Prepared Statements

With PDO & PHP



Created: 4/8/15 Presented: 4/14/15



- DBA at Bronto Software, Inc.
- In the MySQL world for seven years
- PHP shop for same amount of time
- Seen both good-enough db-wrappers and no db-wrappers



- Marketing automation for commerce
- 1300+ customers
- 200+ employees
- Headquarters in Durham, NC
- Offices in London, Sydney, NY and LA
- #1 email marketing provider to the Internet Retailer top 1000



What is Bronto in Database Terms?

- Highly transactional environment
- 50+ TB of unique data in MySQL
- Percona Server 5.5.32
- Reasonable standards in schema
- Reasonably good-enough dbwrapper
- SQL Injection Free for more than ten years



Outline

- SQL Statements vs Prepared Statements
- Life of a SQL Statement
- Benefits & Drawbacks
- Coding Basics
- Code Considerations
- Operational Considerations



SQL Statements

Prepared Statements

```
mysql> PREPARE stmt1 FROM 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city_LIMIT_3';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Statement prepared

mysql> EXECUTE stmt1;

the statement of the statement o
```



SQL Statements

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3';
$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->query($sql);
$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

Prepared Statements

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3';
$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);
$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
$pdoStatement->execute();
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

Note the different treatment PDO uses: "query" vs "prepare"



SQL Statements, with Injection

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();

$_SERVER['urlParameter'] = "Kabul'; DROP DATABASE world;";

$name = $_SERVER['urlParameter'];

$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = ' . $name . 'LIMIT'3';

$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->query($sql);

$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);

print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

Prepared Statements, ignoring Injection

```
pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();

_SERVER['urlParameter'] = "Kabul'; DROP DATABASE world;";

name = $_SERVER['urlParameter'];

sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = :name LIMIT 3';

pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);

pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);

pdoStatement->execute(array('name' => $name));

print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```



SQL Statements, with Parameters

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = ' . $pdoHandle->quote('Kabul') . ' LIMIT 3';
$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->query($sql);
$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

Prepared Statements, with Parameters

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = :name LIMIT 3';
$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);
$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
$pdoStatement->execute(array('name' => 'Kabul'));
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```



SQL Statements

- Example using the World Database:
 SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3;
- Full Solution each statement
- Statement per Resultset



SQL Statements: Full Solution per statement

Every statement hits each step:

- Parsing: interpretation of text into syntax
- Resolution: matching to columns/tables
- Optimization: finding best path to answer
- Execution: read data, return resultset

(From Guilhem Bichot - http://bit.ly/1GLtzt4)



SQL Statements: Parsing

Parsing: interpretation of text into syntax SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3;

- Throws errors on syntax problems
- I can't imagine that it's expensive compared to the rest of the process, but I have no data on this assumption.



SQL Statements: Resolution

Resolution: matching to columns/tables SELECT <u>ID</u>, <u>Name</u> FROM <u>city</u> LIMIT 3;

- Throws errors on resolution failures or ambiguities (ex: two columns w/ same name)
- Can be expensive when subqueries, joins, and table aliasing, etc, combine to generate a larger, complicated query



Optimization: finding best path to answer SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = 'Kabul';

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = 'Kabul';

| id | select_type | table | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | Extra | |
| 1 | SIMPLE | city | ALL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | 3415 | Using where |
| 1 | row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Lack of index, creates full table scan



Optimization: finding best path to answer SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = 'Kabul' AND CountryCode = 'AFG';

With index, rows is based on Cardinality



Determine least work based on Cardinality

