MySQL & PHP

Managing data

Building Data Dynamic Web Sites

- Truly dynamic web sites
 - Content changes over time
 - Content customised for individual user
 - Content automatically generated
- Content Programmatically generated
 - Can be File system based
 - HTML and Images stored on File System
 - Gets hard to manage over time
 - Database based
 - HTML, Images etc all generated from database
 - Easier to manage
 - If data is too large, can overload the database

Database?

Database

- Structured collection of data.
 - Tables
 - Fields
 - Query
 - Reports
- Essentially a much more sophisticated implementation of the flat files.

Relational Database

Relational Database

- Stores data in separate tables instead of a single store.
- Relationships between tables are set
- In theory, this provides a faster, more flexible database system.

Example

- We wish to maintain a database of student names, IDs, addresses, and any other information.
- Will be updated frequently with new names and information.
- Will want to retrieve data based on some predicate.
 - e.g, 'give me the names of all Massey students who live in Albany'.
- Will want to update database with new information about students, not previously recorded.
 - e.g., may decide we want to include IRD nos.
- Very difficult to manage using 'flat file' systems

Databases

- Fast, Efficient back end storage
 - Easier to manage than file system based approach
- Relational Database structure
 - Well developed theory and practise
- Multi-user capable
 - Multithreaded, multiprocessor, sometimes cluster based systems
- Standards based queries
 - Structured Query Language (SQL)

MySQL Database

- world's most popular open source database because of its consistent fast performance, high reliability and ease of use
- Open Source License:- free
 - GNU General Public License
 - Free to modify and distribute but all modification must be available in source code format
- Commercial: not free
 - Fully paid up professional support
- used by Google, Facebook Nokia, YouTube, Yahoo!, Alcatel-Lucent, Zappos.com, etc.

Basic Database Server Concepts

- Database runs as a server
 - Attaches to either a default port or an administrator specified port
- Clients connect to database
 - For secure systems
 - authenticated connections
 - usernames and passwords
- Clients make queries on the database
 - Retrieve content
 - Insert content
- SQL (Structured Query Language) is the language used to insert and retrieve content

Database Management System?

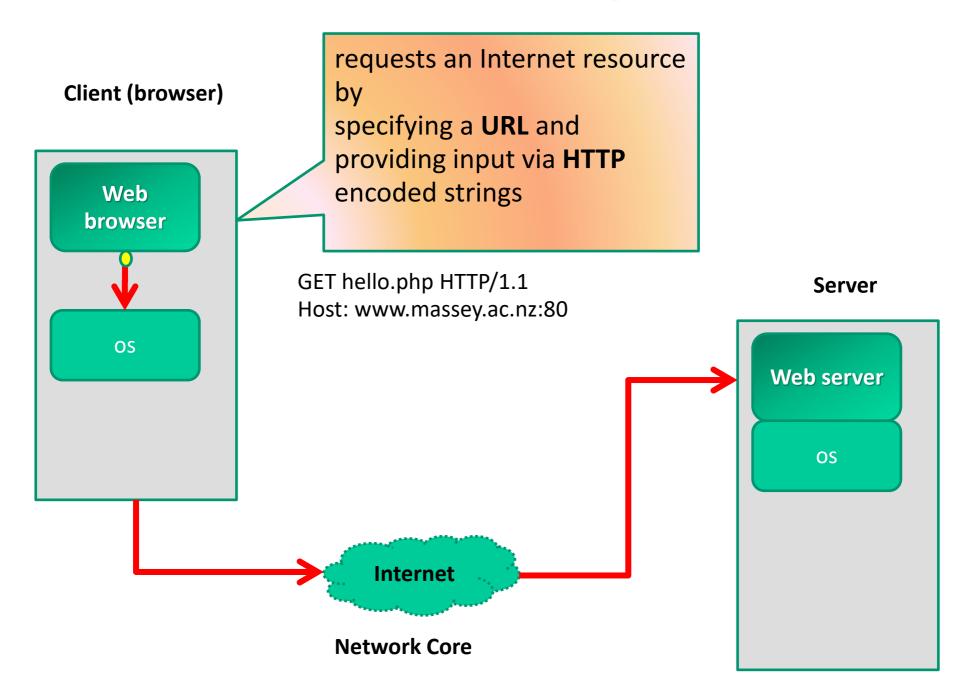
Database Management System

 Manages the storage and retrieval of data to and from the database and hides the complexity of what is actually going on from the user.

