PHP MySQL Select

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database. The next example performs the following tasks according to the selected option:

Drop

Drop the tables Enrollments and Courses if requested.

Create and Populate

Create and populate the tables Enrollments and Courses if requested. The SQL commands are given below:

```
CREATE TABLE  Courses (
   number char( 10 )  PRIMARY KEY,
   name   varchar( 16 ) ) ENGINE=InnoDB;
INSERT INTO Courses VALUES ('457','E-Commerce'), ('351','File Processing');

CREATE TABLE  Enrollments (
   name     varchar( 32 ),
   course  char( 10 ),
   PRIMARY KEY ( name, course ),
   FOREIGN KEY ( course ) REFERENCES  Courses ( number ) ) ENGINE=InnoDB;
INSERT INTO  Enrollments  VALUES ('Bart', '351'), ('Bart, '457');
INSERT INTO  Enrollments
   SELECT  'Ben', number  FROM  Courses  WHERE  name = 'E-Commerce';
```

Select

Perform the following tasks:

    a. Use mysql_query function to execute the SQL SELECT command:

```
SELECT  E.name student, C.name course  FROM   Enrollments E, Courses C
   where  E.course like '%$course%' and E.course = C.number;
```

    b. Store the data returned by the mysql_query function in the $result variable.

c. Use the [mysql_fetch_array](#) function to return the first row from the `recordset` as an array.

d. Each subsequent call to `mysql_fetch_array` returns the next row in the `recordset`.

e. The while loop loops through all the records in the `recordset`. To print the value of each row, we use the PHP `$row` variable (`$row['student']` and `$row['course']`).

PRINT
VERSION