```
mysql> show indexes in city;
                            Seq_in_index | Column_name | Collation | Cardinality | Sub_part | Packed
| Table | Non_unique | Key_name
                                                           3415
| city |
              0 | PRIMARY
              1 | CountryCode |
                                        CountryCode | A
                                                                                NULL
city
                                                                   683
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = 'Kabul' AND CountryCode = 'AFG';
I city I ref | CountryCode | CountryCode | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | Using where |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

rows Extra

SQL Statements: Optimization

possible keys

id select type table

It can get complicated and expensive

Iu	select_type	table	type	possible_keys	Rey	key_lell	Tel	10113	Extra
1	SIMPLE	tt2	ref	PRIMARY,term_id_taxonomy,taxonomy	taxonomy	98	const	3	Using where
1	SIMPLE	tt3	ref	PRIMARY,term_id_taxonomy,taxonomy	taxonomy	98	const	3	Using where
1	SIMPLE	rx	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tt2.term_id	1	
1	SIMPLE	generic	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tt3.term_id	1	
1	SIMPLE	tr2	ref	PRIMARY,term_taxonomy_id	term_taxonomy_id	8	thriftym_wp1.tt2.term_taxonomy_id	15	
1	SIMPLE	price	ref	post_id,meta_key	post_id	8	thriftym_wp1.tr2.object_id	36	Using where
1	SIMPLE	products	eq_ref	PRIMARY,type_status_date	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tr2.object_id	1	Using where
-1	SIMPLE	sku	ref	post_id,meta_key	post_id	8	thriftym_wp1.products.ID	36	Using where
1	SIMPLE	tr	ref	PRIMARY,term_taxonomy_id	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.products.ID	5	Using where; Using index
1	SIMPLE	tt	eq_ref	PRIMARY,term_id_taxonomy,taxonomy	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tr.term_taxonomy_id	1	Using where
1	SIMPLE	size	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tt.term_id	1	
1	SIMPLE	tr1	ref	PRIMARY,term_taxonomy_id	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.price.post_id	5	Using where; Using index
1	SIMPLE	tt1	eq_ref	PRIMARY,term_id_taxonomy,taxonomy	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tr1.term_taxonomy_id	1	Using where
1	SIMPLE	letter	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	8	thriftym_wp1.tt1.term_id	1	
1	SIMPLE	tr3	eq_ref	PRIMARY,term_taxonomy_id	PRIMARY	16	thriftym_wp1.products.ID,thriftym_wp1.tt3.term_taxonomy_id	1	Using where; Using index

key len ref

optimizer	Time	finding	QEP	Calculated partial plans				
search depth	5.5	5.6	Relative	5.5	5.6	Relative		
1	0.001	0.001	1.000	300	300	1.000		
2	0.003	0.003	1.000	1892	1850	0.977		
4	0.064	0.018	0.281	149011	10599	0.071		
6	1.46	0.025	0.017	3348408	16652	0.005		
8	19.1	0.300	0.016	38064246	21012	0.001		
10	166.5	0.035	0.000	293826342	25651	0.000		
12	> 999.999	0.040	0.000	1819396800	31302	0.000		
24		0.083	0.000		60497	0.000		

Seriously complicated and expensive

(image source: Jorgen Loland)



SQL Statements: Execution

Always happens

"executing"
"Sending data"

```
mysql> SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3;
       Name
      Kabul
   2 | Qandahar |
       Herat
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



SQL Statements: Example using World

• SQL Statement:

Parsing, Resolution, / Optimizing, Execution

```
mysql> show profile:
 Status
                      | Duration |
 starting
                     1 0.000082 1
 checking permissions | 0.000010 |
 Opening tables
                     1 0.000032 1
 System lock
                     1 0.000017
 init
                     1 0.000025
 optimizing
                     1 0.000007 1
 statistics
                     1 0.000018 |
                     I 0.000012 I
 preparing
                     1 0.000004
 executing
 Sending data
                     1 0.000149
                     1 0.000007 |
 end
 query end
                     1 0.000007
 closing tables
                     | 0.000010 |
 freeing items
                     1 0.000019
                     1 0.000005
 cleaning up
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