Database
Management
Sytem
User

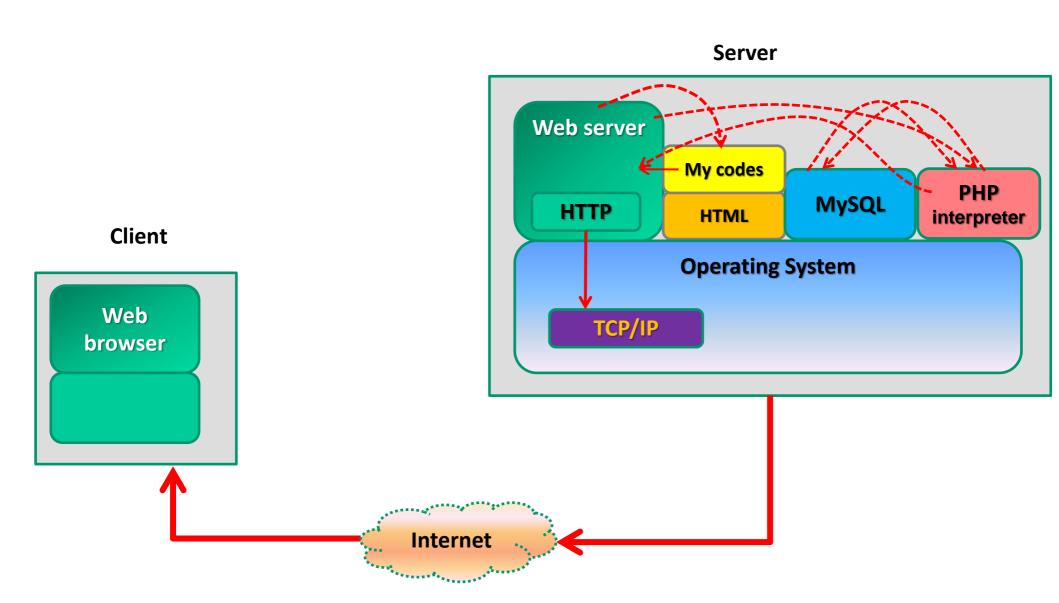
 MySQL is a relational database management system

