects that eagerly retrieve data from DB

```
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

`@Transaction(Propagation.`

`REQUIRED)`

`getUser(){`

`updateUserGroup(u)`

`...`

`}`



Create a DB  
transaction

`@Transaction(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(Propagation.REQUIRED)  
getUser(){  
...  
updateUserGroup(u)  
...  
}
```

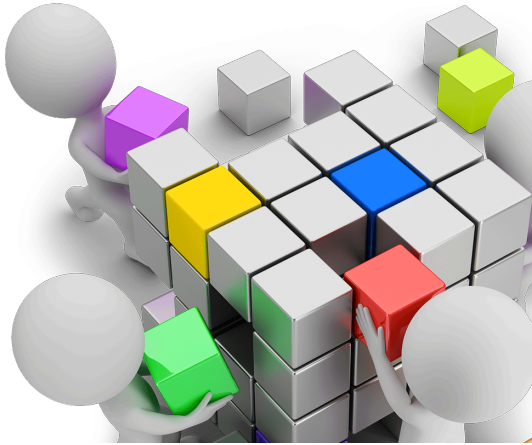
Parse all transaction configurations

Identify all methods with the annotation

```
Propagation.REQUIRED  
↓ calls  
Propagation.REQUIRES_NEW
```

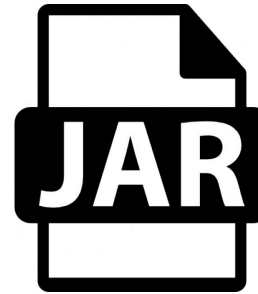
Traverse the call graph to identify potential misconfigurations

# Limitation of current static analysis tools



*Do not consider how developers configure frameworks*

**Many problems  
are related to  
framework  
configurations**



```
@Transaction(Prop  
gation.REQUIRED)  
@EAGER
```



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

**Many  
configurations are  
set through  
annotations**



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Bug patterns

**Most discussed bug patterns are related to incorrect usage of frameworks**



Lessons learned when adopting the tool in practice

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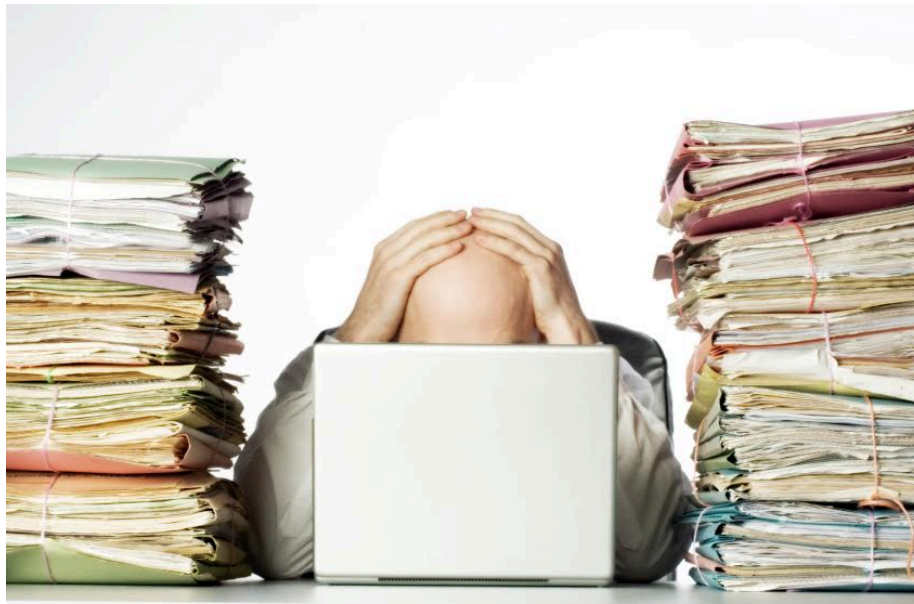
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# Handling a large number of detection results

- 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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**We prioritize problems based on DB tables, and educate developers about the problems**

# Existing static analysis tools focus on language-specific problems



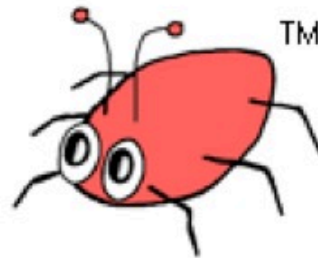
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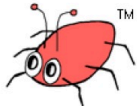
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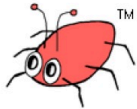
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HIBERNATE

67%

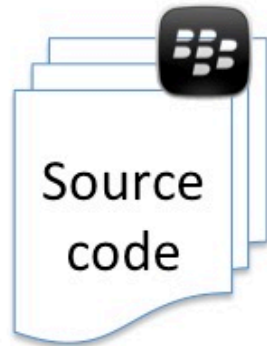


22%

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

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# Implementing DBChecker



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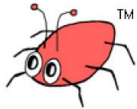
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Source  
code

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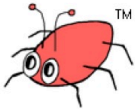
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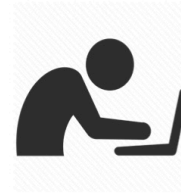


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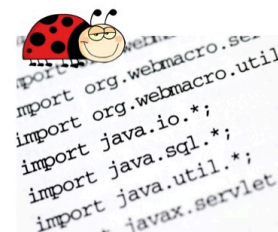
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