mysql> show profile	source;		<u>L</u>	3 I Hen	at_	
Status	Duration	Source_function	ij	Source_file	I Sou	urce_line
l starting	1 0.000083 1	NULL	3	NULLWS IN	şet	NULL
I checking permission	ns 0.000010	check_access	1	sql_parse.cc	T .	4980
Opening tables	1 0.000068 1	open_tables	-1	sql_base.cc	I -	4949
I System lock	0.000021	mysql_lock_tables	-1	lock.cc	I -	299
l init	0.000031	mysql_select	-1	sql_select.cc	1	2620
l optimizing	1 0.000008 1	optimize	-1	sql_select.cc		887
l statistics	1 0.000020 1	optimize	4	sql_select.cc	I i	1097
I preparing	0.000016	optimize	4	sql_select.cc	I i	1119
I executing	1 0.000005 1	exec	4	sql_select.cc	I i	1877
I Sending data	0.000155	exec	4	sql_select.cc	I i	2421
I end	1 0.000007 1	mysql_select	1	sql_select.cc	I i	2656
I query end	1 0.000006 1	mysql_execute_command	1	sql_parse.cc	I i	4669
I closing tables	0.000010	mysql_execute_command	1	sql_parse.cc	I i	4721
I freeing items	0.000019	mysql_parse	- 1	sql_parse.cc		5902
I cleaning up	1 0.000004 1	dispatch_command	1	sql_parse.cc	1	1467
45 man in a 1 (0.00			+		+	
15 rows in set (0.00	sec)					

SQL Statements: Full Solution per statement

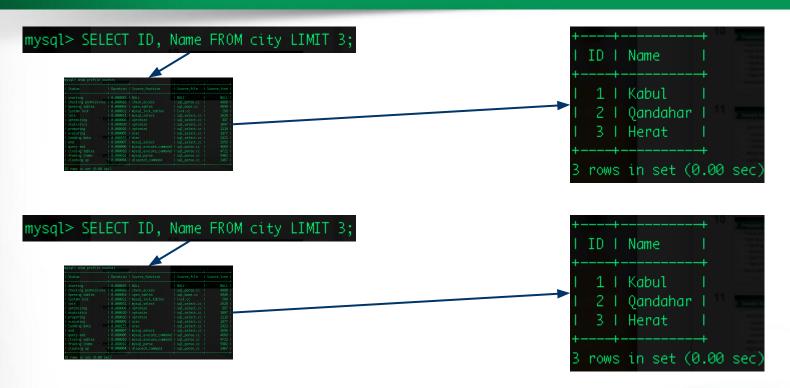
Every statement hits each step:

- Parsing: interpretation of text into syntax
- Resolution: matching to columns/tables
- Optimization: finding best path to answer
- Execution: read data, return resultset

(From Guilhem Bichot - http://bit.ly/1GLtzt4)

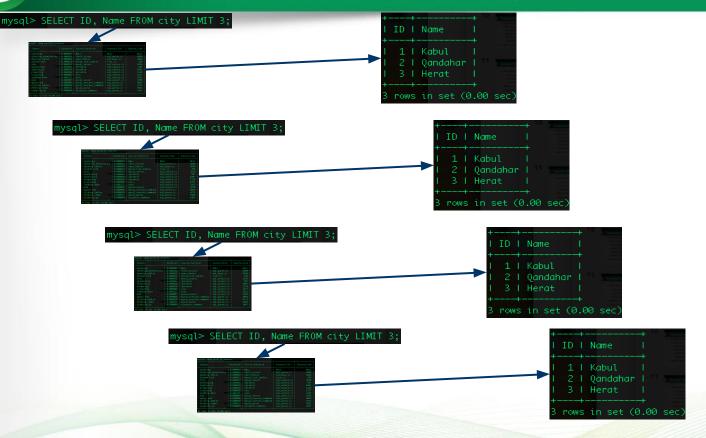


SQL Statements: Statement per Resultset





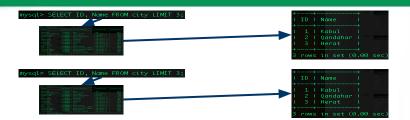
Full Solution to keep going





SQL Statements

Statement per Resultset





Full Solution per statement

Every activity costs CPU



Prepared Statements

- Preparation per Query, Execution per Resultset
- From Guilhem Bichot (http://bit.ly/1GLtzt4)
 - Parsing: interpretation of text into syntax
 - Resolution: matching to columns/tables
 - Optimization: finding best path to answer
 - Execution: read data, return resultset
- Every activity costs CPU