Client: makes a request

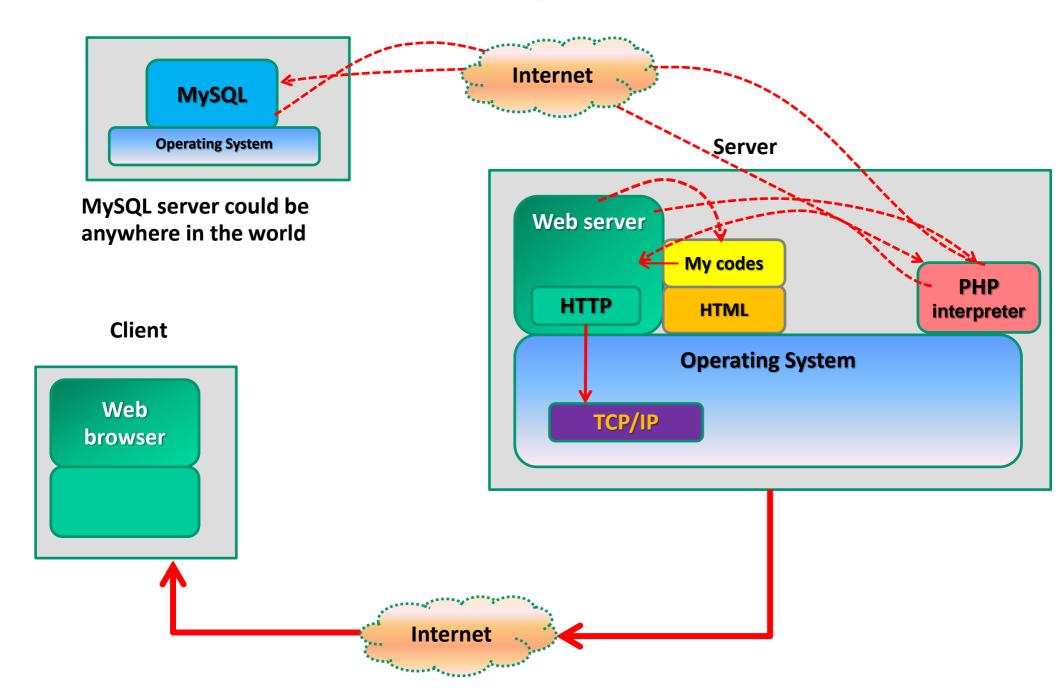


Server: responds

• Webserver supports HTTP.



Server: responds



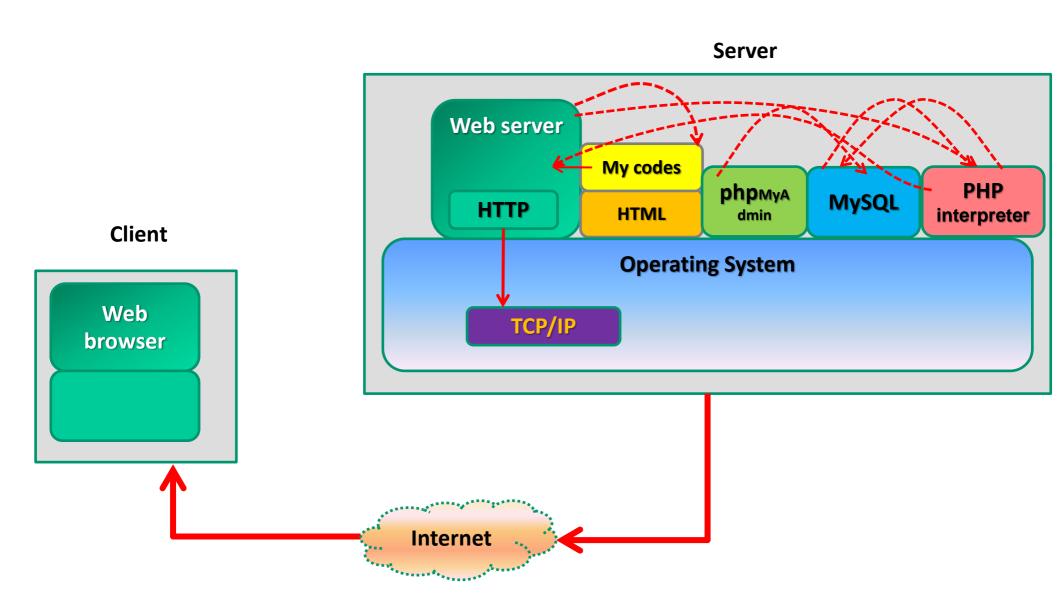
phpMyAdmin

 MySQL can be controlled through a simple command-line interface; however, we can use phpMyAdmin as an interface to MySQL.

 phpMyAdmin is a very powerful tool; it provides a large number of facilities for customising a database management system.

Server: responds

• Webserver supports HTTP.



