

Assignment #5	Extra Credit Web Programming PHP classes, MySQL, CSS, and a little JavaScript! Informatics Student Club 2.0	20 pts. Due Date (Consult Canvas)
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Assignment 5 looks very similar to assignment 4; however, as you already know looks can be deceiving. Even though functionally is similar, assignment 5 is quite different than assignment 4. Here are the basic differences:

- 1) Use of Object Oriented programming (Assignment 5 uses PHP classes)
- 2) Use of Relational Databases (Assignment 5 uses MySQL to store its data instead of using XML files)

You will be able to recycle much of the code developed for Assignment 4 but need to learn how that code can be brought into a PHP class. By the time you are done, you may actually have less lines of code!

Just to give you an idea, my implementation of this assignment has the following files:

- a) **Assign5_Solution.php**
 - (The main HTML file which displays the header, footer, navigation, and includes the driver for the program)
- b) **Assign5_Club_Membership_Class.php**
 - My class which performs all the application logic
- c) **Assign5_Styles.css**
 - The CSS file is modified to produce a slightly different look from assignment 4.

The following table represents the data shown in the 'Members' page screenshot:

Informatics Club Membership			
Name	Email	Gender	Interests
Hossein, Hakimzadeh	hkhakimza@usb.edu	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pizza Party Visiting Employer Sites Building Games
Mary, Adams	madams@yahoo.com	Female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pizza Party Joining Study Groups Visiting Employer Sites
Tom, Johnson	johnson@gmail.com	Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pizza Party Joining Study Groups

Step 1: To start the process, we need to create a database for maintaining club membership information. We will call this database **info_club**. Similar to assignment 4, this database will maintain information about club members and their interests. This information will be placed in separate tables (files) in the database. In addition, we will create a table for maintaining various interest_type(s). Doing so, allows us to dynamically load the list of possible "interests", and therefore allows us to expand this list without having to modify our PHP program. All we have to do is to add more records to our database. **This is an important concept.**

To create the database needed for this assignment, make sure your WAMP or XAMPP, etc. is running, then go to <http://localhost/phpmyadmin> and copy and paste the following SQL statements into a SQL box.

The SQL statements below will perform the following:

- 1) Delete the info_club database (if it already exists, from time to time you may have to do this if you mess the database too badly).
- 2) Delete the user account for this assignment (if it already exists, otherwise it is ignored).
- 3) Create a new user account for this assignment. ("A340User")
- 4) Provide some privileges to the user account (Using the GRANT statement)
- 5) Create the info_club database (Remember we deleted it in step-1)
- 6) Make the info_club database active (The concept of active database implies that you can have multiple databases! Yes you can!)
- 7) Provide the user account some specific privileges to access the info_club database (this is probably an overkill)
- 8) Create the member table (and populate it with a couple of records)
- 9) Create the interest_type table (and populate it with a few records)
- 10) Create the member_interests table (and populate it with a few records)
- 11) Establish the key to foreign-key relationships (this is known as referential integrity constraint)

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS `info_club`;
```

```
DROP USER 'A340User'@'localhost';
```

```
CREATE USER 'A340User'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Pass123Word';
```

```
GRANT
  SELECT ,
  INSERT ,
  UPDATE ,
  DELETE ,
  CREATE ,
  FILE
ON
  *.*
TO
  'A340User'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Pass123Word'
WITH
  MAX_QUERIES_PER_HOUR 0
  MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR 0
  MAX_UPDATES_PER_HOUR 0
  MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 0 ;
```

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS info_club;
```

```
USE info_club;
```

```
GRANT
  SELECT , INSERT , UPDATE , DELETE , CREATE, ALTER
ON
  `info\_club` . *
TO
  'A340User'@'localhost';
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `member` (
  `Email` varchar(128) NOT NULL,
  `FirstName` varchar(32) DEFAULT NULL,
  `LastName` varchar(32) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Gender` varchar(16) NOT NULL,
  `MemberSince` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  PRIMARY KEY (`Email`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
--
```

<pre>-- Dumping data for table `member` -- INSERT INTO `member` (`Email`, `FirstName`, `LastName`, `Gender`, `MemberSince`) VALUES ('madams@yahoo.com', 'Mary', 'Adams', 'Female', '2013-04-14 16:18:59'), ('tjohnson@gmail.com', 'Tom', 'Johnson', 'Male', '2013-04-14 00:00:00');</pre>
<pre>CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `interest_type` (`InterestID` INT NOT NULL, `InterestDescription` varchar(128) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`InterestID`)) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1; INSERT INTO `interest_type` (`InterestID`, `InterestDescription`) VALUES (1, 'Pizza Party'), (2, 'Joining Study Groups'), (3, 'Visiting Employer Sites'), (4, 'Participating in Programming Competitions'), (5, 'Building Games'), (6, 'Becoming an Officer of the Club');</pre>
<pre>CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `member_interests` (`Email` varchar(128) NOT NULL, `InterestID` INT NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`Email`, `InterestID`)) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1; INSERT INTO `member_interests` (`Email`, `InterestID`) VALUES ('tjohnson@gmail.com', 1), ('tjohnson@gmail.com', 2), ('madams@yahoo.com', 1), ('madams@yahoo.com', 2), ('madams@yahoo.com', 3);</pre>
<pre>-- -- Connect the tables together via foreign keys -- ALTER TABLE `member_interests` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`Email`) REFERENCES `info_club`.`member` (`Email`) ON UPDATE CASCADE ; ALTER TABLE `member_interests` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`InterestID`) REFERENCES `info_club`.`interest_type` (`InterestID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE ;</pre>

NOTE: Additional fields or tables can be added to the database if you wish to do so. But at a minimum the above has to be implemented. I suggest that you do not add any new fields until after your program is completely working. Then you can try to expand its scope if you wish.