Prepared Statements

- Example using the World Database:
 SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3;
- Partial Solution at Preparation
 - Parsing, Resolution, some Optimization
- Partial Solution at Execution
 - Remaining Optimization, Execution
- Execution per Resultset



Prep Stmts: Partial Solution at Preparation

• Prep Stmt:

```
mysql> PREPARE stmt1 FROM 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Statement prepared
```

Parsing, Resolution, Some Optimizing

```
mysql> show profile ;
 Status
                       Duration
 starting
                     1 0.000105
 checking permissions | 0.000010
 Opening tables
                     1 0.000064
 query end
                     1 0.000003
 closing tables
                      0.000002
 freeing items
                      0.000012
 cleaning up
                      ∣ 0.000001
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



Remember the SQL Statement Profile?

SQL Statement

```
mysql> show profile;
 Status
                    Duration
 startina
                   1 0.000082
 checking permissions | 0.000010
 Opening tables
                   1 0.000032
 System lock | 0.000017
 init
                   1 0.000025
 optimizing
                   1 0.000007
 statistics
                   1 0.000018
            | 0.000012 |
 preparing
                   1 0.000004
 executing
                   1 0.000149
               1 0.000007
 query end
                   1 0.000007
 closing tables
                   1 0.000010
 freeina items
                   1 0.000019
 cleaning up
                   1 0.000005
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Prepared Statement

```
mysql> show profile ;
 Status
                     Duration
 starting
                     1 0.000105
 checking permissions | 0.000010
 Opening tables
                     1 0.000064
 query end
                     1 0.000003
 closing tables
                     1 0.000002
 freeing items
                     1 0.000012
 cleanina up
                     1 0.000001
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



Prep Stmts: Remainder Solution at Execution

• Prep Stmt:

Remaining Optimization, Execution

```
mysql> show profile;
 Status
                      Duration
 starting
                     1 0.000063
 checking permissions | 0.000011
 Opening tables
                    1 0.000067
 System lock
                     1 0.000019
 init
                     0.000025
 optimizina
                     1 0.000007
 statistics
                      0.000017
                     | 0.000015 |
 preparing
                     1 0.000004
 executing
 Sending data
                     0.000095
 end
                     1 0.000008
 query end
                     1 0.000076
 closing tables
                     1 0.000101
                     1 0.000004
 query end
 closing tables
                     1 0.000003
 freeing items
                     1 0.000022
 cleaning up
                     1 0.000005
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



Prep Stmts: Prep per Stmt & Exec per Resultset

mysql> PREPARE stmt1 FROM 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city LIMIT 3'; Status Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec) Statement prepared ID | Name Opening tables System lock I Kabu1 mysql> EXECUTE stmt1; 1 0.000015 Qandahar Sending data Herat closina tables rows in set (0.00 sec) Status 1 Name 1 | Kabul mysal> EXECUTE stmt1: Qandahar Sending data Herat

rows in set (0.00 sec

closing tables

Remainder Solution just keeps going

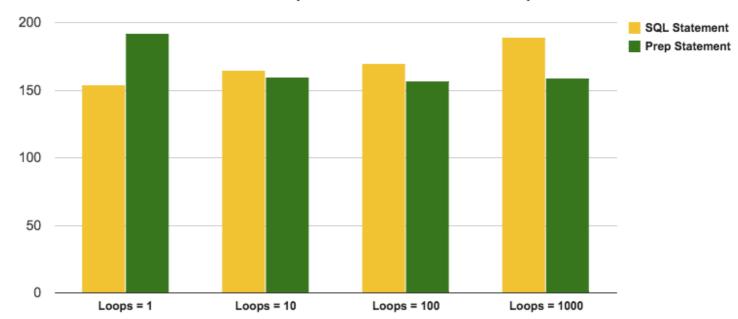




Speed Comparisons

Elapsed time per execution [microseconds]