Database Example

A Quick Tour

Table: Customers (data)

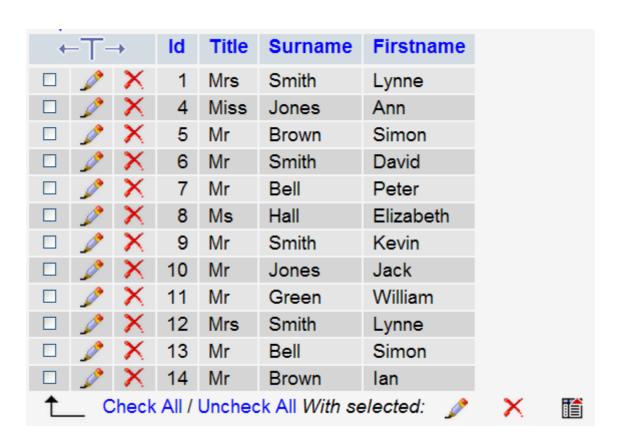


Table: Products (data)

←T→		ld	Name	Description	Quantity	Cost	
	₽	×	1	Beer Glass	600 ml Beer Glass	345	3.99
	₽	×	2	Wine Glass	125 ml Wine Glass	236	2.99
	₽	×	3	Wine Glass	175 ml Wine Glass	436	3.5
	<i>></i>	×	4	Shot Glass	50 ml Small Glass	132	1.5
	₽	×	5	Spirit Glass	100 ml Short Glass	489	2.5
	<i>></i>	×	6	Long Glass	200 ml Tall Glass	263	2.5
	<i>></i>	×	7	Beer Glass	300 ml Beer Glass	247	2.99
	<i>></i>	×	8	Wine Glass	225 ml Wine Glass		3.99
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Table: Purchases (data)

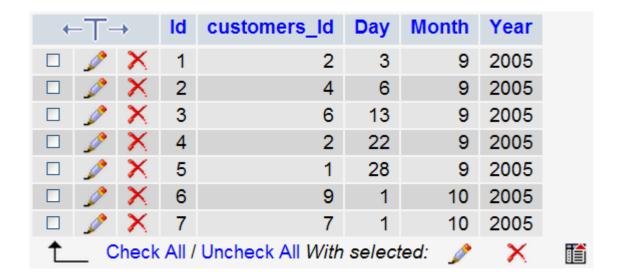


Table: PurchaseProducts (data)

←T→	products_ld	purchases_ld	Quantity	Cost	
	2	1	20	2.99	
	3	2	10	3	
	8	2	30	4.5	
	6	3	25	2.5	
	3	4	10	3.5	
	4	4	100	1.5	
	5	4	40	3	
	1	5	22	3.99	
	1	6	5	3.99	
	3	7	15	3.5	
	4	7	25	2	
	5	7	10	2.5	
	7	7	55	2.5	
	8	7	1	3.99	
Check All / Uncheck All With selected: 🥕 💢					

Database Design

```
glassesrus.customers
Id: int(11)
Title: varchar(10)
Surname: varchar(100)
Firstname: varchar(100)
```

```
glassesrus purchases
Id: int(11)

customers_Id: int(11)

Day: int(11)

Month: int(11)

Year: int(11)
```

```
Id: int(11)

Name: varchar(255)

Description: text

Quantity: int(11)

Cost: float
```

```
products_Id : int(11)
purchases_Id : int(11)
Quantity : int(11)
Cost : float
```

Database Field Types

In MySQL there are three main types:

- text
- number
- Date/Time.

Text Field Types

CHAR(size)	Holds a fixed length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The fixed size is specified in parenthesis. Can store up to 255 characters
VARCHAR(size)	Holds a variable length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The maximum size is specified in parenthesis. Can store up to 255 characters. Note: If you put a greater value than 255 it will be converted to a TEXT type
TINYTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 255 characters
TEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 65,535 characters
MEDIUMTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 16,777,215 characters
LONGTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 4,294,967,295 characters
ENUM(x,y,z,etc.)	Let you enter a list of possible values. You can list up to 65535 values in an ENUM list. If a value is inserted that is not in the list, a blank value will be inserted. Note: The values are sorted in the order you enter them. You enter the possible values in this format: ENUM('X','Y','Z')