Your database should look like the following figures:

The first four screenshots show the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'info_club' database. The first screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'info_club' database, listing tables: 'interest_type', 'member', and 'member_interests'. The second screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'interest_type' table, displaying its structure with columns 'InterestID' and 'InterestDescription'. The third screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'member' table, displaying its structure with columns 'Email', 'FirstName', 'LastName', 'Gender', and 'MemberSince'. The fourth screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'member_interests' table, displaying its structure with columns 'Email' and 'InterestID'. The fifth screenshot shows the 'Privileges' tab for the 'info_club' database, displaying a table of user privileges.

User	Host	Password	Global privileges 1	Grant	Action
Any	%	--	USAGE	No	
Any	localhost	No	USAGE	No	
A340User	localhost	Yes	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, FILE	No	

(User Privileges)

Step 2: Create your main driver module (similar to my **Assign5_Solution.php** described above. Similar to assignment 4, you may want to use the GET super-global array (e.g., the URL line) to pass information between requests to know which link is being clicked on. Note that the driver module will create an instance of the Club class (see step 3) and simply calls its methods to perform the necessary logic for “About”, “Register”, displaying the “Members”.

Step 3: Create your **Assign5_Club_Membership_Class.php** file. This class should do all of the heavy lifting. The class should have a number of public methods which could be called from your main driver file (e.g., my Assign5_Solution.php). The functional specification for the class is as follows:

```

1  <?php
2
3  class Club {
4      //Private Data
5      private $HostName;      // typically "localhost"
6      private $UserID;
7      private $Password;
8      private $DBName;
9      private $Con;           // MySQL Connection
10     //-----
11     //-----
12     // Public Methods
13     //-----
14     //-----
15     // Constructor
16     public function __construct($host = NULL, $uid = NULL,
17                                $pw = NULL, $db = NULL)
18     {
19
20     }
21
22     //-----
23     // Destructor
24     public function __destruct()
25     {
26
27     }
28
29     //-----
30     public function DisplayMembers()
31     {
32
33     }
34
35     //-----
36     function DisplayAbout()
37     {
38
39     }
40
41     //-----
42     function DisplayRegistrationForm()
43     {
44
45     }
46
47     //-----
48     function ProcessRegistrationForm()
49     {
50
51     }
52
53     //-----
54     // Private Methods
55     //-----
56     //-----
57     private function Get_Members_From_DB()
58     {
59
60     }
61
62     //-----
63     private function Get_Members_Interests_From_DB($MemberEmail)
64     {
65
66     }
67
68     //-----
69     private function Get_Interests_Types_From_DB()
70     {
71
72     }
73
74 }
75
76 // To test the class, uncomment the following lines and run:
77 //
78 // $myClub = new Club("localhost", "A340User", "Pass123Word", "info_club");
79 // $myClub->DisplayAbout();
80 // $myClub->DisplayRegistrationForm();
81 // $myClub->DisplayMembers();
82
83 ?>

```

length : 9991 lines : 357 Ln : 305 Col : 10 Sel : 0 Dos\Windows ANSI INS

In order to complete Step 3, you will need a few SQL queries. These are provided below. You can try to run these queries to make sure you understand what output they produce, before trying to use them in your PHP class/program. Note the highlighted texts are variables, and they only work within your PHP program, assuming your variable names are similar to mine! (Note: If you want to test these queries in MySQL, you need to replace the variable name with a proper "value", before executing the query.)

<pre>\$sql = "SELECT InterestID, InterestDescription FROM interest_type";</pre>
<pre>\$sql = "SELECT interest_type.InterestDescription FROM member, member_interests, interest_type WHERE member.Email = '\$MemberEmail' AND member.Email = member_interests.Email AND member_interests.InterestID = interest_type.InterestID";</pre>
<pre>\$sql = "INSERT INTO member ('Email', 'FirstName', 'LastName', 'Gender', 'MemberSince') VALUES ('\$email', '\$fname', '\$lname', '\$sex', date('Y-m-d')); ";</pre>
<pre>\$sql = "INSERT INTO member_interests ('Email', 'InterestID') VALUES ('\$email', \$interest); ";</pre>

Step 3: The last step is to make sure your CSS works. My guess is that your CSS from assignment 4, will do just fine. You just need to change the colors a bit.

Good luck, Start Early, and Have Fun