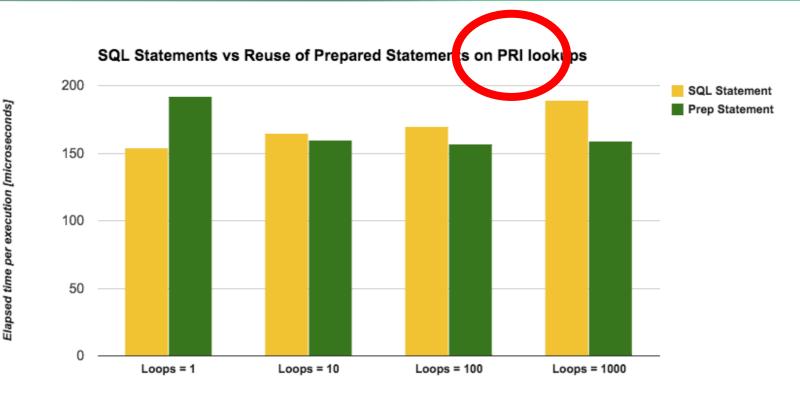
SQL Statements vs Reuse of Prepared Statements on PRI lookups

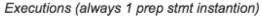


Executions (always 1 prep stmt instantion)



Speed Comparisons







SQL Statements

- Simplest
- Solution per Resultset
- Stateless
- Risk of Injection

Prepared Statements

- Partial Solution at Preparation
- Remainder Solution at Execution
- Execution per Resultset
- Less stateless
- No risk of Injection



Benefits & Drawbacks

SQL Statements

- Self-contained, prepare-free
- Long queries full of quoting can grow less readable
- Fastest option for one-offs
- Risk of Injection

Prepared Statements

- 2-step, handle management
- Fastest option for re-use
- No visibility into memory consumption until 5.7
- Pool for PrepStmt Handles
- No risk of Injection



Coding Basics

How to deal with each issue Prepared Statements will cause



Coding Basics: Re-use Statement

```
pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = :name LIMIT 3';
pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);
pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
pdoStatement->execute(array('name' => 'Kabul'));
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

Coding Basics: Error Handling

```
pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = :name LIMIT 3';
pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);
pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
$pdoStatement->execute(array('name' => 'Kabul'));
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
```

- isRetryError: Max Conns, Max PrepStmts
- isReconnectError: Connections, permissions
- Unrecoverable: Invalid syntax



Coding Basics: Error Handling - Max Conns

```
$pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
$sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city \text{\text{WHERE Name}} = :name LIMIT 3';
$pdoStatement = $pdoHandle->prepare($sql);
$pdoStatement->setFetchMode(PD0::FETCH_ASSOC);
$pdoStatement->execute(array('name' => 'Kabul'));
print_r($pdoStatement->fetchAll());
                                          $tries = 0;
                                          do f
                                             try {
                                                 $tries++:
                                                 $pdo = new PDO($dsn, $user, $pass, $opts);
                                             } catch (Exception $e) {
                                                 if ($tries > 4) {
                                                    throw $e;
                                                 if (!DB::isRetryable($e)) {
                                                    throw $e:
                                                 usleep(rand(0,100000));
                                           while (!$pdo);
```



Coding Basics: Error Handling - Max PrepStmts