Numeric Field Types

FLOAT(size,d) A small number with a floating decimal point. The maximum number of digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits. The maximum number of digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits to the decimal point is specified in the digits to the decimal point is specified in the digits in the digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the digits		
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maximum number of digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in the d parameter	DOUBLE(size,d)	digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of
http://www.idcchoole.com/cal/cal_datatupoc.acn	DECIMAL(size,d)	maximum number of digits may be specified in the size parameter. The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point is specified in

http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_datatypes.asp

Date and Time Field Types

DATE()	A date. Format: YYYY-MM-DD Note: The supported range is from '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'
DATETIME()	*A date and time combination. Format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS Note: The supported range is from '1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'
TIMESTAMP()	*A timestamp. TIMESTAMP values are stored as the number of seconds since the Unix epoch ('1970-01-01 00:00:00' UTC). Format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS Note: The supported range is from '1970-01-01 00:00:01' UTC to '2038-01-09 03:14:07' UTC
TIME()	A time. Format: HH:MM:SS Note: The supported range is from '-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'
YEAR()	A year in two-digit or four-digit format. Note: Values allowed in four-digit format: 1901 to 2155. Values allowed in two-digit format: 70 to 69, representing years from 1970 to 2069

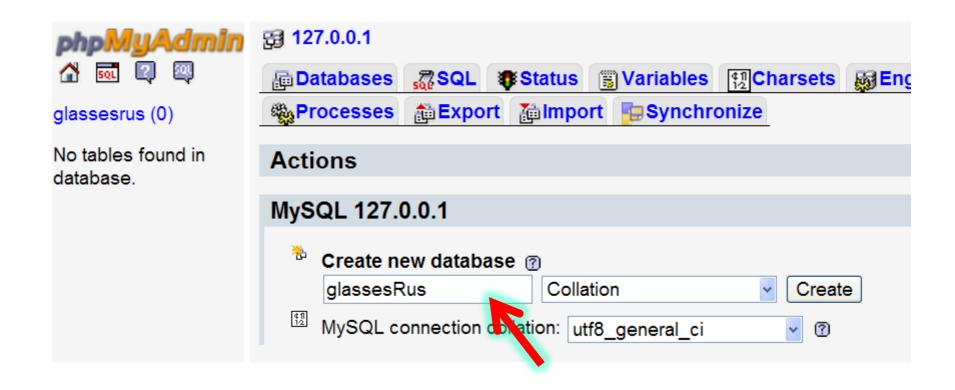
phpMyAdmin

A Quick Tour

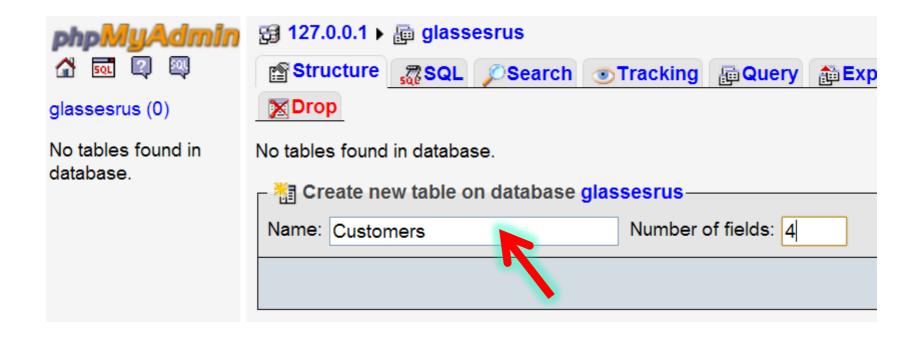
phpMyAdmin



Create Database



Create Table: Customers



Specify the Table's Fields & Attributes: Customers

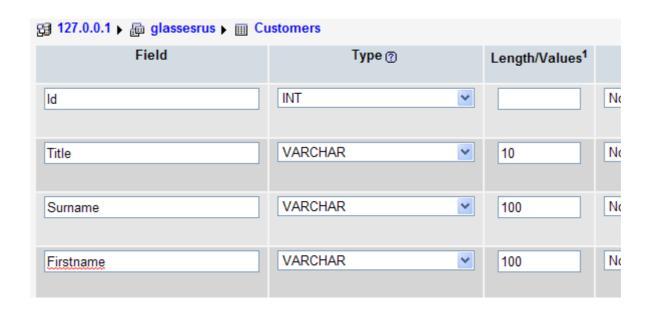
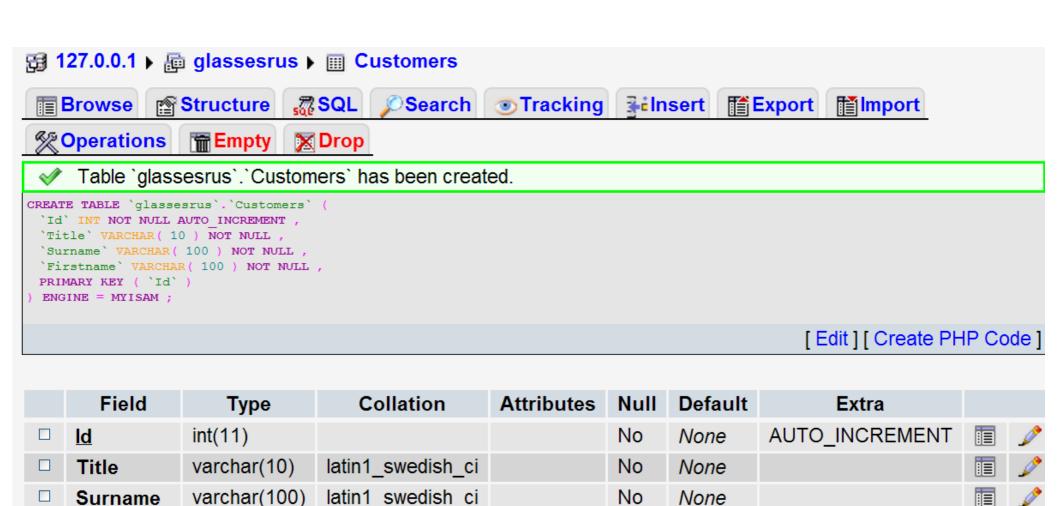


Table Edit Screen: Customers



No

None

U

1

varchar(100)

Check All / Uncheck All With selected:

Firstname

latin1 swedish ci

Table: Products

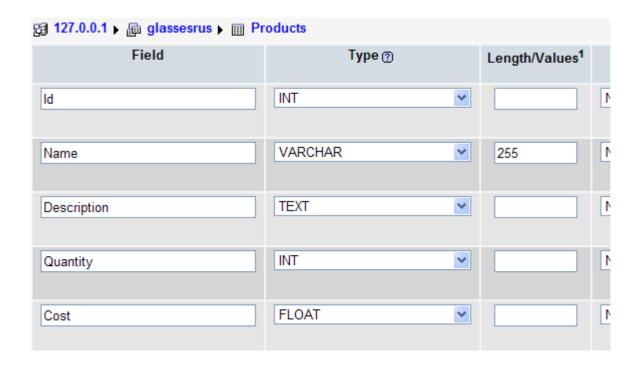


Table: Products

```
Table `glassesrus`.`Products` has been created.

CREATE TABLE `glassesrus`.`Products` (
    id` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY ,
    `Name` VARCHAR( 255 ) NOT NULL ,
    `Description` TEXT NOT NULL ,
    `Quantity` INT NOT NULL ,
    `Cost` FLOAT NOT NULL )
    ENGINE = MYISAM ;

[Edit][Create PHP Code]
```

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extr
<u>ld</u>	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCF
Name	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
Description	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None	
Quantity	int(11)			No	None	
Cost	float			No	None	

