

CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

Markup & Query Languages

Other Language Types

- ▶ Markup languages
 - Set of annotations to text
- ▶ Query languages
 - Make queries to databases & information systems
- ▶ Used together in
 - Web interface to databases

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Markup Languages

- ▶ Set of annotations (tags) added to text
 - Example – `<tag> text </tag>`
- ▶ Describe how text is
 - Structured, laid out, formatted...
- ▶ First used in publishing industry
 - Typesetting, proofreading
 - > nroff, troff, TeX, LaTeX
 - Mostly replaced by WYSIWYG editors like MS Word
 - > What you see is what you get
- ▶ Regained importance with advent of web
 - Used to describe format & presentation of web pages

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History of Markup Languages

- ▶ GML (1960s)
 - Generalized markup language
 - Describe both structure & presentation of content
- ▶ HTML (1991)
 - Hypertext markup language
 - Flexible & simple descriptive markup for web pages
 - Hypertext links parts of document to other documents

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History of Markup Languages (cont.)

- ▶ XML (1998)
 - Extensible markup language
 - Language for describing tags (meta-language)
 - User can create tags and describe their uses
 - Used to describe documents w/ structured information
 - No mechanism for displaying XML document

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Markup Language – GML

- ▶ Example

```
:h1.Recipes:
:p.Bread
:ol
:li.Flour
:li.Yeast
:li.Water
:eol.
```

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Markup Language – HTML

- ▶ Example

```
<html>
<head><title>Bread Recipe</title></head>
<body>
<h1>Bread</h1>
<ol>
<li>Flour
<li>Yeast
<li>Water
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

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Markup Language – XML

- ▶ Example

```
<recipe name="Bread">
<title>Bread</title>
<ingredient>Flour </ingredient>
<ingredient>Yeast</ingredient>
<ingredient>Water</ingredient>
</recipe>
```

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HTML / XML Elements

- ▶ Element

- A start tag, an end tag, and data in between
- Examples

```
> <director> Tyler Perry </director>
> <actor> Tyler Perry </actor>
```

- ▶ Attribute

- A name-value pair separated by an equal sign (=)
- Used to attach additional information to an element
- Example

```
> <city ZIP="20742"> College Park </city>
```

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HTML Elements

- ▶ Structural

- Describes purpose of text
- Examples

```
> <h1> Level 1 heading </h1>
> <ol> Ordered list </ol>
> <ul> Unordered list </ul>
> <li> List item </li>
```

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HTML Elements (cont.)

- ▶ Presentation

- Describes appearance of text
- Examples

```
> <b> boldface </b>
> <i> italics </i>
> <p> line spacing </p>
```

- ▶ Hypertext

- Links part of document to other documents
- Examples

```
> <a> Anchor </a>
> <a href="http://www.cs.umd.edu"> URL link </a>
```

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XML Document

- ▶ An XML element with nested XML elements

- Example