```
if (!$preparedStatementHandleCache->is_set($sql)) {
   $100ps = 0;
   while (true) {
       $loops++:
        try
            $preparedStatementHandleCache->set($sql, $pdoHandle->prepare($sql));
           break:
         catch (Exception $e) {
            if ($loops > 3) {
                throw $e;
           if ($loops > 2) {
                $pdoHandle->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_EMULATE_PREPARES, true);
                continue:
            // Example unobfuscated error code handling
            if (in_array($e->getCode(), array(1461))) {
                $preparedStatementHandleCache->purge();
                continue;
```



Coding Basics: Error Handling - Reconnects

```
do {
    try {
        $tries++:
        $pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
    } catch (Exception $e) {
        // Example unobfuscated error code handling
        if (in_array($e->aetCode(), array(2002))) {
            usleep(rand($config=>DB_USLEEP_MIN, $config=>DB_USLEEP_MAX));
            throw $e;
 while (!$pdoHandle && $tries < $config=>DB_MAX_TRIES);
 if (!$pdoHandle) {
    throw new Exception('Failed to generate database handle.'):
if (!$preparedStatementHandleCache=>is_set($sql)) {
    $100ps = 0:
    while (true) {
        $loops++;
        if ($loops > 4) {
            throw Exception('Infinite loop.');
        try
            $preparedStatementHandleCache->set($sal. $pdoHandle->prepare($sal));
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            if ($loops > 3) {
                throw $e:
            if ($loops > 2) {
                 $pdoHandle=>setAttribute(PD0::ATTR_EMULATE_PREPARES, true);
            // Example unobfuscated error code handling
            if (in_array($e->getCode(), array(1461))) {
                 $preparedStatementHandleCache->purge();
                 continue:
```

- More loops
 - Repeated code
 - Repeated errors



Coding Basics: DB Wrapper

```
Stries - 0:
      $pdoHandle = CustomDB::getDBH();
  } catch (Exception $e) {
      // Example unobfuscated error code handling
      if (in_array($e>aetCode(), array(2002))) {
          usleep(rand($config=>CUSTONDB_USLEEP_MEN, $config=>CUSTONDB_USLEEP_MAX));
      1 else f
          throw $e:
while (!$pdoHandle && $tries < $config >CUSTOMDB_MAX_TRIES)
preparedStatementHandleCache - new Cache_PreparedStatement()
sql = 'SELECT ID, Name FROM city WHERE Name = :name LIMIT 3'
  $loops - 0;
      $loops++
          ipreparedStatementHandleCache->set(isal.indoHandle->prepare(isal))
      } catch (Exception $e) {
         if ($loops > 3) {
              $pdoHandle=>setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_EMULATE_PREPARES, true);
          if (in_array($e->getCode(), array(1461)))
             ■SpreparedStatementHandleCache->purge()
```

```
$city = CustomDB::find('City', array(CustomDB_Model::FIELD_ID => 4));
$city = DB_Model_City::findById(4);
```



Coding Basics: Good Enough DB Wrappers

```
$city = CustomDB::find('City', array(CustomDB_Model::FIELD_ID => 4));
$city = DB_Model_City::findById(4);
```

- Its job: object instantiation & property setting
- Error handling: connections go away
- Insight: logging, stats, exceptions
- Caching: expiration, bypassable, layers
- Fully bypassable w/SQL, avoids ORM behavior
- Avoids handling code 1317, allows maint mode



Coding Basics: DB Wrapper Points