Insert Record: Customers

```
INSERT INTO `glassesrus`.`customers` (
   `Id` ,
   `Title` ,
   `Surname` ,
   `Firstname` )

VALUES (
   NULL , 'Mrs', 'Smith', 'Lynne'
);

[ Edit ] [ Create
```

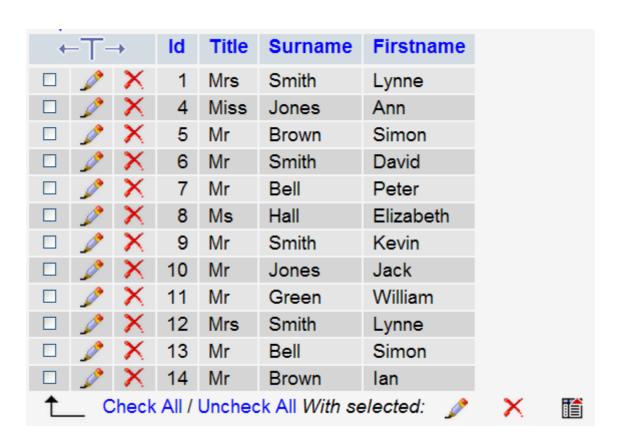
Run SQL query/queries on database glassesrus: ②

```
INSERT INTO `glassesrus`.`customers` (`Id`,
  `Title`, `Surname`, `Firstname`) VALUES (NULL,
  'Mrs', 'Smith', 'Lynne');
```

Fields

Id Title Surname Firstname

Table: Customers (data)



Insert Record: Products

Run SQL query/queries on database glassesrus: ②

```
INSERT INTO `glassesrus`.`products` (`Id`, `Name`,
  `Description`, `Quantity`, `Cost`) VALUES (NULL, 'Beer
Glass', '600 ml Beer Glass', '345', '3.99');
```

Fields

Id Name Description Quantity Cost

Table: Products (data)

←T→			ld	Name	Description	Quantity	Cost
	₽	×	1	Beer Glass	600 ml Beer Glass	345	3.99
	₽	×	2	Wine Glass	125 ml Wine Glass	236	2.99
	₽	×	3	Wine Glass	175 ml Wine Glass	436	3.5
	<i>></i>	×	4	Shot Glass	50 ml Small Glass	132	1.5
	₽	×	5	Spirit Glass	100 ml Short Glass	489	2.5
	<i>></i>	×	6	Long Glass	200 ml Tall Glass	263	2.5
	<i>></i>	×	7	Beer Glass	300 ml Beer Glass	247	2.99
	<i>></i>	×	8	Wine Glass	225 ml Wine Glass	96	3.99
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Edit Record

```
O row(s) affected.

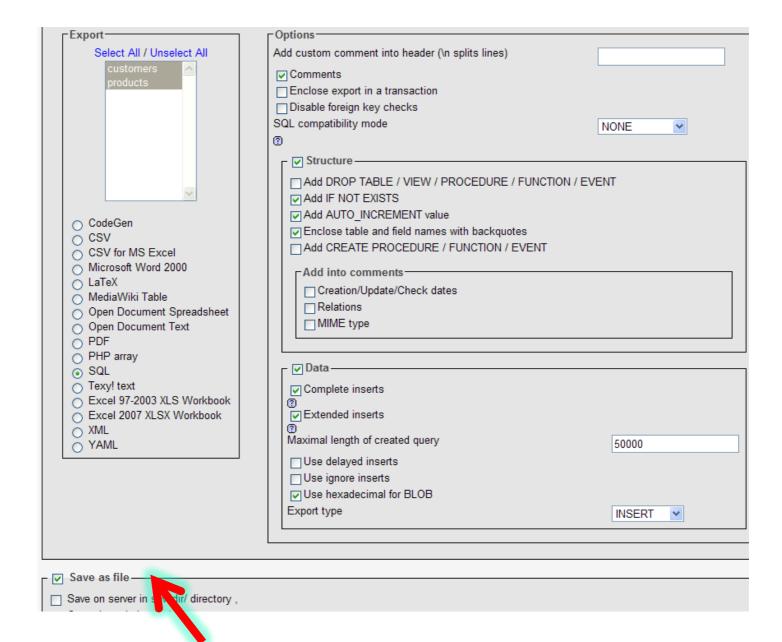
UPDATE `glassesrus`.`customers` SET `Firstname` = 'Elizabeth' WHERE `customers`.`Id` =8;

[ Edit ] [ Crea
```