```
<movies>
<movie year="2005">
<title> Diary of a Mad Black Woman </title>
<director> Tyler Perry </director>
</movie>
<movie year="2006">
<title> Madea's Family Reunion </title>
<director> Tyler Perry </director>
</movie>
</movies>
```

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XML Documents (cont.)

- ▶ Guidelines
 - Elements must have an end tag (unlike HTML)
 - Elements must be cleanly nested
 - > Overlapping elements are not allowed
 - Attribute values must be enclosed in quotation marks
 - Document must have unique first element (root node)
- ▶ Document Type Definition (DTD)
 - User can create set of rules to specify legal content
 - Place restrictions on XML file

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Comparing HTML With XML

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ▶ HTML | ▶ XML |
| • Fixed set of tags | • Extensible set of tags |
| • Presentation oriented | • Content oriented |
| • No data validation capabilities | • Standard Data infrastructure |
| • Single presentation | • Multiple output forms |

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Using Markup Languages

- ▶ Descriptive markup
 - Structure
 - > How is this organized? (<chapter>, <section>)
 - Semantics
 - > What is this? (<person>, <title>)
- ▶ Separate presentation from content
 - Keep presentation elsewhere (CSS, XSL)
 - Puts content in “delivery neutral format”
 - > <h1> is a first level heading, but can be any font

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Markup Language Usage

- ▶ Started with documents
- ▶ Now also used to organize
 - Metadata
 - > Data about data, used to help understand / manage data
 - > Example: <LastName optional="true"> Smith </LastName>
 - Transactions
 - > Single unit of work for application
 - Applications
 - > Helping applications interact / work together

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Query Languages

- ▶ Make queries to
 - Databases
 - Information systems
- ▶ Goals
 - Data retrieval
 - Data management
- ▶ Examples
 - SQL (1970s) – Query relational databases
 - LDAP (1993) – Query directory services for TCP/IP

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Databases (DB)

- ▶ A structured collection of data (**records**)
 - Whose content can be quickly and easily
 - > Accessed, managed, updated
- ▶ Database model
 - Hierarchical
 - > Records are stored in a tree
 - Network
 - > Records have links to other records
 - Relational
 - > Records are stored in tables (**relations**)

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Tables (Relations)

- ▶ Each column constitutes an **attribute**
- ▶ Each row constitutes a **record** or **tuple**

	Attribute 1 (column 1)	Attribute 2 (column 2)
Record 1 (tuple 1)		
Record 2 (tuple 2)		

	Major	2007 Starting Salary
Record 1	Computer Engineering	\$56K
Record 2	Computer Programming	\$45K
Record 3	Biology	\$37K

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SQL (Structured Query Language)

- ▶ Queries for relational database systems
- ▶ Allows for complete
 - Table creation, deletion, editing
 - Data extraction (**queries**)
 - Database management & administration

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SQL – Creating Database

- ▶ Types of attributes
 - char, varchar, int,, decimal, date, etc.
 - varchar is a string with varying # of chars
- ▶ Not Null
 - Each record must have value
- ▶ Primary key
 - Must be unique for each record

```
CREATE TABLE tableName (
    name VARCHAR(55),
    sex CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
    age INT(3),
    birthdate DATE,
    primary key(name)
```

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SQL – Creating Database (cont.)

- ▶ Primary key
 - Can use autoincremented numbers as primary key
 - Guaranteed to be unique
 - 1st entry key = 1
 - 2nd entry key = 2, etc...);

```
CREATE TABLE tableName (
    name VARCHAR(55),
    sex CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
    age INT(3),
    birthdate DATE,
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT,
    primary key(id)
```

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SQL – Inserting Values

```
INSERT INTO tableName (name, sex, age)
VALUES ('Bob', 'M', 42);
```

```
INSERT INTO tableName (age, name, sex,)
VALUES (42, ' Bob', 'M');
```

- ▶ Identical result
- ▶ Order of fields do not matter

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SQL – Updating Values

- ▶ Operations in the form
 - Select ...
 - From ...
 - Where ...
- ```
UPDATE tableName
SET age = '52'
WHERE name LIKE 'Bob'
```
- ▶ Means
    - Select a column
    - From a database
    - Where x meets y condition

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## Database Server

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- ▶ Accepts requests to access database
  - Requests in query language (e.g., SQL)
- ▶ MySQL
  - Multithreaded
  - Multiuser
  - SQL database management system (DBMS)
  - Open source
    - > Free download of Community Edition

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## Database Web Interface

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- ▶ Requires
  - Database server (MySQL)
  - Web server (Apache)
  - Method of connecting two (scripts)
    - > CGI, Javascript, PHP, Ruby on Rails

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## PHP – PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

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- ▶ Scripting language
  - Designed to produce web pages
  - Can also be used from command line, in GUIs
- ▶ Characteristics
  - Paradigm
    - > Imperative, object-oriented
  - Type system
    - > Dynamic, weak
  - Application domain
    - > Server side scripting

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## Server-side Scripting

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- ▶ Steps
  1. Browser requests PHP document from server
  2. Server reads the PHP document and
    - > Runs the PHP code
    - > Generates HTML document
    - > Returns HTML document to browser
  3. Browser displays HTML document
- ▶ Server must support PHP processing
- ▶ Other server-side scripting languages
  - ASP.NET, JavaServer Pages, mod\_perl, eRuby

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## PHP Documents

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- ▶ PHP document
  - Filename ends in .php or .phtml
  - PHP code enclosed in (non-html) tags
    - > <?php PHP code ?>
    - > <script language="php"> PHP code </script>
  - Everything outside of PHP tags is unchanged
    - > Usually standard HTML
- ▶ PHP output is standard HTML document

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## PHP Document Example

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- ▶ test.php

```
<html>
<head><title>PHP Test</title></head>
<body>
<?php echo '<p>Hello World</p>'; ?>
</body>
</html>
```

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## PHP Document Example 2

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- ▶ test2.php

```
<?php
function hello() { return 'Hello'; }
function world() { return "World!\n"; }
$fn1 = 'hello';
$fn2 = 'world';
echo $fn1() . ' ' . $fn2();
?>
```

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## PHP Document Example 3

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- ▶ regrade.html

```
<form method="post" action="email.php">
 Email: <input name="email" type="text" />

 Message:

 <textarea name="message" rows="15" cols="40">
 </textarea>

 <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

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## PHP Document Example 3 (cont.)