```
$city = CustomDB::find('City', array(CustomDB_Model::FIELD_ID => 4));
$city = DB_Model_City::findById(4);
```

- Error Handling:
 - Reconnect Errors: ensure prep stmt caches flushed
- Caching:
 - Use the SQL and database identifier for an index hash for prepared statements
 - Use the same, plus the values, for results caching



Code Considerations

How to deal with each issue Prepared Statements will cause



Issues to resolve in Code

- Additional state:
 - Creating Prepared Statements
 - Managing Prepared Statement Handles
 - Finding Prepared Statement Handles for Use
 - Closing Prepared Statement Handles on Issue
- Ripping out all Injection Prevention Code



Error Codes related to Prepared Statements

- 1243: Unknown Prepared Statement Handle
 - Deallocate & re-prepare
- 1390: Too Many Parameters
 - Limit parameter count, potentially encode a splitter for any IN clause
- 1420: Exec called on Stmt w/ Open Cursor
 - Close cursor & re-execute



Error Codes related to Prepared Statements

- 1444: Recursion with Stored Procedure
 - Do not use recursion w/ Prep Stmt in SPs
- 1461: Too Many Prepared Statements
 - Flush Prep Stmt Cache & re-prepare
 - Eventually, activate Emulation
- 1615: Statement needs to be Re-Prepared
 - Re-prepare



Good code prevents all errors vs SQL Stmts

- If the server-side prepared statement pool is full, emulation can prevent client-side errors
- If the database is down, prepared statements won't hurt you. Or help you.



Operational Considerations

How to spot each issue Prepared Statements will cause



Operational Considerations

- Nagios:
 - Prepared_stmt_count vs max_prepared_stmt_count
- Stats:
 - Prepared Statement Handle Cache hit, miss, purge count
- Configuration:
 - Leave additional memory available for Prep Stmts?
 Maybe.



Operational Considerations: Nagios

Prepared stmt count vs max prepared stmt count

Monitor it like max_connections



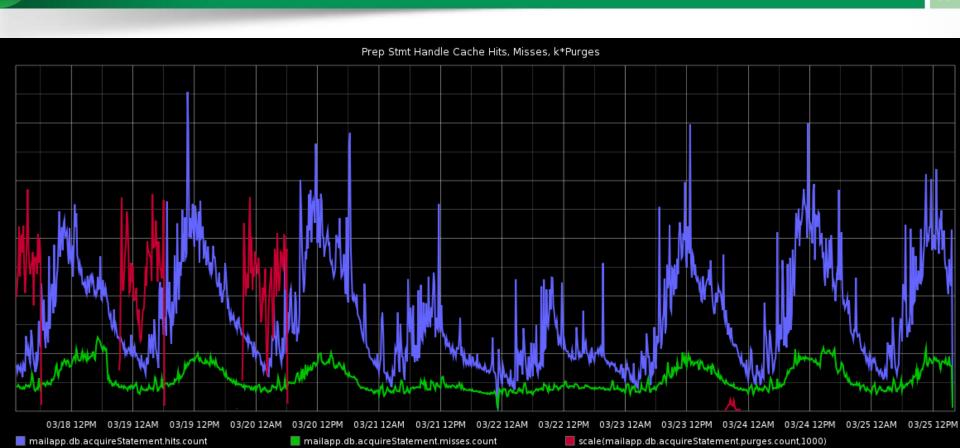
Operational Considerations: Nagios

Monitor it like max_connections?

Yes. Still, monitor it.



Operational Considerations: StatsD



Operational Considerations: Configuration

- Prepared Statement Handle Cache
 - Strategy: LRU if dropping handles is consistent
 - Strategy: Queue if cache is large enough
 - Cache Size: 200 at Bronto leads to a Queue
- Requires a Good Enough database wrapper



Operational Considerations: Parameter Types

- Named Parameters
 - Associative arrays in code increase readability
 - Values do appear in processlist
- Ordered Parameters
 - Can still use associative array
 - Values do not appear in processlist



Addressing Notes

- "Prepared Statement allocation is specific to a session until the end of a session or deallocation." <- Will read this aloud (read: unconfirmed memory leak if Stored Proc killed w/open Prep Statement Handle)
- Large lists of Named Parameters are not any more expensive than large lists of Ordered Parameters



Wrap-up

- Prepared Statements are Injection-immune
- Prepared Statements want a handle cache
- Prepared Statements have resolvable failure scenarios with reasonable code
- A good-enough database wrapper is needed



Thanks

Questions? Walkthrough: github.com/cvshumake/pLiveDB Basic implementation for some examples: github.com/cvshumake/CustomDB Slides available: shumake.mobi/slides/PerconaLive2015