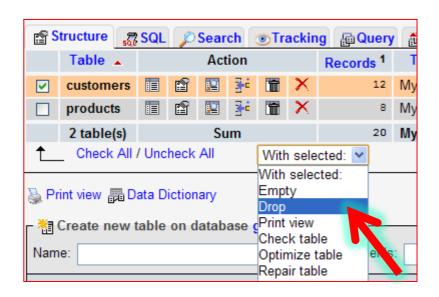
Showing rows 0 - 11 (12 total, Query took 0.0008 sec)

```
SELECT *
FROM `customers`
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

Export

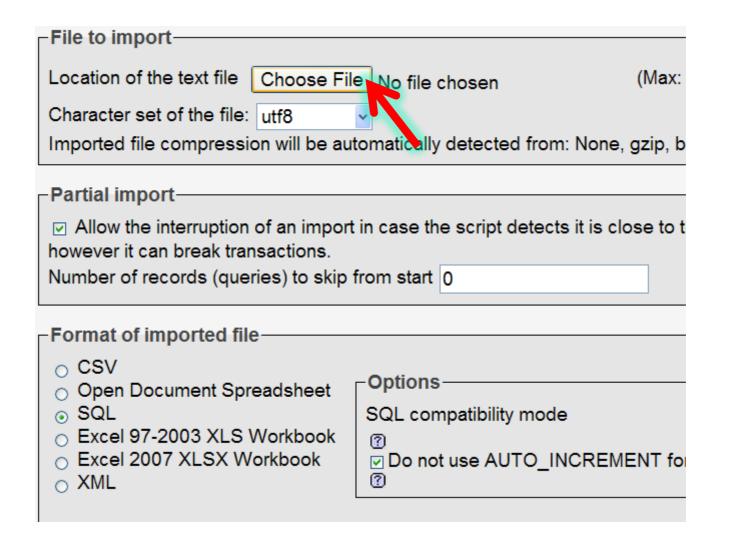


Deleting a Table





Restoring a database from an SQL file



Database Design

```
glassesrus.customers
Id: int(11)
Title: varchar(10)
Surname: varchar(100)
Firstname: varchar(100)
```

```
glassesrus purchases
Id: int(11)

customers_Id: int(11)

Day: int(11)

Month: int(11)

Year: int(11)
```

```
Id: int(11)

Name: varchar(255)

Description: text

Quantity: int(11)

Cost: float
```

```
products_Id : int(11)
purchases_Id : int(11)
Quantity : int(11)
Cost : float
```

Summary

- Concept of databases
- Tables and Fields
- Field Types
- phpMyAdmin Tool for manipulating databases
- Creation of a database
- How to add and edit records
- How to back-up a database
- Database Design

MySQL and PHP

Connecting to a MySQL DBMS

 In order for our PHP script to access a database we need to form a connection from the script to the database management system.

resourceId = mysql_connect(server, username, password);

- Server is the DBMS server
- username is your username
- password is your password

Connecting to a MySQL DBMS

PHP 5 and later can work with a MySQL database using:

- MySQLi extension (the "i" stands for improved)
- PDO (PHP Data Objects)

Connecting to a MySQL DBMS

MySQLi Object-Oriented

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username,
$password);
// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
 die("Connection failed: " . $conn-
>connect_error);
echo "Connected successfully";
5>
```

MySQLi Procedural

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
// Create connection
$conn = mysqli_connect($servername,
$username, $password);
// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
 die("Connection failed: ".
mysqli_connect_error());
echo "Connected successfully";
?>
```