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- ▶ emailMe.php

```
<?php
$email = $_REQUEST['email'];
$message = $_REQUEST['message'];
mail("cm330@cs.umd.edu",
 "Regrade Request",
 $message, "From: $email");
header("Please Regrade");
?>
```

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## PHP Functions

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- ▶ Connect to database server
  - `mysql_connect($hostName, $userName, $password)` or `die("Unable to connect to host $hostName");`
- ▶ Modify database
  - `mysql_select_db($dbName)` or `die("Unable to select database $dbName");`
- ▶ Disconnect from database server
  - `mysql_close();`

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## Manage Tables Through Queries

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- ▶ Basic information searches
  - `mysql_query("SELECT FirstName, LastName, DOB, Gender FROM Patients WHERE Gender = '$Gender' ORDER BY FirstName DESC");`  
`$Patients = mysql_query($SQL);`
- ▶ Editing, adding, and deleting records and tables
  - `mysql_query("INSERT INTO Patients (FirstName, LastName) VALUES('$firstName', '$lastName');");`  
`$Patients = mysql_query($SQL);`
- ▶ Potential problem...

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## SQL Injection

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- ▶ Users may inject malicious commands to query
  - Through intentionally malformed fields
- ▶ Example
  - Query code
    - > `mysql_query("SELECT ... WHERE Gender = '$Gender' ...");`  
`$Patients = mysql_query($SQL);`
  - User enters for Gender
    - > "M"; DROP TABLE Patients;" instead of "M"
  - Query becomes
    - > `mysql_query("SELECT...WHERE Gender = 'M'; DROP TABLE patients;...");`
  - Causing patient database to be deleted!
- ▶ Prevention
  - User input must be filtered / escaped / parameterized

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## Ruby On Rails

- ▶ Web application development framework
  - Written in Ruby
  - Supports web database applications
  - Uses Javascript libraries, AJAX for GUI
- ▶ Model-view-controller model
  - Used to organize web DB applications
  - Separates database from GUI
- ▶ Generates “scaffolding” code
  - Scripts generate code from specifications
  - Gets web database up and running quickly



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## Rails 2.0 Demo – Build a TODO list

- ▶ Install Rails (or use InstantRails → Ruby+Rails+Apache+MySQL)
  - `gem install rails --include-dependencies`
- ▶ Create Rails application
  - rails todo
    - Creates directory structure & files for todo application
  - cd todo
- ▶ Generate database & scaffolding
  - `ruby script/generate scaffold Todo task:string desc:text`
    - Creates model-view-controller scaffold code for todo list
    - Specifies SQL database named todo with 2 columns (task & desc)
  - `rake db:migrate`
    - Creates Table todo in database described in todo/config/database.yml
- ▶ Start built-in Rails web server
  - `ruby /script/server`
    - Web database up & running at <http://localhost:3000/todos/>

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## AJAX

- ▶ Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
- ▶ Group of interrelated web development techniques
  - Used for creating interactive web application
  - Can update portions of page **without** browser refresh
  - Retrieves data using XMLHttpRequest from browser
- ▶ Examples
  - Google Maps
  - Gmail
  - Flickr

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## eRuby

- ▶ Rails uses eRuby
  - Template system to embed Ruby in text document
  - Needs interpreter to process eRuby and output html
  - Filename ends in .rhtml or .erb
- ▶ eRuby tags
  - `<% Ruby code %>`
  - `% Ruby code`
  - `<%= Ruby expression %>`
    - Evaluates expression and replaces with result
    - Example: `<%= 2+3 %>` → 5

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## eRuby Examples

- ▶ Generate 3 list items


```

<% 3.times do %>
list item
<% end %>

```
  - ▶ Alternative version


```

% 3.times do
list item
% end

```
- ▶ Return current time
  - `<p>Date: <%= Time.now %> </p>`

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